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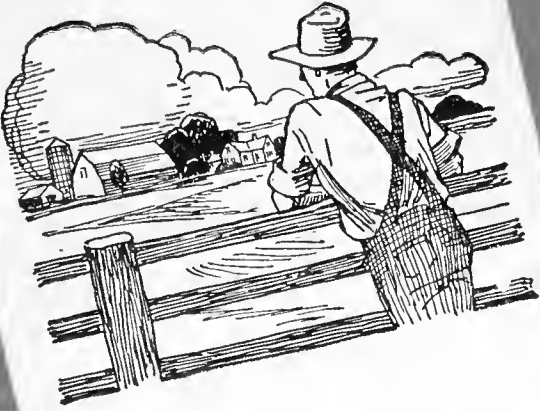












# AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

## The 1951 Farm Outlook

By HUGH COSLINE

**N**EVER since we have made an outlook story an annual feature has it been so difficult to see ahead. War and the prospect of war, or at best preparation for defense at a much faster rate, is the most important factor affecting farming prospects. *It seems certain that we must stay strong if we wish to remain free.*

While farm management is as important as it ever was, it is still true that what happens at national and international levels is likely to affect your farm operations as much or more than what you do on your farm in 1951. It is essential, therefore, that you watch events as they develop and be ready to shift your plans. It will be our aim during the coming year to keep you informed as completely as possible.

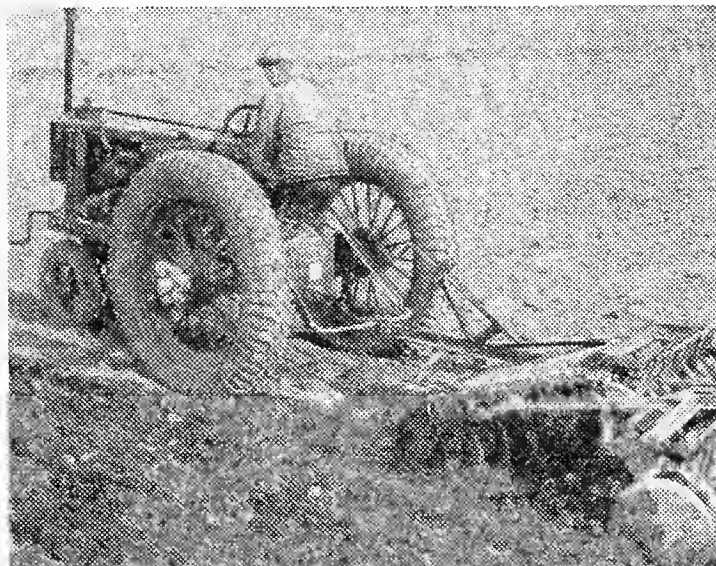
### PRICES

In general you may expect higher prices in 1951, both for what you produce and for what you buy, although prices of a few individual farm products may be lower. Continued inflation is indicated by the prospect of more deficit spending, higher wages, and some shortages as industrial production is transferred to defense needs.

As industrial production for consumer use declines, workers will be unable to find the usual amount of industrial products to buy and, therefore, may spend a higher percentage of income for food. With reasonably good weather it is impossible to imagine a food

shortage in 1951. Food exports will be light unless we get into a full-scale war.

Much is being *said* about controlling inflation but little is being *done*. Most economists agree that price controls treat the symptoms of inflation rather than the causes.



Delegates attending the Farm Bureau Federation meeting at Dallas, Texas, wired the President on December 14 as follows:

"IT IS OUR WELL-CONSIDERED AND UNANIMOUSLY-APPROVED OPINION THAT PRICE CONTROLS AT THE PRESENT TIME WOULD BE A TRAGIC ERROR."

Farm Bureau Federation leaders believe that increased production is one way to attack inflation and that controls are certain to hamper efforts to increase production. Nevertheless, we are certain to have government controls, probably as soon as machinery can be set up.

Another way to fight inflation is by paying more of the cost of defense in cash instead of credit. It's unpleasant but necessary. Individuals who fight for increased incomes to meet "increased living costs" and who bid up prices of scarce items are feeding the fires of inflation. *The bare facts are that we cannot make adequate defense preparations without sacrificing some of the superfluous gadgets which make up our standard of living.*

### MILK

Here are some slants on important northeastern farm enterprises: Dairymen have one fortunate circumstance, namely, that the Class 1 price formulas now in effect in Boston



and New York will tend to keep milk prices fairly well related to production costs. This was not true in World War I. Neither was it true in World War II when the butter-powder formula was in effect, although prices were kept in reasonable adjustment through the activities of cooperatives and by suspension of the provisions of the order.

On a long-time basis dairymen need to watch the development of milk concentrates and nation-wide barn inspection codes. The more Class 1-A milk sold to consumers, the better the price to producers will be. Therefore a cent a hundred for "Milk for Health" looks like a gilt-edged investment.

Any steps you can take to improve average milk production per cow will lower production costs per cwt. Such steps include disease control, careful purchases, producing better roughage, etc.

### POULTRY

Because egg supports have been discontinued it seems probable that egg prices during the spring months will be below last year's figure. If *slightly fewer* chicks are raised by poultrymen, the situation could right itself by fall.

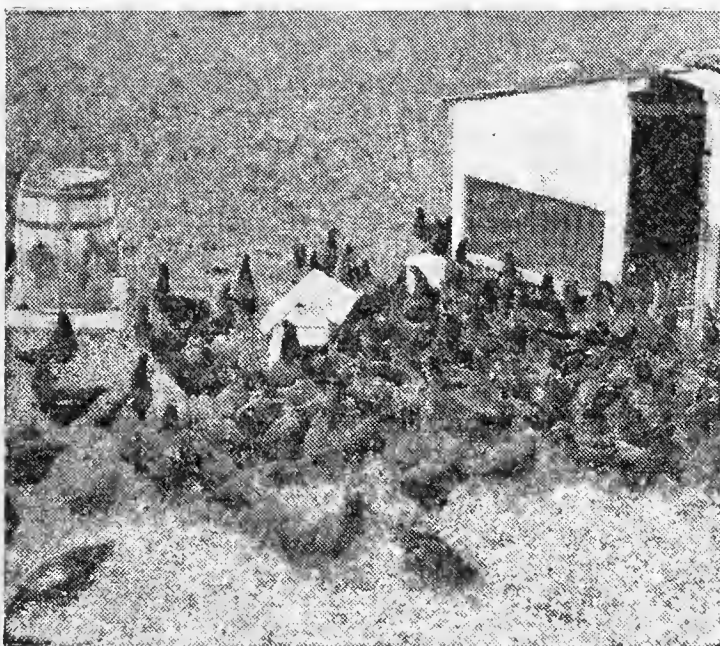
The big question, of course, is who would cut the number of chicks raised? If you have an efficient, profitable operation it seems logical for you to raise the normal number. On the other hand, if you have been losing money or just breaking even, perhaps you are the one who should go out of the poultry business entirely. Certainly the right individuals are far more likely to stay in business than they were when inefficiency was fostered by price supports.

Chickens and chicken feeds have been improved to the point where broilers and other poultry including turkeys can be grown and sold profitably at a price which will compete with other meat.

### POTATOES

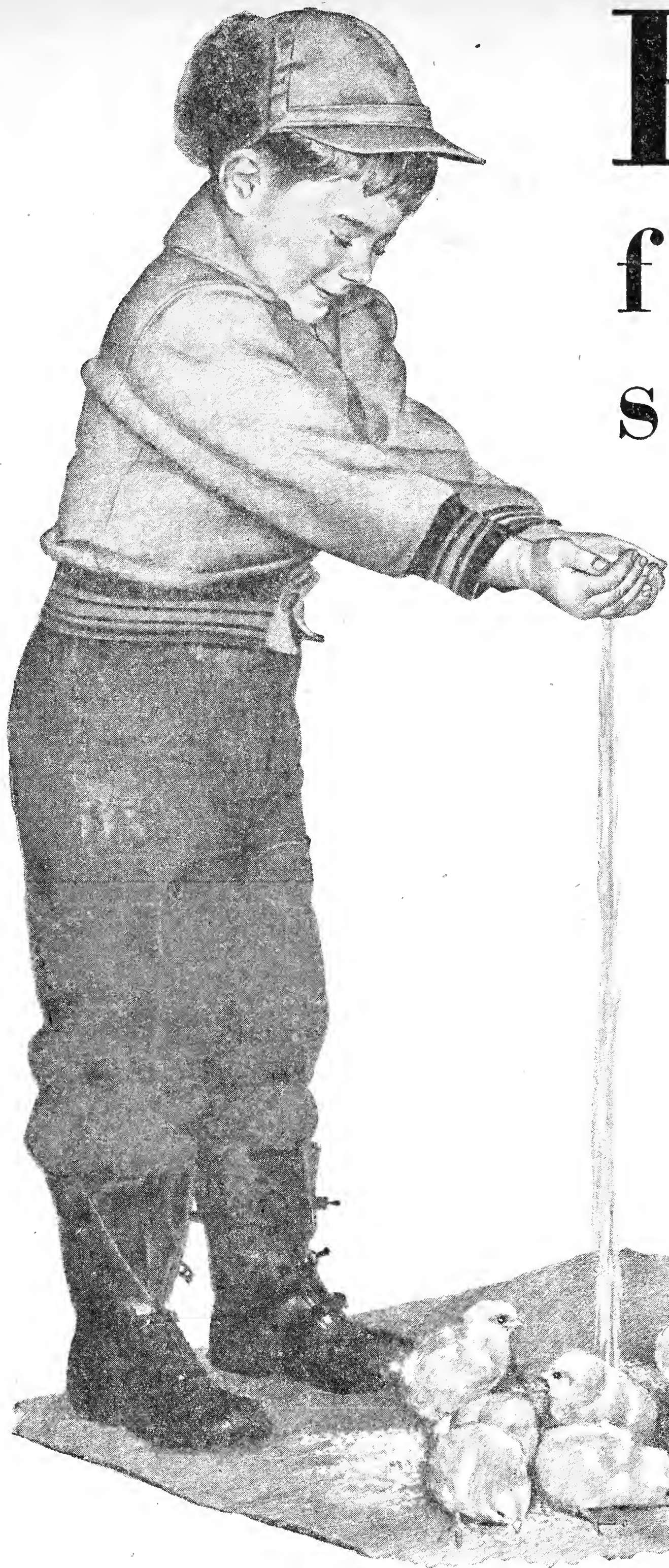
For some years U. S. farmers have grown more potatoes than consumers would eat at prices profitable to growers and proba-

(Continued on Page 5)





# Right from the start...



**EVERYTHING** right—right from the start. The chicks nice and comfortable in a warm, draft-free house, started right on a good efficient feed and a sound feeding plan. There's more than one good way to feed baby chicks, of course, but here's the way that has proved right on more Northeast farms than any other:

**FIRST DAY:** G.L.F. Chick Scratch and G.L.F. Granite Grit scattered on newspapers or egg case flats.

**SECOND DAY:** Sprinkle the Chick Scratch and Granite Grit on top of G.L.F. Chick Starter about noon the second day.

**THIRD DAY:** G.L.F. Chick Starter in small feeders and Granite Grit in a separate hopper. Continue this system, with feed always available to the chicks, until chicks are six weeks old.

**AT SIX WEEKS:** Regular size scratch grain can be fed along with G.L.F. Chick Starter and increased until birds are eating all they want.

About 17 million chicks were successfully raised last year on G.L.F. high energy Chick Starter. Because of new discoveries by poultry nutritionists, this year's G.L.F. Chick Starter is further improved by the addition of an antibiotic supplement. The new G.L.F. Chick Starter will give even faster early growth and improve bird health.

Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc., Ithaca, New York

**FOR THE BEST CHICKS  
YOU EVER HAD . . USE**

**G.L.F. Chick Starter**



# Four-H Champions

The Northeast may well be proud of the large number of its young citizens whose 4-H work was so outstanding that it won for them free trips to Chicago and individual college scholarships of \$300.

Young people from all over the United States converged on Chicago last month for the annual 4-H Club Congress and were honored by educators, government representatives and commercial firms on tours and at breakfasts, luncheons and banquets.

The commercial organizations, many of them closely affiliated with agriculture, made possible many of the trips and presented outstanding youths with many thousands of dollars worth of scholarships.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST offers its congratulations to the young people bringing more farm honors to the Northeast; to the extension service workers for some of the great programs they are carrying on; and to industry for its generosity in encouraging our rural youth.

## New York Winners

At left, first row: Joseph Fisher, Canastota, N. Y., winner of the National 4-H Dairy Achievement Program. Scholarship given by American Cyanamid Company. Myra Flanagan, Winthrop, N. Y., a National winner in the 4-H Dairy Foods Demonstration Contest. Scholarship given by the Carnation Company.

Second row: Vivian Fulton, Canton, N. Y., the winner in the 4-H Farm and Safety Program. Scholarship by General Motors. John Milks, Cattaraugus, N. Y., winner in a Field Crop Program. Scholarship provided by International Harvester Company.

Third row: Richard Bablarz, Auburn, N. Y., a winner in the 4-H Home Grounds Beautification Program. Prize given by Mrs. Charles Walgreen of Chicago. Norman Phelps, Corfu, N. Y., a winner in the 4-H Poultry Program. Scholarship given by Dearborn Motors Corporation.

Fourth row: George Beyea, Morrisville, N. Y., a winner in the 4-H Tractor Maintenance Program. Scholarship given by several oil companies. Bruce Ketch, Bath, N. Y., a winner in the 4-H Soil and Water Conservation. Scholarship by the Firestone Rubber Company.



## Maryland-Jersey Winners

At right, first row: David Buckman, Owings, Md., a winner in the Farm and Home Electric Program. Scholarship provided by the Westinghouse Educational Foundation. Ruth Smith, Little Orleans, Md., a winner in the 4-H Canning Achievement Program. Scholarship given by the Kerr Manufacturing Corporation.

Second row: Judy Messinger, Millers, Md., a winner in the 4-H Clothing Program. Scholarship by Spool Cotton Company. James Smith, Little Orleans, Md., a winner in 4-H Tractor Maintenance.

Third row: Betty Remsberg, Middletown, Md., a winner in 4-H Home Improvement. Scholarship by Sears, Roebuck and Company. Maurice Brown, North East, Md., a winner in 4-H Garden Program. Scholarship by Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company.

Fourth row: John Burrier, Union Bridge, Md., a winner in the 4-H Soil and Water Conservation Program. Eleanor Wojciechowski, Granbury, N. J., a winner in the 4-H Food Preparation Program. Scholarship by the Kelvinator Division of the Nash-Kelvinator Corporation. John Stryker, Jr., Neshanic, N. J., a winner in the 4-H Dairy Program, is not shown.

**"Crimp cut Prince Albert in my pipe means more smoking pleasure to me!"**

SAYS

*Don Johnston*  
MECHANIC

"YES, SIR!

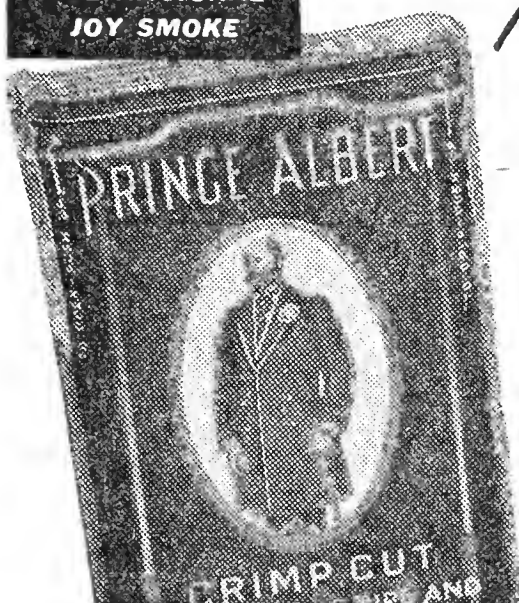
IT'S CRIMP CUT  
PRINCE ALBERT  
WITH ME FOR  
TONGUE-EASY  
PIPE COMFORT  
AND RICH-TASTING  
SMOKING JOY!"



R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Winston-Salem, N. C.

Get P.A.! Prince Albert's choice, crimp cut tobacco has a rich taste and natural fragrance you're sure to enjoy. And P.A. is specially treated to insure against tongue bite for *your* smoking comfort.

THE NATIONAL  
JOY SMOKE



*More Men Smoke*

**PRINCE  
ALBERT**

*than any other tobacco*

TUNE IN "GRAND OLE OPRY",  
SATURDAY NIGHTS ON N B C



# THE EDITORIAL PAGE

## HAVE YOU A GRANDMA COW?

WRITING IN "Better Rural Life," published by the Rhode Island State College of Agriculture, C. L. Norton tells of a student who looked at the old grandma cow in the College herd of Ayrshires and asked why she was not disposed of because of her age. The student was startled when Mr. Norton told him that she was the most valuable cow in the herd and proved his case by her record of production and her five fine daughters in the herd.

"The most cherished individual in many herds," says Mr. Norton, "is the old cow that may stand at the end of the line of stanchions . . . Statistics show that it requires all the profit made by the average cow the first two years she is in milk to pay the dairyman for raising her. After that she begins to show a return."

As you know, we of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST have been talking for years about some way of extending the average productive life of the dairy cow. Costs of replacements are enormous, the heaviest costs dairymen have to pay. Millions of dollars would be saved if we could extend the average cow's production during her best years even just one more year.\*

Some dairymen are doing this by better breeding and better care. The first essential is records. The old cow may be the best one in the herd, but you won't know it unless you have kept a record of her production.

## LARGER AND BETTER USE OF FERTILIZERS

AT THIS TIME when almost everything in the way of farm supplies costs so much more than it did even a short time ago, it is interesting to note that a ton of fertilizer of given specifications costs the farmer only 4 or 5 per cent more today than it did 25 years ago. Moreover, the higher quality of fertilizer today means a saving in both freight and handling costs.

One of the big advances in farm practices in recent years is the larger, and especially the wiser, use of fertilizers. Farmers know more than ever before how best to apply them so as not to waste them, and also farmers know that other factors being equal, there is nothing else that they can do that will increase crop yields more than an intelligent use of fertilizers.

## YOUR UNDERSTANDING AND COOPERATION ASKED

AFTER FIVE YEARS as Chancellor of the Board of Regents and of the University of the State of New York, and thirty years as a member of the New York State Board of Regents, William J. Wallin of Yonkers has found it necessary to resign his position as Chancellor in order to devote more time to his law business. He will remain a member of the Board of Regents.

Mr. Wallin has been in public life for a half century. In the unpaid position as Regent and Chancellor he has devoted from one-third to one-half of his personal time to the cause of education and to the young people of the state. Under his leadership, the Board of Regents and the Department of Education have taken a constructive and forward-looking position on teachers' salaries, on the increase of State Aid to education, on enlarging scholarship grants by the State, and on the establishment of technical institutions.

Mr. Wallin will be succeeded as Chancellor by the present Vice Chancellor, John P. Myers of Plattsburg, New York, who is a great leader and a great man, and I have been elected to succeed Mr. Myers as Vice Chancellor.

The Board of Regents and the State Department of Education, in the interests of the children of the state, ask your help, understanding and support in the difficult problems we face in continuing to furnish educational opportunity to young people. We welcome constructive criticism, but not the destruc-

By E. R. Eastman

tive kind that is based on a lack of understanding of what the modern schools are trying to do. So often criticism comes from people who have not attended a school meeting in years, who have never visited a school in session, who do not know that educational policies and methods have changed like everything else in the last five years.

The present Board of Regents and the leaders in the Department of Education are very desirous of putting more and more decisions on school matters and policies up to the local boards of education and the people themselves. We realize that school administration and teaching are by no means perfect, but the schools of New York are among the best in the nation. Many current efforts are being made by the Regents, the Department, local boards, and, last but not least, the teachers, to have the schools do a better job. But they cannot do it without your understanding and help.

## SHEEP ARE COMING BACK

LIKE to read the stories about flocks of sheep moving slowly along the old dirt pikes in the summer time before the railroads were built, on their way to the big city markets. They filled the road from fence to fence and raised a great cloud of dust like the smoke of a big battle.

With the opening of the West, beef cattle and sheep mostly moved out of the eastern states. But history has a habit of repeating itself, and now the beef cattle and the sheep are coming back. The opportunities for profit from sheep in the East are now the best ever. For our armed forces alone, 100 million pounds of wool are required. The Australian wool clip is estimated at \$1,189,000,000, double last year's value and 14 times more than the clip brought in 1938-39.

Sheep now offer real opportunities here in the Northeast, but with that suggestion goes a note of warning. Sheep require special knowledge and care and, above all, a liking for them. The need of good fences and protection from dogs are real problems. But if you recognize these problems, both the present and the permanent outlook for sheep raising are worth considering.

## GRASS IS BETTER THAN HAY

AS A result of recent tests on feeding Holstein steers pasture grasses and hay, the New York State College of Agriculture reports that very young pasture grass is 70 to 80 per cent digestible, and that more mature pasture grass is 60 per cent digestible.

The digestibility of hay varies from 35 to 50 per cent, depending on how mature it is when it is cut and how well it is handled during harvesting.

These tests again emphasize the importance of improved pastures. Every day that you can add to the pasture season and every way that you can improve the quality of the pasture grass add to your dairy profits. Now is the time to do some pasture improvement planning.

## AROOSTOOK TURNING TO MILK AND BEEF

THE SOONER potato growers realize that for the past several years they have been growing more potatoes than consumers will buy or eat, the sooner the potato marketing problem will be solved.

Perhaps because they realize this truth, more than half of the farmers in Aroostook County, Maine, are producing or planning to produce milk or beef in commercial amounts. Only a short time ago, nearly all Aroostook County farmers specialized in potatoes only.

The turn to dairy cows in Aroostook County and in other sections poses more of a marketing problem for dairymen. For example, if the Aroostook

County farmers add 5,000 more dairy cows—which they now plan to do—it might reduce the Boston milk pool price by 3.9¢ a hundredweight, but would add 1½ million dollars a year to the gross farm income of Maine.

Again, if income from beef is estimated at \$150 per cow per year, the increase in the gross farm income of Aroostook from beef would also be approximately 1½ million dollars per year.

## GOING FAST

IF YOU have been thinking about buying a copy of E. R. Eastman's novel, THE SETTLERS, you had better do it soon. Three-fourths of the first edition of 5,000 copies has been sold in about four weeks, and there is no likelihood now that a reprint will be made. We have a large folder of enthusiastic letters from readers of THE SETTLERS. It's really a great book. For a copy, send \$3 to American Agriculturist, Department TS, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y., and it will be sent you postpaid.—M.H.

## BE SURE YOUR SHOES FIT

THE Medical Society of Pennsylvania says that proper shoes "should allow for two basic needs—rapid evaporation of perspiration of the feet and dryness in wet weather."

To these requirements I would certainly add the need of the shoe fitting properly. Both men and women on farms have to be on their feet from daylight to dark, and the number of farm folks who have injured or crippled feet because of wrong footgear is legion. Nothing tires one more quickly than a sore or aching foot. Nothing in the way of health is more important than a properly fitting shoe, and this is particularly important when buying shoes for children.

## GOOD TREES ARE DISAPPEARING

CAN YOU imagine this Northeast farm country of ours without either the maple or the elm tree? In the farm valley where I grew up, there was a maple grove on every farm. Now they are nearly all gone. Around my farm home and along the road where I now live are several fine maples, but they are old and will not last many years more. Most of the elm trees are old, too, and they have a deadly enemy, the Dutch elm disease. The chestnut is gone. Will the elm and maple follow?

The answer to this real problem is to plant more young trees every spring.

## EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

OLD MATT IRONFIELD, who had run the only hardware store in Slopeville for the past thirty years, was sitting himself down to the supper table when his patient wife, Esmeralda, said: "Any business today, Matt?"

"Oh, old Bull's-Eye Benson came in and bought a padlock for his meat cellar this mornin'."

"Anything else happen?" asked his wife.

"Oh, a little later on, Light-Fingered Fenwick come back and bought a skillet—big enough to fry a big slice of ham in."

"I see," said Esmeralda. "Any other customers?"

"Oh, along the middle of the afternoon, Bull's-Eye Benson come in and bought a box of 30-40 cartridges for his old rifle."

"And that was the extent of your day's business?" his wife asked.

"Nope," he said, buttering a biscuit. "Later on, Light-Fingered's two cousins, Jake and Joe, come in and bought a pick and a spade—and some spikes to nail a pine plank box together with."

"Well, well," said Esmeralda. "And then did Bull's-Eye Benson come back and buy another padlock for his meat cellar?"

"Nope," Matt said, heaping a mound of jelly on his biscuit. "Don't reckon he'll need to keep it locked now . . . . . Mighty fine biscuits, Esmeralda."



# The 1951 Farm Outlook

(Continued from Page 1)

bly more than they would have eaten at present wage levels had the potatoes been given to them. Now potato growers are on their own without price supports and somebody must cut production. Under the controls accompanying price supports, many good potato growers were forced to cut acreage so low that their efficiency was impaired. Because growers in some areas have sold most of their production to the government, markets have been lost. Every grower can well do a lot of thinking about the acreage to plant.

Predictions as to what will happen in 1951 vary. I have talked with some who believe the mess accompanying price supports will be corrected rapidly. Others think it may take a year or two, but eventually, and we hope soon, potato production and marketing will "shake down" and be a far healthier business than it was under supports and controls.

## Fruit

Production costs per unit on fruit have not dropped as rapidly as they have on most farm products. There has been considerable success in mechanizing the fruit production job except when it comes to picking. But to offset the labor-saving mechanization of certain jobs, the cost of spraying has risen steadily as pests have multiplied thus requiring a larger number of sprays.

In recent years a larger percentage of the apple crop has been taken by processors. In some areas, for example western New York, growers have cooperated effectively in marketing their crop to processors. However, as we have watched the apple growers who seem most successful, it appeared that they have produced a quality product and developed a special market for it.

The 1950 apple crop was good quality. The important thing to do now is to move it into consumers' hands gradually and steadily as the demand will absorb it, meanwhile following all practices that help to maintain quality. Financial support given to the New York-New England Apple Institute is likely to be returned with dividends in coming years.

*Because we have had two consecutive years of big apple crops, the 1951 crop is likely to be smaller and prices better.*

## Vegetables

1950 was a poor year for vegetable growers. Unfavorable weather hit some

crops. Prices on others, for example onions, were low. The production of vegetables for the fresh market has always been somewhat of a gamble with prices depending on immediate supply and demand. Always the man who can beat his neighbor in getting a product on the market early reaps a good reward.

Growers of crops for processing are protected to some extent by contracts, but they are subject to the dangers of increased production costs between the time they sign the contract and deliver the produce. As our armed forces increase, the demand for canned and frozen vegetables will of course, increase.

Here are some general farm management suggestions to keep in mind:

### 1. Keep Debts Manageable.

If your debts are heavy, transfer short time obligations to long term mortgage debts if possible. If your mortgage payments are based on high farm income, try refinancing on a longer basis and with smaller required payments, *but with the privilege of making larger payments if you wish.*

### 2. Be Reasonably Conservative.

The government will push for high food production but farmers need to understand how the present situation differs from 1941. Then industrial production was low, and defense preparations did not immediately cut into the production of goods for consumers. Now industrial production is at capacity. Furthermore costs are on a higher level as are taxes. Aim for full production but not forced production, unless, of course, total war.

### 3. Anticipate Supply Needs.

Get fertilizer, spray materials, seed, needed equipment and repair parts bought and delivered early. Keep a good supply of feed on hand. Supplies are not expected to be drastically short but they are unlikely to be cheaper and, later, you might be unable to get them on short notice.

### 4. Watch Your Labor Supply.

Many farm boys are sure to be drafted. Others will be tempted by high wages to work in industry. A good tenant house often helps to keep a good man. Use labor-saving methods where possible.

### 5. Control Costs Where Possible.

The cost of production per can of milk or per bushel of wheat is lowered by high production. Use fertilizer liberally. Buy the best seed and baby

(Continued on Page 7)



Entrance to the 60-acre Beacon Poultry Research Farm.

**Now AVAILABLE with NITROSAL**  
(On Order)

Faster growth, sturdier growth—better fleshing and feathering, fewer barebacks—strong bones and bodies—developed during those important first 8 weeks by Beacon Complete Starter . . . Because Beacon Complete Starter is a *high efficiency feed*. Has high protein, low fibre and high energy content, and for the past year, it has contained a Vitamin B12 and anti-biotic supplement for greater efficiency, faster growth. On special order, it has been available fortified with an anti-coccidiosis drug.

## RESEARCH MAKES THE DIFFERENCE



The tested, proved basic formula of Beacon Complete Starter results from 29 years of painstaking research. Our experiments to date have shown that with the Nitrosal feed we get faster growth, higher feed efficiency, better pigmentation on skin and legs and greater uniformity in the flock. More than 80,000 birds are involved in these experiments, which are being continued.

## AFTER BEACON STARTER . . .



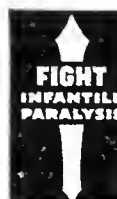
Reach for the ★ ★ ★ STARS\* at your Beacon Dealer's. Consult your classified telephone directory for the name of your nearest Beacon Dealer. \*Green stars on Sulfaquinoxaline and Nitrosal Feed Bags.

Keep right on choosing the star spangled Beacon bags and the research-developed feed they contain. For BROILERS switch to Beacon Broiler Feed at the end of 4 weeks—for future LAYERS add grain at the end of 6 weeks—then use the economical Beacon 70/30 Feeding Plan after 12 weeks or—after 6 weeks on Starter—use Beacon Grower All-Mash.

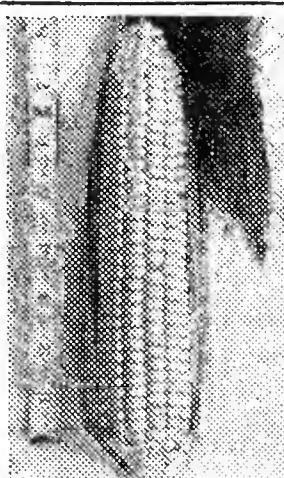
### MATCH BEACON STARTER'S RECORD (IF YOU CAN) . . .

The record shows that many Beacon feeders average less than 3 pounds of feed per pound of meat at weights of 4 lbs. or over per bird (9 to 12 weeks). Match Beacon Complete Starter for results with any other starter on the market.

**THE Beacon** ★ ★ ★  
**Milling Co., Inc., Cayuga, N. Y.**



**Join MARCH of DIMES**  
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North Star—Best Early Hybrid Sweet Corn

## HARRIS SEEDS

**Hitch Your Wagon to a Star But Be Sure It's NORTH STAR**

Exclusive with Harris, North Star has proved to be a money-maker wherever it has been planted. It's early (67 days from planting to picking), has excellent quality, attractive appearance and gives abundant yields. The vigorous seed may be planted in cold soil; the husky plants stand up well under adverse growing conditions. If you haven't planted North Star, give it a trial this year.

SEND FOR OUR FREE CATALOG TODAY  
If you grow for Market, ask for our Market Gardeners' and Florists' Catalog.

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**1951 CATALOG now ready**

## The Song of the Lazy Farmer



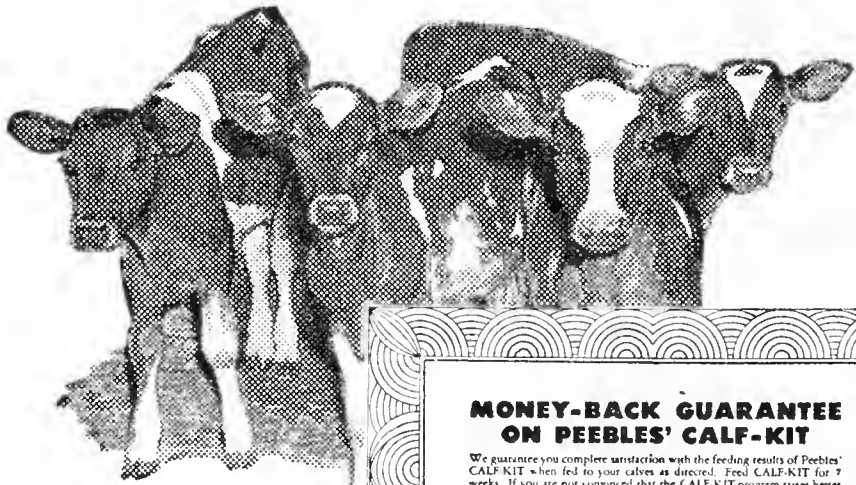
he has no worry and no care. The only labor that it takes is now and then I've got to wake and put a new log on the fire; but that ain't likely to require much work unless Mirandy should forget to carry in more wood.

I WISH somebody would explain why anyone who's not insane can figure that a house is fit if there's no fireplace in it. Most all new homes I ever see just irritate me terribly; they either have no hearth at all or else there's one that's real small, it's there for people to admire but ain't supposed to hold a fire. I even have some friends who own big fireplaces made of stone which do not make a bit of sense 'cause they're out by the garden fence. When winter winds begin to blow, who wants to sit out in the snow? And when we're having summer heat, nobody needs to warm his feet.

The only kind of fireplace that ain't a plain, downright disgrace is one that's big enough to hold a real fire when it's cold. And there's no place for it to be but in the living-room, by gee. When man's laid up with rheumatiz, the best durn treatment that there is comes from a roaring, snapping blaze that cures the patient while he lays asleep upon a sofa and then



# How to SAVE MONEY and Raise "Milk-fed" Calves



## MONEY-BACK GUARANTEE ON PEEBLES' CALF-KIT

We guarantee you complete satisfaction with the feeding results of Peebles' CALF-KIT when fed to your calves as directed. Feed CALF-KIT for 7 weeks. If you are not convinced that the CALF-KIT program raises better calves than any similar program, give your dealer a written statement as to why you are not satisfied. He will cheerfully refund the full purchase price of the Peebles' CALF-KIT used by you during this feeding test.

WESTERN CONDENSING COMPANY, Appleton, Wis. San Francisco, Calif.

**Save up to 250-500 lbs.  
of milk per calf**

Cut your calf-raising costs 1/3 or more! Have more milk to sell! You can when you use Peebles' CALF-KIT. It replaces milk safely because 98% of the nutrients in Calf-Kit come from milk sources, as contained in whey and whey products. It also supplies plus guaranteed amounts of Vitamins A, D and Riboflavin. CALF-KIT builds big, strong, husky calves with real milk-fed "bloom" and vigor. Try Peebles' CALF-KIT now on a money-back guarantee. See if it doesn't help you raise better calves at less cost than ever before.

**WESTERN CONDENSING COMPANY**  
Appleton, Wisconsin • San Francisco, California

World's Largest Producer of Whey Products



1 Pound Replaces  
8 Pounds of Milk

Join  
**MARCH OF DIMES**  
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**BETTER CORN  
WITH LESS CROP FAILURE!**

Do short growing seasons—adverse weather conditions or poor soil affect your corn profits?

Overcome these drawbacks and get bigger yields of better corn by planting seed that is tested and proved to produce in your area. Get Funk G Hybrids!

Funk G Hybrids start faster, stand up better and have higher resistance to disease, insects and drought. Every Funk G Hybrid has all five of these profit-making, bred-in characteristics that put more money in your pockets at harvest time.

Find out which Funk G Hybrids are best suited to your local growing conditions. Get the facts! Mail the coupon today!

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A. H. Hoffman, Inc., Box 41-B  
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Please send booklet on Funk G Hybrids.

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DOWELLING**

**SURE  
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## Question Box

I live in New Jersey and would like some advice on how much lime and fertilizer to use for asparagus.

In view of the depth to which this plant roots, getting some lime and fertilizer down deep is certainly advisable.

The New Jersey recommendation for setting new fields is one ton of dolomitic limestone and 1,000 pounds of 20% superphosphate per acre in the bottom of the trench and thoroughly mixed with the soil before the roots are set. On top of this they recommend 1,500 to 2,000 pounds of 5-10-10 broadcast and worked into the soil. Broadcasting and plowing down your lime and superphosphate might not be quite as good as putting it in the bottom of the trench, but it certainly would be more satisfactory than broadcasting it on the surface and merely harrowing it in.

It is true that phosphoric acid in superphosphate applied in this manner will lose some of its availability with time. However, it will not leach away and there will not be a complete loss of availability. There is no way to apply superphosphate that does not result in some loss of availability with time.—George H. Serviss

\* \* \*

I have a flowering quince bush which has now produced some green fruit. Is this fruit okay to use for cooking?

I expect you could use these for quince jelly and other products in which quince are ordinarily employed.

I think, however, that if you are interested in using quince in cooking, etc. that you would be better satisfied with the commercial quince, *Cydonia oblonga*, which is handled by many nurseries, than with the ornamental quince, *Chaenomeles lagenaria* or *Cydonia japonica*. The last name frequently appears in nursery catalogues for the flowering quince.

If you have a fine plant of flowering quince, you might like to cut off some of the branches during the winter season and force them indoors. The blossoms open quickly and easily and the young green leaves are rather interesting in late winter and early spring.—A.M.G. Pridham, N. Y. College of Agriculture.

\* \* \*

What is the best variety of birdsfoot for St. Lawrence County? How much should I seed and what grass should be seeded with it?

Probably the safest variety to seed in St. Lawrence County is the Empire which, as you know, is the New York strain. I did see, this past year, some excellent stands of European that had come through one winter. We need another winter or two, though, before we know just how winter-hardy the European material is. If one was to pass judgment on it at present he would say it was probably better from a hay standpoint than the Empire, but probably not so good from a pasture standpoint.

Five to six pounds of birdsfoot trefoil plus six to eight pounds of timothy are the usual recommendations. In quarts this would be two and one-half to three quarts of trefoil seed plus four to five quarts of timothy seed.

—George H. Serviss

\* \* \*

Where a sub-soil is hard and impervious, will deep-rooted plants such as alfalfa soften it up and improve drainage?

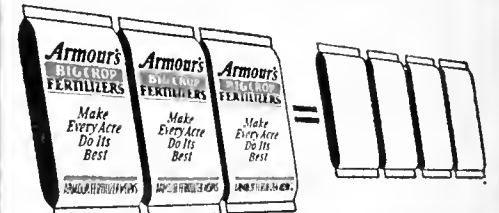
This matter of hard sub-soil is particularly troublesome in parts of New Jersey. Where deep-rooted crops such as alfalfa penetrate the soil, improvement will result, but some soils are so hard that the roots penetrate very little.

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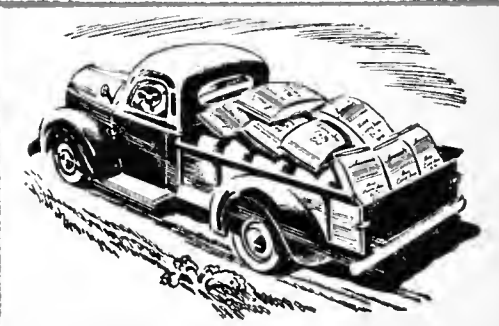
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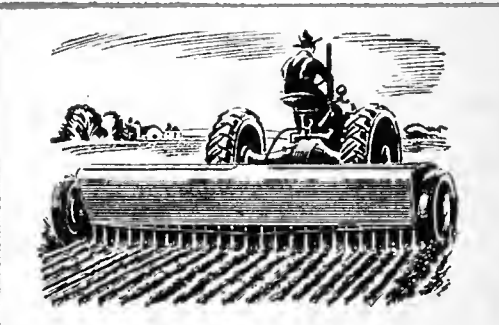
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**ARMOUR FERTILIZER WORKS**



# The 1951 Farm Outlook

(Continued from Page 5)

chicks. Control weeds, insects and crop and animal diseases. Aim for higher production per animal or per acre.

## 6. Write Your Congressman.

Everywhere, people are discussing past diplomatic mistakes. No longer do most citizens assume that "government knows best" either on international or domestic problems. Fortunately Congress seems inclined to reassert its authority and government appointees seem to be looking at current problems more realistically.

Changes for the better are likely to come from Congress which you helped to elect and which you can help to guide. If they have the facts, the combined judgment of thousands of citizens is likely to be correct.

For example, how did we ever come to promise to feed, rehabilitate and defend so many countries — to promise more than we can possibly deliver. If you agree that we did that, tell your congressman that you want a re-examination of our commitments and a firm statement of international policy based on our ability to back it up.

Also, the vital importance of a drastic cut in the government's domestic budget is generally recognized. But who is going to make the cuts? Not Bureau heads and not the President. If it is done, Congress must do it and the more letters they get from their constituents the more likely it is to be done.

*Don't let anyone tell you it can't be done. We are being told that we must tighten our belts. Government agencies must tighten theirs, and particularly they must stop further expansion of costly socialistic schemes. We could not afford them in peace and we constantly cannot afford them when we are facing war.*

A real danger to watch is that so-called "liberals" and "pinks" will do their utmost in the war emergency to slip over more costly, visionary, socialistic schemes on the public.

What happens nationally and internationally affect you, your business and your children and grandchildren. Make your farm plans as wisely as you can but whatever else you do, do not fail to give the time necessary to make Democracy work here in America. To do so is vital both for us and for all free peoples.

Finally, I believe the American farmer and the American public want to know the size of the job ahead. If they are told this frankly and given adequate reasons, they will follow good leadership and do what is needed. They are thoroughly fed up with double talk and half-truths, toned down because of the fear of political effect. Let's have the unvarnished truth, and let's have it now.



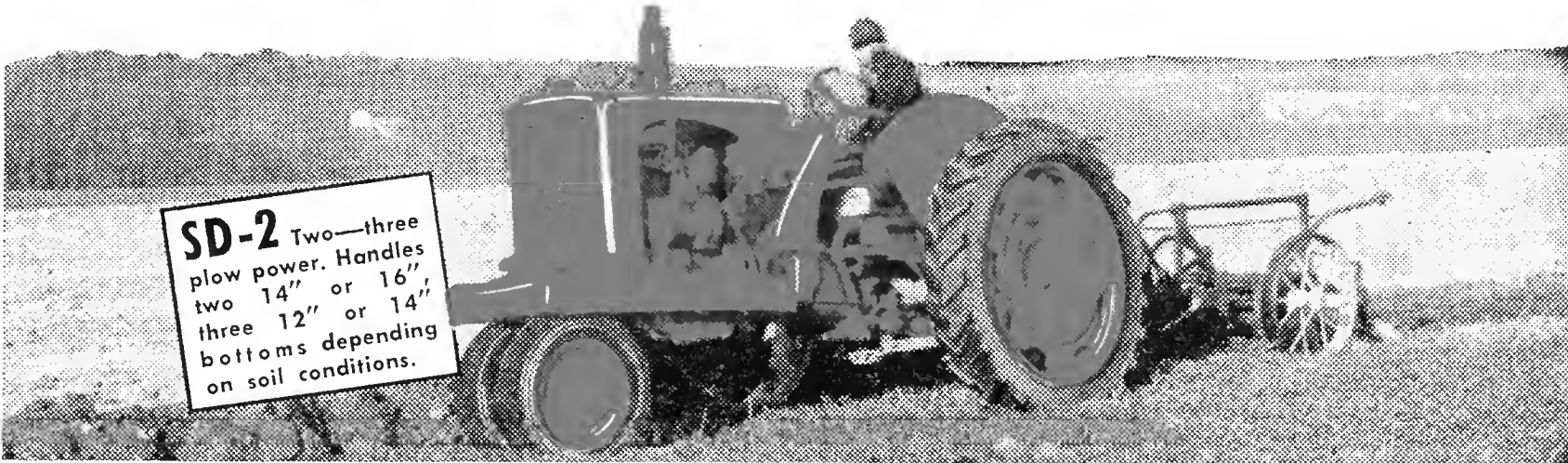
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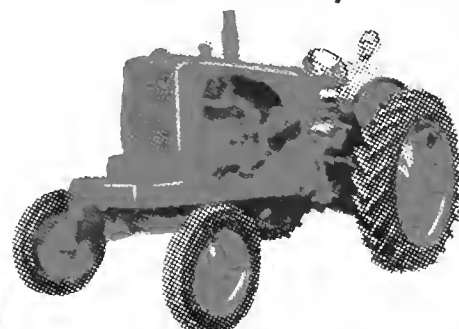
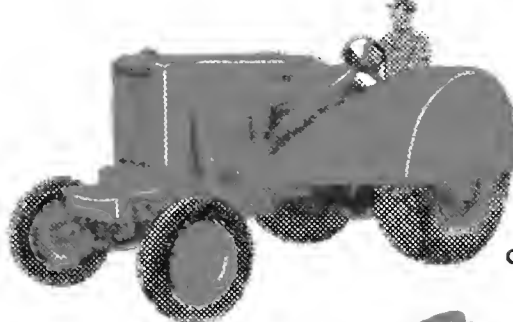
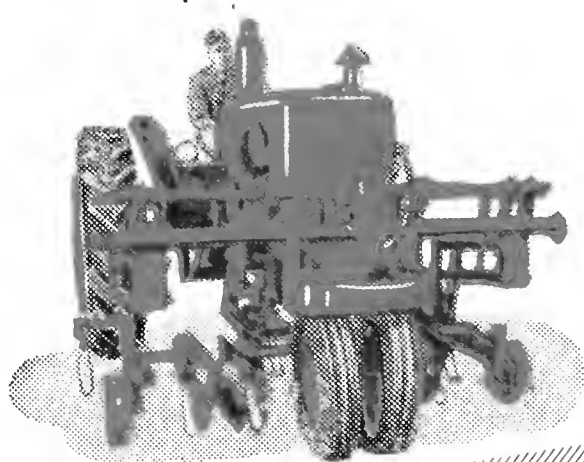
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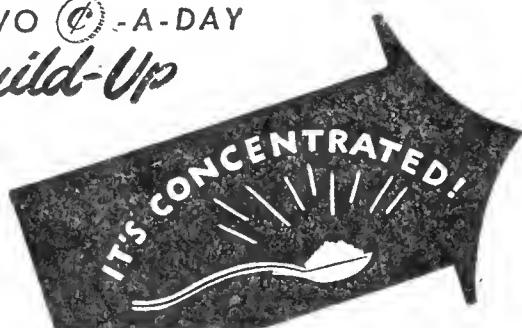
Says Harold Tripp of Dryden, N. Y., owner of 30 fine purebred Guerneys:

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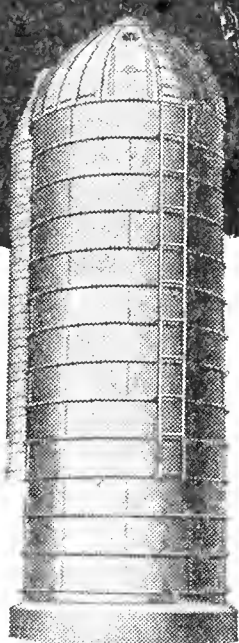
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The Holstein in this picture produced those 28¼ quarts of milk in a day on a diet that averaged, during her lactation period, 35.8 pounds of top quality hay and 35 pounds of silage. She got no grain during the test at the New Jersey Agricultural College's farm. From left are: Tom Milliman, director of research for G.L.F. which, with the Dairymen's League sponsored the five-year test; Oscar Van Acker, herdsman, and Professors John Kitchen and Carl Bender.

## New Jersey Tests Boost Roughage for Cows

**I**F YOU have roughage so good that your 1,000 pound cows will eat 27.9 pounds of corn silage per day and then top it off with 22.9 pounds of hay, you are one of the fortunate dairymen in a position to cash in on the results of a five-year research program just concluded at the New Jersey Experiment Station at New Brunswick.

Carl Bender of the New Jersey College of Agriculture, who is considered one of the country's leading authorities on grassland farming and dairy nutrition, told me that the five-year test proved that the average milk production in any state can be maintained and, at the same time, grain costs can be cut 50% "if the cows get all the good quality roughage they can eat."

### Raise Your Roughage Sights

Professor Bender, Professor John Kitchen, who heads this research project, and Dr. J. W. Bartlett, head of the College's dairy industry department, agree, however, that there is plenty of work to be done on Northeast farms before there will be anything like an overall 50% savings in grain costs. In the first place, nearly everyone has to get a real understanding of what high quality roughage is. That fed during the barn feeding periods in the New Jersey experiment was all U. S. No. 1 extra green leafy second or third cutting alfalfa hay, and top quality corn silage. In the summer, grass-legume pasture was maintained at a high level of fertility.

To grow such roughage and pasture

—and it is done on more and more Northeast farms every year—and to harvest the crops when they are at the best stage for milk production, a dairyman must fertilize generously, practice painstaking management of his fields, and also be equipped mechanically to handle the crops at just the right time.

The best judge of top quality roughage is the cow. If she'll eat, for each 100 pounds of her body weight, 2.79 pounds of corn silage and then tuck away another 2.29 pounds of hay, you can figure that your roughage is really high quality even in the eyes of the experts. However, if she won't eat that much hay, your quality *might* not be to blame. Some cows just can't consume that much roughage because, in the words of Jack Bartlett, "They haven't been educated to it." He agrees with Bender that dairymen have to develop "hay-burner family lines by starting them on roughage early."

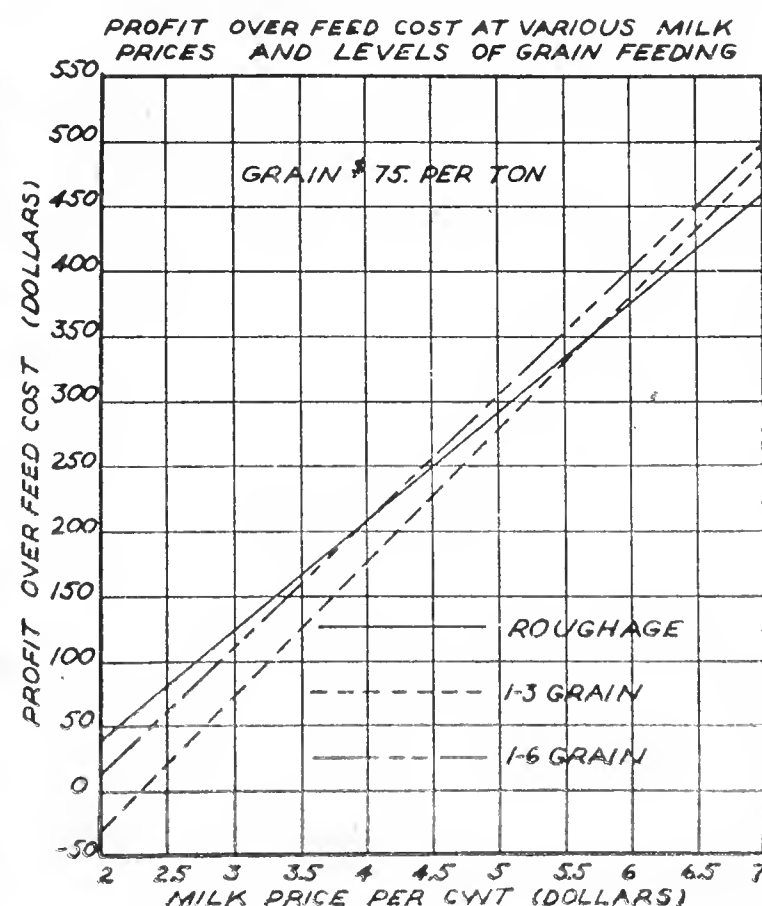
When I asked Dr. Bartlett how early, he replied that they had started some calves on roughage almost immediately after they were born!

Five years ago, through a commercial research grant from the Grange League Federation and the Dairymen's League, the New Jersey Station set up the experiment to study "The Milk Potentials of a Roughage Feeding Program." The study is being continued under sponsorship of the two organizations.

### How the Test was Run

Each spring and fall, the 30 cows assigned to the experiment were divided

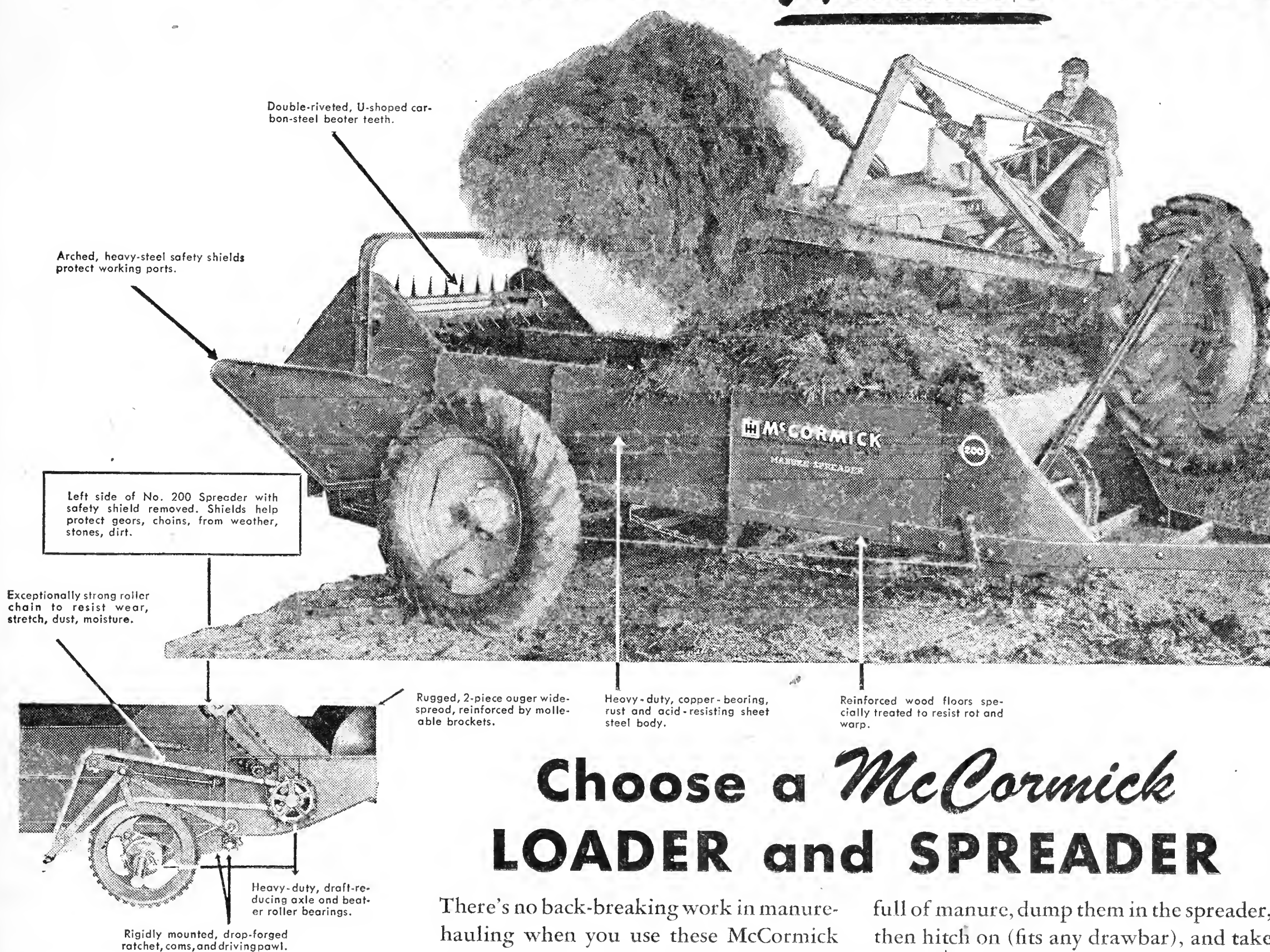
(Continued on Page 17)



This chart shows that it is more profitable to feed all roughage only when the price of milk is under \$3.90 a hundred. It also shows that with all the good quality roughage they can eat, cows can produce more profit over feed cost on light grain feeding than on the heavy 1 to 3 ratio, even if milk sells at \$7 a hundred. According to the results of this experiment, the only time the heavy grain feeding would be profitable in an average herd would be when grain cost only \$40 a ton and milk sold for more than \$3.50 a hundred—a price ratio that isn't even remotely possible in the foreseeable future.



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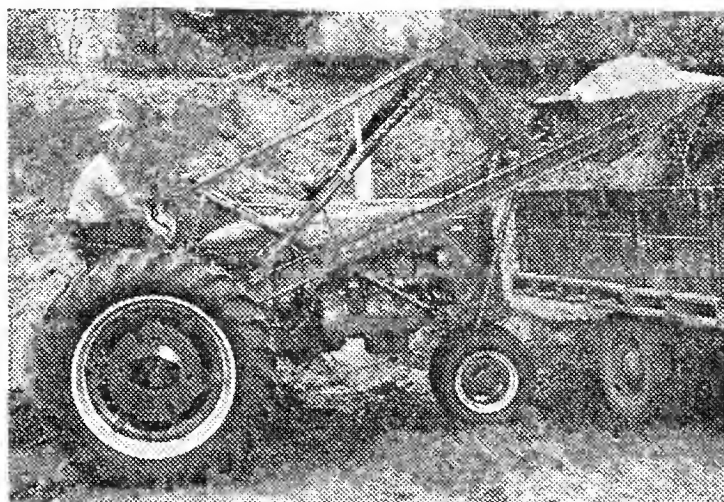
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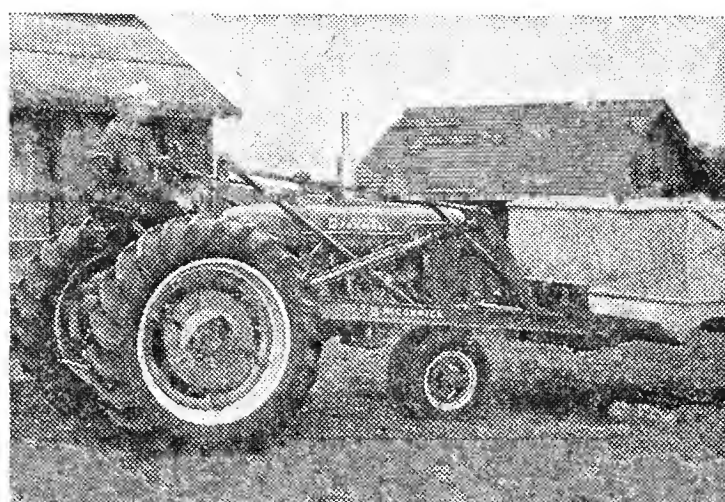
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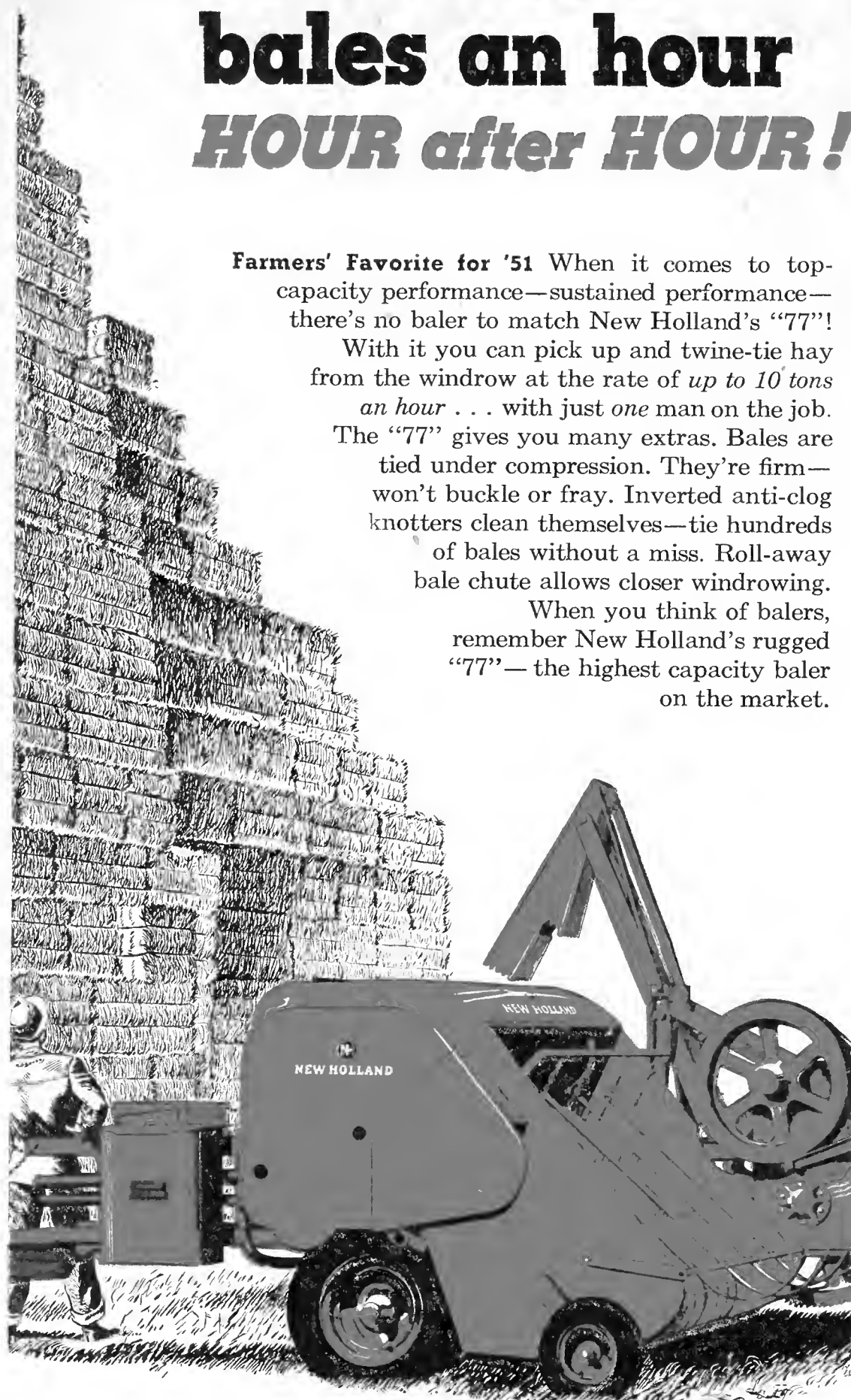
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## Northeastern Viewpoint Grows At AFBF Convention

By L. B. SKEFFINGTON

**S**HADES of Ed Babcock! Remember when he used to write in the A.A. urging the American Farm Bureau Federation to "go right." I seem to remember that in the Northeast in the late '30's there was agitation for the state Farm Bureau federations to pull away from the AFBF and set up their own organization. Point is, there was a strong division of sentiment about farm programs, government subsidies and such things.

Finally, the decision was to stick with the national organization and work within it for a farm program that would maintain freedom of decision for farmers and bear down upon government control of agriculture from Washington.

I went to the AFBF convention at Dallas, saw and heard the delegates adopt a program that included about everything we in the Northeast had advocated.

### Should Be Suspended

A matter of interest was what the federation would do about price supports and controls. Without a murmur of dissent, it was voted that: "In the year ahead the emphasis will be on increased production and farm prices will be supported by the firm demand of a mobilizing economy. Under such conditions the need for price supports, acreage allotments and marketing quotas of certain commodities is greatly reduced.

"We believe that such programs should be suspended, as the law provides and as conditions permit, but will insist that they be reactivated whenever the need for this type of program reappears."

### New York's Stand

It will be remembered that the long-time position of the New York federation has been that supports at a high percentage of parity invite trouble for the farmer—when they are not needed. The federation has repeatedly declared that such supports should be at a figure that would not make it profitable for efficient farmers to produce surplus for the government to take over. Also, that the ideal type of support program was one that could be used to protect farmers from disastrous upheavals or insure maximum production of needed commodities.

In essence, that is what the American Farm Bureau now demands.

Warren Hawley of New York and Herb Voorhees worked on the resolutions committee. Several pages of proposals on adjustment programs were boiled down to a few simple paragraphs. The attitude seemed to be that now is a good time for farmers to get out from under control programs of doubtful value.

### Oppose Ceilings

During the convention it was indicated that Washington was considering price ceilings. Allan Kline, AFBF president, wired the President that such controls would hamper all-out production. The delegates voted that "inflation cannot be stopped by price, wage and ration controls. They interfere with production, impair the flexibility of our economy, reduce capacity to expand output, require huge administrative staffs and invite black markets . . . Premature adoption of such controls could strangle our economy.

"American farmers have demonstrated their ability to produce. We insist that we be given opportunity to demonstrate our productive capacity without controls. If total war forces the application of price and wage ceilings, we will insist that they be applied on an across-the-board basis."

Sighting a struggle of "long duration," the federation pledged that farmers would cooperate to the limit and asked no special consideration.

The Brannan Plan was not even mentioned. Sentiment seemed to be that it was dead. Roger Fleming, AFBF secretary, said that "Secretary Brannan does not speak for farmers . . . is not much interested in development of free farmer organizations."

New York took a stand against a quota system for potatoes. Harold Simonson said at a commodity conference that growers "may be in a precarious position for a year or two, but we prefer to go on our own and pick up the loose ends."

A North Carolina delegate plugged for a resolution that would have committed the federation to work for a quota program. There was divided sentiment. It was made clear that in 1951 there is to be no support program for potatoes unless Congress changes its mind.

It was decided finally that an effort will be made to obtain the views of the potato industry through representatives named from the various regions. If they develop any united program federation directors will be asked to see that it gets consideration. Unofficial sentiment appeared to be that the matter was dead, except that those areas which so choose may have marketing agreements.

Dean William I. Myers of Cornell urged a program that would reduce consumer spending to the level of available goods and to "reduce sharply defensible non-defense spending by government." The federation went all out for this and urged a pay-as-we-go taxation policy, longer work week and emphasis upon both farm and non-farm production.

\* \* \*

### Milk Formula Out

The proposed Class 1 milk-pricing formula for the Rochester market will not become effective this month, as the Producers' Bargaining Agency proposed. Commissioner DuMond has announced that it requires further study. However, he did approve a floor provision that would maintain a \$5.80 price through the first four months of the year.

The formula has been under study by producer committees for nearly two years. It varies somewhat from the New York and Boston formulas. The price would be determined by three moving factors: Supply and demand, consumer purchasing power, and farm production costs. Tables prepared by the agency indicated that had the formula been in force during the past few years there would have been little variation from current prices. Advantage claimed for the formula is that it will eliminate necessity for and delays of hearings. However, it is admitted that so far the Commissioner has acted promptly.

\* \* \*

### Corn Still Out

Snow and freezing weather caught many upstate farmers with corn unpicked. About the time they were ready to pick there was a long period of rain and soft ground. Then came the big blow, knocking a lot of it down. Freezing followed with snow. Some of the corn may have to be picked by hand.

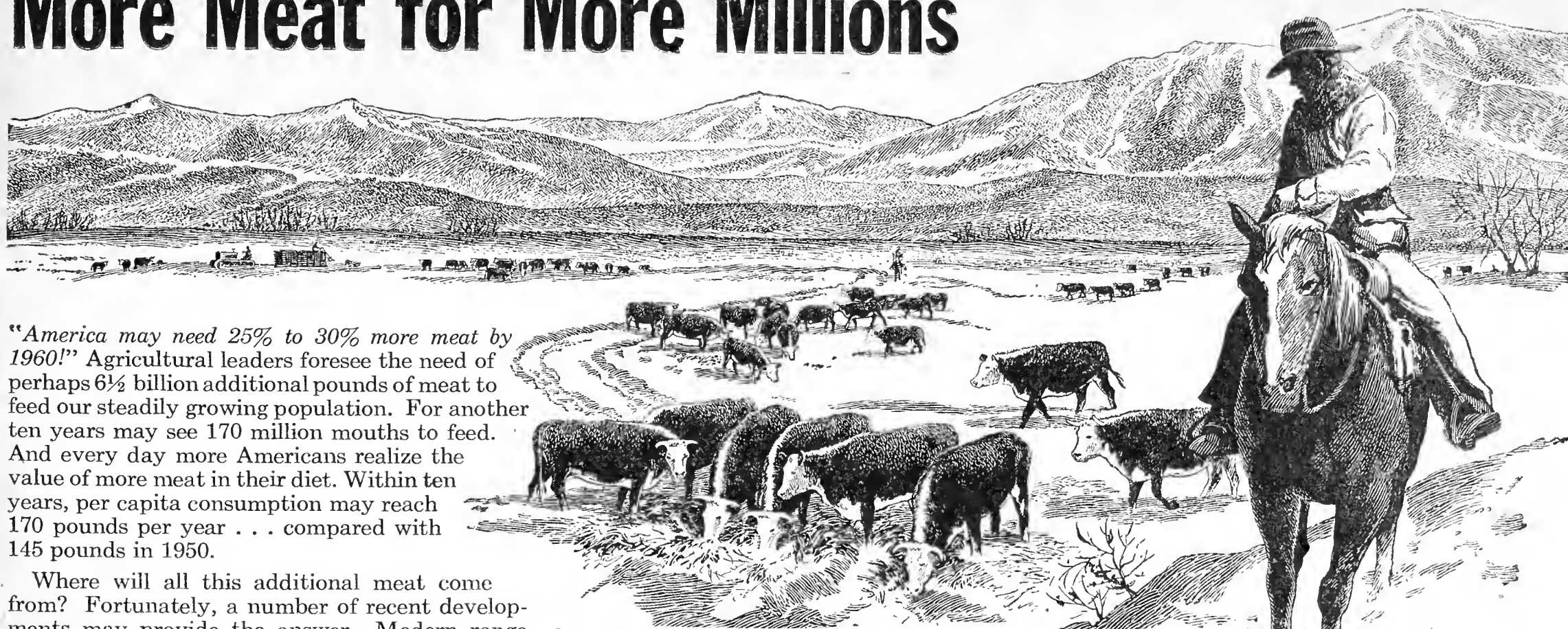
\* \* \*

### Apple Group Effective

In a season when the apple market has not been too strong so far, Western New York growers feel they did very well on sales to processors. Considerable credit is given to their new association.



# More Meat for More Millions



"America may need 25% to 30% more meat by 1960!" Agricultural leaders foresee the need of perhaps 6½ billion additional pounds of meat to feed our steadily growing population. For another ten years may see 170 million mouths to feed. And every day more Americans realize the value of more meat in their diet. Within ten years, per capita consumption may reach 170 pounds per year . . . compared with 145 pounds in 1950.

Where will all this additional meat come from? Fortunately, a number of recent developments may provide the answer. Modern range and farm management, and soil conservation practices, point to more grass and more livestock. Improved varieties of grasses and legumes mean greater livestock carrying capacity. Then you have hybrid corn and other new high-yielding grains. All these make more feed for more livestock.

And recent advances in *animal nutrition* point the way to *more meat pounds from our available feeds*. It isn't so long ago that hogs took a year to eighteen months to reach market weights . . . today it's five to six months. Rations balanced with proteins, minerals and vitamins are largely responsible. Similarly, producers of beef, lamb, poultry, eggs and milk have speeded production by scientific feeding. Very recent discoveries, such as A. P. F. (vitamin B<sub>12</sub>), aureomycin, streptomycin, terramycin and other "wonder growth stimulants" help produce more meat from less feed.

Still other factors such as breed improvement, better control of livestock diseases and parasites, reduction of losses in shipping and from injuries, all add up to the possibility of more meat for America's tables. All these are modern aids toward increased production. Yet, even with all these aids, the very *size* of the job to be done challenges all of us in the livestock-meat industry.



## Soda Bill Sez . . .

A man buried in work is usually very much alive.  
If you wake up famous, you haven't been asleep too long.

## Our Job

If all folks lived where meat grows best,  
Say, somewhere far out in the West,  
They might all raise steers, lambs and swine  
For their own meat at dinnertime.



But it's a thousand miles and more  
From grazing lands to retail store,  
From places where the livestock rove  
To where meat's cooking on the stove.

Millions of head must become meat—  
The kinds and cuts folks want to eat—  
Must reach them fresh and tasty, too . . .  
Those are jobs for us to do.  
So, like you, Swift works late and long  
To keep our nation well and strong.



## OUR CITY COUSIN



"You say  
it's a quarter horse?  
It should be  
worth more,"  
Says sharp  
City Cousin.  
"Here's a dollar  
for four!"

## Swift & Company is People



In addition to being a business corporation, Swift & Company is *people*—64,300 folks like you and me who have pooled their savings to build a business. These savings are invested in plants and equipment, in livestock and other raw materials, and in all the many things that make up Swift & Company.

Without people there could be no business, no Swift & Company. There must be people (shareholders) to supply the capital; other people (farmers and ranchers) to supply the raw materials; the 75,000 people (employees) who handle the company's business; and the millions of consumers who buy the meat and other products.

The success of a business enterprise depends on how these various groups of people get along together. In other words, the owners of Swift & Company and livestock producers, employees, and the company's customers have *got* to get along together on a basis of being good neighbors.

The management of Swift & Company recognizes all these responsibilities to those various groups of people who, together, make our business. It is to *their* interest also that we manage our business efficiently, that we earn a sufficient profit to let us continue contributing to the well-being of more and more people.

F. M. Simpson.

Agricultural Res. Dept.

## Martha Logan's Recipe for INDIVIDUAL SWISS STEAKS

Yield: 6 to 8 servings

3 to 4 pounds Beef Round Steak ½ cup fat  
(cut 2 inches thick) 2 onions  
Salt, pepper 2 cups cooked tomatoes  
1 cup flour or tomato juice

Cut meat into circles or squares 3 inches in diameter. Season the steaks and place on a well-floured cutting board. Cover with flour and pound with a meat hammer or edge of heavy saucer. Continue to turn, flour and pound meat until all flour is taken up by the steaks. Brown sliced onions in hot fat in a heavy frying pan. Remove onions. Brown steak on both sides in fat. Place onions on top. Add tomatoes (or 2 cups water and 2 tablespoons vinegar or catsup). Cover and cook slowly or bake in a moderate oven (350° F.) 2½ or 3 hours.

## Quote of the Month

The livestock industry is providing a most essential part in human existence. It is taking water, grass and grain—and moulding it into a food that is vital to mankind. It is providing meat for a growing population and an armed mobilization.

Livestock is big business—but the bigness not only stems from the dollars but from the fact that the livestock industry is essential to this nation and to its livelihood.

Willard Simms, Editor, THE RECORD STOCKMAN

## "WHY DO

## LIVESTOCK PRICES FLUCTUATE?"

We've been asked that question numberless times. It's a puzzler to thousands of livestock people. So we prepared a leaflet to answer it clearly, with illustrations to make it easy to understand—and mailed it to all persons on our mailing list. So many asked us for copies for friends, or for group discussions, that we decided to offer it here, *free* to whoever wants it—as many copies as you can use. Address your request to F. M. Simpson, Swift & Company, Chicago 9, Ill.

## Cropping Systems Change Farm "Sizes"

by Professor F. C. Bauer  
Department of Agronomy  
University of Illinois, Urbana



F. C. Bauer

Farm boundaries tend to remain unchanged over long periods of time. "Productivity boundaries," however, are constantly changing. The extent of these changes may be very large as revealed by the Morrow plots, America's oldest soil experiment field, established on the University of Illinois campus 75 years ago.

Measured by net returns, one Morrow plot is now only 27 percent as productive as it was in the beginning. A second plot has not changed. A third plot is 32 percent more productive. If these plots had been 100-acre farms, the physical boundaries would remain unchanged. The "productive sizes" of them, however, would be different. In terms of the original productivity they would now be equivalent to 27, 100, and 132 acre farms respectively. These highly significant differences are due largely to the effects of cropping systems on soil structure and nutrient supplies.

Such data emphasize the need for care in planning systems of farming. The Morrow plots point the way to such systems. Some of the more important principles revealed are: 1) avoid the excessive use of row crops; 2) use balanced crop rotations; 3) center cropping systems around deep-rooted legumes; stand-over legumes are more efficient than green manure legumes; 4) keep enough of the farm in deep-rooted legumes and handle them in such ways as to insure a sustained productivity and conservation; 5) apply mineral nutrients needed to insure successful stands of the legume crops.

EDITOR'S NOTE: While it is recognized that the above article deals with the fertility of cultivated land, still the principles which Dr. Bauer presents seem to us to apply equally to range lands in all parts of the United States. For that reason we are happy to present it here as a matter of interest to all livestock producers.

## Swift & Company

UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO 9, ILLINOIS

*Nutrition is our business—and yours*



# PROGRESS THROUGH COOPERATION

## Looking Backward on a Year of Achievement

## And Forward to a Year of Promise...



Nineteen-fifty was a fateful year for the milkshed's dairy farmers. It posed one of the greatest challenges to their marketing machinery that they have faced since World War I. And it proved once more that the dairy farmer's surest friend and most reliable safeguard in times of economic stress is his marketing cooperative.

**DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE**

*Cooperative*

**ASSOCIATION, INC.**



Month after month at the start of the year, production figures reached new highs. An enormous flood of surplus milk threatened the market. Price was flared up. Producers' returns dropped. Some dealers refused milk.

### Dangerous Price Situation Checked

At the very outset of the year, the League's detailed knowledge of the dairymen's needs and costs checked a dangerous price situation from developing. Facts and figures presented to the Department of Agriculture in Washington convinced officials that the new Class I-A formula would not adequately cover production costs during the early months. As a result, a price floor was granted which yielded dairymen \$3,267,000.00 more than they would have otherwise received.

### League's Brake on Distress Milk Was Year's High Spot

But the really high spot of the year—the fact of greatest service to dairymen in 1950, as well as of brightest promise for the years to come—was the ability of the League to keep distress milk from overwhelming the market. That called for every piece of equipment and every bit of knowledge that the League has accumulated over the years. But it was effective. Distress milk did not get into the hands of price cutters in quantity sufficient to disturb the market.

There was no secret about the method used. It was simply a matter of having the resources, equipment and organization to divert fluid milk into manufacturing plants, and to absorb the trans-shipping costs in order to sell the manufactured products at a competitive price. The League spent \$1,250,000.00 in adjusting its operations to meet the crisis, but it saved members and other dairymen from losses that might have totaled many times that figure.

The experience holds out a promise for the year to come. Whatever the new year may hold, the facilities and organization of the Dairymen's League stand ready for effective action in the best interests of all dairymen in the milkshed.

### Other League Services to Dairymen Throughout the Year

During the fiscal year ending March 30, 1950, the League handled 2,875,674,578 pounds of milk, or 354,714,154 pounds more than the previous year. In only three other years of the Association's history has it been called upon to market a larger volume of milk.

The Dairymen's League introduced a new, convenient five-pound carton of salt butter, designed to increase the sale of butter per customer.



Dairymen's League News survey revealed that the dairy industry is negligently lax in promoting the sale of fluid milk and cream, ranking far below the efforts of soft drinks, brewery and distillery products.

T. W. Greenway, Dairymen's League sales manager, accepted an appointment by Senator Austin W. Erwin on the New York City Advisory Committee in an effort to seek out specific ways of reducing processing and distributing costs in the world's largest milk market.



The Dairymen's League launched a television advertising program in Buffalo designed to increase the consumption of milk.

The Dairymen's League sponsored a radio advertising program from one of New York City's famous restaurants, featuring noted newspaper men and other celebrities, and selling the merits of Dairylea milk.



An arrangement with 48 New York City dairy stores opened a market for cheddar cheese, cottage cheese, sour and sweet cream, and non-fat milk solids in the League's drive to increase the sale of manufactured dairy products.

Frank B. Lent, attorney for the Dairymen's League argued as a "friend of the court" in an action before the Federal Court in Brooklyn which sought to test the validity of the New York federal-state milk marketing order in protecting producers from "cut price milk" imported from other markets.



As a result of intervention in behalf of dairy farmers by the Dairymen's League, milkshed dairymen received prices higher than the Class I-A formula as follows: In March 31c per cwt higher; in April 35c per cwt higher; in May 39c per cwt higher; in June 13c per cwt higher; and July 4c per cwt higher.

Television, newest and most spectacular advertising medium was used by the League in weekly 30-minute telecasts to the New York metropolitan district, featuring Dairylea milk and Paul Whiteman's TV Teen Club program.



The new Elmira plant of the Dairymen's League was opened September 25 with a 4-day open house event to which members, public officials and the general public were invited.

First of its kind in the United States, a new machine which packaged Dairylea ice cream in miniature cube-shaped containers for individual, on-the-spot consumption was shown to crowds at the New York State Fair. The machine was bought for general manufacturing purposes at the League's Utica, N. Y., ice cream plant.



The Dairymen's League entered the Pennsylvania retail milk market for the first time, when it acquired the Matuella Dairy plant of Hazleton on October 1. This was another move by the Association to expand retail outlets for its members and to carry milk directly from the producer to the consumer.



On October 15, New Jersey milk producers secured a price increase of 22c bringing the Class I-A fluid price to \$5.87 per cwt, the price that had been asked for by the Dairymen's League.



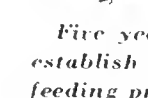
Plans for a dual-equipped receiving room, which will speed up milk handling and almost double the handling capacity of the Dairymen's League branch in Buffalo have been approved by the Association's Board Directors. When completed, the plant will be the largest direct-delivery receiving plant operating under League ownership.



Exemption of milk from price controls under the Defense Production Act of 1950 was achieved largely through efforts of the Dairymen's League working with other producer groups in the National Milk Producers Association.



League membership was praised highly in letters from doctors and dentists for the resolution adopted at the annual meeting condemning compulsory health insurance and any system of political medicine under bureaucratic control.



Five years of intensive experimentation at Rutgers University to establish the relative value of roughage and grain in a profitable cow feeding program was financed in part by the Dairymen's League. The first public report of the results of the experiment was made in the Dairymen's League News.





# BHL



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# NEWS! about a revolutionary new FIELD CORN HYBRID

developed in the Northeast  
for Northeastern Growers

## ROBSON "320"

### 320

- 1 BETTER ENSILAGE
- 2 HIGH GRAIN QUALITY
- 3 BETTER STANDABILITY
- 4 DISEASE RESISTANT
- 5 BEST FOR SHOCKING
- 6 SEASON between Wisconsin 35-5 and Cornell 29-3.

### 320

After years of carefully selecting breeding material under the same conditions that our farmers grow their corn, we have succeeded in producing a new field corn hybrid superior to any other hybrids now being grown on New York dairy farms. Match ROBSON "320" this year against hybrids you have been growing.

*Joe Robson Owner Robson*

## ROBSON SEED FARMS

FREE FARM & GARDEN SEED CATALOG

ROBSON SEED FARMS BOX 108, HALL, N. Y.

- ☐ Send me Free Descriptive "320" Field Corn Hybrid folder and prices.
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SEED CO., INC.,... ROCHESTER 3, N. Y.

THE FARM SEED HOUSE OF PERSONAL SERVICE

## Winter Management for POTATO STORAGES

By E. W. FOSS



**A**FTER the fall "cooling off" period has successfully brought the potato storage and its load of potatoes down to the 38° to 40° level, it becomes the operator's job to maintain that temperature through the winter. During the period of storage, the operator's management may cause the potatoes to shrink a minimum amount, or considerable. Heavy shrinkage will result in a poor quality product, both for eating and seed purposes.

Potatoes should be kept at an unvarying temperature — preferably at 38° to 40° F. Several factors and practices tend to work against this.

1. Dirt dumped in with the potatoes restricts the flow of air through the pile.
2. Large bins of potatoes generate considerable heat which tends to warm up the upper portion of the bin more than the other sections.
3. Cold exterior walls tend to cool off the outside areas of the bin.
4. When potatoes are being loaded out, the open doors tend to cool off the building.
5. During the grading operation workers often build a fire to be comfortable while working.

The symptoms or signs of uneven temperature often do not show up until Spring, but they are as follows:

1. Rotten potatoes found amidst the dirt in the center of the bin.
2. Early sprouting and shriveling — particularly at the tops of the bins.
3. Moisture accumulation at the top of the bin during particularly cold periods.
4. Frozen, "sweet," or low vitality seed potatoes from around the outside wall areas of the bins or near the loading doors or "roll-way."

What can I do to maintain the correct temperature?

To a considerable degree the quality and design of the storage must be correct to insure freedom from the symptoms mentioned above. Only in a well designed house with automatic air circulating and ventilating equipment installed can the management factors be reduced to the minimum. If you hereby resolve to do something about it before next year, there are bulletins to assist you.

I've got potatoes in this old house now! What would you suggest for this winter?

1. Keep your doors shut as much as possible during loading operations.
2. Use no heat or as little as possible during grading. In many states your insurance cost is less if there is no stove in the house—and in the Northeast no correctly designed house needs heat unless it is but partially filled. Many houses in Ft. Kent, Maine (can you think of any place colder) now use no heat.
3. Keep the air circulating within the house either all of the time or periodically. Storage temperatures tend to become a degree warmer for every foot difference in height. With shallow bins of five or six feet this makes little difference, but with some storages ten to fifteen feet deep this can, and often does, cause trouble.

Portable fans installed at the corners of the bins farthest from the loading doors will force the warm air over the bins toward the colder

roll-way. In a well designed house the fans would be built in. By utilizing wall and floor flues, air could be kept moving completely around the bin.

4. If the bins have never been levelled off and moisture is accumulating on "the hump,"—do level the bin now. Air from fans passing over the potatoes will reduce this moisture. Moisture will not form on the ceiling if the insulation is adequate, the air is circulated, and the temperature of the bin is at 38° or 40°. (A bin full of dirt will overheat because air can not get through it.)
5. If the temperature of the whole storage creeps up, the air must be ventilated outdoors to remove the heat. Do this only when the outside temperature is not lower than 20° F. or for short intervals if the temperature is lower. The outgoing warm air will be replaced by the incoming colder air. Air too cold will cause freezing, unless it is mixed in with the storage air. Don't forget that though you may reduce the air temperature in the storage from, say, 45° to 40° in an hour or so, it will take much longer to reduce the bin temperature of the potatoes. It will take over 500 cubic feet of 20° air to cool down one bushel of potatoes from 45° to 40°, provided the whole exchange was 100% efficient. To cool off the whole storage requires thousands or perhaps millions of cubic feet of air.

Lastly, after you have used the best seed, the correct fertilizer and spray materials, plus hours of labor to grow a good crop, do spend minutes of time to manage your storage correctly. A thermometer placed in several locations around your storage will show you that you are 100% safe. Don't guess or wait for the pail of water to freeze on the floor. A peck, bushel, 50 or 100 lb. sack of good potatoes will help to sell another one. Make your storage assist you in the sale of top quality stock.

—A.A.—

## TEN HELPS IN MARKETING WOODLAND PRODUCTS

1. Get a reliable estimate of the amount and value of the timber to be sold. If necessary get experienced help. Know what you want to sell.

2. Before selling, consult neighbors who have sold timber, and benefit from their experiences.

3. Investigate local timber requirements and prices. Your products may be worth more locally because transportation is saved.

4. Get prices for various wood products from as many sawmills and other wood-using plants as possible.

5. Advertise in papers and otherwise secure outside competition.

6. Secure bid, if practicable, both by the lump and by log-scale or other unit measure.

7. Be sure that you are selling to responsible purchasers.

8. Market the higher grades of timber and use the cheaper for farm purposes.

9. Remember that standing timber can wait over a period of low prices without rapid deterioration.

10. Use a written agreement in selling timber, especially if the cutting is to be done by the purchaser.

—Norman Scheuler, W. Y.



## On Coldest Days — Work In COMFORT



**NEW WINDSHIELD EXTENSIONS**—optional at small extra cost.

**ALL-WEATHER TOP & BACK PANEL**—optional at small extra cost.

For winter tractor work—keep warm with the genuine **COMFORT** Cover—the tractor heater that more farmers use than any other. **COMFORT** gives you features you want—smooth streamlined fit, converts to low cost heated cab. Ask your dealer or write manufacturer.

**Here's What COMFORT Owners Say:**

**Earl W. Snider**  
Parkville, Missouri

"If I lose my **COMFORT** Cover, I'd get another one...and I mean right now! When it was 22° outside I worked in my shirt sleeves. So far I figure I've been able to work 14 extra days that would have been too cold without my **COMFORT** Cover. It's no trouble to put on my M-H '44' and I'm getting one for my '50' soon."

Manufactured By  
**COMFORT EQUIPMENT CO.**  
2609 E WALNUT KANSAS CITY, MO.

## Readers Enthusiastic About Forum Issue

This issue is of great interest to me on account of the evidence of your wonderful work for the cause of righteousness and our basic freedoms. I am sure you will receive strength and inspiration from on High and will continue your great service.—Warren R. Austin, U. S. Representative to the United Nations.

The December 2 issue is the finest and most important issue I have ever seen! What pleases me much is to see a tone of Christian faith running through it all. There is where the future of our country lies. Without it we fail; with it we cannot fail.—Ernest Bond, Thetford, Vt.

The Forum Issue is splendid. I thought that "Women Readers Offer Constructive Criticism" was really constructive and so was the advice of women in the "Big Task for Home and Church."—Mrs. Paul Townsend, Trumansburg, N. Y.

You have done a remarkable job in getting this issue together in the interests of freedom.—O. B. Price, General Agricultural and Livestock Agent, New York Central System.

I want to extend my congratulations to you, especially on your Forum issue which was dedicated to the preservation of our free enterprise system. You have done a magnificent job and I hope you will continue along the same line.—J. Herbert Walker, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Department of Commerce.

I am an old duffer whose days are near an end. I am 90 years old, my seeing is poor, and my fingers don't find the keys as they used to do, but I can't keep from sending you my congratulations on your December 2 issue. It is simply great!—D. J. Redmond, Avoca, N. Y.

I spent yesterday afternoon in reading about every word in your December 2nd issue. I heartily agree with everything appearing therein, and wish every family in this country could have the advantage of reading it. Many people in our neighborhood will have an opportunity to read this issue as I shall see to it that our copy circulates among them.—E. H. Comstock, Monticello, Minn.

I want to congratulate you most heartily and sincerely on the subject matter of the articles in this issue of the Forum, particularly one relating to "Freedom on the March." Also, I was much impressed by the article "Honesty" by Rev. Walter Dodds.

You and your associates ought to be proud of this Forum issue.—Norman J. Gould, President Goulds Pumps, Seneca Falls, N. Y.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has performed a great public service in getting out an issue of this kind. Constant repetition of this theme is our only hope in reversing the socialist trend in our country today.—R. M. Baker, Baker Lumber and Supply Co., Dryden, N. Y.

I do hope that everyone will read each and all of the challenging editorials and articles in the Forum Issue. A tremendous amount of effort, time and expense must have gone into this issue.—Edith Shaw Butler, Bernardston, Mass.

More power to you in your campaign to preserve the American system!—Everett Greaton, Maine Development Commission, Augusta, Me.

## FLORIDA CITRUS PULP HAS MORE TDN AT LOWER COST

Here's good news for dairy feeders! Market reports consistently show that Florida Citrus Pulp is outstanding in high TDN at extremely low cost. This concentrated carbohydrate feed contains factors which stimulate milk production—this means greater profits for you!

Ask your dealer about the many advantages of feeding Florida Citrus Pulp, or write a card today to Citrus Processors Association, P. O. Box 188-A, Lakeland, Florida.

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Here are two ways to help eliminate the risks in farming: One is to select high quality seed right from the start; the other is to follow proved profitable farming procedures. To get you off to a more profitable season this year, we have prepared a special booklet that includes up-to-the-minute facts about Ladino, Buffalo and Ranger Alfalfas, Cumberland and Kenland Clovers, Clinton "11" Oats, Birdsfoot Trefoil and other new farm seeds that are growing in popularity. In addition, this booklet gives valuable tips on fertilizing, stock feeding, weeds, grass silage, pasture and hay formulas, etc. This year, reduce the chances of crop failures on your farm! Send for the new booklet that tells you how. It's FREE.

**MAIL COUPON BELOW!**

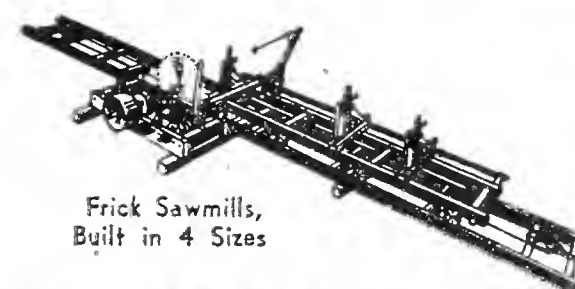
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Landisville (Lancaster County) Pa.

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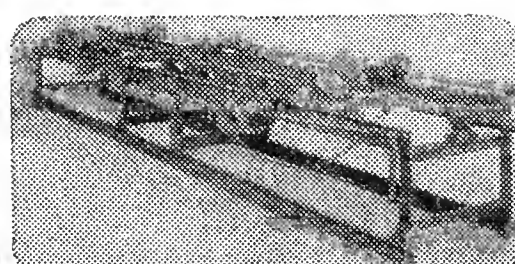
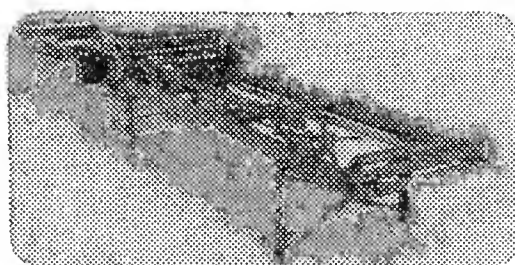
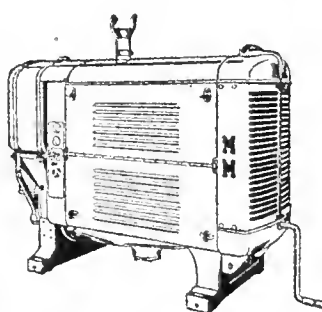
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## SAWMILLS AND EQUIPMENT



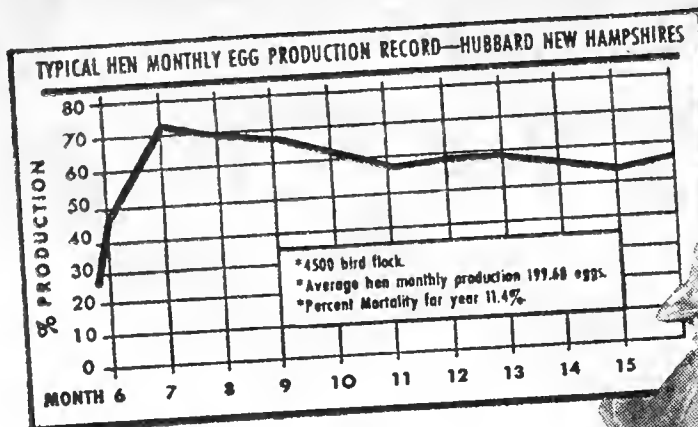
Are designed to cut and trim the most accurate lumber and do it most rapidly, because they are precision machines. Timken and Hyatt roller bearings, adjustable carriage trucks without end play, setworks accurate to 1/32", cut steel adjustable rack bars and similar features make Frick Sawmills the choice of sawyers and owners alike. Square-edged lumber means bigger profits. For this operation we suggest the Frick all-steel edger, built in two sizes, 27 and 32 inch, with 2 or 3 saws. Frick all-steel trimmers are built with 2 saws, are 20 ft. long and are of welded construction. Minneapolis-Moline Power Units are ideal drives for this equipment.

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Think of your extra profits if the chicks you buy lay, not 150, but 200 eggs or more. The proved blood in Hubbard's New Hampshires can give you these extra eggs.

Twenty-three years of Hubbard's balanced breeding give you plenty of eggs month after month—and 9 other money-making characteristics.

Balanced in the blood of every Hubbard chick, are high sustained egg production, large egg size, good

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Walpole, N. H. Branch Hatchery, Lancaster, Pa.

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### NATURAL CHILEAN NITRATE

- 1. Natural.** Chilean Nitrate is the only *natural nitrate* in the world.
- 2. Nitrate Nitrogen.** The nitrogen is 100 per cent *nitrate*.
- 3. Sodium.** Chilean Nitrate contains 26 per cent *sodium*, equivalent to 35 per cent sodium oxide. Sodium is *essential* to maximum yields. It substitutes for potassium, where lacking, and makes soil phosphate more available. It also improves the vigor and feeding qualities of forage crops.
- 4. Iodine.** Chilean Nitrate contains *iodine* to help meet the needs of plants, animals, and human beings.
- 5. Other Plant Food Elements.** Chilean Nitrate contains *natural* traces of many other elements that contribute to strong, healthy plant growth.
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## Controlling Rats And Mice On A Poultry Farm

Two years ago the college poultry farm (Massachusetts) was well stocked with both mice and rats. At the present time we have just a few mice and no rats at all. It has been interesting to observe the cleaning up of rats, particularly in old houses.

The heaviest rat population 2 years ago was in a two story 30'x30' house. Insulation board nailed on the studs was riddled with holes and a false ceiling provided an excellent breeding area for the rats. In the spring of 1948, 6 young kittens were placed in this house and allowed to grow up on a restricted diet. Late in the summer the young cats began to catch rats and the remaining rats began to find it difficult to eat when they pleased. Finally one day in the fall all remaining rats migrated. A similar procedure was found equally efficient in other houses so that today we are completely free of rats.

Mice are kept well under control but apparently keep returning. This means that a minimum population of cats must be kept on hand at all times. A ratio of 1 cat to 200 layers is maintained at the present time.

Adult birds soon become accustomed to the presence of cats and it should be made possible for cats to wander freely from pen to pen. Cats must be kept out of brooder houses as they might kill baby chicks.

—F. P. Jeffrey

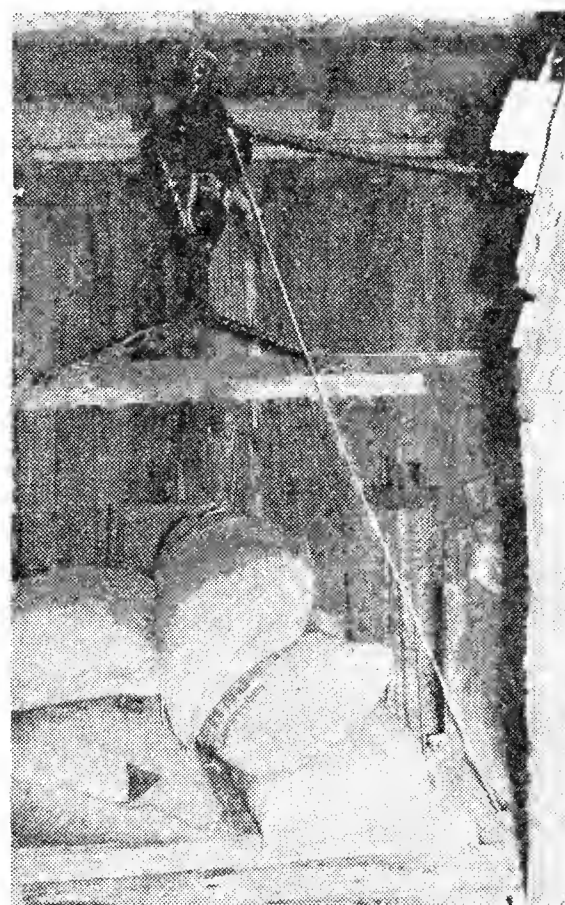
—A.A.—

## WORLD'S POULTRY CONGRESS

The 9th World's Poultry Congress is scheduled to be held in Paris, France, August 2 to 9, 1951. The idea of a World's Poultry Congress was born in 1912, but because of the war the first Congress was not held until 1921. In 1939 the Congress was held in Cleveland, Ohio, and attracted more than three-quarters of a million people.

—A.A.—

## HANDY FEED ELEVATOR



This handy homemade grain elevator loaded with five bags of grain is shown on the second floor of a grain room. The grain was loaded onto the elevator from the grain truck on the ground floor. Then, with an electric motor furnishing the power, it was drawn up to the second floor grain room for storage and emptying into the bins.

The elevator is made of 2x4's spiked together and covered with strong boards. Four iron rods, two on each side of platform, connect the platform to the top support. The ends of the rods are threaded and bolted. A chain attaches the elevator to the pulley.



Teat injuries lead to udder injuries, resulting in lost quarters; lost production. To promote good udder health, provide prompt antiseptic protection for all teat injuries. To promote normal milk flow through the canal of injured teats, use Dr. Naylor's Medicated Teat Dilators.

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*Bag Balm*



# Tests Boost Roughage

(Continued from Page 8)

into three equal groups, balanced as nearly as possible as to potential production, stage of lactation, age, body weight, and breed. Holsteins, Jersey, Brown Swiss and Ayrshires were used.

Every bit of feed was weighed when put into their individual mangers, and the uneaten portion weighed back.

The three groups were all fed high quality alfalfa hay and corn silage during the barn feeding periods and their summer grazing was on high fertility level grass legume pasture. Group 1 cows got roughage and no grain. Group 2 got roughage plus grain at the rate of 1 pound for each 6 pounds of 4% milk produced. Group 3 got roughage plus grain at a 1 to 3 ratio. All cows were fed hay 4 times a day.

## Actual Milk Production

Average actual production of 4% milk obtained by the cows in the three groups was: all roughage—8,410.0 pounds; light grain—9,741.4 pounds; heavy grain—10,313.0 pounds. Records are all on 2x, 305 day 4% mature equivalent basis.

The amount of increased production due to grain feeding, when compared with the amount of grain fed, produces the most significant facts obtained from the five-year test. Group 2, the

## FOUR-A WINNER



Robert Erdman

Robert Erdman, Little Valley, N. Y., who was a recent winner of the American Agriculturist Achievement Award as a member of the Dairymen's League Young Co-operators.

You may remember that when the 4-A award was presented to the Young Cooperators at the annual meeting of the Dairymen's League, Robert was unable to be present because his parents were delegates and he had to stay home and milk the cows.

Each year American Agriculturist Achievement Awards are given to a number of young people for their outstanding work as members of any one of several youth organizations.

cows fed light grain, consumed an average of 1,864 pounds of grain and produced 1,331.1 more pounds of milk than those on all roughage. From those figures it is easy to determine that the milk produced per pound of grain fed was .71 pounds. The Group 3 cows, on the heavy grain feeding, consumed 3,677 pounds of grain to produce 1,902.7 more pounds of milk than those on all roughage. The additional milk produced per pound of grain fed was .51 pounds—just a hair over a half pound of milk per pound of feed.

Whether or not the greatest net profit to the dairyman is in feeding all roughage, roughage and light grain, or roughage and heavy grain depends largely on the prevailing prices of grain and milk, and on production costs of roughage, Professor Kitchen said.

To answer this question, the New Jersey men prepared graphs showing profit over feed cost when grain is \$40, \$55 and \$75 per ton and for milk prices ranging all the way from \$2 to \$7 a hundred. Roughage costs used were from the College's agricultural economics department's figures for New Jersey farm production costs in 1949; alfalfa hay, \$28 a ton; corn silage, \$8.90 per ton; and pasture, \$1.45 per 100 pounds of total digestible nutrients.

Because it is more in line with pres-

ent price levels, we have reproduced on page 8 the chart prepared to show profit or loss when grain is \$75 a ton.

## Studying the Results

In analyzing the results, Professor Kitchen said, "Our present grain cost and milk price relationship proves that the feeding of liberal quantities of high quality roughages and light grain feeding is more profitable than either heavy grain or all roughage feeding. It is possible for the average price received for milk to fall below \$3.90 a hundred in spring and for the price of grain to stay around \$75. In this situation it would be more profitable to discontinue grain feeding until the price came back up to more than \$3.90.

"The most important factor in the application of the results of this work is that liberal quantities of high quality roughages, must be supplied to the dairy cows throughout the year."

Some interesting sidelights developed during the five years of the program. Because individual records were kept on the cows, it was learned that the low producers in the various groups (those with previous lactation records indicating they would produce less than 9,500 pounds) responded best to straight roughage. Of those cows on the all-roughage diet, those with records indicating they would produce more than 9,500 pounds only produced 79.4% of that potential. Those whose previous records showed that they should produce less than 9,500 pounds, actually produced 93.6% of their estimated possible production.

"These results are outstanding when interpreted in terms of the dairy industry in a state," Kitchen said. "For example, New Jersey's 158,000 cows average 7,210 pounds of milk a year on an average grain ratio of about 1 to 3. Each cow, therefore, is fed a little over a ton of grain per year, exclusive of grain fed during the dry period. Results of our experiment indicate that these cows, if given liberal quantities of high quality roughage, could produce 7,210 pounds of milk a year without any grain. Even if the grain to milk ratio was raised from 1 to 3 to 1 to 6, it would eliminate the feeding of 79,000 tons of feed which, at \$75 a ton, is \$5,925,000."

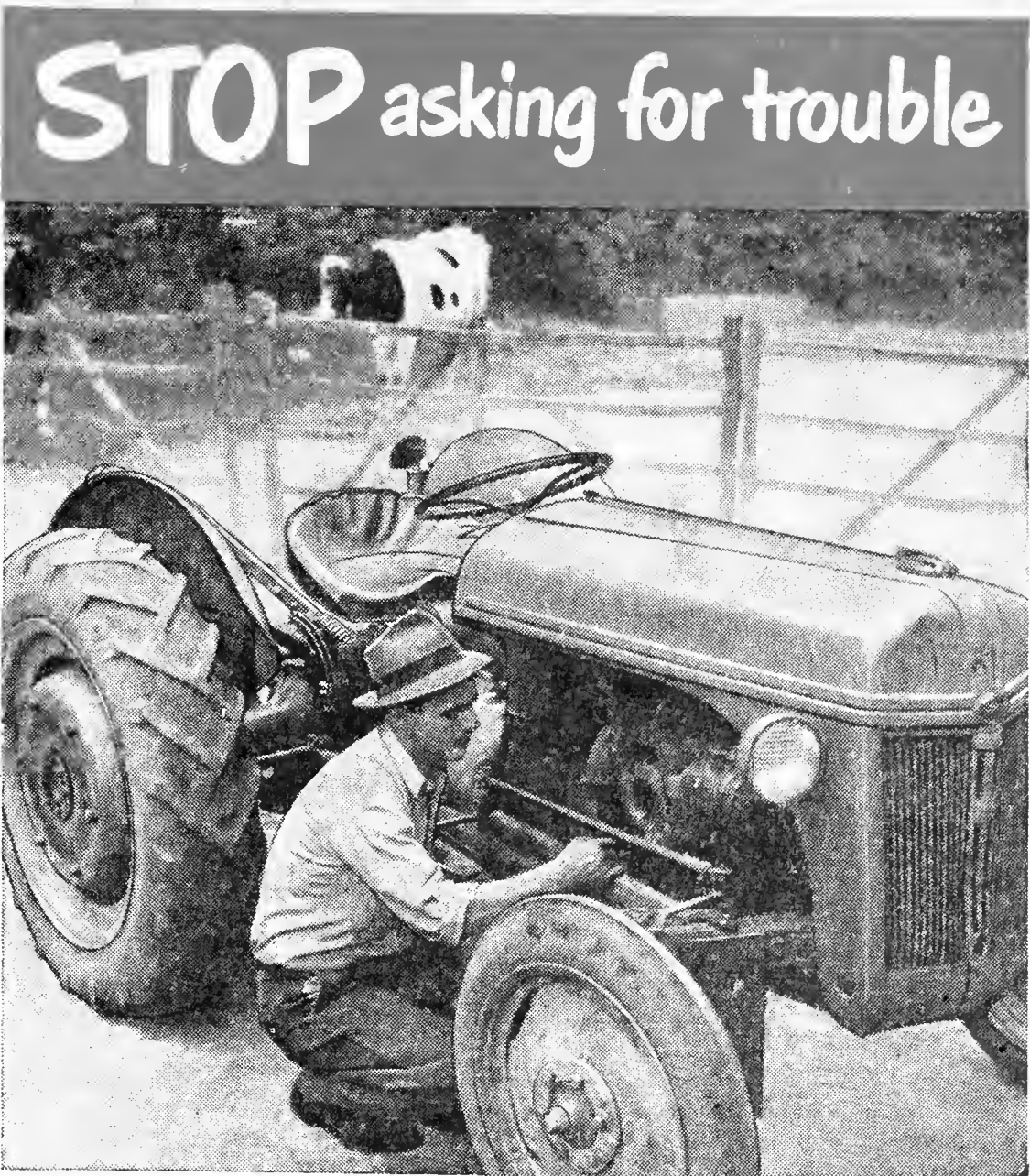
Much of this saving would also be in terms of increased profit, according to the New Jersey men, because concentrates are usually purchased and represent an out-of-pocket cost.

## Grass Silage Might Help

Corn silage was used for the New Jersey experiment for the reason that the College farm at New Brunswick was not equipped properly to harvest early grass-legume for silage. However, practically every man connected with the work feels that production would be even better if liberal quantities of grass silage were substituted for the corn. Carl Bender said that grass silage was used to supplement short pasture during one dry summer, and that during that time production was higher than at any other time during the experiment.

Carl Bender, who is nothing if not blunt, answered my question about the ability to grow top roughage with, "If with today's management information and equipment, a man can't put up good roughage, he shouldn't call himself a dairyman." He also had a ready answer for my other obvious question—about feeding hay 4 times a day in order to get enough in the cows:

"Fed them at both milkings, just before the farmer goes in for his own lunch, and the last thing at night when every good dairyman goes to the barn for a last look-around before going to bed."



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TODAY

# An Egg Assembly Line

By L. E. Weaver

THE IDEA of an assembly line is not so modern as automobile makers may think. Old Mother Nature has been using them for thousands of years. Every egg that your hens lay comes down an assembly line that is a marvel of efficiency, particularly in the use of space.

Unlike most assembly lines, the hen's is 100 per cent noiseless. The yolk is put together at the head of the line in an organ called the ovary. When it is completed, it may or may not immediately start down the line which is the oviduct. Not until the signal comes from the other end of the line that the way is clear (that the egg ahead has rolled off the line and into the nest) can the new yolk be released. Just why there can be only one egg under construction at a time is still one of Nature's secrets.

Within minutes of the laying of one egg, the upper end of the oviduct (not unlike the head of a serpent with wide-spread mouth) extends itself around the next yolk and proceeds to "swallow" it. The sac in which the yolk was made has a zipper-like line across the bottom, and the yolk is released at the proper time by the splitting of the sac along this "suture line." Next time you dress a laying hen for Sunday dinner look for these whitish lines across each developing yolk in the yolk cluster which is the ovary.

## Hard Shells

Passing down the line smoothly and noiselessly the yolk slowly revolves while one layer after another of albumen (better known as egg white) is put around it—three layers in all. Two thin and flexible membranes next are put on and these give the egg its shape. Finally, nearing the end of the line the hard shell material is applied. Then the egg is laid. It is about that hard shell that this article is chiefly concerned.

Some shells are tougher than others, as every poultryman knows. Some shells are so weak that they crush in your fingers as you are collecting them from the nest. You don't find many such. Some seem all right when gathered but go to pieces in the egg room under ordinary cleaning, grading, and packing. Such losses occur almost daily on all poultry farms.

The big loss at the farm, though, is in cracked eggs that are still usable but can't be shipped and, if sold, can bring only a greatly reduced price. But the losses don't stop there. Many eggs are cracked in shipment and still others in the process of candling, regrading, cartoning, and hauling from place to place that are a part of the city market place. Of course, some breakage is due to accident, and much to carelessness, but the fact remains that under the same ordinary treatment most eggs come through with shells undamaged, while a discouragingly large number can't take it. Why?

## Feed "O.K."

That is the question that market men and poultrymen alike are asking. If most of the eggs can take it, why not all? Something must be wrong with the shells on those eggs. What is it? As usual, the first thing to get blamed was the feed. The hens are not getting enough oyster shell or something. But the feed experts are right up to the minute on that point. Sure, they say,

we know that in order to make good shells, hens must have plenty of lime from materials like oyster shell or limestone, and they also need vitamin D and manganese, but we have been putting all that in the feed for years. So we had to look farther than in the feed bags.

Someone noticed that every summer as hens were nearing the end of their year of laying, the number of weak shells grew larger and larger. When this was mentioned, it appeared that practically everybody had noticed it. So again they thought of the feed. But more oyster shell boxes and more cod liver oil didn't seem to help a bit. It was even suggested that the hens were just getting tired out, or their shell-building machinery was. It's strange that

(Continued on Opposite Page)

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## AN EGG ASSEMBLY LINE

(Continued from Opposite Page)

nobody thought of blaming the weather, yet that is what turned out to be the cause of the trouble—just plain hot weather.

In order for lime to get from the hen's digestive tract over to the oviduct where it is used to make the egg shell, it must be dissolved and carried in the blood stream to the new location, then turned back into solid lime. Well, you have heard of people who have lived in warm places like Hawaii or Florida until their "blood gets thin," and they can't stand cold weather. Something of that sort happens to laying hens in hot weather. Their blood, when tests have been made, doesn't contain as much lime in solution as it does in cool weather. So thinner shells in hot weather probably come from less lime to make them with.

You can't do much to correct a situation like that, except perhaps if you have more money than common sense you might install air conditioning for the hens. All of this, however, still doesn't answer our question. Even in hot weather some hens' eggs are not so fragile as others. They are merely a little less strong than before, but still tough enough for careful handling.

### Inheritance

The real solution seems quite obvious. Let's try using these hens that lay eggs with tough shells as mothers of the next generation, hoping that they can and will pass along this money-saving trait to their daughters, their daughters' daughters, and their sons' daughters. That has been tried, and it works.

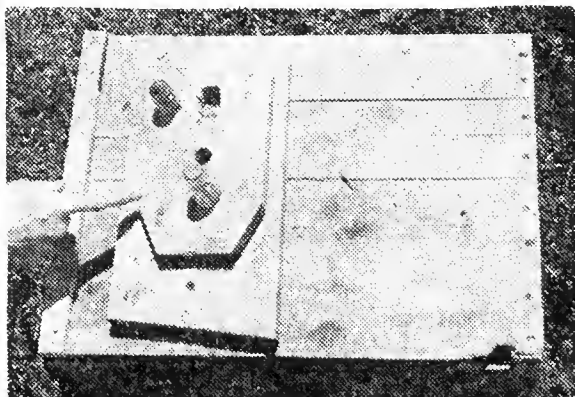
So it is now mostly up to the men who produce baby chicks to do the job of cutting down losses from weak shells. Two things they can do that will help. First, not set eggs from flocks in which cracked shells are common. This should give results that will show up right away in next year's layers. The other action is a long-time job, but in the long run much more certain and permanent. It is to test each group of full sisters in pedigree pens for shell strength and use only families (sons as well as daughters) in breeding pens that pass the test with a high rating.

### Laying Tests Can Help

Last year one of the New Jersey laying tests ran egg quality tests on the different strains of hens in the tests. The great variations from excellent to poor were startling. Some otherwise excellent strains were found sadly lacking, and their owners now have a real job of improvement of quality ahead of them. This coming year many laying tests will be making tests of shell strength, and also of albumen quality of the many strains entered in the tests. We will then have some idea at least of which breeders already have high quality and which ones still have a long way to go.

—A.A.—

### VACCINE HOLDER



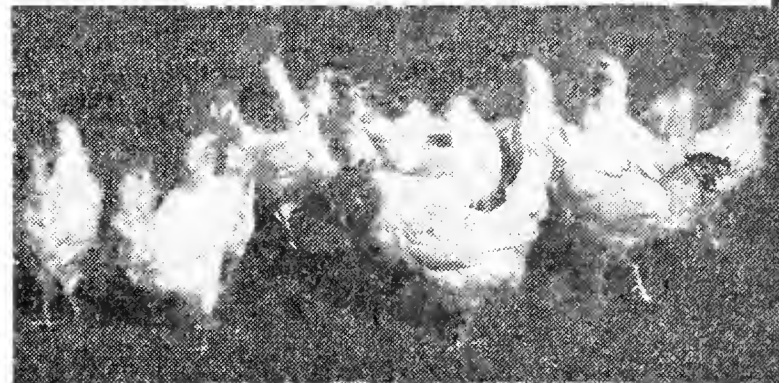
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## PUBLISHING AND CLOSING DATES

Jan. 20 Issue.....Closes Jan. 5  
Feb. 3 Issue.....Closes Jan. 19  
Feb. 17 Issue.....Closes Feb. 2  
March 3 Issue.....Closes Feb. 16

## MISCELLANEOUS

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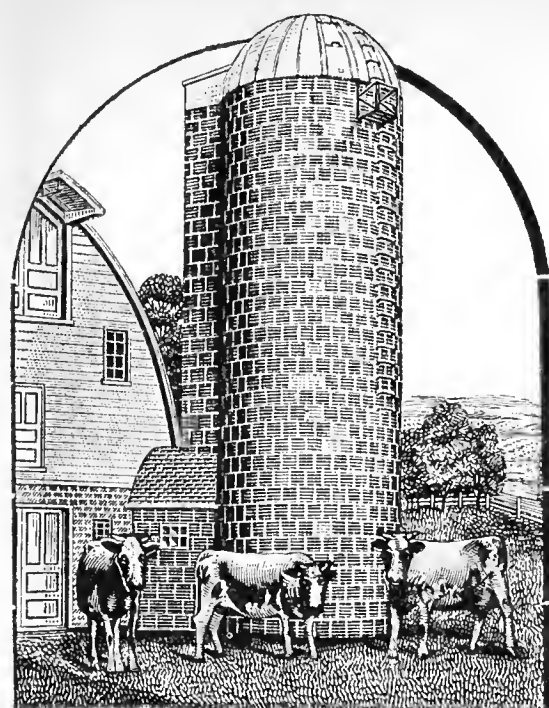
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# CRAINE SILOS



By J. F. "Doc" ROBERTS

**R**AISING livestock in a war economy is not new to most of us now in the production, feeding, marketing, or even meat end of the business. The experiences of two major wars can be useful, although there is no guarantee that they will repeat themselves.

I think it is fair to assume that again there will not be enough meat to go around and that by-products, such as wool, leather, fats, etc., will also be short of Army requirements and civilian demand. The intensity of these shortages will depend, of course, on how deep we get into this trouble. Present estimates of Army personnel and increased government jobs already assure shortages. These shortages will create misunderstandings and accusations, aside from the real problems they create.

As livestock costs of production and feeding spiral, and as the finished product also goes up, the farmer will be accused of profiteering. If animals are fed to a maximum weight to produce more meat, the farmer will be accused of holding back needed products, and so on and on. We must anticipate and expect this sort of thing, but no farmer can be thin-skinned. This is really unimportant in a crisis.

### Unnecessary Regulations

Next, we can expect laws, regulations, directives and what have you from politicians. We should fight these more than we ever have. They do slow down production as well as incentive for greater production. They create nothing in pounds of meat and do create incriminations, discontent, disloyalties and every other bad feature of black markets. Most of them are dishonest in their conception. If the government is buying 20% or 60%, why isn't the public told that they must get along on what is left, instead of being told, "Everything will be all right, for we have passed a law to get you what you want at the price you want to pay, so vote for us."

Our job, as in the other wars, is production and more production. Farmers did the job before, and they will

again. From a strictly livestock angle, other wars have proved that prices will go up, that taxes and costs will also go up, that the trials and tribulations of production will increase, and that politicians and the general public will increase farm burdens rather than help.

Legitimate livestock expansion is called for, and it is only legitimate in the Northeast as your available rough feed increases. Your housing, winter protection and grains can be handled in many ways. In the last two wars, livestock farm failures were practically all traceable to hay, pasture and other rough feed shortages on those farms.

A wholesome attitude and peace of mind will be difficult to maintain, but even the horrors of war must be lived with. Nevertheless, the fundamental principles of good farming and good livestock husbandry will not change.

— A. A. —

### A CHANCE TO HELP

The Rev. W. A. Dodds, Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Ithaca, N. Y. came back from a recent trip to the Near East more firmly convinced than ever that the way to help people is to help them to help themselves. Mr. Dodds says that four out of five of the best workers in rural church areas, in both foreign and national mission work, are those who in addition to their fine theological training have had a good course in some agricultural college. Missionaries with this kind of training are then well qualified to teach people in foreign lands ways to improve their backward and obsolete farm practices, thereby raising their standards of living.

The New York State College of Agriculture has been a leader in training missionaries for foreign work, but unfortunately missionaries no longer have hope of getting furlough agricultural training at Cornell because of the impossibility of renting adequate quarters in Ithaca at prices they can afford. In an effort to meet this situation, Mr. Dodds now has an offer of cash to build a five-family apartment house at Ithaca for the use of these missionaries, providing he can get the lot on which to build it. Such a lot will cost \$2,000.00. Mr. Dodds himself has put up \$500.00 of his own money toward the lot because he feels so strongly that rural rehabilitation can be accomplished here and abroad only by men trained both in agriculture and theology.

We of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST fully agree with Mr. Dodds and are passing this information on to you with the thought that there may be among our readers some who would like to contribute some part of the remaining \$1500.00 needed to carry out the project. If so, any such contributions may be sent to the Board of Trustees, First Presbyterian Church, Ithaca, N. Y. The building will be equally available to missionaries of all denominations.

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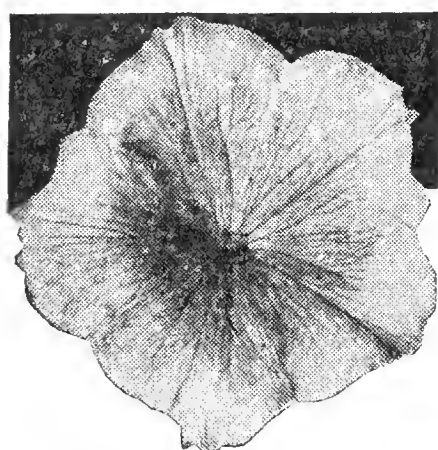
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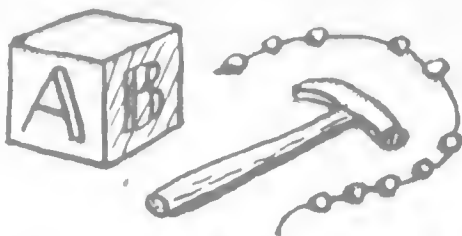


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# Our Rural Play School



By AGNES A. WARD

**T**HE mothers of pre-school children in Franklin, New York, have demonstrated that a country village of about 600 population is as wide awake and receptive to new trends of thinking as a modern city.

About four years ago a few of these mothers became intensely interested in reports of the excellent work that nursery schools in other communities were doing in helping little tots to learn to live and play happily together, under the supervision of an understanding teacher. With the help of the minister's wife, Mrs. Robert Howland (now of Essex, but at that time in Franklin's Congregational-Baptist Church), the mothers went to work, in spite of the opposition of some die-hards in the village, and made plans for the Franklin Play School.

The Inter-Church Council was made the sponsor. For the teacher, the mothers unanimously chose Mrs. Roland Steffen, a dark-haired, brown-eyed, rosy-cheeked little lady, a grandmother but not looking in the least like one. Mrs. Steffen loves and understands little folks and, besides being a busy farm wife, has been a successful nursery school teacher in the Sunday School for many years. She has also helped annually in the Daily Vacation Bible School, working with kindergarten teachers—all of which has given her valuable experience.

At first the school—which averages about 10 children each year—met in town; but when the public room used for it became unavailable, Mrs. Steffen held the school in a room in her own home. Here were transported the table, benches, chairs and other equipment made by the children's fathers under the guidance of a village carpenter. With his help they drew up the plans for the furniture and equipment and made them in the Franklin Central School workshop.

Each year, Mrs. Steffen and the mothers and fathers have added to the equipment. There's a wonderful horse that can catch the strangest diseases and be doctored by embryonic vets. There are housekeeping toys—a toy tea table, dishes, chairs, dolls; a toy kitchen with the essentials; doll carriages and beds. The boys have a toy barn, stocked with docile cattle, and they have trains, trucks, and planes. There's a large assortment of children's string beads, sew cards, make gifts for their parents on special days, play pound-a-peg and put simple jig-saw puzzles together.

In pleasant weather, all play is outside, where there are swings, teeter boards, a slide, sand box, carts, hammer and nails, and the delightful opportunity of going to the barn to make friends with the animals.

The school meets three times a week—Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday—from 9:30 to 11:30. It is for all pre-school children who are at least three

years old, and a nominal fee of \$1.50 a week per pupil is charged, payable to the teacher.

The daily program includes a "free play" period; a rest period, during which each tot lies on his own blanket; a story read to the children by Mrs. Steffen; handwork; and a lunch served at a low table painted pink (the dad's handiwork). A child's grace is said before they eat.

The children have records, too, and

sometimes they play in a rhythm band. Banging pie tins together and clanging cymbals of covers, they can go to town in a Memorial Day parade just as well as their older brothers and sisters.

A group of three mothers forms the Play School Council. They meet before each of the three terms and talk over plans with Mrs. Steffen. They assist with the financial end and collect any delinquent bills. The Council usually retains one experienced member for the next year, but changes the other two. The parents furnish transportation and take turns driving the children to the Steffen farm. A "Transportation Chairman" is appointed by the Council, so that a schedule can be planned and

adhered to. If a child has any symptom of cold or has been exposed to a contagious disease likely to take, the mother keeps the child at home in order not to expose the others.

The extra bother and expense are completely offset when the parents see the beginning lessons in democracy and right social living taking a firm hold in their child. The self-centered only child is taught to share and the dominated child in a large family taught to express himself on an equal footing with others of his age in a happy atmosphere.

To her already full schedule, Mrs. Steffen adds parties and picnics for the

(Continued on Page 25)

## GINGERBREAD and - - -

by  
**MABEL  
HEBEL**

Gingerbread served  
hot with Orange  
Sauce becomes a de-  
licious pudding.



**W**HEN I was a little girl, gingerbread was always a popular dessert at our house, especially if accompanied by apple sauce or whipped cream. But I remember one occasion when my mother frosted the gingerbread. When it came to the table, it looked like frosted chocolate cake.

There were five of us children, and as usual, we raced through the meal to get the dessert. My brother Frank, who was nothing if not alert, suspected my mother the moment he looked at the "cake," and voiced his suspicions. The rest of us poohed-poohed the idea.

"No one would be silly enough to frost gingerbread," we said. But when we took a bite, we discovered that Frank's worst suspicions were true. Our mother had departed from the beaten track, and our disappointment was great.

Probably my mother had just wanted to do something different, but of course she had gone too far—in our opinion. I was reminded of this crisis

the other day when I ran across a new recipe for Bran Gingerbread, but it intrigued me, so I tried it. The results were so good that I'm sure you'll want to try it, too. From the same recipe you can make a hot cottage pudding or a spicy pineapple upside down cake—two gingerbread variations that your family will enjoy, unless I miss my guess!

### BRAN GINGERBREAD

- 1/2 cup shortening
- 1/2 cup sugar
- 2 eggs
- 3/4 cup molasses
- 3/4 cup boiling water
- 3/4 cup ready-to-eat bran
- 2 cups sifted flour
- 1/2 teaspoon salt
- 1 teaspoon baking powder
- 1 teaspoon soda
- 1 teaspoon ginger
- 2 teaspoons cinnamon

Blend shortening and sugar; add eggs and beat until creamy. Add molasses and mix well. Pour boiling water over bran and add to first mixture. Add flour sifted with remaining ingredients and stir until batter is smooth. Bake in greased pan, with waxed paper in

the bottom, in moderate oven (350° F.) about 45 minutes. Yield: 12 servings (9 x 9 inch pan).

For a pudding dessert serve the gingerbread hot with this tangy orange sauce:

### ORANGE SAUCE

- 2 tablespoons cornstarch
- 1/4 cup brown sugar
- 1 cup orange juice
- 1/2 teaspoon orange rind

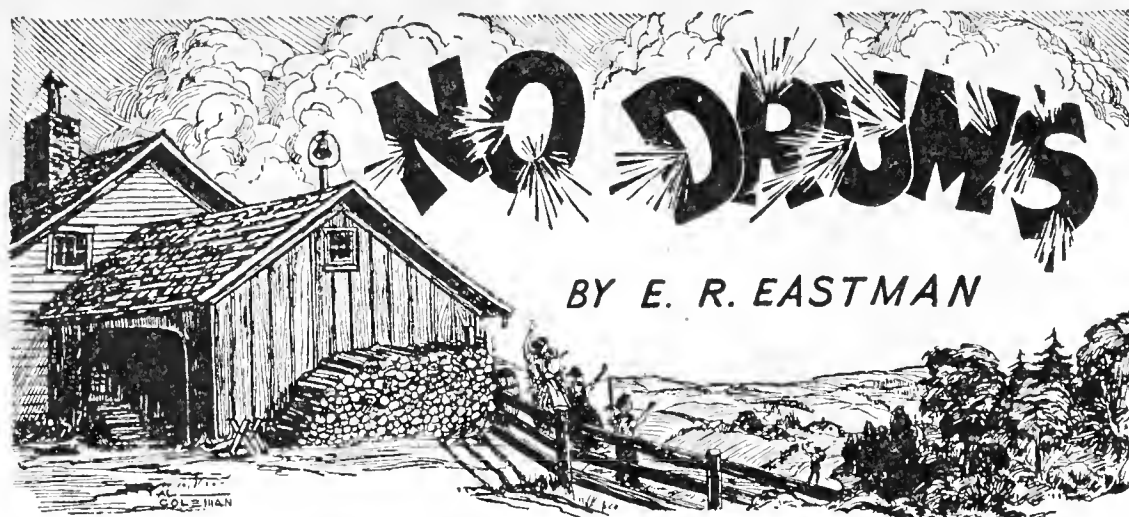
Mix together cornstarch and corn syrup. Stir in orange juice. Cook over low heat until mixture thickens, stirring frequently. Continue cooking until sauce is clear, about 5 minutes. Stir in orange rind. Serve hot.

### PINEAPPLE UPSIDE DOWN GINGERCake

- 2 tablespoons butter
- 1/2 cup brown sugar
- 4 slices canned pineapple, OR
- 1 cup crushed pineapple, drained

Melt butter in 9-inch pan; add brown sugar and distribute evenly over bottom of pan. Arrange fruit on top of sugar mixture. Spread gingerbread batter on top of fruit. Bake in moderate oven (350° F.) about 45 minutes. Yield: 6-8 servings.





### WHAT'S GONE BEFORE

Deciding that he must answer Abe Lincoln's call for volunteers, Mark Wilson talked the matter over with his sweetheart, Ann Clinton, and they are married at an evening service in the church before a large congregation. Next morning Mark and Ann leave for the County seat, where Mark enlists and leaves Ann to return home to wage the battle of loneliness and worry.

The weeks pass and Ann learns from her father that the bank has sold the mortgage on their farm to Henry Bain, a neighboring farmer who had tried to get Ann away from Mark. Meanwhile, Charles Wilson, one of Mark's younger brothers, is rebelling against the monotony of farm work. Finally he leaves in the night, walks to the County seat and enlists. His father follows and brings him back to say goodbye to his mother.

### CHAPTER IX

IN the days that followed Charlie's departure to join his company, George Wilson was more demonstrative than usual toward his wife and children. Occasionally, to Nancy's surprise and pleasure, he let his hand touch her shoulder as he passed her. But as he went about the everyday work, made doubly hard now by the absence of the older boys, he was unusually quiet even for him.

No matter how hard he worked, or how long the days, he never missed an evening at the Post Office to get the news and maybe a letter. Frequently he met Ann there and they came back together. Had Nancy been inclined to be sensitive, she might have felt a little jealous of Ann, for it was only when she came to have a meal or to spend an evening with them that George came out of his abstraction and silence and talked freely about the war and the boys.

What Nancy didn't know was that he was plagued by the thought that perhaps he was just as able to go and maybe it was just as necessary for him to carry a gun as it was for his boys, particularly young Charlie. Once she got an inkling of how he felt when he said, suddenly:

"The boys have gone. Maybe I ought to go and help take care of them."

"Nonsense!" she snapped. "How could you look out for them? You would probably not be assigned to the same regiment, to say nothing of the same company."

He let the matter rest there for the present, but his remark planted another worry in her mind, and she thought about it constantly, except when she was too tired to think at all. Both she and George were up at dawn each day and fell into bed at night almost too exhausted to get their clothes off. With the help of Tom and some day labor from Enoch Payne, George managed to get the last crops in and the cultivating done during June. But the worst job was the milking. Tom was too young to help much with the milking, and that left a long line of cows for George to milk every night and morning. Most of the cows had freshened in the spring, and now with the lush June pastures they were in full production. His hands and arms ached all the time from the strain of milking them. Sometimes Nancy, leaving the little girls to do the best they could with breakfast and supper, came

to the barn and milked two or three of the cows. But she had so much to do in the house that she couldn't do this regularly.

After the milking was finished, George carried the milk, two pails at a time, to the big cool farmhouse cellar where Nancy poured it into the pans on the long lines of shelves. When the cream was raised she would skim it by hand from the pans, dumping the skim milk into pails and carrying it to the barn to feed the hungry calves and the four pigs. Three or four times a week the cream had to be churned into butter. The girls helped some with this, but they soon tired, and most of the work fell upon their mother.

When the butter was churned, Nancy put it into the big butter bowl and worked it back and forth with the butter ladle to free it from the buttermilk, and then she packed it in crocks ready to sell. Once a week Nancy put these crocks of butter into the back of the big democrat wagon and drove to the village, where she traded most of her butter to John Crawford for groceries. The remainder she peddled out among her regular customers in the village.

The hens, too, were Nancy's responsibility. To keep her flock replenished she would put thirteen eggs under each of several "setting" hens, and at the end of twenty-one days the mother hen and the fluffy little chicks she had hatched would be put into a small inverted A-shaped coop. There they had to be fed and watered and guarded from rats and other vermin until the chickens could more or less take care of themselves. Eggs from the flock, ex-

cept those eaten by the family, also went to John Crawford for a few cents a dozen or were traded for groceries.

There was a garden, too, which supplied the family with vegetables for the table during the summer and enough for Nancy to can for their use through the winter. Both parents believed in developing habits of responsibility in their children, so they were taught to work as soon as they were able, and it wasn't enough to work until they were tired; the principle was to stop when the job was done. Even the little girls could weed the garden and help in feeding the calves, getting meals, and washing and drying dishes.

Occasionally, as Nancy went about her countless tasks, she would straighten her back and look off across the fields, soft and blooming under the June sunlight, and think that even with the hard work it was a good life, a wholesome life, or at least it had been until war came. War changed everything, made everything worse. And always in her mind were thoughts of Mark and Charlie. Where were they? What were they doing? Were they in danger? She liked to talk with Ann about them. It helped to be able to share her love and her worries with Ann.

Mark wrote frequently, often to his wife and occasionally to his mother. The letters were cheerful, but it was apparent that, as yet, he had not found the adventure that had been part of the reason for his volunteering. He was impatient with the waiting, and waiting seemed to be all the army was doing, except for the constant drilling. He wrote that all the boys were utterly tired of it.

June, usually the nicest month of the year on the farm, slowly dragged by. The crops were all good. The corn on the flats was now knee-high and seemed to grow inches every warm night. It no longer needed any attention until harvest time. The potatoes were growing well, too. They needed hoeing, but probably wouldn't get it. In former years George had taken great pride in his good crops. This year, with work crowding him and his thoughts on the war more than the farm, the growing crops and the work they required annoyed and worried him. Especially

was this the case with the haying which was now upon him. The meadows stretched away across the farm with a heavy growth of grass; and without the boys' help, and with all the chores to do, George didn't see how in the world he could get his haying done. He could get Enoch Payne to help some with pitching the hay on the wagon and unloading it in the barn, but Enoch was in demand by several neighbors and could only spare a day or so a week to help George.

Resolutely George tackled the job himself. Rising at 3:30 in the morning now, earlier than ever before, he did his chores, sharpened his scythe to a razor edge, and started the formidable job of scything.

When George was mowing in the meadows near the house, Nancy could occasionally hear the familiar clang, clang, clang when he stopped to whet his scythe. It was a long time between breakfast and dinner time, so in the middle of the morning Nancy would send one of the little girls out to George with a snack and a jug of cool milk from the cellar. Once in a while, when time permitted, she would take it herself and sit with her husband in the shade while he ate. Not much talk passed between them at these times, for their understanding was such that no talk was needed.

The sun cured the grass rapidly, and Nancy, Tom and the girls came into the fields with their hand rakes. Enoch got in the habit of coming over late in the evening on good haying days, and he and George would spend the last few hours of daylight putting the hay which had been cut the day before into the barn.

But the haying days of July went so rapidly and the one main job so slowly that the month was two-thirds gone and the haying only half done. Now the grass had turned brown and tough, making the scything all the harder.

The group who met in John Crawford's store in the evenings to get the news and an occasional letter was even more impatient than the boys at the front about the apparent hanging back of the Union forces. "Why don't they march on to Richmond and get it over with and let the boys come home?" expressed the general feeling, especially among those who didn't have boys at the front. George Wilson listened to this talk, but said little, for one reason because he was always so tired and for another because, in common with other fathers, his heart and mind were torn with fear. "On to Richmond" meant battles, and battles meant death to some, and how could he know that it might not be his own sons. It was easy enough for those to talk who had no sons to think about.

There was rejoicing when the news came through that General George B. McClellan had driven the Confederates out of West Virginia, and that that state would now be loyal to the Union. But then the impatience increased. Why didn't Lincoln and General Scott, McClellan and the other commanders move "On to Richmond" and bring the war to a speedy conclusion? That's what everybody expected them to do, and why were they hanging back? When these thoughts were voiced by a member of the group, Henry Bain said one night:

"Maybe Abe and old man Scott are just plain scared. Maybe you fellows ought to be thankful that the army isn't moving on to Richmond. There's just as good a chance that the Confederates could move on to Washington. That would end the war, too."

That seemed to be the signal for their breaking up that night. Many of them didn't like Bain, but they said nothing, knowing that he had put into words what many of them feared.

Then one night in the latter part of July, George Wilson, chores done and supper eaten, dragged himself down

(Continued on Opposite Page)

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## NO DRUMS

(Continued from Opposite Page)

again to the nightly rendezvous. There he found a larger than usual crowd of neighbors, all excited and all talking at once. The stage that night had brought the news that at last General Scott had responded to the demand, "On to Richmond." But he had been met by the Confederates at a place called Bull Run and defeated, "licked" was the word Bain used to describe the rout.

In the background John Crawford listened to the excited discussion for a few moments, then got up, sat on the edge of the counter and raised his hand for quiet. Pushing his spectacles forward on his nose and looking over the top of them from under his shaggy graying eyebrows at his friends and neighbors, he said:

"The news is that the North is scared and the government is even thinking of moving out of Washington. I've been listening to you talk here, and I suspect the same kind of talk is going on in a thousand other neighborhoods. But let me tell you something. The Rebs have won a battle, but not the war. All that this battle proves is what some of us thought all along—that this is not a three months' job. It may take years."

To emphasize his point, he raised his long arm, which stuck out of a too-short sleeve.

"Whether it takes months or years," he declared, "we're going to win this war! Of course the boys from the South are Americans, and all Americans can fight. Bain said a spell ago that they are more used to guns down there than are our boys. Maybe that's so. But," wagging his finger at them, "our boys can learn and will learn. And we've got some things the South hasn't—we've got more men and we've got more resources, and we've got the right of it. If we can hold the South from coming clear through to final victory for a while we'll wear them out, and that's what we've got to do and every man jack of us has got to do his part."

He turned to look directly at Henry Bain.

"As for you, Hank, and others like you, I'm tired of hearing your kind of talk. If you ain't man enough to go to war, at least you can keep your mouth shut. There's a lot at stake in this fight, and some of us ain't foolin'. And I tell you again that if there are others in this neighborhood that feel as you do, they'd better keep their ideas to themselves."

He slid down from the counter. "G'night, boys! I'm tired and so be you. All of us are going to need all the rest we can get."

After they had gone to bed that night, George said to Nancy:

"Nancy, I've something to tell you." Feeling sure that she knew what it was, Nancy remained silent, which made it more difficult for George to begin. At last he said:

"The Union forces were badly licked at a place called Bull Run on July 21. They've retreated back toward Washington almost in a rout. I'm sure that Lincoln will call for more volunteers. You'll probably think that my duty is here with you and the children, and maybe it is. But for some time I've felt, Nancy, that if we can possibly arrange so you can get along, I have a bigger duty to follow the boys into the army. The more of us that feel and act this way, the sooner it'll be over and we'll have our boys back."

That was a long speech for George and when he stopped a silence hung between them, broken finally by Nancy, whose carefully controlled voice sounded unnatural:

"If that's the way you feel, George, that's all right with me. I don't know how we'll get along, but there must be some way, and I'll manage. But George, you've got to remember that you are

no longer young. You'll ruin your health sleeping on the ground, and things like that."

"I've thought it all out," he said, eager to explain now that the first fence was down. "You and Tom and the girls can't take care of this dairy, of course, so I've decided to sell all the cows but one or two, leaving just enough for butter and milk for you and the family. The haying isn't all done, but I can finish the rest of it in the next few days. The other crops will be all right till fall, and perhaps the war will be over by then. If it isn't, maybe I can get a furlough for two or three weeks to get the corn cut and the potatoes dug. I sowed a couple of acres of buckwheat the other day. That'll give us enough buckwheat flour to get us through the winter, and I'm sure you can get Enoch to cradle the buckwheat and put it in the barn. Maybe he'll help some with the other work that you or the children can't do."

"Oh, Enoch'll go, too," she said, a little bitterly. "I wonder why men never realize that there's a home front as well as a battle front in war."

"Now, Nancy," he remonstrated, "that's a little unfair. I know what this means to you, but I've thought and thought, and, as I've told you, in order to keep our families we've first got to keep a country."

"Well," she agreed, "maybe you are right. I don't know! But I've told you we'll get along somehow, and we will."

With that he had to be content, but in spite of his weariness, sleep was long in coming.

The next day George started to reduce his farm operations to a minimum. His cows were good, but when he tried to find a market for them, there was little because so many other farmers were in the same position of reducing or getting rid of their herds, their boys or their hired help having gone to war. Reluctantly, at last George talked with Henry Bain, who dealt in cattle. As he expected, he found Henry unwilling to pay what the cattle were worth. With his mind made up to do business at any price, George was a poor bargainer, and finally he sold all except two of his cows and all his young stock to Bain for a ridiculously low price. "At least," he thought, "the few hundred dollars will keep Nancy and the children going for a long time with what cash she will need."

With sad heart and much misgiving as to the wisdom of his decision, a few days later George watched Bain drive his herd off the place and down the road, the herd which he had spent many years in building up.

(To be continued)

—A.A.—

## OUR RURAL PLAY

(Continued from Page 23)

children. Birthdays always mean a cake and candles. Christmas brings Santa Claus (Mr. Steffen \*in appropriate disguise).

We who have sent our children to the Franklin Play School and then seen them enter the larger kindergarten, ready without tears or tantrums to take their place in this new world, know the value of this play school experience. We know that the seeds of democracy, of learning to give and take and to live happily together, are already sown and will grow to greater advantage for our youngsters.

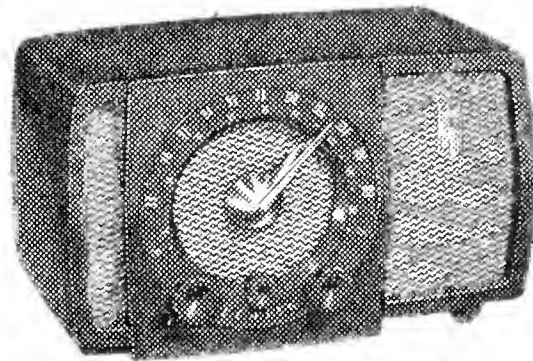
In my own family we have two "only children" —fourteen years apart. The younger one, Buffy, started kindergarten last September, and her easy entrance into school life with the background of the Play School has already shown her to have a far happier frame of mind than that of her sister.

(The Franklin Play School pupils in picture on page 23 are, clockwise from left foreground: Robert Bartlett, Elizabeth (Buffy) Ward, David Peake, Kay Davidson, David Morgan, Terry Matteson, David Clark, and Betsy Law.)

# Brings in Programs

Where Others Miss!

**Brand New Zenith  
"Super-Medallion"  
with Super-Sensitive  
Zenith FM and  
Long-Distance AM**



DAY OR NIGHT, summer or winter, Zenith's new Super-Sensitive FM brings you more stations, more programs, all beautifully clear and static-free. Super-Sensitive FM really "reaches" for distance . . . plays where AM radios and many FM sets are practically useless. Brings you sports, news, weather and market reports—a whole new world of entertainment on FM.

Also, its superior Zenith® tuning circuits prevent station drifting or fading. Its Zenith-built speaker gives you all of FM's superior tonal beauty at its best. And thanks to Zenith's built-in FM antenna you can plug in and play in primary signal areas.

All this, plus Zenith's famous Long-Distance® AM reception. New giant dial for easy tuning. Rich walnut plastic cabinet. AC, DC. Hear it now—at your Zenith radio and television dealer's.

## FM Set-Owners:

Don't miss the fine programs offered by FM stations of the Rural Radio Network, including the famous

## WQXR Concerts

of classical and semi-classical music plus hourly news reports prepared by the New York Times, now broadcast 7:30-11:06 p.m. Mondays thru Saturdays and 3:00-11:06 p.m. Sundays. The excellence of these programs deserves the superior clear-toned, static-free reception provided by super sensitive Zenith FM.

Over 30 Years of "Know-How" in Radionics® Exclusively  
Also Makers of Fine Hearing Aids

© 1950



Zenith Radio Corporation, Chicago 39, Ill.





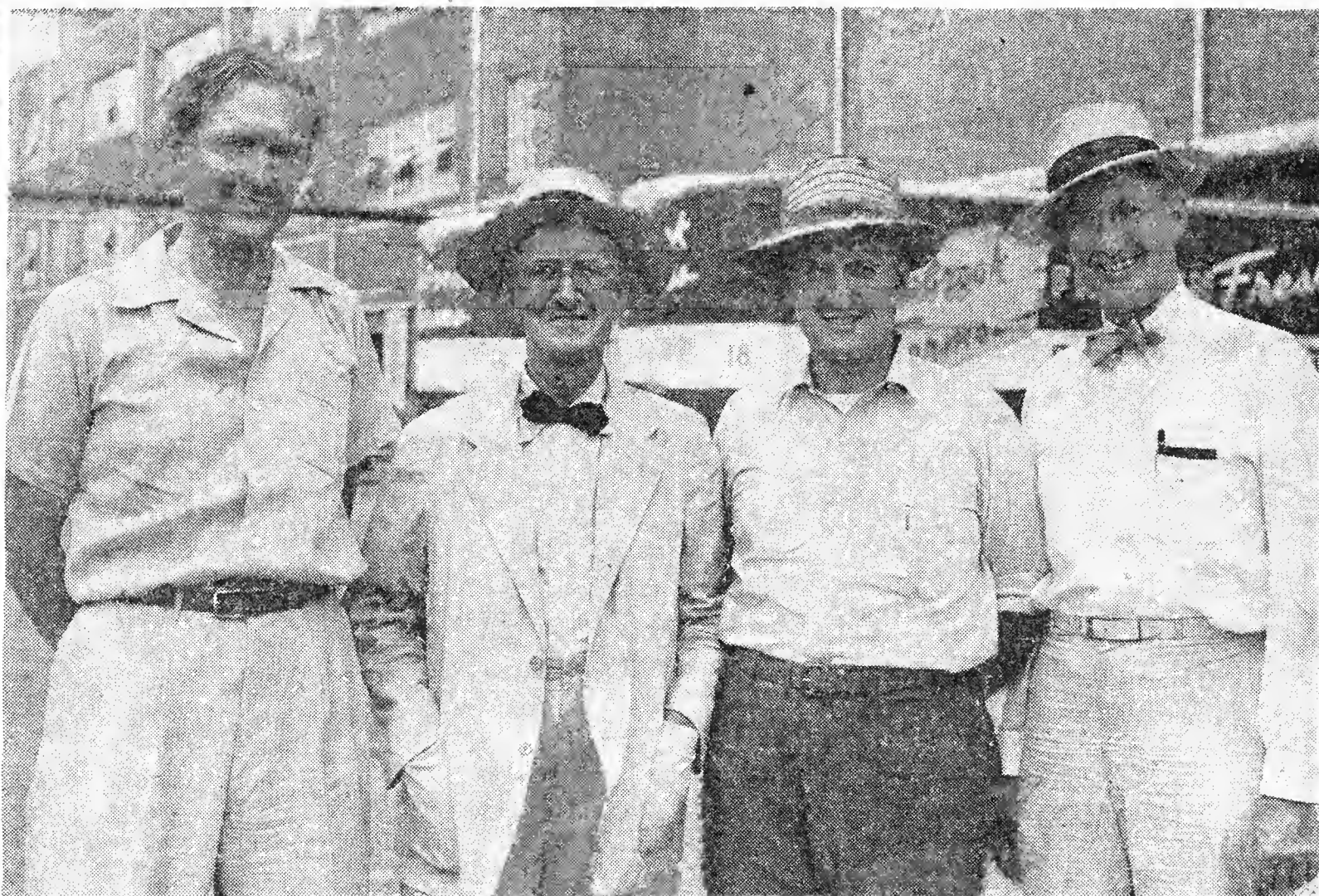
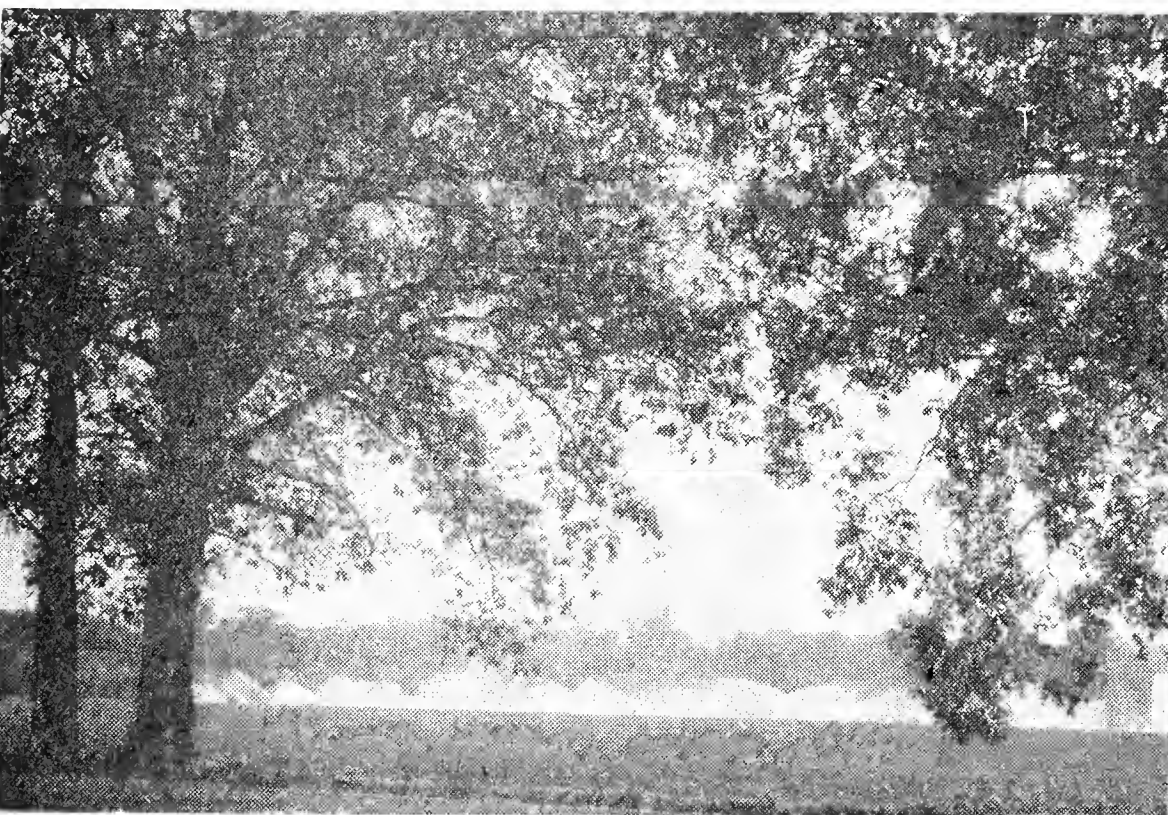
↑ The Seabrook Farms label is placed only upon frozen foods of really high quality—gathered, processed and quick-frozen when strictly fresh. The Seabrook Farms quick frozen vegetables are now available in a selected list of good food stores throughout the Northeast.



↑ Diesel crawlers plowing on the contour, each tractor turning five furrows. On seemingly flat, light vegetable loam, erosion is enough of a problem to warrant attention. Given about 300 acres of plowland each year, the diesel crawler will plow and harrow at about half the cost of gasoline wheel tractors. However, diesel wheel tractors capable of pulling three 16" bottoms are as economical, faster, and, because they can be used in all other work requiring wheel tractors, will gradually be increased in numbers.



Supplemental irrigation of fall grown spinach. Seabrook Farms now has overhead irrigation available to 2,000 acres, a development which started 38 years ago with the tall overhead pipes of the Skinner system. All installations of recent years are of the portable type. Irrigation pays handsomely on high value crops like spinach and broccoli. All Seabrook crops are rotated, and irrigation is of course used on the crops of lower acre value like peas and lima beans when their turn comes to occupy irrigated land.



↑ Meet the Seabrooks, father and sons, left to right: John M.—farmer and executive vice president; Charles F.—founder and head; Belford L.—engineer and technical specialist; C. Courtney—sales manager. It is a family operation.

## Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

### Seabrook Farms

By Tom Milliman

**F**OR MENTAL exercise, try adjusting your mind from ordinary sized farming to the largest vegetable growing enterprise in the country and back again all in two days. This has been happening to me at regular intervals for seven or eight years in attending board meetings of Seabrook Farms Company.

Imagine 19,000 acres—more than 75% under the plow—and picture the following amount of work involved:

Lima beans	6,000 acres
Peas	2,400 acres
Sweet corn	2,400 acres
Spinach, in 12 inch rows	2,500 acres
Beets, in 12 inch rows	500 acres

The remaining 6,000 acres grow snap beans, broccoli, rhubarb, kale, turnip greens, etc. About 25% of the land produces two crops a year. An example is peas followed by spinach.

To operate this land, 60 diesel crawlers and 250

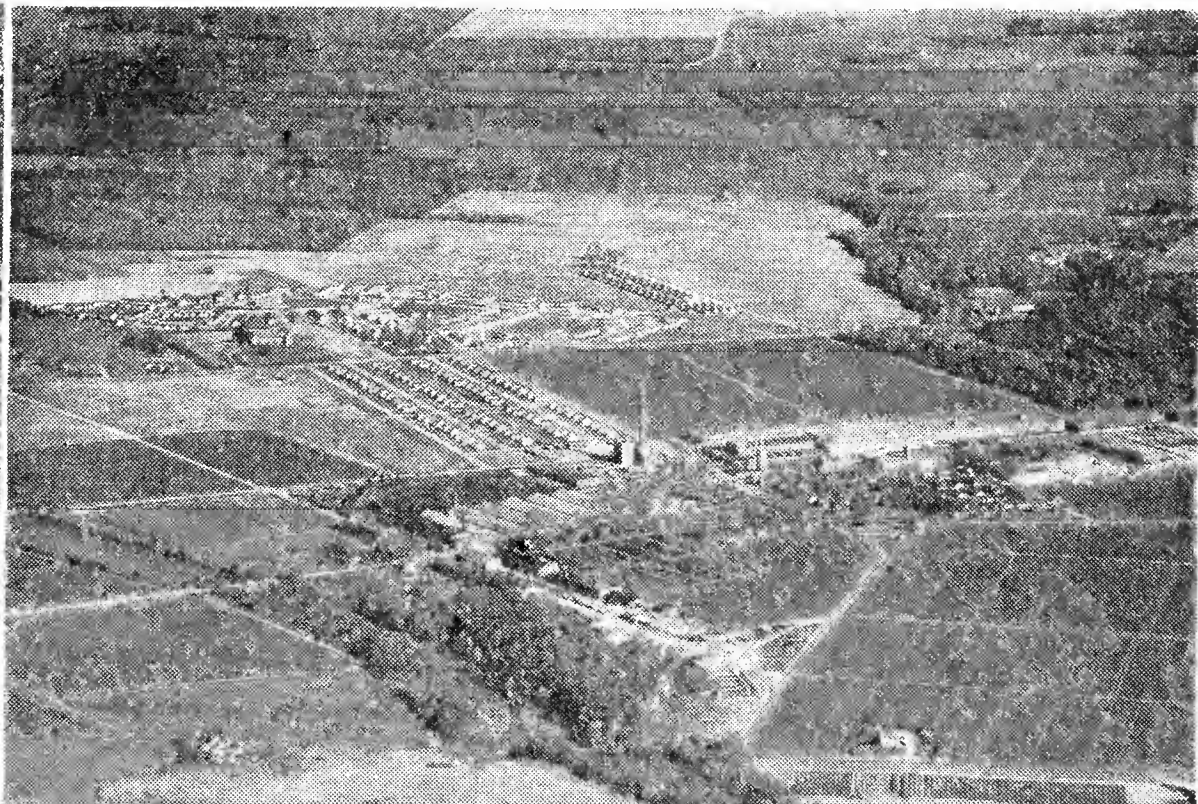
wheel tractors are required. Farm manpower runs as high as 1,300 at the height of the season and drops to 300 or less in the winter. Plant labor is additional.

Including repeats, hired airplanes dust or spray 45,000 acres in a season, both for Seabrook Farms and for 749 neighboring farmers who grow on contract.

To keep the freezing plant supplied, contract growers produce 20,000 acres of vegetables for freezing at Seabrook Farms plant.

The term "corporation farming" is generally applied to Seabrook Farms Company. That term is correct only in the technical sense. Actually, it is family farming on a grand scale, built up from the 57 acres with which father C. F. Seabrook, still very much on the job, started many years ago. The operation is in the form of a corporation only for convenience of doing business in the modern manner. The enterprise is controlled by C. F. Seabrook and his sons, as well as run by them. Of course, they employ highly trained key men to assist them at vital points in the business. Location is near Bridgeton, N. J., about 50 miles south of Philadelphia.

Seabrook headquarters. The freezing plant and zero storage are to the right of the power house stack. Note that headquarters is in the country, surrounded by farming. Behind the stack is irrigated broccoli, and in right foreground, irrigated spinach. To the immediate left of stack is postwar company housing, beyond which is government housing established during World War II and now leased to Seabrook. The freezing plant is the largest in the world.







### SAYS MASTITIS CHECKED FAST WITH PENSTIX®

SCHENEVUS, N. Y.—Robert A. Stilwell, shown above, operates a 140 acre dairy farm in this prosperous farm area, milking an average of 30 cows the year 'round. He has been using Wyeth's PENSTIX to control mastitis since these effective bougies were first introduced. Here's what he says:

"For a quick, easy way to control mastitis fast, I find PENSTIX especially handy. They have always worked fine for me, they are easy to use, there's nothing to sterilize and I can keep a supply right in the barn."

Mr. Stilwell believes speed of treatment is important, and says, "I think one of the secrets in controlling mastitis, is to catch it fast at the first sign. I can certainly do this with Wyeth's PENSTIX."

### WYETH'S PROVEN PRODUCTS FOR MASTITIS CONTROL

- PENSTIX penicillin bougies or PENSTIX-SM, penicillin-streptomycin bougies (the combination antibiotic treatment for more severe infections) are available at your drug, feed or Animal Health Products store.

- For cows with dry quarters, or with more deep seated infections, many dairymen prefer WYETH PENICILLIN OINTMENT or PENICILLIN - DIHYDROSTREPTOMYCIN OINTMENT, in handy easy-to-insert tubes. Write Wyeth for your FREE mastitis booklet.

WYETH  
Incorporated,  
Philadelphia, Pa.



Better, Faster Tillage

Bigger Crops

Mobile Power Plant

More Farm Power

Irrigation

More Farm Jobs with One Machine

# SEAMAN

Rotary Tiller

Dealers To Serve You Throughout The Northeast; Models For Every Acreage, Every Budget. See Your Dealer Or Call

## PETZOLD EQPT. CO.

Authorized Distributor

600 5th Ave. Phone 1156 Owego, N. Y.

## Service Bureau

By H. L. COSLINE

### SOCIAL SECURITY FOR HIRED MEN

**B**EGINNING January 1, farm owners must make deductions from salaries paid to their regular help and report them to the Collector of Internal Revenue. We cannot hope to give complete information on regulations because of the many angles involved. However, we have been advised that a new leaflet "Notice to Farmers with Regular Hired Help" is available from the Collector of Internal Revenue, your local Social Security Office, or offices of county agents or the Production Marketing Administration.

This leaflet explains how the farm operator can tell whether any of his employees are covered by the law. It also contains a tear-off slip, Form SS-4-a, which the farm operator should fill out and mail if he has employees who will be covered. This is an application for an identification number for the employer. Information about making quarterly tax reports, as well as reporting blanks, will be sent to farmers who mail this form to the Collector of Internal Revenue.

If you have not already obtained a copy of this leaflet, we suggest you do so as soon as possible. We are told that your local Post Office will have Form SS-5 available. This is the form which EMPLOYEES should use in requesting a Social Security number if they do not already have one. Also available at the Post Office will be Form SS-4, which should be filled out and sent in so that the EMPLOYER will get an identification number. Of course, the latter form, SS-4, won't be necessary if you have a copy of leaflet mentioned above and have sent in Form SS-4a.

In case you want to contact your local Social Security Office, we are told that you can get their address from your Post Office.

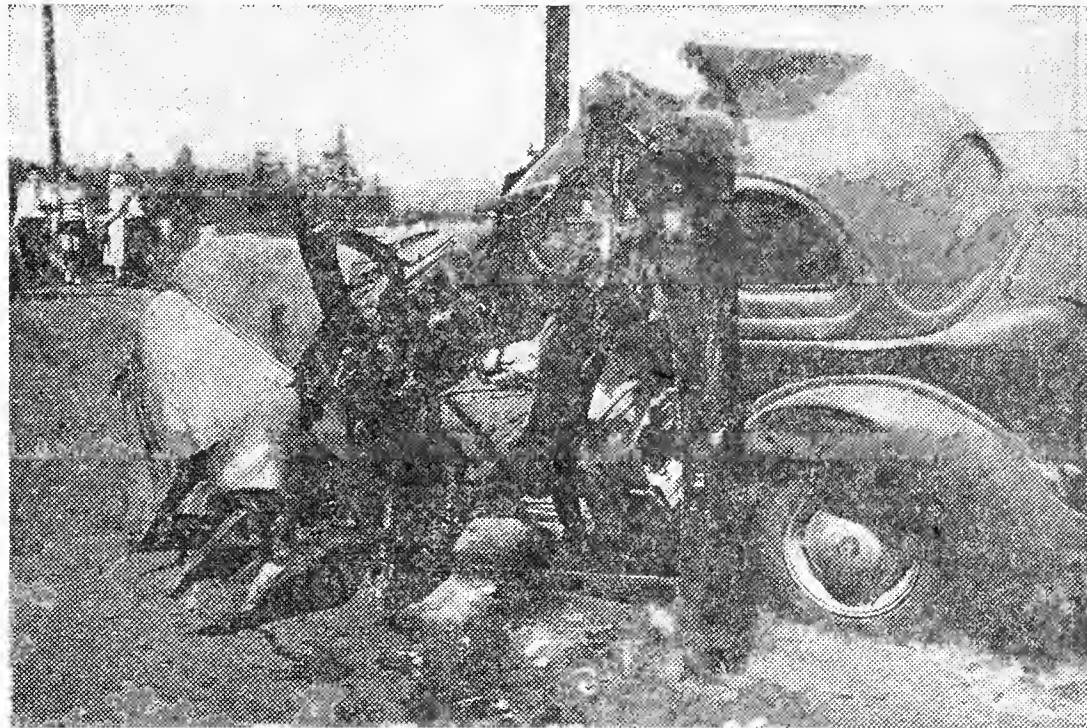
—A.A.—

Some people favor government in business because some men in private industry have been selfish and short-sighted. But electing or appointing a man to a government position does not automatically correct all his weaknesses. It may increase them!

### Claims Recently Settled by the Service Bureau

NEW YORK	
Harold Bowman, Lake Luzerne	\$ 10.36 (Refund on merchandise)
Robert Polmanter, Canandaigua	2.21 (Refund on order)
Herbert Christopher, McGraw	6.95 (Refund on merchandise)
Howard Strother, Avon	23.00 (Refund on radio)
Frank Loveless, N. Rose	6.00 (Refund on storage box)
Bernard Colman, Rodman	24.78 (Adjustment of claim)
Cecil Francois, Bainbridge	12.00 (Settlement of claim)
Arthur Deutsch, S. Lansing	18.60 (Refund on order)
Cuyler Van Vechten, New Paltz	.99 (Refund on merchandise)
Mrs. Michael Hobbick, Granville	2.00 (Refund on vases)
Milton Mills, Chepachet	8.38 (Refund on order)
Everett Anderson, Linwood	7.61 (Refund on order)
Mrs. Jean Hall, Aquebogue	25.00 (Refund on order)
MAINE	
Mrs. Harold Lammers, Mt. Vernon	12.50 (Balance due on account)
C. D. Watson, Houlton	2.00 (Refund on order)
VERMONT	
Glenn L. Thompson, Johnson	11.88 (Pay for popcorn)
Mrs. Gordon Perkins, Groton	9.95 (Adjustment on order)
Mrs. Raymond Bovat, Milton	13.16 (Refund on order)
Mrs. L. W. Leveille, Burlington	2.00 (Refund on deposit)
PENNSYLVANIA	
Mrs. Rosalie Frank, Athens	129.50 (Settlement of claim)
Mrs. Clifford Mills, Waymart	9.95 (Refund on shoes)
C. N. Bush, Springville	5.62 (Refund on merchandise)

## It Wasn't Their Fault



LACONIA, N. H. To avoid dangerous driving on the 4th of July, Mr. Ellsworth and his wife went to town on the 5th. On the way home, loaded down with groceries, it happened.

Coming head-on was a brightly painted, heavily loaded circus truck. Just as the truck got opposite them—Bang!—the front tire blew out. In a split second the truck plowed into the side of the Ellsworth car. They didn't have a chance.

At the hospital Mr. Ellsworth soon passed away. Mrs. Ellsworth was critically injured, fortunately she pulled through. Both were policyholders of the North American Accident Insurance Co. Mrs. Ellsworth received the limits in weekly benefit payments from her policy and full death benefit payments from her husband's policy.

Here again is tragic proof why all members of the family should have North American Protection.

## BENEFITS RECENTLY PAID

### A Friend's Name May Be in This List

Jesse Roberts, R. I., Centerville, N. Y.	10.00	Rose Schirmer, Perkinsville, N. Y.	10.00
Auto accident—cut arm		Auto accident—sprained foot	
Roy LaFave, Genoa, N. Y.	20.00	John Danielowich, Calverton, N. Y.	30.00
Auto accident—cuts & bruises		Auto accident—injuries	
Cary Myers, Port Byron, N. Y.	80.00	Merton LaBad, Greenport, N. Y.	1000.00
Auto accident—cut scalp, knees and elbows		Auto accident—Death benefits	
Marian S. Parker, R. I., Mayville, N. Y.	5.71	Alice E. Doan, R 2, Penn Yan, N. Y.	53.57
Auto accident—knees bruised, shoulder sprained		Auto accident—bruised spine & chest, fractured ribs	
Kenneth Little, Lowman, N. Y.	23.57	Joseph A. Krejci, Townsend, Delaware	130.00
Cut leg & head		Auto accident—fract. skull	
Elizabeth Archer, Bainbridge, N. Y.	60.00	Ivan O'Hara, Monarda, Maine	28.57
Auto accident—bruised knee		Auto accident—injured back, legs and arms	
Norman Gregoire, R. 2, Plattsburg, N. Y.	5.00	Oliver Billings, R. I., Livermore Falls, Maine	5.00
Auto accident—concussion, cut scalp		Auto accident—cut face, shoulder	
Vida Elwood, 4 Division St., Delhi, N. Y.	5.00	Kenneth W. Atherton, South Windham, Maine	40.00
Auto accident—cut eyelid, bruised arm		Auto accident—fractured femur	
Esther Fountain, Keeseville, N. Y.	28.56	Pauline H. Hanson, 49 Court St., Augusta, Maine	130.00
Auto accident—broke leg		Auto accident—fractured nose, lacerated scalp, cut face	
Ralza Lawrence, R. 1, Jay, N. Y.	40.00	George G. Butler, R. I., Federalsburg, Md.	39.28
Auto accident—broke rib		Auto accident—sprained elbow & arm	
Mrs. Florence J. Moore, Batavia, N. Y.	20.00	James Duffy, Wilmington, Mass.	1000.00
Auto accident—cerebral concussion & strains		Auto accident—death benefits	
George Layman, Norton Hill, N. Y.	260.00	George Koski, R. I., Townsend, Mass.	5.71
(2 polys.)		Auto accident—broke leg	
Struck by auto—contusion legs		Mabel C. Mack, Greenfield, Mass. (2 polys)	145.00
Ada Banker, R. I., Dansville, N. Y.	42.86	Auto accident—concussion, bruised temple, hip, abdomen, leg	
Auto accident—fractured ribs		Henry E. Leonard, Great Barrington, Mass.	71.43
Burdette W. Thompson, R. I., Nunda, N.Y.	14.28	Auto accident—shock lumbago, inflamed muscles	
Auto accident—sprained ankle, cut face		Hortense Ellsworth, Laconia, N. H.	159.28
Harry L. Jackson, 24 Kellum Place, Hempstead, N. Y.	85.00	Auto accident—bruises and cuts	
Struck by auto—fractured pelvis & collarbone		William L. Robinson, R. I., Swedesboro, N. J.	50.00
Edna Raymond, Westtown, N. Y.	100.00	Auto accident—cut forehead	
Auto accident—sacro iliac sprain		Charles Faber, R. I., Cream Ridge, N. J.	300.00
Anton Semrov, R. I., Cherry Valley, N. Y.	130.00	Truck accident—fractured collarbone, fractured skull	
Auto accident—multiple fracture of left leg		Kenneth Clark, Snedekerville, Pa.	61.42
Mitchell Belife, Star Route, Massena, N. Y.	31.43	Auto accident—broke leg, cut scalp	
Auto accident—fractured right arm, lac. of face		Harold Hopkins, R. S., Honesdale, Pa.	5.00
Jay Brady, R. I., Massena, N. Y.	5.00	Auto accident—cut chin and knee	
Struck by car—bruised foot		Glenn Ross, R. I., Bear Lake, Pa.	53.57
Emma Perry, R. 4, Massena, N. Y.	12.14	Auto accident—broke rib, injured kidney	
Auto accident—injured chest		John Wilson, R. I., Lunenburg, Vt.	38.57
Reuben Fleischman, Star Route, Atlanta, N. Y.	130.00	Auto accident—cut knee, elbow, chest and back	
(2 polys.)			
Auto accident—concussion, bruises			
Katherine Schirmer, Perkinsville, N. Y.	10.00		
Auto accident—injured arm			

## Keep Your Policy Renewed

### North American Accident Insurance Co. of Chicago

N. A. ASSOCIATES DEPARTMENT

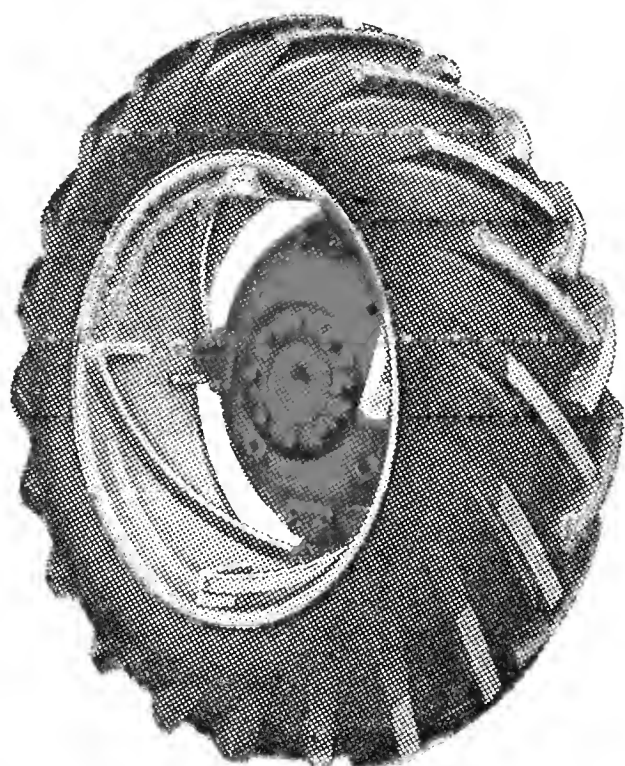
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.



# CA and WD turn a new page in farm power



apply tractor engine power **3** new ways



Here they are — Allis-Chalmers' latest! The new Model CA Tractor now steps out with its companion *two-bottom* plow — alongside the popular WD Tractor and its close-coupled *three-bottom* plow.

In keeping with Allis-Chalmers' policy, our power rating of these tractors is conservative. In extreme conditions, no, but in average soils, yes, they will handle these plow loads.

Both tractors are now equipped with **POWER SHIFT** wheel spacing that adjusts rear-wheel width by engine power.

Both have a quick-acting hydraulic

**TRACTION BOOSTER** that makes possible more actual drawbar pull. Automatically, the Booster increases weight on the drive wheels to match the load.

Both have **TWO-CLUTCH** power control, including an auxiliary hand clutch (optional on CA). Plus a four-speed transmission, built-in hydraulic control system for implements, hydraulic shock-absorber seat, low-pitch muffler, power take-off, drive pulley, lights, battery and starter.

Stop at your Allis-Chalmers dealer's soon for a look at the outstanding farm tractors of their time.

*Allis-Chalmers dealers  
invite you to hear the NATIONAL  
FARM and HOME HOUR,  
NBC—Every Saturday*

**ALLIS-CHALMERS**  
TRACTOR DIVISION • MILWAUKEE 1, U. S. A.

**POWER SHIFT**  
wheel spacing



hydraulic  
**TRACTION BOOSTER**



**TWO-CLUTCH**  
power control





# AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST


FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

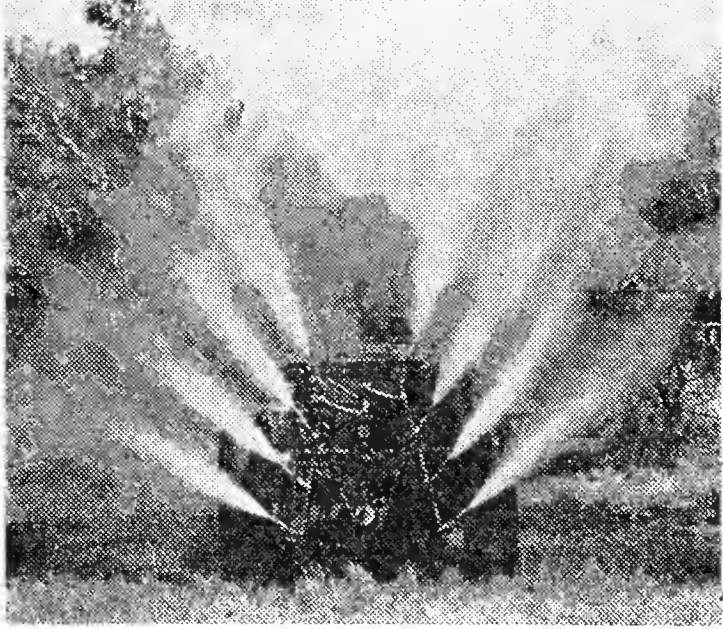
## *Saving Hours in the* **FRUIT ORCHARD**

*By Dan Dalrymple*

SECRETARY, NEW YORK STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY




**A**S FRUIT growers, we are notorious among all farmers for our inability to cut down on the number of man hours per unit of production (in simpler words, the hours it takes to grow a bushel of apples). There are a number of reasons for this, the main one being our inability to develop mechanical fruit pickers that can see and think before they pick. Some of you may say that some human fruit pickers do not see or think either, and that they care no more than a machine about what they do to the fruit. But, as bad as humans are, they are, as yet, better than any machine developed. Likewise, up until 2 or 3 years ago, there had been no change in tools or time for pruning trees since the days of the Pharaohs.



The other main reason for not using more labor-saving devices is the perfectly normal human factor which causes us to get in a rut and like it. We just do not think our way out of our problems as much as we could. It is sometimes easier to do a job the old way than to think of an easier way. But, as labor has evaporated, growers have begun to use their ingenuity more and more, even as they have in industry, without quite as much success as in industry but with some hopeful trends.

### Winter Jobs



Fruit growers, at this time of year, are engaged in two principal activities, packing fruit and pruning fruit trees. A great many hours (and a great many apples) are wasted in packing fruit. Hours are lost minute by minute, waiting, stalling, smoking, booting the dog out of the way, and warming up fingers. A surprisingly large number of apples are packed in barns and will continue to be handled over from package to package. The manufacturers of grading equipment have not yet used enough ingenuity in cutting down the bruising of the apple of the Northeast—the McIntosh. Equipment that does avoid

bruising is very expensive for the small grower to purchase. Getting the apples out of storage, bringing them home on the truck, taking them off the truck, piling them, taking them off the pile and dumping them on the grader, piling them away and then repiling them on the delivery truck are all amazingly, wonderfully wasteful of time.

One grower told me that he worked under tension all summer and danged if he was going to drive himself all winter too. Maybe some lost time in winter is, you might say, necessary, or at least enjoyable.

### Good Planning

Saving hours in the grading process usually means that the owner or manager has to spend some time trying to get the people who are handling the apples to move their hands faster and with more purpose. This means careful organization so that six people are not waiting for two to do a job. In the storage, the use of more skids to move apples, without hand shuffling is extremely important. We have been able to save hundreds of man hours with 25 hand-operated skids and rollers. Those were hard hours too, the kind that make the back ache. As much as the equipment cost, it still pays for itself.

Growers who do not pack their own apples can save valuable time by getting their equipment in shape. This time of year, many growers are cleaning up machinery and following that up with plenty of good paint to save purchases and breakdowns. Nothing is more expensive than summer hours spent on a piece of broken machinery. Usually not more than two people can work on a machine, but these two are surrounded by all the other help in the vicinity, either tied up by the breakdown or just plain curious. Hours spent in the winter time getting machines cleaned up, new parts on and adjusted, are time savers, as are good hand tools and a farm shop that can be heated.

Now, let's get out in the orchard. Some days when you go out to prune, it's apt to be a little too cold. Some of our Southern colored help have demonstrated that a good rousing bonfire may be a good morale builder on such mornings. Perhaps a little gas stove in the trailer might help a bit. But the way most fruit farmers keep themselves warm outside

(Continued on Page 8)

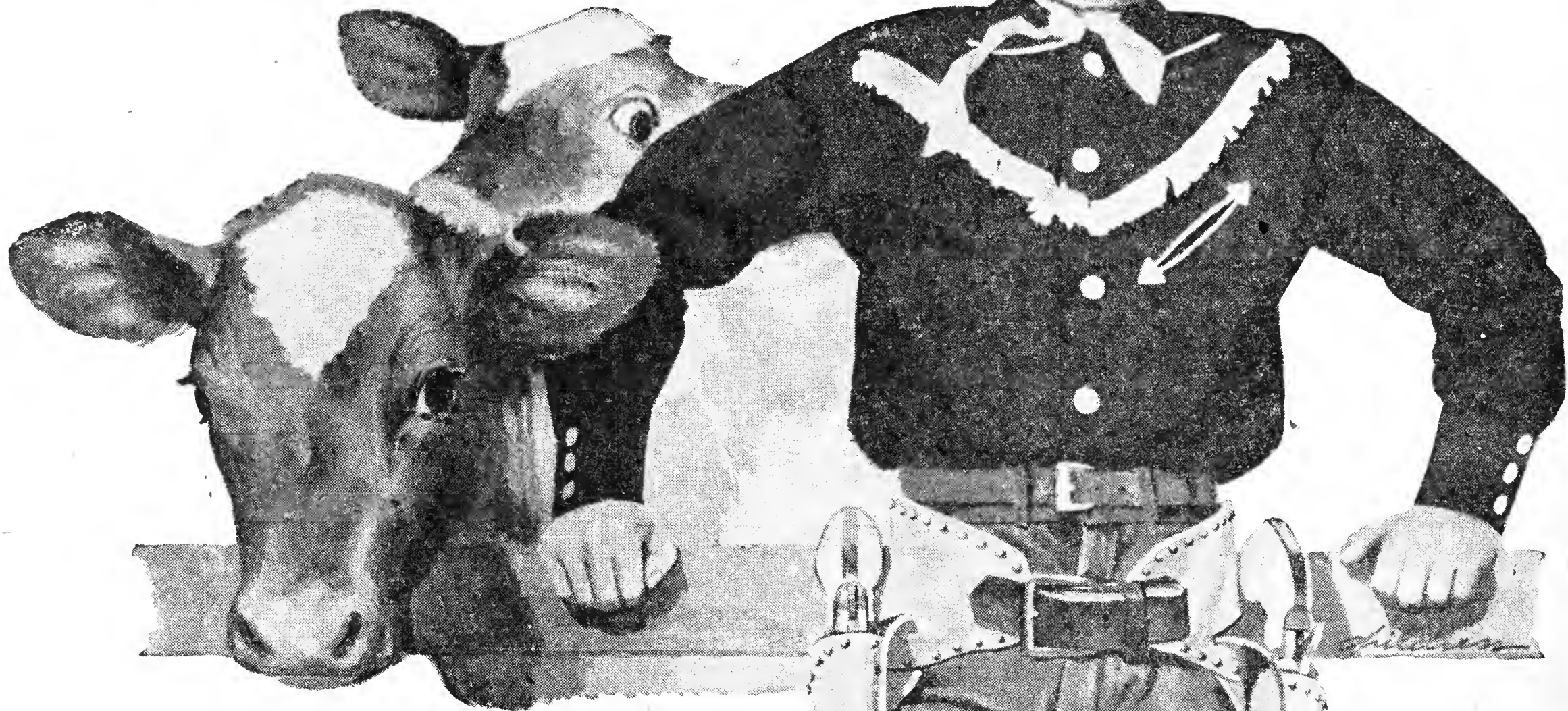
TOP: A pneumatic pruner, the first new pruning tool in 2,000 years.

CENTER: Speed in spraying plus excellent coverage especially on the underside of the leaves.

BOTTOM: Packing apples—a steady winter job.



*They'll Be Husky Heifers  
Come Round-Up Time  
Next Fall . . .*



**B**OYS will be boys and calves will be calves—but not for long. All too soon boys become men. Even sooner, calves no longer are cute pets, but must be measured in terms of potential value to the dairy herd. Each calf is marked when born—to be eventually just another cow or a good milk producer.

Every year thousands of Northeastern dairymen are finding that by using G.L.F. Calf Starter they can give a calf the start needed to grow quickly to its inherited ability and at the same time save milk and feeding time.

Milk and G.L.F. Calf Starter go together for best results in raising a calf. (Because of the savings, many dairymen use a substitute for milk such as Calf-Kit.)

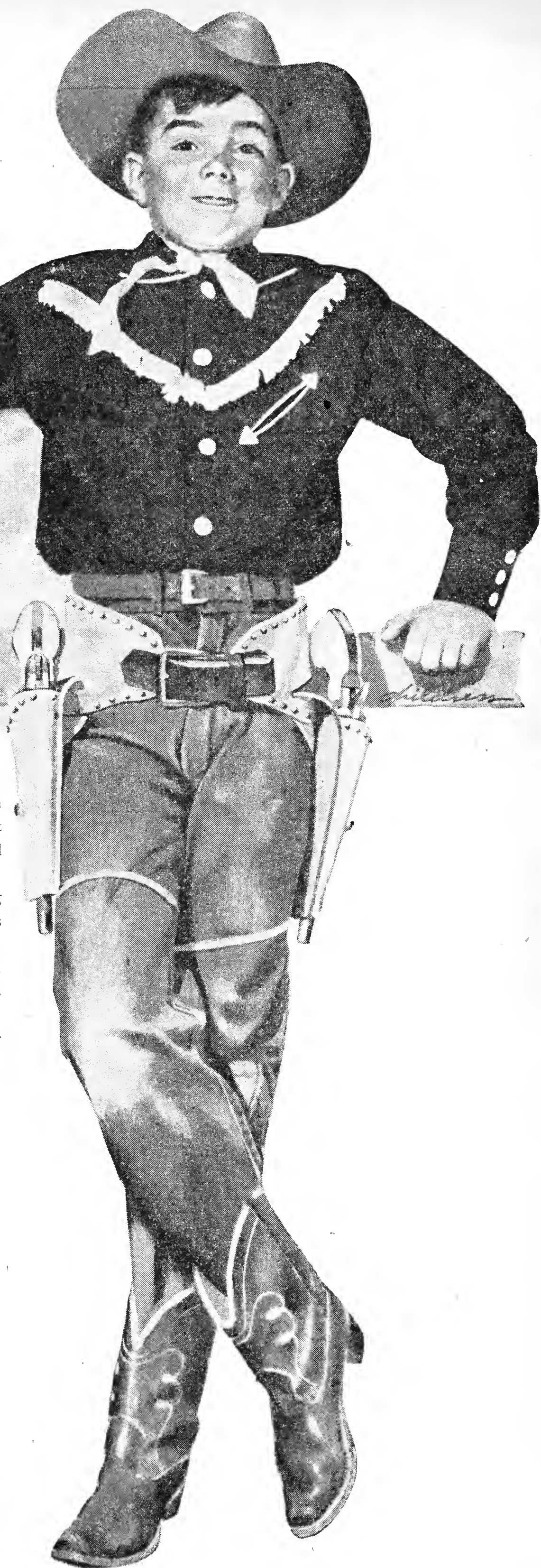
From three weeks on a calf will begin eating more and more Calf Starter with her milk diet. At about 8 to 12 weeks all milk can be eliminated and additional Calf Starter fed for it contains plenty of bone building minerals as well as growth and health promoting vitamins.

When the calf is consuming a good amount of high quality hay and some fitting ration the Calf Starter can be cut out. This usually comes at about 16 weeks of age.

This feeding plan is raising thousands of husky, healthy calves every year, and saving money for their owners. Have some G.L.F. Calf Starter on hand for the coming calf crop.

Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc., Ithaca, New York

**G.L.F.**  
**Calf Starter**



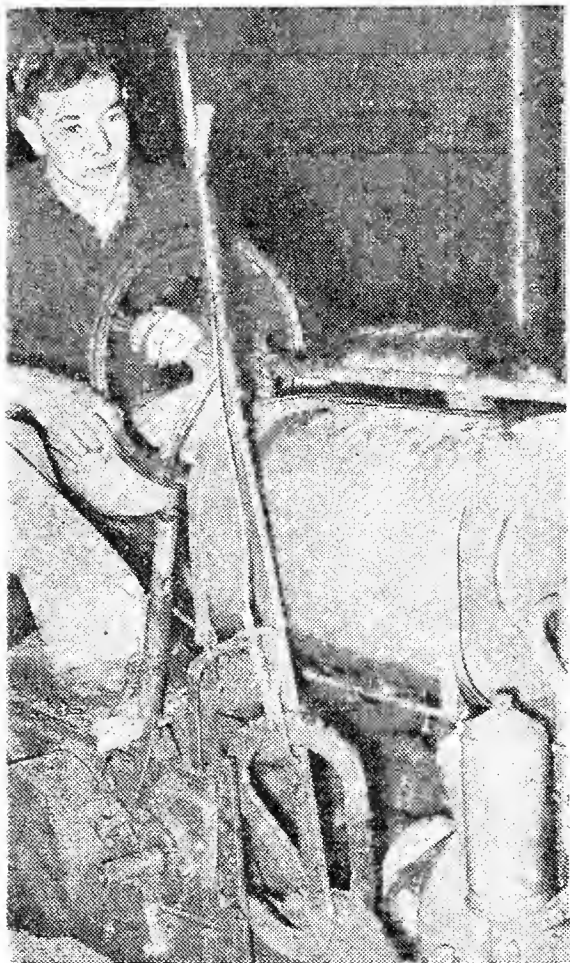


## New Jersey Boy Saves on Tools

THE Vocational Agriculture Department of the High School at Newton, N. J., has one of the best setups I have ever seen. The boys have a good-sized building all to themselves with classrooms and a good-sized shop where machinery can be run in to be repaired. It was vacation week when I was there recently, but I was lucky in finding one of the two teachers, Arley Haviland, who spent a good part of the day with me. We went out to Branchville to see Bill Heater who in 1947-48 was the State winner of the FFA Farm Mechanics Contest. Bill is a young fellow who has had to work for everything he has earned, and he certainly has taken full advantage of his opportunities.

In these days, equipment is expensive but Bill has pulled together a good inventory of equipment at small cost. For example, last spring he bought a used tractor for \$350. He painted it, rebuilt the carburetor, changed over a power takeoff, added a self-starter, and did enough other work so that Arley and he estimated that he could probably get \$600 for it if he wanted to sell it.

Among the other jobs Bill did was to build several trailers. One 6'x12' hay



BILL HEATER and the tractor which he rebuilt in the school shop.

rake; another 2-wheeled job for hauling behind a tractor. An old truck was bought and repaired. A body was built on it; it was re-wired and a starter and a generator were rebuilt. In the barn the stable was insulated and new stanchions built, and a small poultry house (12'x12') was erected. For better living, water was put into the house.

This is a small farm of 22 acres. Mr. Heater has a steady job and most of the work is done by Bill who definitely plans to become a farmer.

On the way back to Ithaca I stopped to visit the high school agricultural class at Honesdale, Pa. When I walked in, Wesley Eastman, the agricultural teacher, was waiting for a class, and naturally I was pleased to find that he was reading AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. On inquiry I found that the boys in the class used it also. In fact, on the blackboard in the classroom were these instructions:

1. Make entries in project books.
2. Complete guest list for FFA banquet.
3. Write letters.
4. Learn from A.A.

Many Vo-Ag Departments use AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST with profit. All of them could!—Hugh L. Cosline

Some farmers  
want an  
"OPEN CENTER"  
tire . . .

Other farmers  
want the  
"TRACTION CENTER"  
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**Firestone**  
**Has Both!**

YOU'LL find exactly what *you* want—in tread design, in traction power, in wearing qualities, and in extra-value features—when you buy Firestone tires. In BOTH Firestone Champions—the Open Center and the Traction Center—you'll find *all* of these outstanding advantages.

- **Curved and Tapered Bars** for stronger, cleaner bite.
- **Full-Width Tread** for full tread life and power.

- **Flared Tread Openings** for positive cleaning action.
- **Dual Shock Protectors** for full body life.

Yes, you can have the tread design of your choice and get the finest in quality, too, when you buy Firestone Champions. Only Firestone provides you with this choice. Only Firestone has all these extra advantages. So when you need tires, get Firestone Champions, either in Open Center or in Traction Center design.

**ALWAYS BUY TRACTOR TIRES BUILT BY FIRESTONE,  
ORIGINATOR OF THE FIRST PRACTICAL PNEUMATIC TRACTOR TIRE**

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# THE EDITORIAL PAGE

By E. R. Eastman

## SUGGESTIONS TO LOCAL SCHOOL BOARDS

SCHOOL BOARDS, trustees and local school administrators are now faced with the most difficult job they have ever had in caring for elementary and high school needs. The number of children entering school is rapidly increasing, men school teachers are being drafted or leaving for other better paid jobs, school buildings and facilities are inadequate in some communities, costs of everything are rapidly going up and the dollar will go only half as far as it did not too long ago.

To meet these problems, school boards and the schools must have the understanding and wholehearted support of the local public. You never will solve your problems unless your public is with you. There is need for a much better job of "selling" education to the public, of making sure that the people know the kind of job that the schools are doing now, not what they did five or ten years ago.

Much more effort must be made to get people out to the annual school meetings. In most cases they attend now only when there is a row on. One reason why they don't attend is that the programs are dull and uninteresting. No wonder they don't come again! Meetings could be made more worthwhile by providing light refreshments, some good music, and perhaps a good speaker, and certainly a careful presentation of the local school business and problems. The meeting should be well publicized ahead, making mention of some of the interesting parts of the program.

The school meeting is one of the most democratic institutions we have left and is one of the least used. What's the use of talking about "grass roots" if we don't make them work?

It is suggested that school boards and school administrators can do more toward taking the public into their confidence. There could well be frequent open meetings of the board of education, or at least a few persons could be invited to attend local board meetings every time you meet, rotating the invitations so that a large number of people in your district will get some first-hand knowledge of what your work, problems and needs are, and what you are trying to do.

## LET IT STAND ON ITS OWN MERITS

"BE IT RESOLVED that we vigorously oppose any change in existing State Law barring the sale of yellow oleomargarine till such time as the Legislature devises a workable and enforceable plan to protect the public against fraud in the sale of oleomargarine colored to appear like butter.

"That butter supplies are adequate and there exists no need for State institutions to use butter substitutes." — *Resolution passed by the recent annual meeting of the New York State Farm Bureau Federation*

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is fully in accord with the above resolution. We do not have nor do we think dairymen can have any legitimate argument against the use of oleomargarine providing it is sold on its own merits. Coloring it to resemble butter is a fraud.

## NOW OR NEVER

THE other day a farmer and his wife stopped in at our AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST offices to make their reservations for our California Tour, which leaves for the West on Feb. 17. As they looked over the illustrated itinerary showing all the wonderful places we will visit, they were as excited as children, and they said: "We've always wanted to take an A.A. conducted tour. Now with the war situation we feel that this may be our last chance, and we're looking forward to it very much."

The money you spend to see America on this trip will bring you rich returns in friendships and mem-

ories all your life. If you want to go, don't put it off to a time that may never come again. Full details of places to be visited and cost of the "all expense" ticket may be had by sending today for the printed itinerary. Address: California Tour, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y. Don't delay; tour dates are Feb. 17 to March 13.

## TO MEET THE FARM LABOR SHORTAGE

FARM wages increased 3½ times in the nine years through 1940-1949. Now with the present war situation good men will be more difficult to obtain and wages higher than ever.

To meet the acute labor shortage a comfortable tenant house will help. So will some kind of a share-the-profits plan. But even more than good wages, a cooperative spirit of give-and-take between the farmer and his employee will help the situation.

The best remedy of all, of course, for the shortage in farm help is good equipment—more labor-saving devices. In the next two or three years there will be a big increase in all kinds of standard and new field equipment, more gadgets to shorten steps and increase efficiency in both the house and barn, providing such equipment can be bought. Because many of the machines can be used only a short time during the year, and because of their necessarily high cost, I think farmers must give more attention to sharing machinery with their neighbors and to custom work.

One problem in further mechanization of the farm is the likelihood that machines will be in short supply again. This is the time to check your needs carefully, maybe talk over the problem with your neighbors, buy repair parts for the machines that you do have, and order any new machines you need while you are reasonably sure you can get them.

## TRY THIS GAME

THE Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania proposes a set of New Year resolutions for health that are the best I have seen. After you have read these resolutions, try the game suggested at the end of them.

1. Resolve to eat good substantial food, including vegetables, fruit, eggs, meat, milk and other dairy products, and drink plenty of water.
2. Resolve not to over-eat.
3. Resolve to stand and sit straight.
4. Resolve to rest when tired, and sleep or at least spend eight hours every night in bed.
5. Resolve to bathe regularly and brush the teeth after each meal. Even just rinsing the mouth thoroughly after eating helps to prevent tooth decay.
6. Resolve to avoid persons who cough and sneeze and to protect others from your own infectious diseases.
7. Resolve to wear sensible clothing and footgear, and keep the feet dry.
8. Resolve to maintain a wholesome mental attitude on life and reject thoughts of hate, hostility and worry.

Now for the game. Make up a chart listing each of the above resolutions. Give each one 12½ points. Place your chart somewhere handy where you will see it and have access to it each night, and mark yourself on each point daily to see how high a total score you can get each day and each week. If you follow this plan I'll guarantee that your average at the end of four weeks will be much higher than when you started and you'll feel a lot healthier and happier. Maybe, then, you will keep the resolutions permanently.

To add interest to the game, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST will pay \$5.00 for the best letter written at the end of the four weeks' period giving your ex-

periences in keeping these resolutions and the results in better health you think you get from them. We will also pay \$1.00 each for any other letters on this subject that we can find room to publish. Address letters to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Box 367-N, Ithaca, New York, and have them in the office by March 1. Keep them short.

## GET YOUR ORDERS IN

SOME of the ingredients and chemicals in fertilizers, sprays and dusts, and materials for equipment and building purposes, are used in war materials as well as in farming. Better check your needs and order your supply now.

## IF YOU LIKE A GOOD STORY

"I wish to congratulate Ed Eastman on his recent story, *THE SETTLERS*, dealing with life in the early years of the nineteenth century here in the Genesee country. It is graphically written and full of human interest. I believe that nearly everyone who lives in the Genesee country would be interested in this book."—R.C.W., N. Y.

THAT'S RIGHT. But *THE SETTLERS* is equally interesting to everyone anywhere who loves to read a fast-moving love and adventure story about the pioneers who gave us America.

To order, send \$3.00 to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Department TS, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York, and a copy will be sent postpaid.—H.L.C.

## HE SAID IT ALL

"Because we have recognized defects in our economic and social system, there has been a tendency to ignore its obvious advantages. At times there has appeared to be a willingness to kill the patient in order to remedy his ills. Now, in the middle of the Twentieth Century, we must be clear about the value of our free system, and we must be positive in our efforts to maintain and improve it."

Allan B. Kline, President  
American Farm Bureau Federation

ONE could talk for an hour or write a book on this subject and yet not cover the subject of the need of maintaining our liberties better than Mr. Kline has in the above short paragraph.

## A.A. SALESMEN WELCOME

"Quite often the arrival of a salesman at my farm is a great nuisance, but I am glad many times that your salesman came and took my subscription to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST."

—Ben Ward, Jr., Walden, N. Y.

## EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

KATY JONES, who had been hired to teach school at Bear Creek because an "edicated" teacher couldn't be had, was standing on the stoop of the old schoolhouse one evening after school when an old fisherman passing asked her how she liked her job.

"Don't like it," answered Katy, emphatically, "and I don't give a dang who knows it. The twelve kids I've got to put up with is the unmindin'est, fight-calwin'est passel of freckle toters that ever stomped snakes with their bare feet. And first gent that comes along and wants a stout, young wife, I'm his'n! Right now!"

It was thirteen years later that the fisherman again came by the old schoolhouse, saw Katy Jones sitting on the stoop, and said:

"How many children do you have by this time, teacher?"

"Twelve," she said. "A dozen of the fight-claw-in'est passel of freckle toters that ever —"

"Why don't you graduate 'em out of this school?" asked the fisherman.

"Tain't a school no more," she said wearily. "The first man that came along bought it for our livin' house. These kids are mine. And now I don't git a danged cent for teachin' 'em . . . How's fishin', mister?"



# AA's Farmers' Dollar Guide

**FOOD PRICES:** Although prices of 18 out of 32 farm commodities are below parity, ceilings on food at present prices or below are being urged in some quarters. Argument is that rising food prices will result in demands for increased wages by labor. In other words, inference is that labor is justified in asking for more wages when living costs rise, but that farmers are not entitled to better prices as production and living costs increase. Food price increases in recent months are being emphasized without saying that those increases are a partial recovery from a sharp drop in '49. Truth is that all must reduce living standards if defense preparations continue as planned. Farmers will do their share, but don't want to do it all alone.

All brakes are off food production, with increases in cotton and feed crops most desired. USDA is reported worried over responsibility for food production, with little or no control over regulations and price ceilings affecting agriculture. Food price ceilings below parity will certainly reduce food production. Nevertheless, control machinery is being set up and ceilings at some future date are almost certain. Farm organizations will of course fight for a square deal.

**SUBSIDIES:** Unfortunately, there is some sentiment toward freezing food prices to satisfy city consumers, than attempting to satisfy food producers through subsidies. Food subsidies just kid the public. Furthermore, their administration costs plenty of money at a time when economy in non-defense expenditures is absolutely essential. Farmers should resist them for many reasons, including the fact that they tend to lessen understanding between producer and consumer rather than to increase it. Consumers view them as subsidies to farmers; actually they are subsidies to food consumers.

**CONGRESS:** Congress is showing healthy signs of reasserting its power and authority. Pleas for unity behind foreign policies cannot possibly be successful until that policy is re-examined and perhaps revised both in the light of our ability to meet commitments and the willingness of other nations to help themselves.

A backward glance indicates that previous lack of public questioning of many administration policies resulted from consumption of large doses of high-powered salesmanship from government agencies paid for by taxpayers' money. Instead of a developing public opinion at the grass roots based on facts and influencing government policies from the bottom up, those policies were decided at the top and then sold to the voters.

These trends affect future decisions about your farm business. Watch them!

**EGGS:** In the January 6 issue we discussed the probable effect of discontinuing price supports on eggs. The conclusion that prices may be lower than last year is not shared by everyone. While dropping price supports is a depressing factor, other factors such as high demand resulting from good wages, high meat prices plus low storage holdings of shell eggs and the fact that men in service eat more eggs than civilians may over-balance discontinuance of supports. Feed prices are higher and net result may be that egg profits will be about the same as last year. Anyway, efficient poultrymen won't need red ink.

**SOCIAL SECURITY:** If you have regular help either on the farm or in the farm home, study the facts about social security. Briefly, if you had hired help who worked 60 days during October, November and December, they will be covered by social security—if they also work 60 days during January, February, and March. The safe thing to do is to deduct 1½ per cent of their wages when paying them, then if they do not work 60 days during the first 3 months, this deduction can be refunded to them. If they do work 60 days, you, the employer, will mail a report and a check for the deduction plus another 1½ per cent which you will contribute, to the tax collector. If you missed it, check on page 27 of the January 6 issue for information about getting the necessary forms. —Hugh Cosline

## The Song of the Lazy Farmer



MIRANDY is the finest wife with whom a man could spend his life, but she's got one tremendous fault which I would somehow like to halt. She operates as if she might not be alive beyond tonight, and so she's always on the run for fear her chores might not be done, she figures that she must, some way, complete a month's work all today. The woodbox may be short one stick but even so she wants it quick, a speck of dirt can hardly land before a mop is in her hand, the level in the cookie jar is not allowed to drop too far; whenever her day's work is thru, she tries to do tomorrow's too.

Of course, that strange philosophy makes not a bit of sense to me; you can't do everything today, it just don't work out quite that way. You never really get ahead, you just invent more work instead; no matter how hard you might try, you just can't get all set to die, and if you work too hard each day you'll shorten your life anyway. What's wrong with loafin' now and then, it gives you extra pep for when there's work that simply must be done; besides, I find it's lots of fun. There ain't a chore I have to do but what can wait a day or two; of all the language I have heard, "tomorrow" is the finest word.

# You'll SAVE PLENTY of Time and Expense!



## New GULF improved all-purpose FARM GREASE

### One Grease For All . . . .

- Pressure gun or grease cup jobs
- Better cold weather pumpability
- Improved resistance to effects of heat and water
- Satisfactory rust prevention

Gulf's Research Laboratory spent two years in perfecting this new All-Purpose Farm Grease . . . to make it your biggest help toward more efficient machinery performance.

Save the bother and cost of several grease guns, several packages. Ask your Gulf distributor for the NEW Gulf All-Purpose Farm Grease, available in 5-lb. and 35-lb. cans.

Or write Gulf Oil Corp., Pittsburgh, Pa., for name of your

nearest GULF distributor.

Did you send for your copy of the new Gulf Farm Tractor Guide? Send the coupon, or ask your Gulf distributor for a copy when you phone for the new All-Purpose Grease.



Gulf Farm Aids, Room 1509, Gulf Building, Pittsburgh 30, Pa.  
Send me, free, Gulf's NEW Farm Tractor Guide.

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Town \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_  
Make of Tractor \_\_\_\_\_ Model No. \_\_\_\_\_





## Iowa Farmer says... "Swift's New Process Blenn

**makes higher yielding corn crops"**

*"I have used Swift's BLENN for two years and am well satisfied with it. In comparison with another brand, BLENN fed through the corn planter attachment better, the corn matured faster, and the BLENN-fertilized corn yielded higher. Next year, I am going to use BLENN on all my corn and oats."*

*L. R. Bake,  
Oelwein, Iowa*

Good farmers, like Mr. Bake, strive for bigger yields of corn, oats and other grains. And they find the surest way to increase production from every acre planted is to feed their crops BLENN, Swift's specialized crop maker.

Here's why BLENN works so well. Feeding BLENN to crops is like feeding a good supplement to livestock. The growth elements in BLENN balance the natural plant nutrients in your soil. Then your crops get all essential growth elements needed... and that means higher yields, improved quality, and more money from every acre.

### **BLENN is chemically hitched**

New process BLENN is made by an exclusive method developed by Swift. Complete mechanical mixing is followed by complete chemical processing. All growth elements in the formula become chemically hitched together in each granule. Growth elements can't separate out as your planter joggles over the field.

### **More uniform 4 ways**

Swift's New Process also makes BLENN more uniform in four important ways: 1) uniform blending, mixing, curing; 2) uniform distribution through your ma-

chines; 3) uniform freedom from caking, lumping, bridging; 4) uniform feeding of your corn and other crops.

You'll want to make sure you get all the New Process BLENN you'll need for your corn and grain crops. Shortage of plant food materials is again a possibility. So see your Authorized Swift Agent or dealer right away and order your BLENN.

**\$1.00 for plant food  
brings back \$7.00**

It has been found that a ton of plant food applied to a pasture will, on the average, produce 1,000 pounds of beef or 8,000 pounds of milk. Stated differently, each dollar invested in plant food for pasture will return up to \$7.00 in income to the farmer.

To help you grow better grass—America's greatest crop—we have prepared an informative new booklet, "A Guide to Better Pastures." We'd like you to have a copy. Please write to Swift & Company, Plant Food Division, Chicago 9, Illinois, and we'll send your copy on receipt of your letter. This booklet is free!

## Swift's New Process

# Blenn

## Plant Food



**Buy at the sign of the RED STEER**

## The Question Box

**Can birdsfoot trefoil be seeded on hilly pastures without plowing and fitting the soil?**

The results from scattering seed without doing some fitting have not been good. In some places it is possible to fit the hilly land with a disk harrow more rapidly than you could do it by plowing. In general it is important to fit the soil before seeding and to add lime and fertilizer on poor, acid soil.

\* \* \*

**We are often told that growing cultivated crops reduces the humus content of the soil rapidly. Why is this so?**

Cultivation lightens the soil and increases the amount of air in it. This makes conditions favorable for the growth of the bacteria which cause decay of organic matter. Therefore, this decay proceeds rapidly and organic matter is used up rapidly.

This has one advantage in that it makes plant food available to growing plants, but it does have its disadvantages so far as soil is concerned. There are only two answers: (1) add organic matter, for example in the form of manure, or (2) grow it either as a cover crop or by including grass in the rotation.

\* \* \*

**Would you please explain the procedure for taking oil out of a leather belt?**

The best suggestion we can make is to wash the belt with any one of the ordinary dry cleaning fluids, the same type of fluid as used for cleaning clothes and other fabrics. This procedure will remove the mineral oil that has gotten into the belt as a result of over-lubrication of the tools on which it has been used. It will also remove the natural oil in the leather so for that reason it will be necessary to dress the belt with any good belt dressing compound just as soon as the dry cleaning fluid has evaporated out of the leather. If this is not done, the leather will be dry and is likely to crack.

—Paul R. Hoff, College of Agriculture.

\* \* \*

**Is it probable that northeastern hill lands often called "submarginal" can be used profitably for food production?**

After seeing the type of land used for range in the West, the poorest northeastern hill land looks very good. Some things that have held back profitable use are: 1. Such land is often taxed too high; 2. It is difficult to buy enough of it in one block; 3. It often costs too much money. One of the favorable developments is that it is much easier to deliver lime to such land by truck than it was with horses.

\* \* \*

**A little while ago I had my house painted, but I have noticed recently that the nail heads are rusting through the paint on the siding. Is this the fault of the paint or the nails?**

The condition which you mention is quite common. It is quite possible that it was neither the fault of the paint nor of the nails. In the process of driving the nails a considerable amount of the rosin was likely removed. However, the paint should have adhered to the nails and offered some protection. In the course of a few years the paint will wear off and the nail heads will become exposed to moisture and the rusting process will begin.

We have an experimental paint panel here at the University which is exposed to the weather and has siding painted with paints of various manufacturers. In nearly all cases, there is some evidence of rust on the nail heads.

Before you repaint your house, it would be advisable to drive the nails far enough into the siding so that the

heads will not be exposed, providing finishing nails with small heads were used. If common nails were used, this would be more difficult because the larger nails would crush a considerable amount of the wood fibers. However, if common nails were used, they can at least be driven in so that the heads are flush with the surface of the wood. Care should then be taken to see that the nail heads are well covered with paint.—D. W. Bates, N. Y. College of Agriculture.

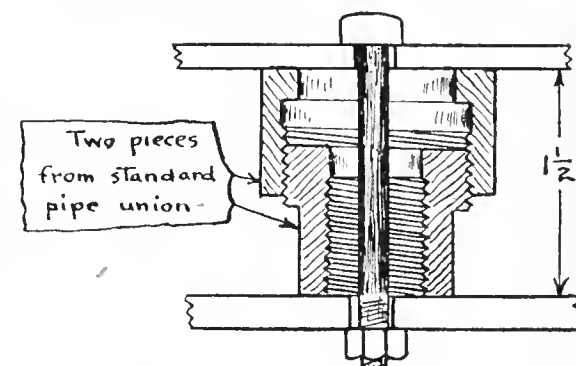
\* \* \*

**Is there any truth in the idea that diseases and insects bother crops less when they are grown on soil that is well supplied with humus?**

There is some evidence to support such a claim. The enthusiasts for organic agriculture think that is the whole answer. More conservative scientists and farmers wonder where the necessary humus is coming from. Everyone agrees that it is desirable to add humus to the soil, but under ordinary conditions there is a distinct limit in the amount that can be added in any definite period. It looks as though we are going to have to spray for some years to come.

## It's Handy

### USING OLD PIPE UNIONS



Not long ago the writer hunted through his scrap box for something with a hole through it that could be used as a shim or block, and he stumbled onto this kink. He was bolting some steel shelving to a wall, and in one place a gap of about 1 1/2 inches had to be maintained rigidly.

An old pipe union proved to be just the thing, as shown in the sketch. The writer used two of its three parts. The threads, as will be noted, give the desired adjustable feature with a variation range of about half an inch. It served the purpose perfectly. It is substantial, looks good, and is not a temporary, makeshift job. Large unions may be used as well as small, depending on the fixed distance wanted.

Where distances to be held are greater than the length of a union, a nipple and coupling can be used in the same way.—W. F. Schaphorst.

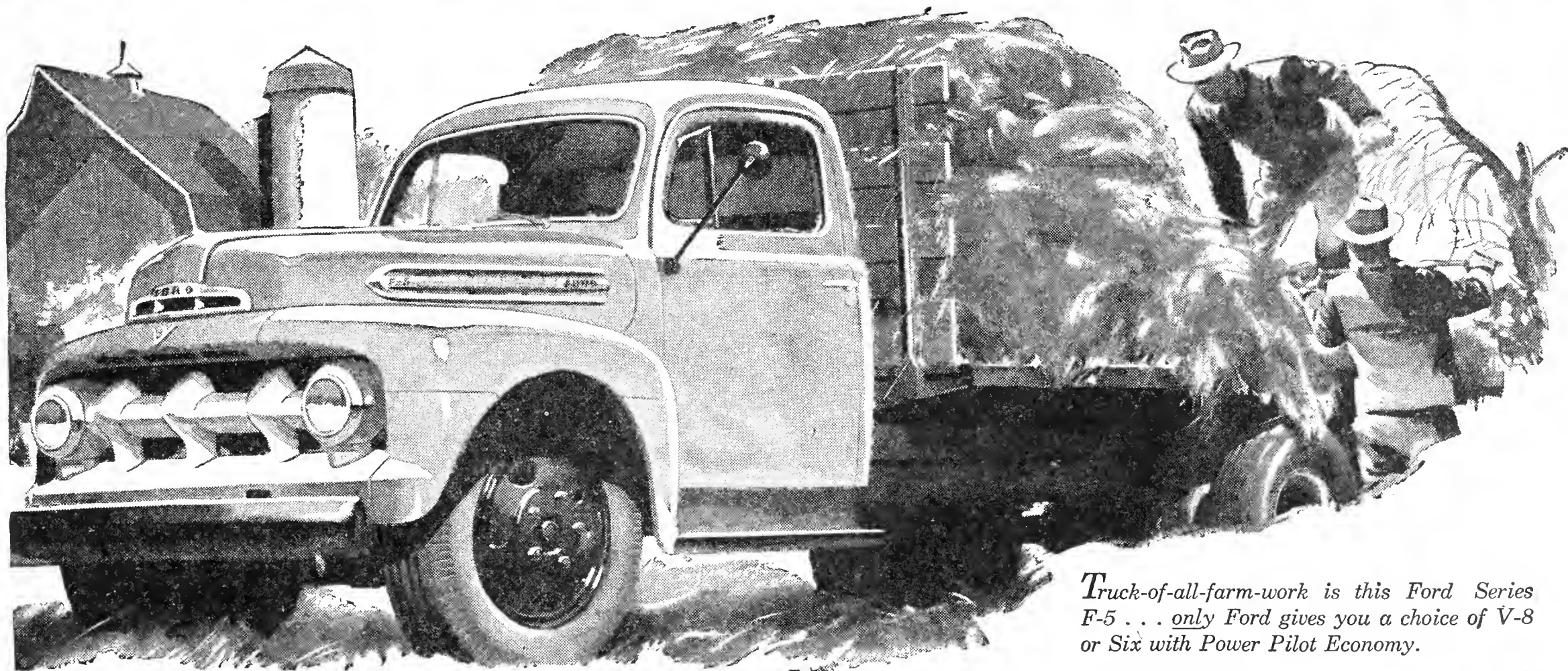
—A.A.—

### CLOTH AND TALLOW REPAIR FOR PIPE

Here is a simple repair for a split or leaky pipe which I have found very convenient and useful for pump pipes, cold water pipes, etc. Dip a strip of muslin or other strong cloth about six inches wide and two feet long into hot beef tallow and apply as hot as you can handle around the leaking spot in the pipe. If the split is long, a longer strip of cloth will be required. Wrap as tightly as possible, and tie with good stout cord, or wrap with wire. I have pipes fixed this way which have stood in my well for 12 years without any further trouble, as I am always careful not to disturb the wrapping when I handle the pipe.—I.W.D.



# SAVE FARM DOLLARS WITH **NEW FORD TRUCKS for '51**



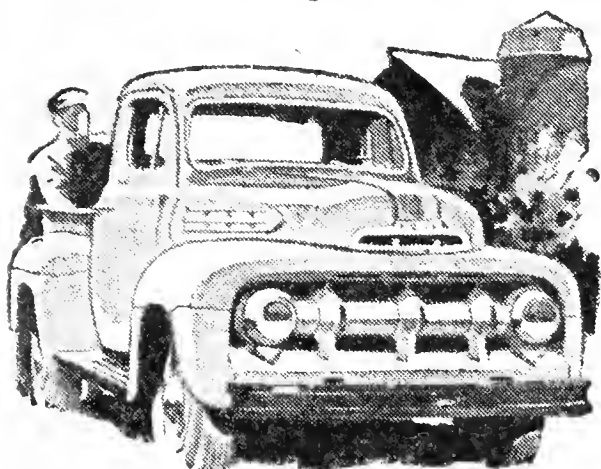
*Truck-of-all-farm-work is this Ford Series F-5 . . . only Ford gives you a choice of V-8 or Six with Power Pilot Economy.*

**NEW** Ford step-ahead engineering brings  
you greater economy—better performance!

Rugged, money-saving Ford Trucks have long been the farmer's favorites. And these new Ford Trucks for 1951 will be even greater favorites. Ford's step-ahead engineering offers NEW strength that prolongs truck life . . . NEW massive, modern front end that makes Ford the style leader . . . NEW cab features to improve riding ease . . . NEW all-around values to *save you money!*

**NEW** Over 180 Models—95-h.p. Pickups  
to 145-h.p. BIG JOBS!

NEW! Car-like shifting ease with new steering column gear-shift in Series F-1. NEW! 5-STAR and 5-STAR EXTRA Cabs with extra-wide rear windows for 50% more safety vision. NEW! Top engine performance is maintained with new autothermic pistons, new chrome-plated top piston rings and new high-lift camshafts.

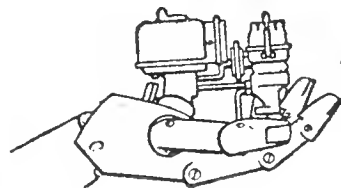


## NEW 6½-FT. PICKUP

*America's No. 1 farm truck, the Ford 6½-ft. Pickup has a new body with hardwood floor, new grain-tight tailgate. Choice of V-8 or Six, both with Power Pilot Economy.*

FORD TRUCKING  
COSTS LESS because

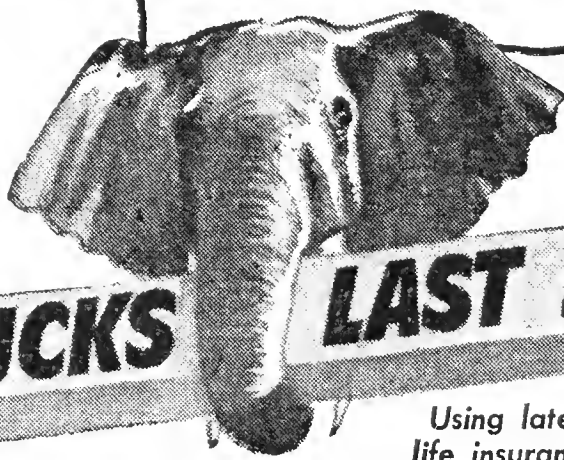
In the low-price field  
**ONLY Ford Trucks give you  
POWER PILOT  
ECONOMY**



THE Ford Truck POWER PILOT is a simpler, fully-proven way of getting the most power from the least gas. It *automatically* meters and fires the right *amount* of gas, at precisely the right *instant*, to match constantly changing speed, load and power requirements.

Unlike conventional systems, the Power Pilot uses only *one* control instead of two, yet is designed to synchronize firing *twice* as accurately. You can use regular gas . . . you get no-knock performance. Only Ford in the low-price field gives you Power Pilot Economy!

*5-STAR EXTRA Cab shown available at slight extra cost.*



*Using latest registration data on 6,592,000 trucks, life insurance experts prove Ford Trucks last longer!*

F.C.A.

# See Your Local Ford Dealer

Conveniently Listed in the Telephone Directory

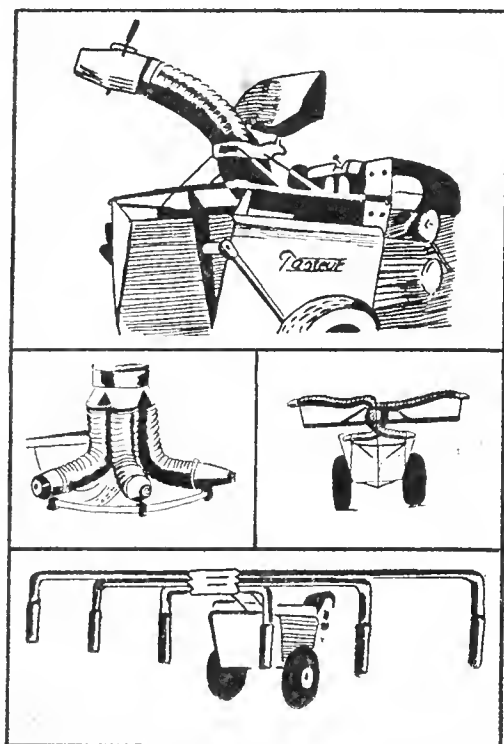




# The PASTEUR

## Atomizer • Sprayer • Duster

The PASTEUR — revolutionary contribution to more efficient, more economical insecticide application—is so NEW that it means a wholly different — and pleasantly different — idea of spraying equipment. Here's a single machine, getting its air-blast from a simple V-Belt-driven centrifugal pump, that applies any known type of insecticide in concentrate or dilute form to any type of crops, with savings of insecticide, time and water. The Pasteur is simple to operate; maintenance and first costs are low.



High trees diffuser  
Row-crop diffuser  
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### One Machine For

- Dry Dusting
- Wet Dusting
- Aeromisting
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- Orchards
- Row Crops
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## Saving Hours in the Fruit Orchard

(Continued from Page 1)

is to keep moving, with good boots and earlaps and plenty of pants.

Sharp saws and clippers are great time savers. One of my neighbors spends most of his time sharpening saws and clippers for his pruning help. He feels that he can do more sharpening tools for 4 or 5 men than to do pruning himself.

Many larger orchardists and some smaller ones are now availing themselves of pneumatic pruning tools. These show the first real progress in pruning made in 2,000 years. They take a great deal of the drudgery out of pruning, and cut down considerably on time. Personally I have not been able to get through the orchard much faster, but we are probably doing twice as good a job.

### Chain Saws Handy

Pneumatic pruning saws are in the experimental stage, but even the most ingenious workers have not yet developed one which is at the same time reasonably safe and effective. Gasoline-powered chain saws are saving hundreds of hours on fruit farms that are doing heavy cutting jobs. Tree removal has been stepped up considerably by their wide use. In fact, there would have been practically no tree removal without this chain saw, plus the bulldozer to take out the stumps.

One grower in Michigan hitched up a gas-driven dynamo to a portable trailer and hitched on a small electric chain saw which is lighter and more effective than the gasoline type. With this he was able to do pruning and topping with a chain saw up in the tree ahead of the smaller limb and twig pruning operations. Handling such equipment takes an unusual worker and is at best quite dangerous to hands and feet.

As was reported a year ago at the Horticultural Society meeting, and later in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, a number of growers are supplementing the use of air pruners with pruning platforms built on trailers and wagons. These platforms sometimes have swinging catwalks which enable the operator to get into the tree without climbing up and down a ladder to cut off one limb. Power take-off arrangements on tractors to run the air compressors needed for pneumatic pruners seem to be the most efficient setup. Deep snow in the orchard makes pruning with this system somewhat difficult. We have found that it pays, even if the caterpillar has to be used to get the wheel tractor and pruners through.

Systems of pruning can also be utilized to save time. If the man doing the pruning has some definite plan in mind, he is much less apt to fiddle around cutting a twig off here and a twig off there. If, for instance, he follows a system of cutting corners out of each tree as he comes to it, the operator can get quite a lot of wood out without as much study.

And now, with a few strokes of the pen, the brush is on the ground. In Michigan, Don Hottman tells me that he always knows that things are normal when he goes from Grand Rapids to Benton Harbor and sees two-thirds of the farmers fishing through the ice and one-third pruning. If there are more growers pruning, he knows prices are up. If there are more growers fishing, he knows prices are down. Of course it should be the other way around—the lower price, the more pruning should be done; but most of the time farmers, being human, do not behave in a logical fashion.

Of all orchard jobs, getting the brush out of the orchard is the most exasperating to me. Usually the last man hired is the one who is told to fork the brush out from under the tree into the middle. This requires a great deal

concentration (on something else besides what he is doing) on the part of the worker. It's a wonderful time for day-dreaming. But ingenuity in brush handling is really beginning to produce results. Newer tractors with hydraulic systems are being utilized with small brush pushers which will go under the trees, raise the brush up after it is gathered on the tines and move it out into the main driveways where bigger tractors with bigger pushers can get it into the fire, ditch, or lake, whichever is best. We found that a steel brush pusher could be made if it is properly designed. It has to be built of a good-sized angle iron with proper pitch to keep the tines from running head on into the ground every time the front wheels of the tractor go down.

With these few words, the brush has now been pruned and burned. A few hardy souls have tried to chew up their brush with choppers. This gets rid of the brush but does not get rid of the man hours, and certainly adds to the total cost because of the gasoline used up. The rather questionable benefit of ground up brush in adding humus would not be apparent in most of our lifetimes.

Generally speaking, if the ground is dry enough, pruning is followed by tree planting. Here I have viewed with a great deal of envy one neighbor who has a power take-off on an auger on the back of his tractor which, in a few seconds, bores a very adequate 2-foot hole just right for setting in a tree. Each year I spend more time in planting trees than the tool would cost. Maybe my envy will overcome my avarice if we can plant enough trees this spring. Tom LaMont of Albion has recently worked out a system of planting trees that is described in the last Horticultural Society News Letter. We shall be glad to send you a copy of this; or you can go down and watch Tom do it.

### The Handiest Outfit

In all our farm operations the most popular and most used single tool now on the farm is the tractor hooked to a trailer. This outfit is used almost every day in the year, hauling spray material up and down the lanes; hauling the pruning platform about the orchard; gathering up brush in inaccessible spots; spreading nitrates; carrying fruit trees around to be planted; hauling cabbage and cull apples off to the open fields in early spring days when we finally lose faith (usually just before the market goes up). Then all through the summer the 2-wheel farm trailer is a big time and back saver.

Now we are getting ready to spray. The last lingering doubt I had about sod orchards left me the first spring day I took a tractor and spray rig out into an apple orchard that had been culti-

(Continued on Page 21)





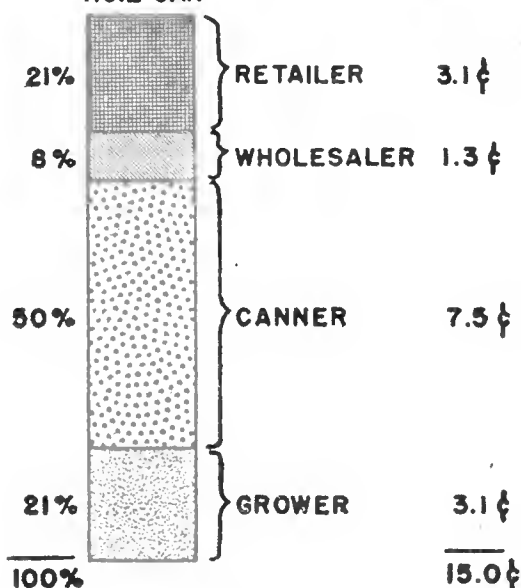
## Out of Balance

WE REALIZE that the spread which a handler gets for apples or any farm product is not profit. Cannery fail; wholesalers go broke, and retailers, finding that expenses are bigger than receipts, close their doors. Farmers also go bankrupt, often not so quickly because most of the work is done by themselves and their families and is not a cash cost.

We know, also, that the expenses of doing business are largely made up of

### WHO GOT THE 15 CENTS FOR APPLESAUCE?

ITHACA, N.Y., NOV. 1949  
NO. 2 CAN



high cost labor. Admitting all these things, the graph above showing the percentage of the retail price which went to the various interested parties still does not make sense. Undoubtedly, the retailer has his expenses and his risks, but by no stretch of the imagination can we see that for these expenses, risks and profit he should get an amount equal to that which the grower gets for his work of setting, pruning, spraying, picking, packing, etc. If the canner, wholesaler, and retailer cannot do their part of the marketing job for less money, the retail price should be upped to give the grower a fair share for his job.

— A.A. —

## Selling Potatoes

GREATER interest should be taken in the effort to study consumer preference in the size and condition of Maine potatoes as they reach the retailing stores.

With increasing consumer confidence and demand as an object, the efforts of the Maine Experiment Station to study the Portland market are particularly timely. Dr. Charles Merchant, of the Station, has approached the problem from a novel angle. This was no peck basket study or store window inquiry, since five and one-half carloads were purchased, packaged and sold by the Station to determine just what the Portland housewives prefer. Fifteen pound packages were displayed in supermarkets. Size of the potatoes were from one and seven-eighths to two and one-half for the small potatoes, two and one-half to three and one-quarter for medium and three and one-quarter to four for large and extra large. Also a mixed size ranging from one and seven-eighths to four inches.

When the same price was put upon all sizes, about four bags of medium size were moved to every two of mixed sizes. When the small size was offered at a lower price and the medium size the highest, consumers carried away about three and one-half bags of the small to every two of medium.

All consumers were interested in careful sizing. Few cared for very large potatoes. Some bought on price only, some picked for graded stock. Total consumption would surely be increased if all stock offered for sale could be sized.

—F. P. Washburn.

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Case tractor rake has 4-bar reel, geared to handle hay gently, work fast. Builds fluffy windrows with leaves mostly inside, stems out, for quick, even curing. Roller-bearing model available.



Case Latch-On mower hooks up quickly to Eagle Hitch of low-cost "VAC" tractor. Hydraulic control lifts entire mower for transport.

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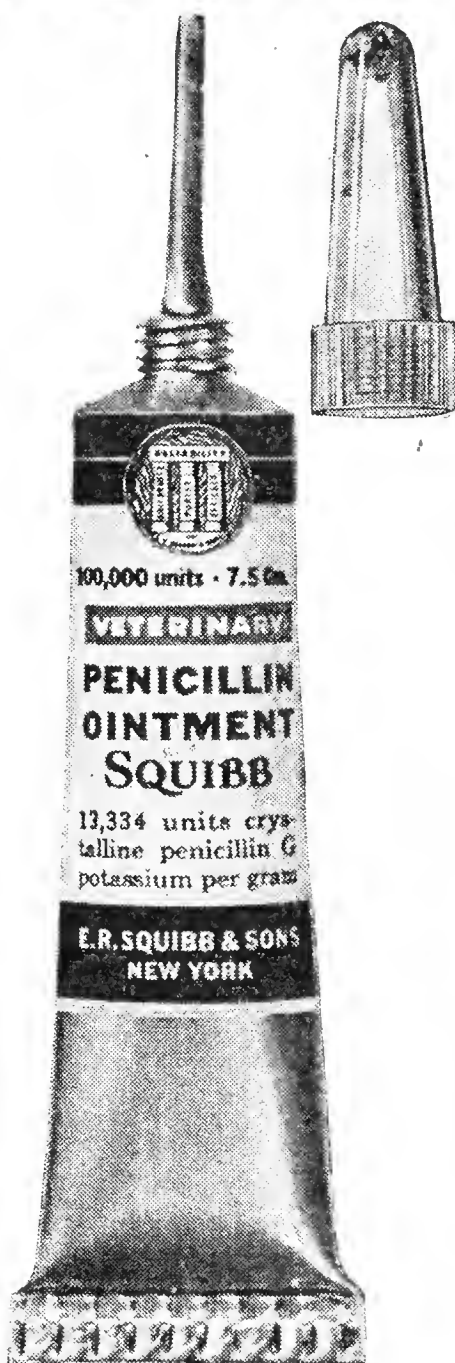
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Richard Kahelin

## Empire State 1950 4-H Dairy and Livestock Champions

By HAROLD WILLMAN

**E**IGHT outstanding 4-H'ers were recently chosen as the 1950, N. Y. State 4-H Dairy and Livestock project champions. To receive this recognition, is one of the finest honors that may come to a farm boy or girl, so say several former State 4-H winners.

Many qualities are considered by the awarding committee in the final selection of these winners. These considerations include years in 4-H Club work, completeness and accuracy of project records, participation in dairy and livestock activities, local leadership and the development of flocks and herds. Much emphasis is placed on the use of approved practices, number of animals owned and bred by the 4-H members and the influence that their project work has had on other people.

### State Winners Receive National Recognition

Among State dairy champions are Joseph Fisher, Canastota, Madison County, representing the Holstein breed; Gordon Hilton of Altamont, Albany for Jerseys; Robert Carey of Locke, Cayuga for Guernseys; Herman Hensel of Batavia, Genesee for Ayrshires and Alfred Angus of Johnstown, Fulton County for the Brown Swiss breed.

Among the meat animal feeders and breeders, those chosen included Edmund Gleason, Jr., of Groton, Tompkins County for beef cattle; Warren Lawson of Pavilion, Livingston County for sheep and Richard Kahelin of West Athens, Greene County for swine.

Joseph Fisher after winning the New York all-breed dairy achievement award of a gold watch, also was selected as the Eastern sectional trip winner to the National 4-H Congress at Chicago, where he was named one of the National scholarship winners. Richard Kahelin achieved high honors too when he won the New York meat animal grand award of a watch and a free trip to Chicago to attend the National 4-H Congress as the Eastern sectional meat animal project winner.

### Competition Keen

Those named as champions in New York State for 1950 had plenty of competition. Forty eight counties nominated 282 of their most outstanding dairy and livestock workers. These county champions of the state, now

owners of 2,104 head of livestock and dairy cattle, represent over 9,000 other members. It is impressive to note that these champions average over 16 years of age and have stayed in club work for an average period of 5.8 years.

The eight state champions also averaged 19 years of age, and three of them on reaching 21 years of age have just grown out of club work by age. They all started club work in much the same way and their progress has been quite similar. For example, from their original start, the five dairy champions alone own 89 head of stock and, over the years, have sold 60 head. Thirty-two head of their dairy cattle have been daughters or grand-daughters of either their first, second or third purebred calves.

In general the growth of the dairy herds owned by the champions was gradual and on a sound basis. Herman Hensel, for example, reported that "his herd has been maintained under Bang's Control plan A, in which all heifers are vaccinated and all cows blood-tested annually." Yearly TB tests and mastitis control also had been a part of his herd management program. Herman is now a student at Cornell having found that the income from his herd has made it possible for him to continue his education.

Gordon Hilton's story is much like that of the other champions. His herd has grown to 33 registered Jerseys and recently he purchased out-right the home farm where he will continue to breed Jersey cattle. Joe Fisher has assumed the major responsibility of managing the home herd of 90 head of Holsteins. He is quite proud too, as he goes about his daily work, that his first calf as a 9 year old is still in the herd. This cow just completed a 320-day DHIA record of 18,000 pounds of milk and 587 pounds of butterfat. Robert Carey started with grade cattle but soon added two purebreds and now has a herd of 9 head of cattle of his own. As the Alfred Angus herd quickly developed to 18 head he has been busy selling the idea of Swiss cattle to some of his neighbors. Alfred has found that calf-hood vaccination, wide and roomy well-bedded stalls and good management have been valuable practices in the handling of his cattle.

Not to be left out of the picture, Richard Kahelin has sold 184 hogs

(Continued on Opposite Page)



Herman Hensel



Joseph Fisher



Warren Lawson



Gordon Hilton



## EMPIRE STATE 1950 4-H DAIRY AND LIVESTOCK CHAMPIONS

(Continued from Opposite Page)

since he bought his first pigs and still has a few left. Dick also is an outstanding dairy and poultry member and now is a leader in his community. Edmund Gleason has fed and sold 9 head of baby beef steers and has been active in most every other phase of the entire 4-H program. Warren Lawson, 7 years in 4-H sheep work, not to be out-done, now has a half interest in his father's 250 head flock on the home farm where he will continue to breed purebred sheep and probably Suffolks based on his present breed interests.

### Other Excellent Achievements

The work of many of the other county champions show evidence that they may attain the same sort of success which the State winners so far have achieved and earned.

Among the Jersey members who gave Gordon the most competition were Grace Walters of Broome County; John E. Johnson, Delaware; Frances Wollner, Erie; Alton Dewan, Lewis; Ronald Myers, Madison; Donald Gondeck, Onondaga; Ames Brown, Orange and Ruth Cook, Steuben.

The closest contenders for the State Guernsey award were: Larry Bush, Greene; Leslie Rathbun, Otsego; Duane Dennis, Wayne; Richard Lind, Chautauqua; Theodore Sweet, Dutchess and Virginia Hilfiker, Orleans County.

On Holsteins the runners-up were: Robert Snyder, Allegany; Robert Hotaling, Broome; William Behling, Cayuga; Avery Stafford, Clinton; Franklin Pells, Columbia; Lowell Freeman, Erie; Oscar King, Franklin; Richard Kahelin, Greene; Alfred Morton, Monroe; Kenneth Fox, Montgomery; Peter Gibson, Niagara; Kenneth Roberts, Oneida; Charles Johnson, Orange; Arnold Cope, Otsego; Bernard Rodee, St. Lawrence; Ralph Kent, Steuben; Roger Hoornbeek, Ulster; Orrin Brusie, Dutchess; Bernard Shafarzek, Sullivan; Esther Witter, Allegany; Margaret Ross, Erie; Ruth Schneider, Lewis; Shirley Rohring, Niagara; Mary Ellen Wolverton, Schuyler; Hilda Sauer, Kyserike, Ulster; Helen Story, Washington and Carolyn Zetterman, Chautauqua, and Jeanne Pendergast of Onondaga County.

The nearest Brown Swiss competitors of Alfred Angus were Kenneth Leonard, Chemung; Ray Berry, Jefferson; Wolcott Stewart, Livingston; Richard Byrnes, St. Lawrence; John Cross, Kyserike, Ulster; Charles Carlson, Chautauqua; Jeanette Klotzbach; Genesee; Joyce Loson, Lewis; and Mary Jane Myers, Schoharie.

With Ayrshires, those next in line were, Dick Cook, Franklin; David Porter, Jefferson; Harold Hancr, Rensselaer; Robert Long, Seneca; and Nancy Nary, Wayne County.

Five other beef feeders and breeders also had excellent reports and stood close on achievement to Edmund Gleason. These members were: Wayne Keller, Genesee; Fred Bolauowski, Oneida; Homer Carr, Otsego; Robert Long, Seneca; Mary Ann Smith, Wayne.

The top hog club members were: Richard Dutcher, Cayuga; Wayne Toal, Genesee; Stewart Anderson, Livingston; John Walrath, Otsego and Ralph Bliet, Wayne.

On sheep club work, the following should be recognized for their efforts in the care, feeding and management of sheep and for their achievements as all-round 4-H Club members: Richard Bitterman, Erie; James Dunham, Madison; Patricia Pierce, Niagara and Sammy Adams, Wayne.

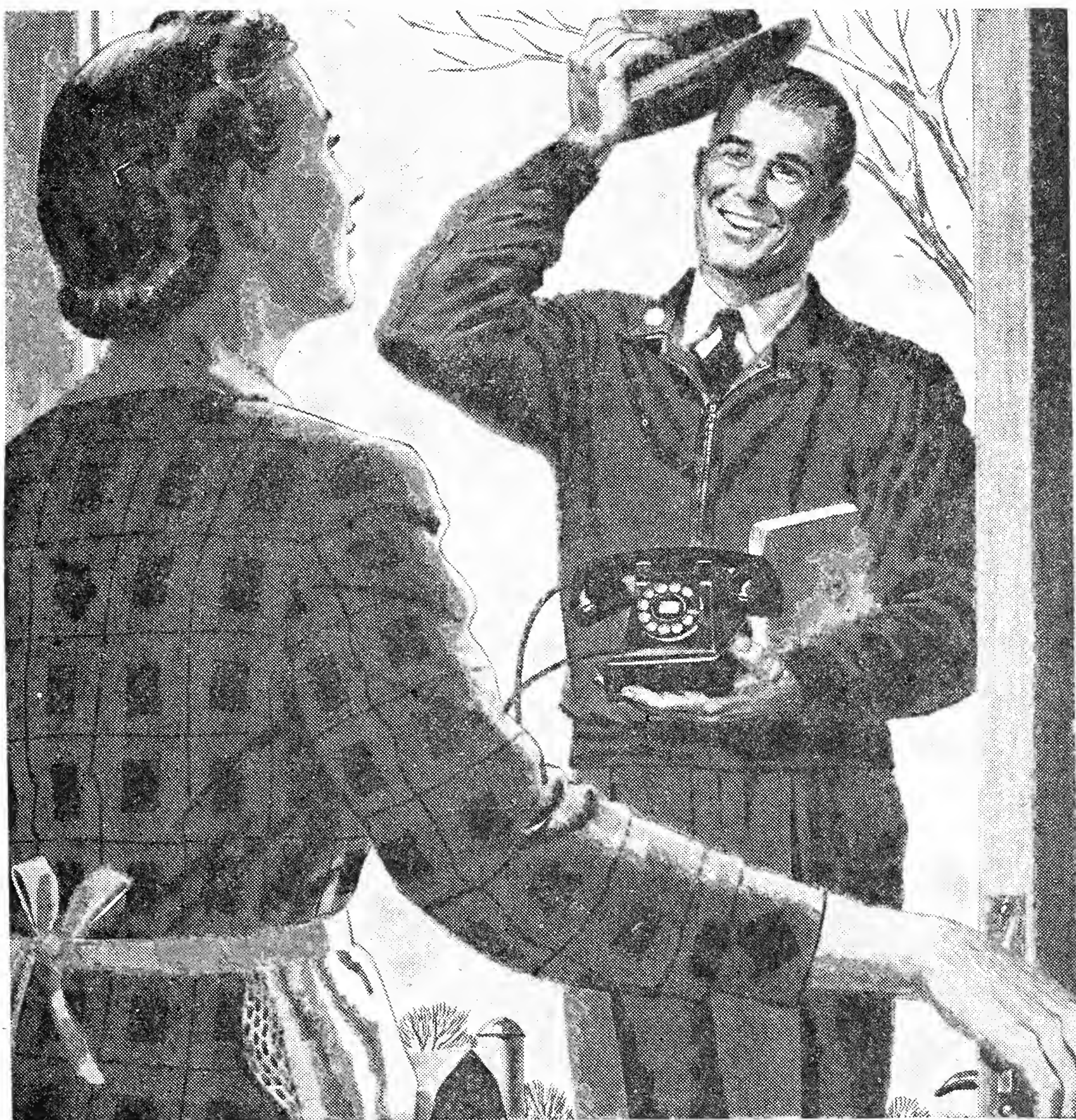
## The March of Dimes

WHILE January 15 to 31 is the official March of Dimes time, the annual campaign of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, it is possible to make contributions to this worthy cause at any time during the year. This year's campaign is especially important because the results of it mean the difference between carrying on as before or facing a downward revision in the program because of lack of funds.

Last year there were 5,500 cases of polio in New York State, and this year over 4,000 cases. As a result, New York State spent over \$1,500,000 and about half the local chapters are operating on advances from a National Emergency Fund.

In addition, the National Foundation is financing the most extensive research program ever leveled at a single disease by a voluntary organization. Seventeen universities and other institutions throughout New York State are currently working on various projects.

It has been said that only the very poor and the very rich can afford unusual medical care. Not so with Infantile Paralysis, which is an unusually costly disease. A good percentage of the families assisted by local chapters are in the "middle class" or "white collar" group. If polio strikes, the Foundation offers financial assistance immediately, according to the need. If you want the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis to continue its work, be sure to make a contribution this year to the March of Dimes.



## "I've brought your telephone"

The above scene was repeated over a quarter of a million times during the past year. Throughout 1950 an average of 1000 Bell telephones were added every workday in the rural areas we serve.

In doing this, we strung 130,000 miles of wire and built 15,000 miles of new pole line—real evidence of our continuing efforts to further extend rural telephone service.

The quality of rural service has improved steadily, too. Nine out of ten farm families have

modern-type telephones. The great majority of rural party-line customers are now on lines with eight or less neighbors. And through improved ringing, each party hears fewer rings.

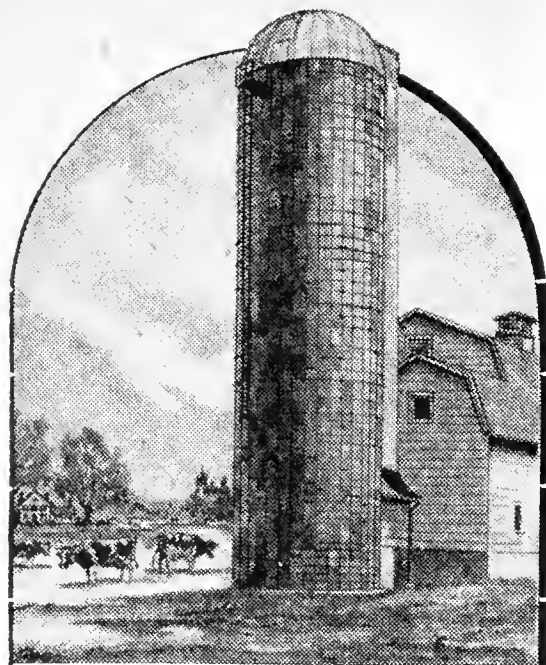
Solid progress was made in the last twelve months—yet there is still more to be done. We plan to move right along, continuing our effort to bring more and better telephone service to the rural family.



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There's a Craine that's right for your farm. Write us your silo needs — we'll send full details without obligation. . . Easy terms available.

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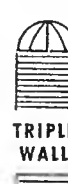
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## CRAINE SILOS

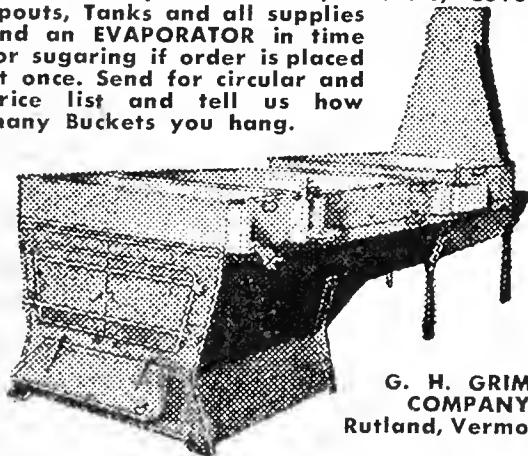
### Personal To Women With Nagging Backache

As we get older, stress and strain, over-exertion, excessive smoking or exposure to cold sometimes slows down kidney function. This may lead many folks to complain of nagging backache, loss of pep and energy, headaches and dizziness. Getting up nights or frequent passages may result from minor bladder irritations due to cold, dampness or dietary indiscretions.

If your discomforts are due to these causes, don't wait, try Doan's Pills, a mild diuretic. Used successfully by millions for over 50 years. While these symptoms may often otherwise occur, it's amazing how many times Doan's give happy relief — help the 15 miles of kidney tubes and filters flush out waste. Get Doan's Pills today!

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## The Lost Art of Carving Meat

By ROMEYN BERRY

**W**HEN Grandfather carved a four-rib standing roast or a twenty-pound turkey for a family of twelve—or even a pair of ducks—the performance was a noteworthy act. Small boys forgot their appetites momentarily in admiration of the skillful surgery that Grandfather displayed. The slices came off evenly and piled themselves neatly at the side of the platter. There was no uncertain hacking around. The joints were located at the first try and severed by a single deft twist.

In those days boys learned to carve by watching, just as now they pick up the trick of driving a car or playing second base. Grandfather was a good carver and knew it. I suspect there were times when he put on some extra flourishes just to impress the small fry.

Carving meat in the home is rapidly becoming a lost art. One cause of this, no doubt, is the disappearance from the home table of meat to carve. You cannot learn anatomy of birds and edible quadrupeds, or the trick of carving them, by dishing out spaghetti and meat balls or from operating on a veal loaf.

A roast duck appears so infrequently nowadays on the American dinner table that few householders ever get a chance to learn that in a duck the important joints are located not on the sides, as in a chicken or a turkey, but way around in the middle of the back. Consequently the current crop of family men, unfamiliar with the bony structure of the duck, either hack the poor bird apart any old way, or else have it squirt off the platter under pressure and land in the black taffeta lap of Aunt Augusta. Grandfather would have shuddered and recommended that such as these confine themselves to serving bacon and eggs.

Grandfather's noteworthy success in carving was based, I'd say, 30% on having the proper tools to work with, 30% on knowing how to use them, and 40% on knowledge of the structure of the animal with which he dealt. In the first place the platter had to be large enough to leave room on the sides of the bird or roast to catch the pieces as he cut them off—with no encircling clutter of garnish to push off on the table cloth and make spots. There was always, too, a selection of newly sharpened knives beside the platter for him to work with; one for slicing, another for severing joints, and a third as a spare to use in emergencies.

Furthermore, Grandfather always stood up to carve anything more complicated than a rump steak. He would no more have thought of operating on a roast chicken or a leg of lamb in any other position than a surgeon would

consider removing your appendix while squatting.

Oh, well! I realize a man can't have everything. To each generation its own arts and skills! Grandfather would have made a shameful exhibition of himself if he'd attempted to back a Pontiac into a snug-fitting parking space on Main Street, and would surely have dented a lot of fenders and gotten himself a police ticket if he'd tried. On the other hand, he was quite capable of hitching up a horse and buggy in the dark, and knew the meaning of "three wraps, underneath and in the second hole," which is, I suspect, a meaningless expression to all expert car parkers under the age of 72. But, my good gracious! How Grandfather could take apart a stuffed goose and pass it around!

And the time the Ladies Aid Society put on a whole roast pig supper at the Dutch Reformed Church and Grandfather was called upon both to ask the blessing and then carve the pig that had been roasted whole! That was talked about for years. The blessing was a special one he'd prepared for the occasion and it took quite a while. But the carving was prompt and expeditious. Grandfather was all over that pig within a split second of the Amen, and he had sixty of the parishioners served in practically no time.

I can think of a number of men quite capable of preparing and asking a special blessing for a whole roast pig supper; of one or two, perhaps, who could still carve a whole roast pig, give 'em time and plenty of elbow room. But I'd be put to it nowadays to name one who could do both. Good carvers seem to be going out like the passenger pigeons, and blessings aren't what they used to be, either.



## Rural Radio Network Ithaca, N. Y.

Owned by ten leading farm organizations in New York and prominent Northeast newspapers.

### What Listeners Say About RRN---

Best hour-after-hour programs on the air. Useful farm information. Fine choice of music selections. Interesting weather report set-up.  
—Naples, N. Y.

I am a new FM listener. I like the Rural Radio Network so much that I listen to scarcely anything else.  
—Taberg, N. Y.

Rural Radio Network is indeed a boon to the farmers.  
—Hemlock, N. Y.

Your report on farm legislation, specifically the price support program, surprised me by its long-range viewpoint. The science discussion at 1:15 was exceedingly well presented.  
—Whitingham, Vt.

As a farmer's wife and retired home demonstration agent, I am particularly interested in Rural Radio. First I want to express my appreciation of many of your programs. I am especially enthusiastic about your choice and presentation of musical programs. The limited amount of "be-bop" is a welcome relief from other stations. I get a great deal of enjoyment from the semi-classical and some classical. I feel the tone of your musical programs expresses respect for the good taste and intelligence of rural people.  
—Cortland, N. Y.

I am greatly interested in FM radio and its present and potential benefits to us farmers.  
—Evans Mills, N. Y.

### Rural Radio Network programs heard on these FM stations:

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WHVA 104.7 mc. POUGHKEEPSIE  
WHCU-FM 97.3 mc. ITHACA  
WHLA-FM 98.5 mc. NIAGARA FALLS  
WRUN-FM 105.7 mc. UTICA-ROME  
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## From the Editor's MAILBAG

### KEEN OBSERVATION

MY daughter and I were very much interested in "Sunnygables Poultry" on page 18 of the November 18 issue. My daughter has also found that pullets that dodge around the flock do not pay. From 600 baby chicks (including 10 or 12 roosters) she has room for 250 by not crowding. The buyers who truck to the New York market only offered 33c when she was retailing at 45c live weight. It is a lot of work to dress them, but as she culls the year around the market is of considerable value. She dressed 30 in one day, and they are as fat and plump as the layers. She also has Rock Red black cross that average from 5 to 7 pounds at 7 months. I watched her dress them and not one had a yolk larger than bird shot out of the 150 to 200 that she had dressed. Just two laid and they may have been culled for bad pen habits.

A neighbor of ours bought over \$600 worth of pullets from a man who was short of housing facilities, and only a small percentage of these laid. I believe it is not safe to buy pullets from one who understands culling.

If Mr. Conner will keep an account of how many of the culled pullets die up until they are ready to lay, as well as the others, too, along with the cost of feeding them up until that time, and the price of eggs now and then, I think it would be of great interest to poultry keepers. This is where keen observation and diligence to detail pay off.

—F. A. Durland, Monticello, N. Y.

—A.A.—

### HEAVY TRUCKS RUIN ROADS

I HEARTILY agree with you that heavy trucks should be made to pay for the use of the roads in proportion to the damage they may cause them. However, I think the boys in our legislature are the ones we must work on to get this done.

The *Saturday Post* recently printed an article on the measures used to prevent overloading of trucks in Pennsylvania and Maryland. If we could or would co-ordinate our laws with other

Eastern States, we might get somewhere.

Right now, we are preparing the budget for our Town (which is predominantly rural) for 1951. I was reared when a dollar was worth 100 cents, I also paid for a \$20,000 farm through the depression in the thirties; and having earned my dollars the hard way, I am appalled at the disregard shown by public officials and employees of the value of the taxpayer's dollar.

Our town budget will be about 50 cents per \$1,000 higher next year in spite of everything I can do. Our county budget will also be higher, and, of course, the state and nation. It would seem that the inflationary trend is like a snowball; the farther it goes, the larger it gets, and what the outcome will be I cannot foretell.

My only answer to the situation would be to fire about half of the public officials and make the other half do the work. They would not be overworked if this were done. Of course, I know that this will not be done in any branch of the Government, as it is not the trend of the times.—R. W. Beecher, Lima, N. Y., Supervisor, Town of Livonia.

—A.A.—

### POPPING CORN

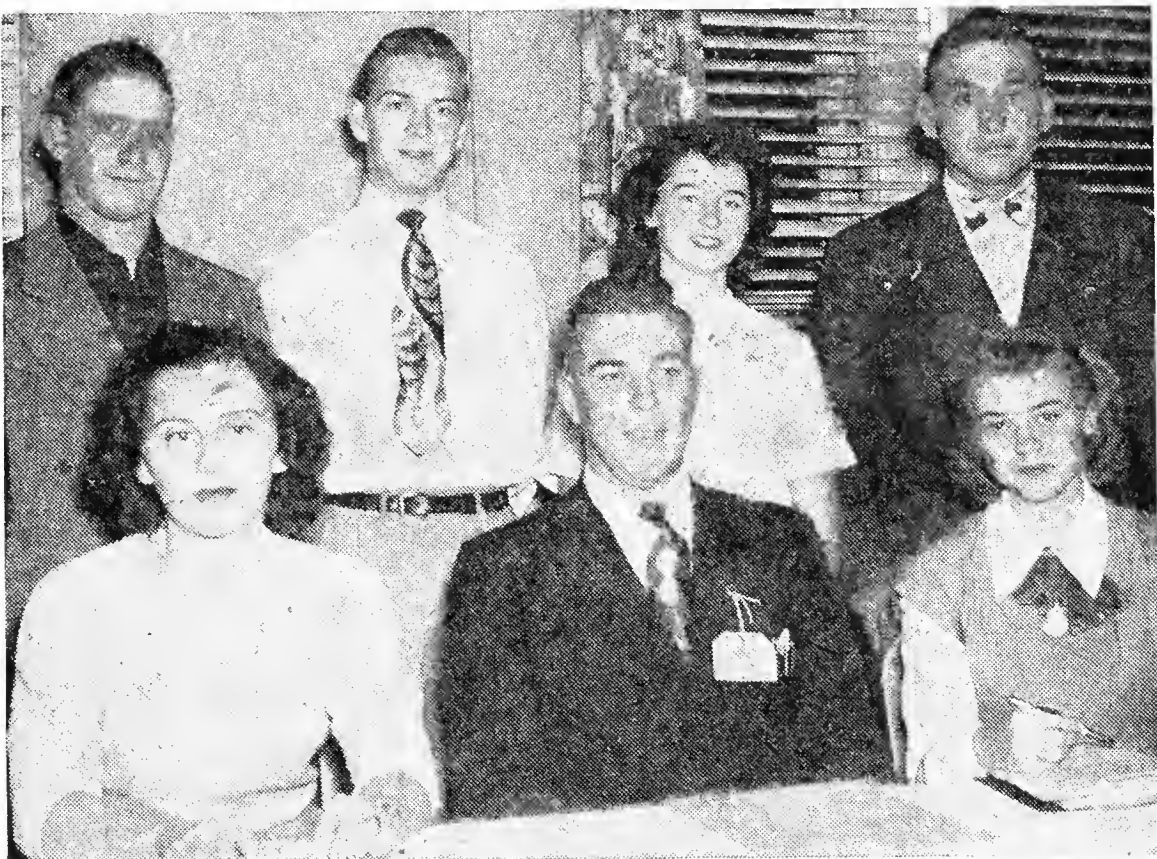
In the November 18 issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, under the heading "Question Box," there is a note asking why home-grown popcorn doesn't pop satisfactorily.

I have found that if the corn is fully matured and dry enough to shell easily, it can be kept in either a glass or tin can in your refrigerator, where the moisture is always more or less the same. I have kept corn this way for years and, whether it be winter or summer, it never fails to pop.

—Mrs. Otto Stevenson, Weedsport, N.Y.

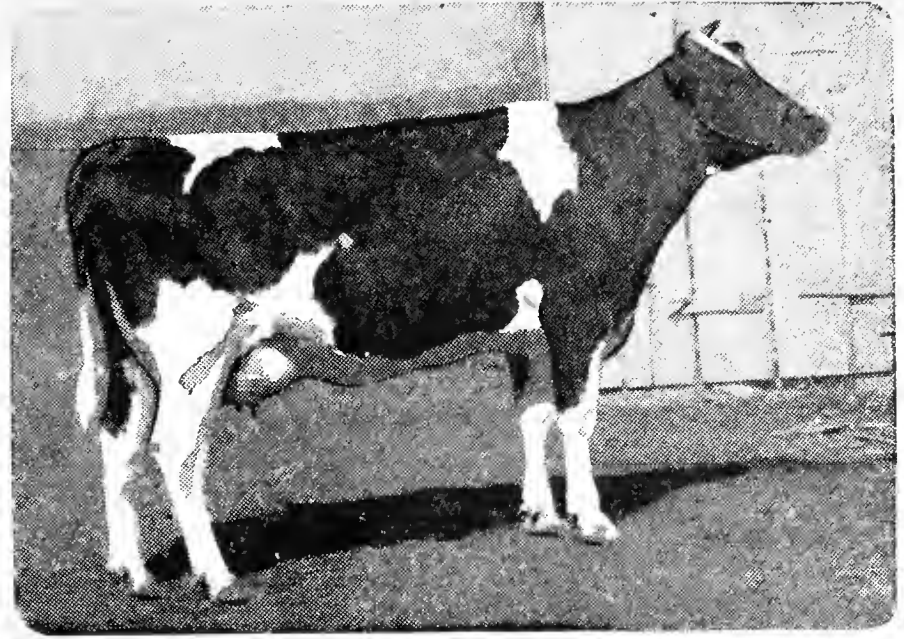
—A.A.—

Thank you for your letter of September 13 and the good information that has come in response to your efforts to answer my various questions. You are a potent source of information and help for us struggling farmers. Thank you ever so much. — Mrs. F. Lynn, Rochester, Vt.



4-H Extension Federation officers elected at the seventh annual 4-H meeting, in conjunction with the 35th annual State Farm Bureau Federation convention at Syracuse are, seated left to right: Miss Marylin Cowin, Stillwater, corresponding secretary; Edwin C. Haddock, Hammond, president; Miss Joyce Woodruff, Copenhagen, recording secretary. Standing, left to right: Charles Carlson, Sinclairville, vice president; Richard Couser, Florida, treasurer; Miss Violet Hayes, Penn Yan, editor-in-chief, and Donald Murphy of Heuvelton, past president.

—Photo Courtesy: Syracuse Post Standard



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## Management and Sanitation Pay Off in MASTITIS CONTROL

By Dr. H. G. Hodges

Supervising Veterinarian, New York State Mastitis Research and Control Program

**T**WENTY years ago Dr. D. H. Udall, then head of the Department of Medicine at the New York State Veterinary College at Cornell University, tackled the problem of bovine mastitis. His approach to this very costly disease was through examination of the cow's udder and its secretions, combined with improved herd management and sanitation.

In those days, before modern antibiotics such as sulpha drugs and penicillin, treatments (if any were used) consisted mostly of counter-irritants applied to the outside of the udder along with massage or the application of heat or cold. These treatments were augmented with frequent milking of the cow, which seemed to have a good effect. Other steps used for the control of mastitis in those days included segregation and disposal of cows with badly damaged udders. The most important step, however, was an approach to mastitis control through improved herd management and sanitation.

Those original methods did much in reducing the incidence of mastitis in a great many herds, many of which still have no trouble from mastitis.

### A Good Example

One of the dairymen worked with in the early '30's was Charles Lewis of Rock Tavern in Orange County. His 36-cow herd was so severely infected with mastitis that he lost cows faster than he could raise heifers to replace those sold on account of mastitis.

Control measures were started following examination of his cattle, and in a couple of years the disease was under control so that instead of selling mastitis cows for beef, mature dairy cows were being sold to make room for the replacements raised.

Two years ago when the Lewis herd was examined by Dr. K. I. Gumaer, Mastitis Control field veterinarian of Farmingdale, he found only 1 cow in the herd showing presence of abnormal secretions. The Lewis herd now averages between 9 and 10 years old, and in November, 15-year-old "Gertie" produced 40 pounds a day in the third month of her lactation.

### Money for Research

Because farmers requested additional guidance in mastitis control, the State Legislature in 1946 appropriated about \$75,000 to inaugurate the New York State Mastitis Research and Control Program which is administered by the New York State Veterinary College at Cornell University. Somewhat larger sums to expand the program have been appropriated each year since. Today the New York program operates around five field laboratories in addition to the central laboratory at the Veterinary College.

More than 1,250 herds have been worked with since 1946. Much information has been collected to show the relationship between mastitis and herd management and sanitation.

The information gained from these records shows definitely that herd management is the important factor in bovine mastitis control. The results prove that Dr. Udall was on the right track back in the '30's when he emphasized that good sanitation, proper milking, segregation of diseased cows, and mastitis-free replacements were of first importance in mastitis control.

Often, overanxious salesmen give dairymen wrong impressions and a feeling of false security regarding both equipment used and mastitis treatments. Last summer I heard a milking

machine salesman tell a group of farmers that use of his machine prevented mastitis, and similar claims have appeared in print. Our records do not substantiate this. *We think that the man who uses the machine is the determining factor.*

If the dairyman keeps the rubber parts clean and in good repair, operates the machine according to the manufacturer's instructions, and follows better milking methods, any standard make machine will give satisfactory service.

### Cured Cows Not Immune

Now that modern drugs are so easily available, many dairymen are paying too little attention to preventative practices. They think treatments are the whole answer and forget the importance of prevention.

*We know that modern treatments, when properly selected and carefully used, give excellent results, but when we place all reliance on treatments the cost of them is often wasted if we ignore preventative measures.* The so-called cured cow is not immune. To attempt to obtain a recovery from treatment but to continue on with the practices that caused the trouble in the first place is downright folly.

A study of what happened in two groups of herds shows that *good management pays dividends in the control of mastitis.*

A comparison of the amount of mastitis in 24 herds practicing good herd management and 25 herds practicing poor herd management has been made over the past 3 years.

First examinations of the good herd group showed that 16.4% of the cows were producing abnormal milk, but when the last examination was made (anywhere from 6 months to 3 years after the first examination) only 4.8% of the cows were giving abnormal milk. This represented a reduction in abnormal secretions of 70% when good herd management was practiced.

In the poor herd management group, we found mastitis got worse instead of better. On first examination, 15.8%

of the cows were producing milk considered abnormal, but upon the last examination abnormal secretions were 19.2%, a 22% increase.

Two years ago we were called by the owner of a 70-cow herd in serious trouble with mastitis and in danger of losing his milk market. His herd received a careful and complete examination and diagnosis, followed by good treatment by his veterinarian, but sanitary methods and good milking methods were not practiced. The dairyman refused to be convinced that good herd management is important to mastitis control, and despite the good treatment, no satisfactory improvement was achieved. On the first examination, 43% of his cows produced abnormal milk, and the final examination still showed approximately 25%.

While this dairyman failed to get much benefit out of the state mastitis program, another herd was worked with very successfully. This herd owner received the same good diagnosis and good treatment, but also practiced good herd management. Here 17% of the cows produced abnormal milk at the start and none at the last examination.

In this second herd a very unsatisfactory job of milking was being done when we first saw it. This was quickly corrected and, following a careful diagnosis, about half the quarters in the herd were treated with satisfactory results.

These two examples demonstrate that it is not treatment alone that controls mastitis, but good preventative measures combined with treatment.

There are still many perplexing questions concerning mastitis, its cause, and what to do when it strikes, that need a better answer than we have. The present thinking of people working with mastitis is that there are many different kinds of bacteria associated with the disease. These get into the udder from many places such as unclean milking machines, hands of milkers, udder towels, floors, muddy barnyards and lanes. Injuries to teats and udders speed the entrance of bacteria into the udder. Maybe sometime in the future we shall have better answers to why mastitis occurs, but until that time comes any dairyman, if he will use the existing knowledge and theories, can reduce materially the incidence of the disease.

Services of the six field laboratories

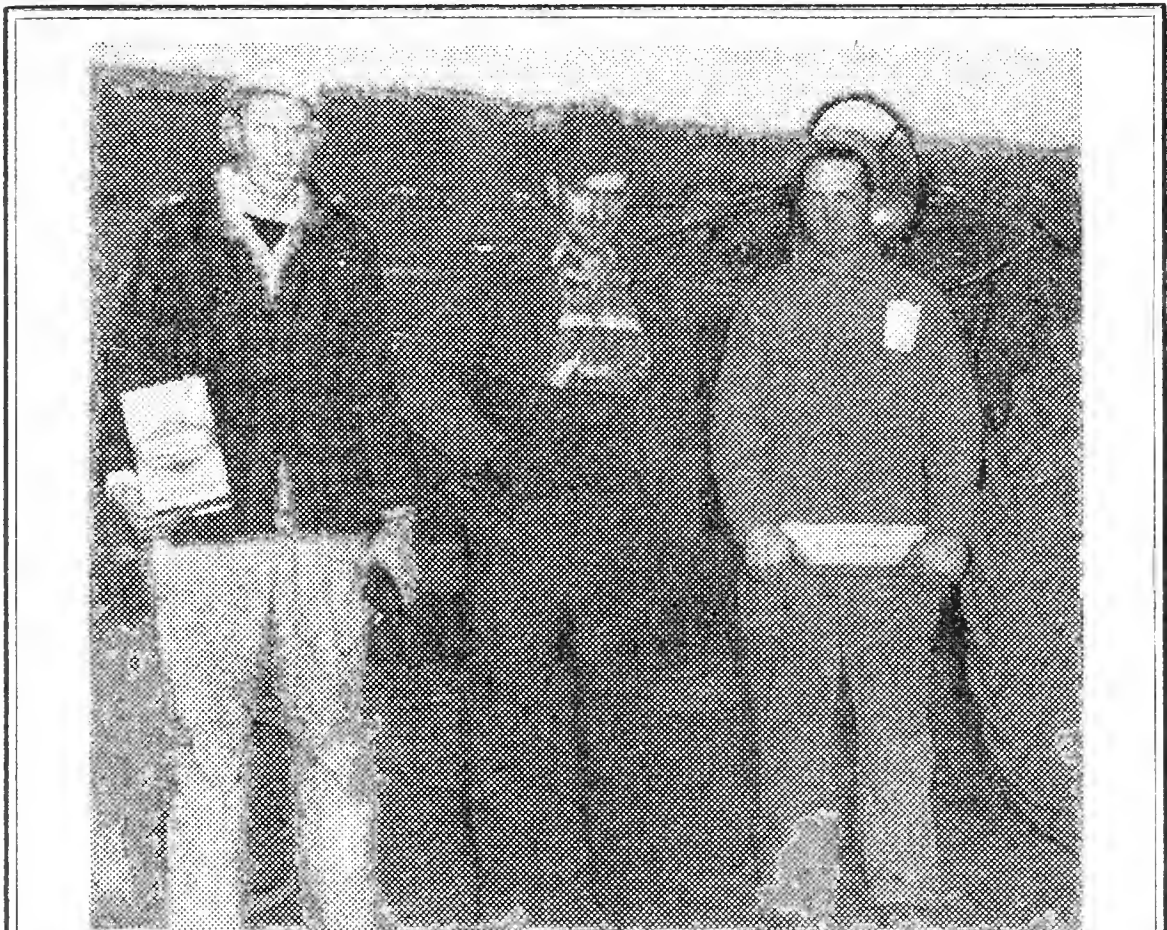
(Continued on Opposite Page)

### COUNTERBALANCED GATE OPENS EASILY



A few saplings, an old 50 or 60 pound steel drum, a few feet of cable and a pair of hinges are all that Fred McMillan of Inlet Valley, Ithaca, N. Y., needs to build a gate like the one pictured above. Fred pays special attention to aligning the cross bars, and when he's finished even the youngest of the many visitors to the McMillan farm can open and close the gate with ease. (Staff photo.)





From left to right: Melvin Gilbert, East Homer, N. Y.; Charles Alexander who lives on the Cortland-McGraw Road, and Dick Ripley of Cortland, R.D. 1.

They were first, second, and third prize winners respectively in a plowing contest held in Cortland County, N. Y. last fall. They were scored for straightness and quality of the backfurrow, uniformity of depth, evenness of ends, the covering of trash as well as general appearance of the plowing and way of handling the tractor. —Photo courtesy of Post-Standard

## Winter Livestock Hints

### LAMBING PENS

Two wooden panels four to five feet long and three feet high, hinged together, make excellent lambing pens. They may also be used to make temporary pens for drenching, dipping, sorting lambs, and checking over the ewes. Directions for building these hinged panels and other sheep equipment may be found in U.S.D.A. Farmers Bulletin 810.

— A.A. —

### RICKETS

Rickets is a nutritional disease due to a lack of Vitamin D. Pigs that are kept indoors for a long period of time, not fed field-cured legume hay and that do not have access to direct sunlight may develop this disease. Common symptoms are lameness and stiffness.

Doses of cod-liver oil will usually correct the condition. A tablespoon is an adequate dose for an 80 pound pig. More should be given to larger hogs. Give this daily until the pigs appear normal.

Rickets can usually be prevented by letting the pigs have access to pasture or feeding field cured alfalfa and letting them have direct contact with the sunlight.

— A.A. —

### PRO AND CON

The question is sometimes asked as to the relative desirability of owning a herd sire or belonging to an Artificial Insemination Association. Probably the question never will be settled to the satisfaction of everyone, but it does seem that artificial insemination has excellent points for the man who does not consider himself a cattle breeder.

As one young dairyman put it, "certainly the men employed by the Association know more about buying bulls than I do." His confidence was not misplaced because already his herd average had improved.

On the other hand, it is entirely probable that men with purebred herds who have followed a breeding program for years may attain the results they want best by owning their own herd sire.

Perhaps a word of caution is in or-

der. Membership in an Artificial Breeding Association is not a cheap method of breeding cows. It is not intended to be, but rather it is a method of breeding better animals than the average dairyman is likely to breed by owning his own herd sire.

— A.A. —

### HELP FROM YOUR LOCKER MANAGER

Locker managers can relieve you of much or all the work at butchering time. These men have been a big help to farm families in handling the home meat supply. They can do the best job for you, however, if they know when to expect your meat. They appreciate your planning your butchering days in advance with them. If you can avoid butchering in their busiest season, they can give your job more personal attention.—George H. Wellington

— A.A. —

### ALFALFA FOR SWINE

All hogs in dry lot should have some good legume hay in the ration. Five to ten per cent ground alfalfa is satisfactory for all swine rations where pigs are not on pasture. In the case of bred sows and gilts the amount may be increased to 15 to 20 per cent. Some producers prefer to feed the hay in racks. Use the best of your alfalfa for the pigs.—M. D. Lacy.

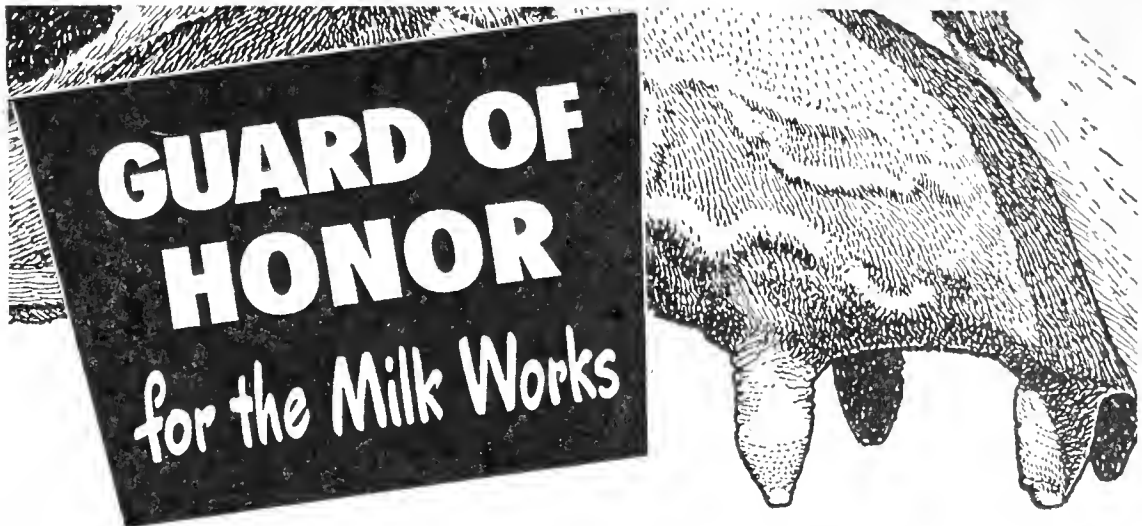
— A.A. —

### MANAGEMENT AND SANITATION PAY OFF

(Continued from Opposite Page)

operated by the New York State Mastitis Research and Control Program are available to any New York State dairyman. Those who wish to know more about what these laboratories can do to help save cows through mastitis control can get this information from their own veterinarian, their county agent, or the field veterinarian located at each laboratory.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Other Northeast states, through the colleges of agriculture and departments of agriculture, are carrying on mastitis studies and, in most cases, offering laboratory service. Information is available through county agents and veterinarians.



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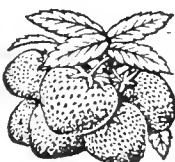


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## Vegetable and Potato Growers Hold Annual Sessions at Buffalo

ONE OF the handicaps of reporting what went on at the joint meeting of the Empire State Potato Club and the New York State Vegetable Growers' Association at Buffalo was the fact that part of the time two sessions were being held. By splitting assignments Skeff and I handled the situation, and I hereby express my appreciation for his help.

First, let's hear what some of the growers said and did.

Carl Emerling of Boston, in discussing cost control, made these points: 1. Let's market our potatoes over a long season—from late August to the

pect to get needed acreage.

Arthur Poelma, secretary of the State Canning Crop Growers, reported that 52 per cent of the growers last year signed agreements to let the Association do the selling. The program was not carried through because the necessary two-thirds did not sign. He expects that two-thirds will sign this year.

Ward West of Rochester was chairman of the discussion on virus diseases of greenhouse tomatoes. Recommendations are to plant no seed less than 6 months old and to kill weeds around hotbeds and greenhouses.

### Research:

Reporting on vegetable research at Cornell, Dr. H. C. Thompson made these comments:

When fertilizing vegetables heavily, best results come from a 1-1-1 ratio with the possible exception of light soils, where 1-1-2 is better.



At the left is Karl Hoffman, Springville, N. Y., with his first prize peck sack of potatoes. At the right is Harold (Red) Evans, president of the Empire New York State Potato Club.

middle of April. 2. Haul large loads when you go to market. 3. Handle potatoes and supplies as few times as possible. 4. Irrigate to help insure high yields. 5. Through good practices, eliminate poor grades during the growing process. 6. Handle potatoes carefully to avoid injury.

Bruce Cottrell of Homer said that 1950 costs compared to those in 1938 have more than doubled while profits were less than half. The only way he can see to cut costs per bushel is to increase the yield per acre and to grow a higher percentage of U. S. No. 1's.

Jonas Haseley of Sanborn declared that vegetable growers who are looking only at the dollar usually fail. It is important to serve consumers.

Karl Hoffman of Springville believes that potato growers must put up a pack that is better than U. S. No. 1. He backs up his statement with performance. A peck sack packed by him was judged the best of 38 sacks bought on the open market by State inspectors.

E. L. Kent & Sons of Andover took home the sweepstakes cup for the best potato exhibit of 15 tubers.

Tom LaMont of Albion made the following points about tomatoes for canning: 1. Too much emphasis has been put on quantity rather than quality. 2. Better varieties are needed. 3. Long rotations are good—tomatoes one year in three. 4. Prices must be higher in 1951 if processors ex-

Boron, where needed, must be used carefully on acid soils where 10 to 15 pounds of borax are recommended per acre instead of the 50 pounds of alkali on neutral soils. One or two pounds of molybdenum per acre has controlled whip-tail of cauliflower.

On greenhouse tomatoes, fertilizer added when the first cluster turns pink gives the biggest increase. Breeding will be continued to develop a blight-resistant celery. Two new varieties of cucumbers, New York State pickling and Niagara slicing, are resistant to mosaic. A new strain of Delicious melon is resistant to fusarium.

Some chemical weed controls can be used effectively as a pre-emergence spray on a number of vegetables. Vegetables, in consumer packages made of various transparent film are difficult to cool.

There are no new Empire State Po-

(Continued on Opposite Page)

Frank Miller of Blasdell, N. Y., one of the prize winners at the Vegetable Show. The parsnips next to his prize-winning celery were shown by William Pfeiffer of Gardenville, N. Y.





## Vegetable and Potato Growers Hold Annual Sessions at Buffalo

(Continued from Opposite Page)

tato Club officers elected. Vegetable Growers re-elected officers with exception of John Martin of Brockport elected to succeed Arthur Bradley of Elmira, as director and John Carew of Ithaca to succeed Paul Work of Ithaca.

### Resolutions:

Potato Growers expressed policies and wishes by the following resolutions:

Inasmuch as New York State growers get no price support for the 1950 crop, they object to purchase of out-of-state surplus potatoes by state institutions.

Urged county potato committees to study the action of Erie and Allegany county growers where pickouts were sold to dairymen for feed.

Favored uniform State highway laws on trucks.

Urged chain stores to avoid selling potatoes as loss-leaders.

Urged the Conference Board of Farm Organizations to work for a law requiring grade labeling of all potatoes offered for sale. (This was generally approved as being an important step in insuring good quality potatoes for consumers.)

Approved the idea of a Genesee Valley Market authority.

Vegetable growers also favored the Genesee Market authority.

Other resolutions urged that a high

priority be given to a new greenhouse at Cornell and favored a canning crops specialist at Cornell, also one on small fruits.

The foregoing report covers just a few highlights. The meeting was packed full of information for growers, both in the program and trade show.



E. L. Kent of Andover, N. Y., and tubers exhibited by him and his sons which won him the sweepstakes cup.

Attendance was good, especially on Thursday, but it was by no means as large as the quality of the program would warrant.—Hugh Cosline.

## Protecting Metal Roofs from Lightning Damage

**Z**INC-COATED metal roofs themselves protect buildings against lightning if a path is provided for the electrical discharges to enter the earth without passing through non-conducting combustible materials. As long as the lightning has a clear, easy and continuous path by which to enter the ground, it does little or no damage. The first problem, then, on metal roofs and buildings is to make sure that all parts of the metal are joined securely to form one large conductor.

To obtain maximum protection, the roof should be carefully re-nailed before the ground cables are attached. Loose nails should be replaced. Recommendations of the American Zinc Institute, based on work by the Agricultural Extension Service of Iowa State College, call for 1 1/4-inch to 2-inch galvanized screw-type nails, which should be driven through the original nail-holes in sheets but slanted so as to penetrate new wood. Nails should be spaced a maximum of 8 inches apart on the side laps and 5 inches apart on the ends. Use sheet metal screws (1/2 inch, No. 12) to fasten sheets together where nails won't hold.

Because most metal-roofed farm and industrial buildings are covered with overlapping sheets secured to each other by lead-headed nails or self-tapping screws, a continuous electrical contact of the whole roof is established when the roof has been checked and re-nailed. Therefore, lightning rods need be provided only on chimneys, ventilators or gables which project above the roof.

Galvanized (zinc-coated) rod or pipe extending at least one foot above, and solidly attached to, both roofing and projection is recommended. If a projecting structure is not subject to damage by lightning, it need not be specially protected if securely bonded to the roof. However, metal ventilating

flues should be grounded independently or connected to the system.

Unconnected sections of metal roof—a side shed or garage, for example—must be connected to the main roof to complete the grounding circuit, with at least 18 inches of cable in firm contact with each section.

—A.A.—

### DON'T BUILD A CESSPOOL

**D**ON'T ASK us how to build a cesspool, as we dislike to tell you how to put in something which in dangerous to the water supply and which is sure to prove troublesome after a few years. A cesspool is simply a cistern—like a hole walled up with loose brick or cement block, with the idea that the liquid part of the sewage will soak away into the soil. It does for a few seasons if the soil is coarse sand or open gravel or if it is of rock with open seams; but usually only for a few months where the soil is rather close. This is because the soap, grease, and other solids soak into the soil openings and soon clog them. The only remedy is to fill the old hole and dig a new one. The filthy and dangerous seepage from a cesspool may be carried 75 to 100 feet in a sandy soil and even for long distances where it escapes into rock crevices.

Building a cesspool usually costs more in the long run than a septic tank. Counting present labor costs and considering the larger size needed, the first cost is only slightly below that of a septic tank, and it must be done over again, whereas a good septic tank should last a lifetime with little or no upkeep. If you can put in only a part of a sewage system, use a septic tank so planned that you can connect the additional units as they are put in. This probably will call for a tee and plug where you now would need only an elbow.—I. W. Dickerson.

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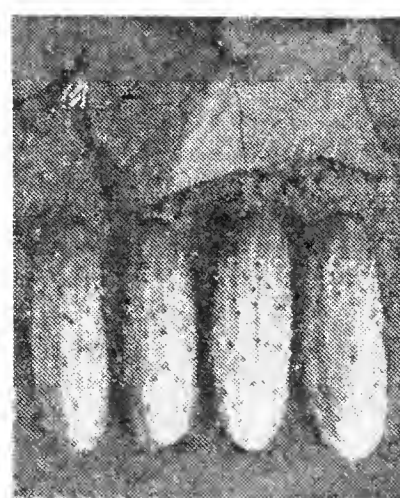
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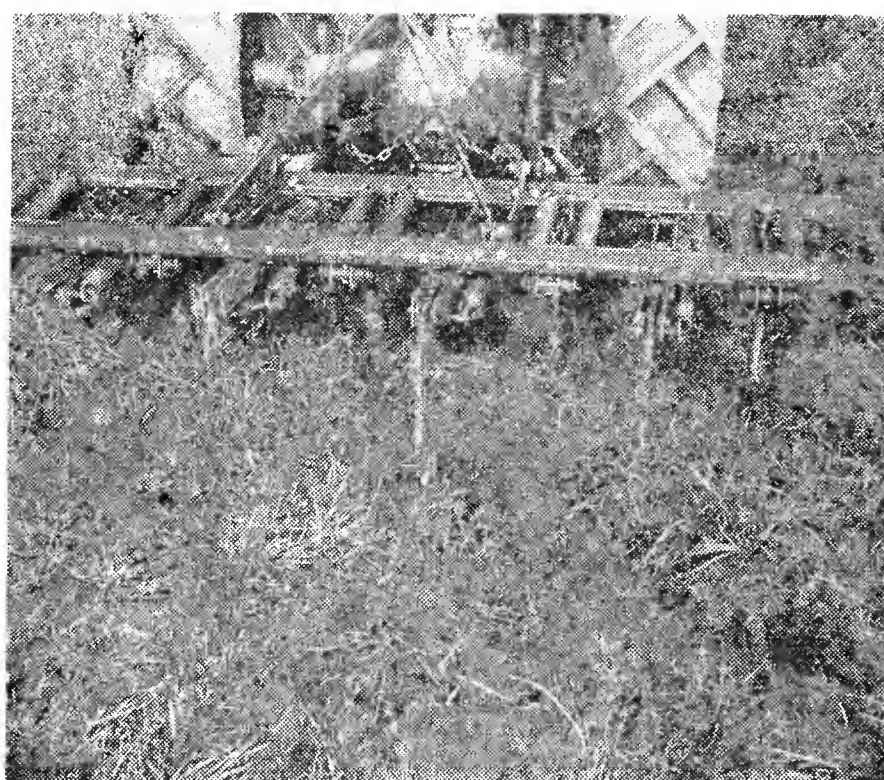
# NEW Pastures for OLD

From "A Story In Pictures" by  
Malcolm H. McVickar in the  
*Fertilizer Review*

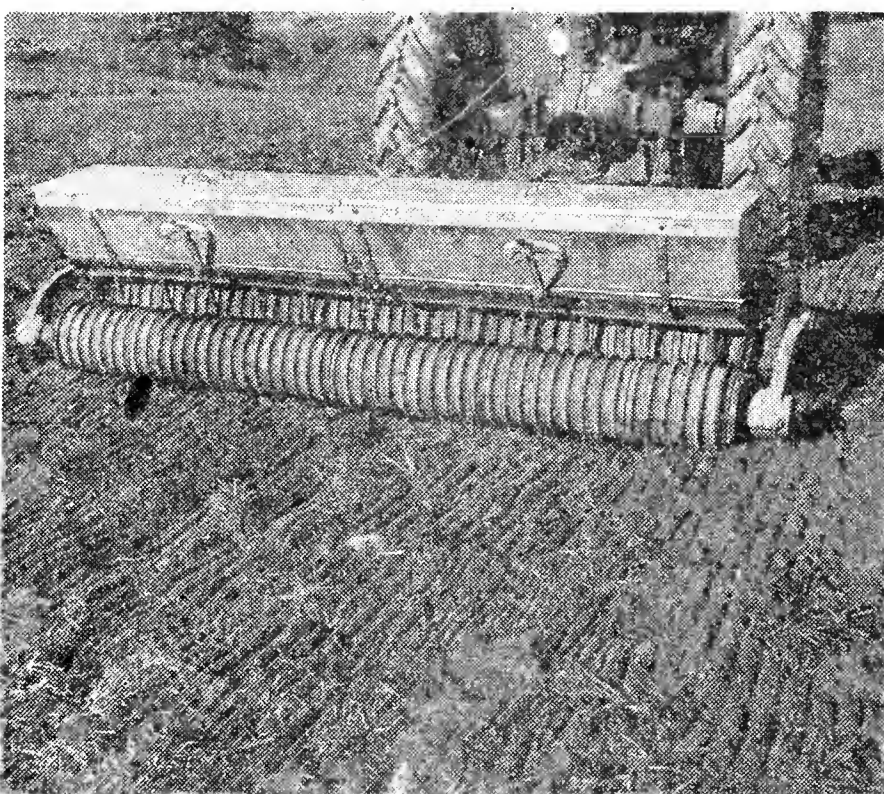
(Photos: W. J. Mead and Northern Virginia Pasture Station.)



Wornout pastures like that shown at the right are not profitable but USDA research workers at Beltsville report that if renovation is carried out about every 5 years, it will pay off handsomely with pastures like that shown above. Pictures 1, 2, 3, 4 show steps to take.

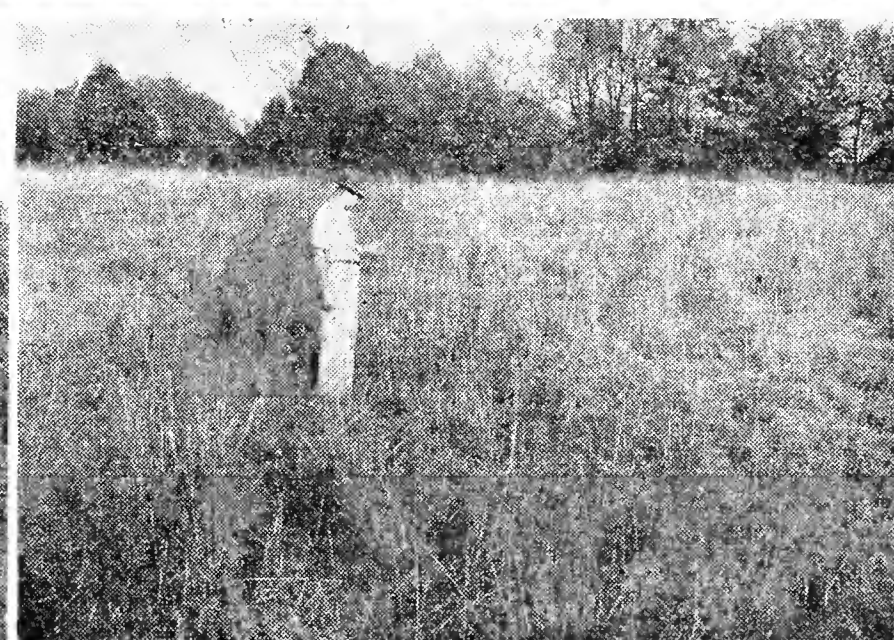


**2.** To get productive grasses and legumes of top quality, plenty of plant food must be used. The fertilizer should be applied after the old sod is torn up so that it can be worked into the seed bed.



**4.** The close-up at the right of a splendid grass-legume pasture, often called Nature's most perfect livestock feed, gives you an idea of the kind of job that can be done by renovating old wornout pastures. In this case the farmer's careful attention to all of the proper procedures has paid off.

This farmer ripped up the old sod in such a way that he got a good kill of the old vegetation and left the trash on top; he used adequate amounts of fertilizer; bought the best seed, making sure of variety as well as seed purity; and then applied it to a good firm seedbed. The result gave him the kind of pasture which, coupled with good livestock, makes an unbeatable team as far as farmer profits are concerned.



**1.** Rip up the old sod with a deep tiller, disk harrow or rotary tiller to leave trash on surface to reduce erosion losses and serve as mulch. Whatever the equipment, be sure to kill most old vegetation.



**3.** There is no substitute for quality seed but, regardless of the quality or kind of seed chosen, the renovation will not be a real success unless a good firm and compact seed bed is established. The seed bed is vital.



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# Now They're "Atomizing" Spray and Dust

**Y**OU can do almost anything with the latest equipment available for dusting and spraying. Manufacturers are now producing machines that will use either dry or wettable dust; will "atomize" spray material so well that one gallon of concentrated mixture will now do the work of 8 gallons of diluted mixture; and making the machines so efficient that savings of 50% in time and 25% in materials are not uncommon. Relatively simple nozzle or diffuser changes also fit these new machines for row crop, vineyard and weed-killing work and for livestock disinfecting. This newest type equipment, called various names by the manufacturers, such as "Iron Age Mist Sprayer" by Farquhar, "Turbulent Air Sprayer-Duster" by Buffalo Turbine, and "Sprayer-Atomizer" by Pasteur, has followed on the heels of the development of concentrated insecticides so that many farmers today are using light weight, combination equipment which will handle all of the average farm's spraying and dusting work whether it's spraying tall apple trees, row crops or dairy cows.

K. R. Popham, general manager of

the Buffalo Turbine Company, says their sprayer-duster can distribute insecticides and fungicides in the form of liquid or dust, or a combination of both in any proportion. The use of combination dust and "liquid sticker" is successful due to the use of a blast of air that can be varied from a gentle breeze to a 150 mile-per-hour hurricane. The blast is created by Buffalo Turbine's new type axial-flow blower. The unit consists of blower, liquid or air-cooled engine, 50 gallon tank and a 150-pound dust bin, all mounted on a heavy frame. It can be mounted "as is" on a light pick-up truck or bought on a 360-degree turntable for use on a flat-bed truck. They also make a regular two-wheel trailer model and another that can be mounted on a jeep with rear power take-off. List prices for various models, f.o.b. Gowanda, N. Y. range from \$1,200 to \$2,000. The Buffalo Turbine has been on the market five years.

## Atomizer From France

The Pasteur "Sprayer-Atomizer," made in France, has been in use for four years all over France, in many other Western European countries, and in several countries in Africa. It was introduced in the United States last summer at Chicago's International Trade Fair and has since been demonstrated throughout New York and the New England states and as far south as Virginia. Imported by Nomaco, Incorporated, of New York, the machines are being distributed in the Northeast by Hub Motor Sales of Cortland.

The French machine, which is available with either 105 or 210 gallon tanks, also features versatility, being able to apply dry dusts, liquids, liquid solutions, wettable dusts, emulsions or suspensions in either the concentrated or diluted forms. It is designed so the operator can switch from the application of dusts to the application of liquids, or to the simultaneous application of both, merely by moving a lever on the control board.

The machine, which is trailer-mounted, consists of a centrifugal pump turned by a V-belt, a centrifugal fan coupled directly to a 6 hp motor, one tank and one dust bin. It has no pistons, sleeves, gears, agitators or pressure regulators. About 100 of these machines may be imported per month. The 105-gallon model is priced \$1,668 f.o.b. New York or Philadelphia, but this not include the cost of diffusers, which range from \$110 for the small tree or row crop models up to \$312 for a high-vegetation row crop diffuser.

## Hand-Sprayer

For those with only a few fruit trees or relatively small areas of row crops, and for use in greenhouses, poultry houses and barns, the Campbell-Hausfeld Co., Harrison, Ohio, makes Paragon sprayers in both hand and power models. Hand models are from 5 to 50 gallon capacity, and power units from 20 to 55 gallons. One model is complete with equipment for tractor mounting.

The sprayers of 12-gallon and larger sizes are equipped with one- or two-wheel trucks with steel or rubber tires. All models handle any solution that does not gum and that remains in thin solution during application. The Paragon, which is built so that the pump is never submerged in solution, has an automatic strainer-cleaner agitator. It's adapted to whitewashing or shingle staining and many other uses, as well as to distributing insecticides and disinfectants.

Hand-operated models run from \$19.95 up to \$97.95 for the 55-gallon size. The power model with a 20 gallon tank and pneumatic tires is \$245 f.o.b. Harrison, Ohio.—A.J.H.



Buffalo Turbine sprayer-duster in action with fishtail nozzle.



The Pasteur Sprayer-Atomizer mist-dusting in high trees.



The Paragon 20-gallon power model for those with small plots.

...y peo... have... mistaken... ch fie... two o... free tim... you do... lakes... ed, th... t mix... d fro... tered... New... in th... out

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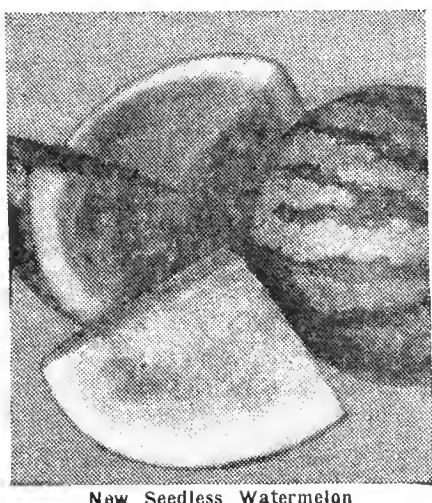
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AND BROWN LEGHORNS	\$12.00	\$25.00	\$3.00
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N. H. Reds Special AAA	16.00	20.00	10.00

Ass'ts. (St. Run) \$11.00-100. Also started chicks. We ship postpaid. Order direct or write for Cat. J. N. NACE  
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A. F. HOCKMAN, R9, Bellefonte, Pa.

# Producing Hatching Eggs for the BROILER INDUSTRY

By L. E. Weaver

AS the broiler industry becomes bigger and bigger, broiler growers seem to become more and more particular about the sort of chicks they will buy. The chicks must grow very fast, because that means growth at low cost. They must grow a complete covering of feathers



L. E. Weaver

quickly. They must all be healthy and vigorous. Losses must be very, very few even when thousands are brooded together. Most important of all, they must grow into blocky, meaty, yellow - skinned broilers weighing about three and a half pounds at twelve weeks, counting all the flock; not just the biggest ones or with a lot of smaller ones sorted out. In addition to all these requirements, the demand has been getting stronger all the time for light-colored feathers, or at least the quills of the feathers must not carry the dark pigment that often mars the appearance of dressed broilers.

No one can find fault with the broiler grower for wanting such chicks. We all know, as he knows, that starting with such chicks goes a long way toward insuring him against losses and improving his chances for a profit. However, the best broiler chicks in the world will not guarantee a profit. I suppose nothing can ever remove all risk.

## Costs Need Study

The point I want to make now is that there is another side to this situation, the side of the poultry flock owners who produce the hatching eggs from which the best broiler chicks are hatched. They have not been doing so well of late. In spite of what seem like liberal premiums above top New York City quotations, and practically a year-around market for their eggs, a number of flock owners in my central New York region have lost a lot of money in the past year and have quit the hatching egg business. Some have had to quit the poultry business entirely. If that situation is the same in other sections, it looks as though our booming broiler industry may be in for a scarcity of the right sort of chicks. I am wondering if a "rethinking of policy," as they say in Congress, might not avert this difficulty and keep things running until a more fundamental solution, namely better crosses through extensive breeding and testing, is worked out.

Here is what I have in mind. Let's start with the summer of 1948, three years ago, when I visited a number of poultry breeding farms in New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Connecticut. I was told, and on checking found gen-

eral agreement, that in New England there were three types of New Hampshire chickens.

One is the meat type, vigorous, rapid growing, rapid feathering and tops for attractive dressed appearance; but not so good as egg layers. At the other extreme are the New Hampshires that can just about hold their own in egg production with the high-egg-producing Massachusetts Reds; but not very desirable for broilers. Then there are the in-betweens, not very numerous, I judged, just so-so for layers and just so-so for meat.

## Want Higher Premium

Talking with one of the meat-type Hampshire men I said, "Since one New Hampshire hen is the same as any other New Hampshire to most people, how can you expect flock owners to use your strain when they can have more hatching eggs to sell from other strains?" "That's easy," said he. "All we have to do is to see that he gets a correspondingly higher premium for the fewer but better eggs he does produce. The eggs from our stock are certainly worth more than our competitors' eggs to the broiler grower." That is the temporary solution that I think will have to be made, a larger premium for hatching eggs from the strains with superior meat quality but lower egg production.

Five years ago, Howard Pierce, the forward-looking top poultry and egg man for Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company was instrumental in launching the Chicken-of-Tomorrow contest, which is a genuine grass-roots approach to the problem. The contest encourages breeders to improve existing strains, or create new varieties if necessary, that will combine superior meat quality with reasonably high egg production, and will also possess high adult livability. Out of one three-year completed contest, and another in its third year, has come a vast awareness of the need for better meat stock and of the possibilities that lie in cross-breeding as well as improvements in pure breeds. To me, it looks just now as though there will be a number of Chickens-of-Tomorrow when all the records are complete on all the broad-breasted, rapid-growing, rapid-feathering, light-plumaged varieties and crosses now in the making.

## Some of the Problems

If you could just quit selling your eggs to a market buyer, and let a

hatchery have them at a 15 to 30 cent higher price per dozen, there would be no problem. Unfortunately, it is not such a simple matter as all that. It is actually a rather complicated matter which involves a reduction in number of layers, reduction in eggs per layer, increase in cost of feed per layer, in addition to costs for blood testing, for males reared or purchased and for their board bill. On top of all that you will probably find that about a quarter of your eggs are unsuitable for incubation and even as market eggs must be sold at a reduced price. Membership in the National Poultry Improvement Plan will add another small charge.

I have been unable to find any report of the cost of producing hatching eggs based on actual cost accounts. I wish such a study could be made and soon. As for estimates, the most complete and recent one I have seen was made by Prof. H. E. Botsford of Cornell. He comes out with 23 cents as the extra cost of producing a dozen of hatching eggs as contrasted with market eggs. That figure, however, can only be used as a sort of weathervane. It does show which way the wind is blowing. It doesn't tell the whole story.

Botsford says, "The time of year will affect the price on which premiums are based. If one is producing hatching eggs the year around, he is obviously better off than another who points for a high production of hatching eggs in the spring, and produces only market eggs at other seasons. A short season raises the cost per dozen. Also a high percentage of eggs that are unsuitable for hatching increases the cost per dozen." Botsford's estimate is based on a six-months' period, with 24 eggs per hen unsuitable for hatching out of a total of 100 laid and using Leghorns only.

## Better Livability

This estimate omits entirely any consideration of what I think is the chief difficulty for the flock owner who changes over from Leghorns to one of the broiler strains, namely a big reduction in number of eggs he can offer for sale. In the first place, he can't keep so many layers. Botsford mentions a poultry man who found that his 1,200 Leghorn house would accommodate only 900 heavies, and of those at least 60 would have to be males. In the second place, with a meat strain the flock owner would have to expect at least three dozen less eggs per hen per year.

How well the breeding hens and males live is another big factor in keeping down the costs. Botsford doesn't figure any difference in his estimate, but he says, "Many flock owners agree that there is an additional 5 per cent mortality among females in a mated pen." Ten years ago Leghorns didn't live as well as heavies, as shown

(Continued on Opposite Page)



It's all in the family at Chamberlin Poultry Farms, West Brattleboro, Vt., where three brothers attend to layers, incubators and pullet range while their sister handles the grading room work. From a general farm with a few layers 25 years ago, it has grown into a specialty revolving around 6,500 layers. Heavy culling and introduction of new blood from other Barred Rock strains have kept the flock at top vitality. Photo shows the three brothers in a cheerful huddle with sister Agnes Chamberlin. Left to right, they are Thomas, Merritt and Henry Chamberlin.



# Saving Hours in the Fruit Orchard

(Continued from Page 8)

vated the year before. The hours we spent getting stuck and un-stuck in this orchard were a caution. One thing that is worrying us this year is that the lateness of the Fall and the difficulty in getting the peach leaves off left our peach orchard unsprayed and full of leaf curl. I hate to think of getting through the cultivated peach orchards this spring with heavy equipment.

The other reason why my neighbor has planted more orchard is that he has some modern air-blast spray equipment. These new sprayers are certainly saving thousands of hours where growers have sizable operations. The total hours are not the whole story. They are much easier to operate for the worker who is running them. It takes a little more attention and there is less opportunity to sleep while the horses drive the empty rig back to the water tank. But at the end of the day the operator usually finds himself not as bone tired as he would be holding a spray gun or pulling a spray hose over the ground.

The report of the joint surveys taken by the New York State College of Agriculture indicates that man hours saved more than make up for the capital investment with a reasonable depreciation. The new advances in the past two years in concentrating sprays have done a great deal to cut down the number of hours in spraying and the number of skilled men necessary on a modern fruit farm. Now tanks have to be filled only one-quarter as many times; only one-quarter to one-eighth as much water has to be carried around.

## Savings Count Up

Thousands and thousands of hours have been saved in spraying by proper location and utilization of water and spray materials, ponds and dammed up ditches. Pipe lines and overhead tanks

with 3-inch outlets have reduced the time of filling from 20 minutes to 3 and 4 minutes. Trucking the water and materials to the high capacity rig uses one more man but still saves hours for the machine.

Platforms which are level with the opening into the spray tank of the rig save a lot of steps up and down and speed up the filling. Large capacity pumps which fill the tank from nearby water holes are a big saving and do not cost much more than the smaller sized pumps. One little gadget we rigged up was a wire which led from the spark plug of the gas-driven pump to the overhead supply tank. When the supply tank gets full and touches the uninsulated tip of the wire which hangs down from above, the engine is grounded and the tank does not run over. We used to have someone stand around to stop the pump.

The right size bags of spray materials could save time and refilling if growers could standardize on a certain size tank. Some dangerous new insecticides are less dangerous when handled directly out of the bag into the tank.

Growers unable to purchase air-blast type equipment, but who have very satisfactory high pressure equipment at the present time, may be able to modify their equipment with a new air blaster which they can hook on behind their present rig. The high pressure pump can be hitched directly to the outlets on the air blast which has itself no power system. If their machines are practical, it is within the range of possibility that all growers will be able to use concentrate equipment, if the orchards are of the right size and open.

All right folks, let's start shooting at ways to save time. None of us have too much of it. If I don't get shot in the meantime, I may have something to say later about saving time in harvesting.

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## KEEPING EGGS CLEAN

DIRTY eggs in too large numbers is the No. 1 problem, say marketing officials in Massachusetts. Some of the dirty eggs are laid on range in rainy weather. This cannot be prevented until birds are housed. In the laying pens here are some of the improvements which will give more clean eggs:

1. Allow 3½ to 4 square feet of floor space to the bird. Overcrowding means wet floor litter.
2. Add hydrated lime at the rate of one pound to each bird. This can be scattered in two or three applications.
3. Feed grain in the litter and encourage scratching. Stir the litter before it packs.
4. Use a drinking fountain that prevents water throwing. A shallow water level gives less throwing.
5. Replace litter in nests as often as necessary. If floor litter is damp, use lime boxes in front of the nest entrance. "Chick-bed" is a good nest litter for damp houses.
6. Gather eggs three or four times a day when litter is wet.
7. If dirty eggs are to be washed, do the job as soon as they are graded.

—G. T. Klein.

—A. A.—

## HATCHING EGGS

(Continued from Opposite Page)

by laying test records and surveys. That is no longer true. Last year at the Western New York test, 88.5 Leghorns were still living at the end of the year for every 100 that were entered. Total Leghorn entry was 390. For Rhode Island Reds and New Hampshires the livability figures were 89.0 and 89.7 respectively. At the Storrs contest the livability figures were, for Rhode Island Reds, 88.2; for New Hampshires, 84.6, and for Leghorns, 84.3.

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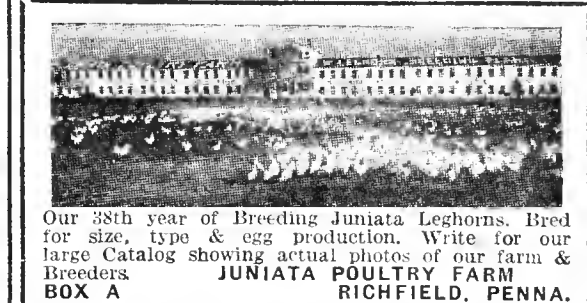
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**OUTDOOR** Toilets, Cesspools, Septic Tanks cleaned, deodorized with amazing new product. Just mix dry powder with water; pour into toilet. Safe, no poisons. Save digging, pumping costs. Postcard brings free details. Burson Laboratories, Dept. C-12, Chicago 22, Illinois.

**ENVELOPES,** Letterheads—300-\$2.00, 500-\$3.00, 150-Art-Noteheads, \$1.00. Snell Printery, Red Lion, Pa.

**FOR SALE:** Heavy duty V-type snowplow for tractor or truck. Nearly new. P. J. Barrett, Route 4, Towanda, Pennsylvania.

**ITALIAN** Hemstitching—The smart way to finish your linens. Detailed and illustrated instruction sheet 15c plus 3c postage. Minerva M. Monier, Lockport, N. Y.

**QUILT** pieces—Tubfast cotton prints, fine quality, 2 pounds \$1.10, cotton print rug strips, 2 pounds \$1.35. Corduroy assorted colors 2 pounds \$1.80 sent postpaid. Wayne Fox, Pleasantville, New Jersey.

**CHAIR** cane—Reeds, rattans, rush, splints. Cano your valuable chairs. Easy instructions and samples 25c. Free catalog. Fogarty, 207 River Street, Troy, N. Y.

**YOUR** leather jacket renovated expertly. Request free circular. Berlew Mfg. Co., Dept. 64, Freeport, N. Y.

## EQUIPMENT

**WANTED** and for Sale— Farm tractors and machinery. Buying and selling new & used makes. Go anywhere. Also, Kaisers & Henry J & used cars & trucks, & baler twine. Phil Gardner, Mullica Hill, N. J., Phone 5-4831

**BARGAIN** close-out. Brooder house Ventilator-Chlmneys. Galvanized sheet steel. \$4.95 while they last. Order now. Or write for illustrated details, first—but hurry. Craine, Inc., Pine St., Norwich, N. Y.

## REAL ESTATE

**PERMANENT** year round pastures are being rapidly developed in South Carolina and land suitable for permanent pastures is still cheap. You can let the cattle gather their own feed and save the cost of labor for harvesting and feeding. Wholesale milk prices 65c per gallon, retail price 24c per quart. If you are interested in good farm lands suitable for year round permanent pastures, see or contact Bradham Realty Co. Realtors. "We specialize in farm lands, small and large tracts." Phone 48, P O Box 430 Sumter, South Carolina

**119 ACRES,** near village, very nice buildings, 38 head of cattle, excellent line of machinery, \$23,000; 133 acres fully equipped, \$19,500; 351 acres, hard road, 33 head of cattle, fully equipped, \$20,550; 260 acres, this is a bargain, nearly all new machinery, fine buildings, 46 head of cattle, \$25,300; 100 acres, fine buildings, 26 head of cattle, fully equipped, \$25,850; 152 acres, fully equipped, \$14,300; 100 acres, fine buildings, fully equipped, \$24,200. Write for full details. Harry G. Munn, Salesman for Frank Fatta, Realtor, Treadwell, New York.

**STROUT'S** Catalog—Farms, homes, country businesses. World's largest! 3029 outstanding bargains, 31 states. Mailed free! Buy now and save thru Strout, 255-R 4th Ave. New York 10, New York.

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## Selling at Auction

140 REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 7

The 262nd Earlville Sale  
Heated Pavilion

EARLVILLE, MADISON CO., N. Y.

T. B. Accredited, blood tested, many can go into any State, a large number calfhood vaccinated, carefully treated against shipping fever, milkers mastitis tested.

— 115 Fresh and Close Springers including many first calf heifers

— 20 Service Age Bulls

— 15 Bred and Open Yearlings

Select consignments from all sections of New York and neighboring states.

America's oldest established Registered Holstein Cattle sale. You can buy here with absolute confidence.

Write for more details.

R. AUSTIN BACKUS

Sales Manager & Auctioneer

BOX E — — MEXICO, N. Y.

## Hendershore Farms DISPERSAL

135 REGISTERED GUERNSEY CATTLE  
MONDAY, JANUARY 29

The Dr. R. S. Bickley Herd of Henderson, Jefferson Co., N. Y. will be sold in large heated sale pavilion, EARLVILLE, MADISON CO., N. Y., which is located on Route 12-B, 5 miles south of Route 20 and 50 miles northeast of Binghamton, 120 miles southeast of Rochester, N. Y.

Herd T. B. Accredited, blood tested, majority calfhood vaccinated, carefully treated against shipping fever. This herd predominates in the famous McDonald Farms blood lines—4 daughters of McDonald Farms bred sires including:

65 granddaughters and great granddaughters of FOREMOST PREDICTION; 20 granddaughters of DOUGLSTON BARON BYRON; 80 Cows, all good ages, many fresh and close springers; 18 Yearlings, some ready to breed; 16 Heifer calves, majority several months old; 16 two-year-olds, bred or ready to breed; 5 Service Age Bulls, including 4 high record herd sires with their many daughters and a large number bred to them.

The entire herd is in beautiful condition, exceptionally good size, free from blemishes.

It's a herd of real good producers that have been ably handled and cared for without forcing, free from udder trouble, and highly desirable in every respect.

THIS IS THE KIND YOU WILL BUY. WELL WORTH THE MONEY AND RAPIDLY ENHANCE IN VALUE FOR YOU.

Sale starts 11 A.M. Hot dinner served. Catalogs upon request or at the ringside. Well-known Guernsey authorities will be on hand to assist sale days.

Sales Manager & Auctioneer  
R. AUSTIN BACKUS, MEXICO, NEW YORK.



LIKE the early bird that gets the worm, you'll get the latest information if you answer the advertisements in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST promptly. Don't lay the paper aside until you have read all the ads. thoroughly. Ads. in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST are guaranteed. To get the protection of this guarantee you must say you saw the ad. in

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MOST PROFITABLE COWS

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MILK

Big Milkers Hardy Rustlers  
Good Grazers Perfect Udders

Write for Booklets and List of  
Breeders near you with Stock for sale  
Ayrshire Breeders' Association  
85 Center St., Brandon, Vt.

FREE

CATALOG.

## STRAWBERRIES



• Best everbearing and June-bearing varieties. BIG, FREE 1951 CATALOG in full color. Shows and describes marvelous, new Red Rich berry. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

KELLY BROS. NURSERIES, INC.  
217 MOREY STREET DANVILLE, NEW YORK

## DOWN THE



By J. F. (Doc) ROBERTS

The most indispensable farmer in 1950—THE FARMER'S WIFE.

The greatest farm accomplishment—BOUNTIFUL FOOD FOR ALL.

The best bowl game—A BOWL OF HOT OATMEAL AND CREAM ON A ZERO MORNING.

The surest farm possibility — FOOD SHORTAGES BEFORE 1951 IS OVER.

The farmer of distinction — THE JOINER AND WORKER IN FARM ORGANIZATIONS.

The farm wife's greatest contribution—4-H AND F.F.A. BOYS AND GIRLS.

The greatest farm worry — WILL OUR BOYS HAVE TO GO?

The most foolish farm program — THE BRANNAN PLAN.

The smartest farm legislator — BRANNAN, WHEN HE CAME OUT AGAINST LIVESTOCK CONTROLS.

The most important farm ingredient — MANURE.

The hardest working and most indispensable animal—THE COW.

The most needed animal—SHEEP.

The only independent farmer—THE CAT.

The luckiest farm animal — THE BULL.

The farmer's best friend—HIS GOOD NEIGHBOR.

The greatest farm disappointment—PUTTING RIPE HAY IN A GRASS SILO.

The best farm publication—YOU'RE READING IT!

The most farm progress — MORE LIVESTOCK, MORE CORN ON NORTHEAST FARMS.

The greatest farm opportunity — MORE AND BETTER GRASS AND STILL MORE LIVESTOCK.

The best individual farmer — THE POTATO GROWER VOTING AGAINST SUBSIDIES.

The luckiest farmer — THE ONE WHO CAN PAY HIS TAXES.

The farmer's greatest need—TO BE LEFT ALONE BY POLITICIANS.

The farmer's greatest asset — EXPERIENCE — NOT A ROCKING CHAIR.

The greatest farm dread for 1951—WAR AND BLACK MARKETS.

The farmer's greatest protection — HIS LONG UNDERWEAR.

The farmer's greatest ally and foe—THE WEATHER.

The most disillusioned farmer—THE ONE WHO THOUGHT THE GOVERNMENT WAS SANTA CLAUS.

The farmer's greatest pride — HIS FAMILY.

The strength of every farm family—FAITH.

The wish of every farmer for 1951—PEACE ON EARTH, GOOD WILL TOWARD MEN.

## NEW YORK ANNUAL MEETING

At the recent annual meeting of the New York Brown Swiss Breeders Association the program for the coming year was proposed and adopted as follows:

A membership drive to increase the paid membership; Canton meetings during the week of March 9th to 14th as follows: March 10, Central Canton; March 11, Western Canton; March 12, Northern Canton; March 13, Eastern Canton; (The Canton Shows will be held during the week of June 10 to 16); increase the Junior program; hold the spring sale in April; support the Eastern Breeders Production Sale and the State Show of Brown Swiss at New York State Fair.

Officers elected for the coming year were: President, Frank L. Jewett; Vice-Presidents—all of the four Canton Presidents: Eastern Canton, Harold Brigg; Northern Canton, Stewart Benedict; Central Canton, Albert Gahwiler, Jr.; Western Canton, W. B. Stewart; Sec.-Treas., J. Sandford Cross.

Frank Jewett, J. Sandford Cross, and John Harris were elected to the New York Purebred Dairy Cattle Association, representing the New York Brown Swiss Breeders Association.

Peter Klatzback, Jr. was appointed chairman of the Spring Sale to be held in April, with the other committee members to be selected by the Chairman.

Frank Jewett was appointed to represent the New York Association as member of the Eastern Breeders Production Sale Committee. This sale is held jointly by New York, New England and New Jersey.

Fred Gauntt, Eastern Fieldman, attended and spoke on the growth of the breed throughout the country and in New York state.

— A. A. —

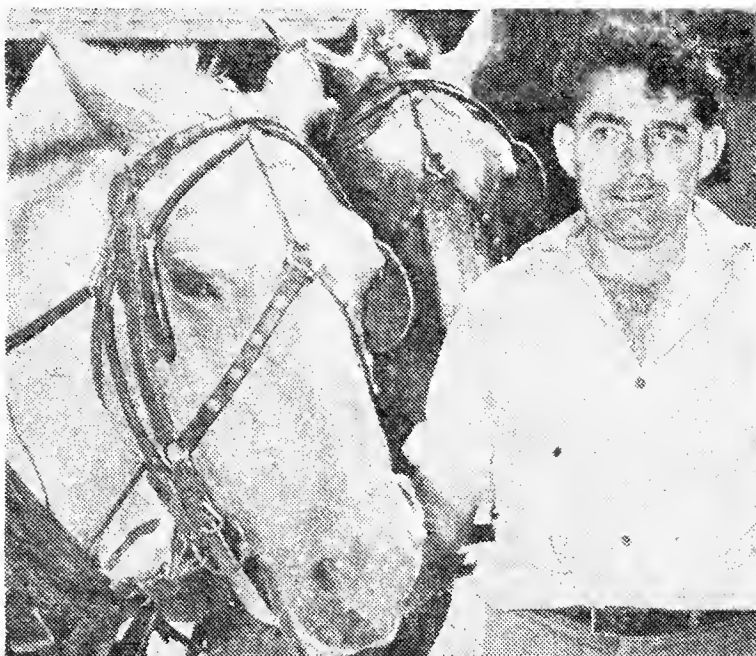
## FARM CREDIT NEWS

H. B. Munger, president of the Farm Credit Administration of Springfield, has announced the reappointment of J. Ralph Graham of Boscawen, N. H., and the re-election of Marcus L. Urann of Hanson, Mass., to the seven-man board of the First Farm Credit District.

The new terms of Directors Graham and Urann are for three years beginning January 1, 1951. They will serve with the other five members of the Farm Credit Board of Springfield: Jacob A. Blakeslee, Newton, N. J.; Leon A. Chapin, North Bangor, N. Y.; J. Carlton Corwith, Water Mill, N. Y.; Warren W. Hawley, Jr., Batavia, N. Y.; and Julian B. Thayer, Rockfall, Conn. As members of the Farm Credit Board, these men serve as directors of the Federal Land Bank, Federal Intermediate Credit Bank, Production Credit Corporation, and the Springfield Bank for Cooperatives, all cooperative farm credit agencies which together offer a complete farm credit service to Northeast farmers.

## 4-A WINNER

Lynford Gregory operates a farm near Cattaraugus, New York. Lynford, who won the American Agriculturist Achievement Award as a Future Farmer in 1935, has a nice herd of Jerseys and delivers milk in the nearby village of Cattaraugus.



## Self-Feeding HAYMAKER

Cut labor costs! Widespread interest is being shown by dairymen and cattlemen in this efficient new MARTIN method of curing and handling chopped hay. No carting... no pitchfork labor... plenty of pasture-fresh GREEN hay always available. Increase milk or beef production... slash feed and labor costs with the Martin Self-Feeding Haymaker!

For full details SEND COUPON TODAY!

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• For MUSCLE ACHES due to exposure, fatigue... • For temporary relief of pains associated with ARTHRITIS, RHEUMATISM

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Modern Protection Provides Great Comfort and Holding Security

Without Torturous Truss Wearing

An "eye-opening" revelation in sensible and comfortable reducible rupture protection may be yours for the asking, without cost or obligation. Simply send name and address to William S. Rice, Inc., Dept. 65-M1, Adams, N. Y., and full details of the new and different Rice Method will be sent you Free. Without hard flesh-gouging pads or tormenting pressure, here's a Support that has brought joy and comfort to thousands—by releasing them from Trusses with springs and straps that bind and cut. Designed to securely hold a rupture up and in where it belongs and yet give freedom of body and genuine comfort. For full information—write today!

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## ONE-MAN SAWMILL LOW \$50.00 DOWN

Take BELSAW Portable Sawmill right to the trees—turn out valuable lumber for local yards—do "custom sawing" for neighbors. BELSAW lasts a lifetime. No crew needed. Power with old auto engine. Beginners get excellent results. Send postcard for Free Book, "How To Make Lumber."

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CANVAS COVERS DIRECT FROM FACTORY

Write for price list and samples

ATWOOD'S 92 Washington St.  
Binghamton, N. Y.



# All For Eleven Dollars!

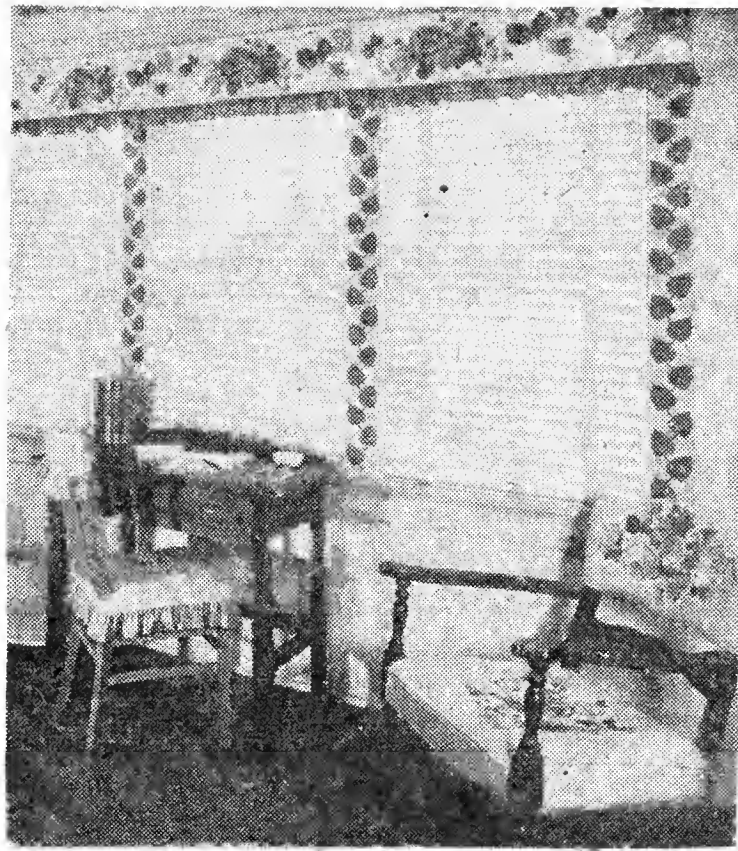
**T**HE gay cheerful bedroom shown here was a dingy-looking spot just a few weeks ago. The windows were curtained with worn, dull, faded cretonne that had long since worn out its decorative usefulness. The bed flaunted a run-of-the-mill spread, and its openwork headboard was not attractive.

Venetian blinds did a grand job of regulating light and sunshine, of which the room gets a maximum amount, but the wooden casings between the double and triple windows looked barren. And the Conrads didn't want to clutter the windowed arca with curtains. When the blinds are open, the double windows look out over a field; the triple ones over the backyard with tall trees, flowers and a fruit-bearing grape-arbor. Too much curtain would shut these views out, so curtains were eliminated from the redecorating plans, and wide valances and the between-window decoration used instead.

Since the furniture in the room was well made and of an attractive dull-finished walnut, the main problem in revamping the room was to bring life and gaiety there, and give the windows an interesting, simple treatment. The homemaker herself took over that job and did it all with sewing-machine, needle, thread, sharp scissors and glue pot . . . all at the low cost of \$10.47!

The spread, shams, and valances are made from off-white cotton twill; the decorations on these were cut from the cheeriest rose-patterned cretonne that Margaret Conrad could find, then appli-qued onto the twill. The larger chair was upholstered in off-white monks' cloth, and the desk chair and low bench were given cushions of the same durable material.

The dust ruffle on the spread, and the narrow ones on the valances, chair pads and shams are of green percale . . . and that's what the green leaves that now decorate the upright window casings are, too! It took time to cut the leaves from the fabric, but like all



true homemakers, Margaret enjoyed doing it while listening to evening radio programs. Once done, they were held firmly in place with glue.

As a finish to the spread, leaves of the same shade of green as the dust ruffle were embroidered on the twill and done in a panel-effect. Then a few were embroidered near the head and foot of the bed to relieve the plainness there. Two sprays adorn the bench pad, also, and the lamp shade was covered with left-over scraps.

The expense was slight for the effect achieved. Here are the costs for the various items:

4 yards cotton twill (bedspread, valances, shams) at 59 cents per yard, \$2.36.

3½ yards cretonne (applique) at 79 cents per yard, \$2.77.

7 yards green percale (ruffles, leaves) at 39 cents per yard, \$2.73.

2½ yards monks' cloth, at 69 cents per yard, \$1.73.

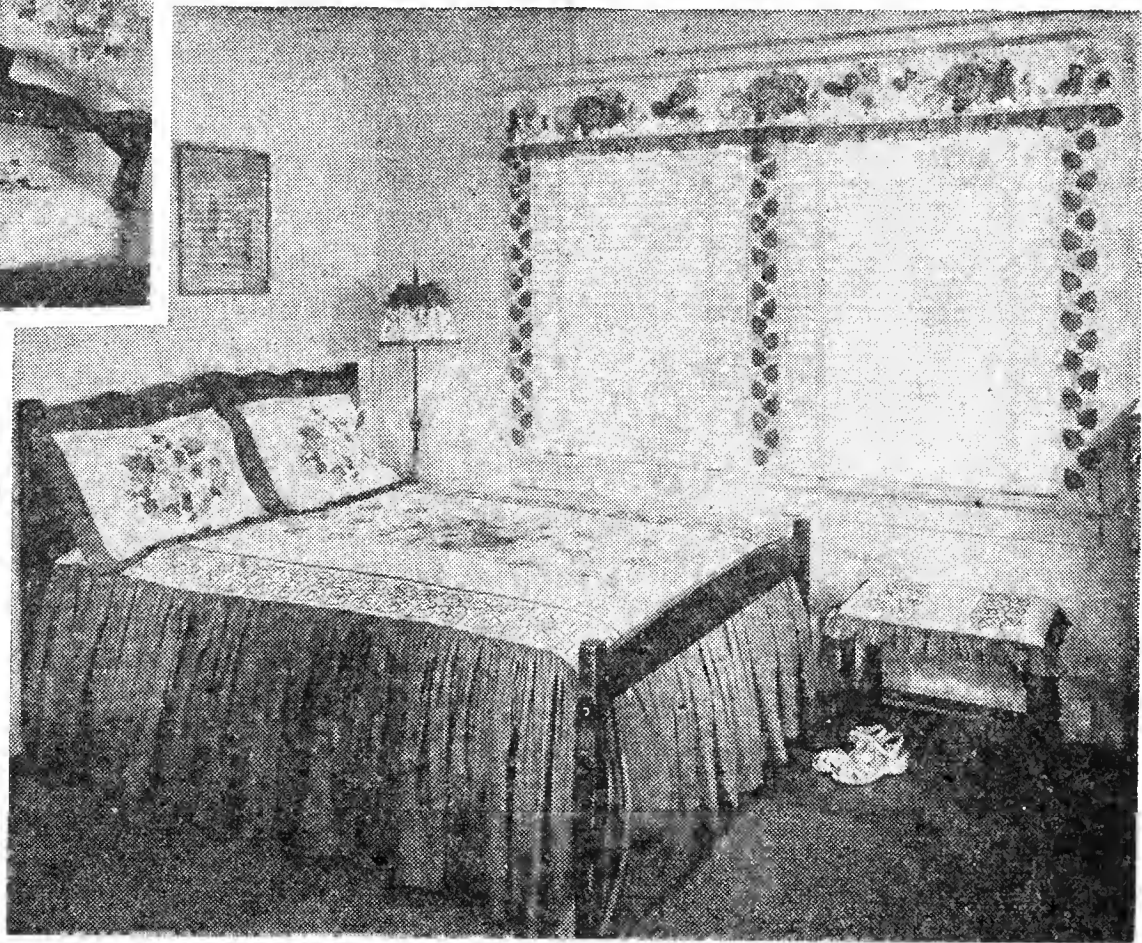
2 skeins cotton yarn to embroider

leaves, 58 cents; other supplies, 30 cents; total cost of all items, \$10.47.

You would hardly recognize the room as the same one it was a short time ago. The windows have "opened up" and have a simple, effective treatment. With the pillows on the bed upright

By  
LOUISE PRICE BELL

You would never recognize this bedroom as the same one it was before its owner used her skill and ingenuity to give it its present cheery and colorful aspect. And the cost was even less than eleven dollars—to be exact, just \$10.47!



and covered with the attractive shams, the homely openwork headboard is no longer visible. And the cost of the entire redecorating job was so low that it should offer real inspiration to other homemakers with a yen to revamp some room.

**D**ID this ever happen to you? When you were working at some task, or going on a business errand, did something entirely unexpected and delightful occur? It can, if you keep your eyes and ears alert.

Suppose, for example, you're hanging out the wash and a chickadee alights on the other end of the clothesline, cocks his eye, and sings his cheerful "chick-a-dee-dee-dec." That once happened to me, and my heart was uplifted in tune with his song, so that the rest of the washing and hanging-out seemed easier. What I enjoyed then was "serendipity." It's often to be found in the day's work if you look for it.

That long word was pulled from oblivion by the famous author, Christopher Morley. He says it was invented by Horace Walpole, the 18th century essayist, to express that extra enjoyment, the "velvet" that can be picked up as you go along about your daily business. The origin of the word is from the Kingdom of Serendip, the old word for the Island of Ceylon. Once upon a time, according to an ancient tale, three princes of Serendip went off on tours of business around their kingdom, and on their return each related his adventures. They were amazed to find that while looking for one thing,

they made many other delightful and unexpected discoveries and had curious adventures they wouldn't have missed.

A friend of mine had this serendipity not long ago. She pushed her cart of groceries in line at the supermarket and was awaiting her turn at the cashier's desk, when a small trusting

hand was placed in hers and a plaintive voice said, "Where's my Mommie?" She left the line, saying, "We'll find her!", and together they went hunting through the aisles. Suddenly, the hand was jerked away, the tearful face was flooded with relief.

"There she is!" the child cried, rushing toward a woman who was taking

a can off the shelf. "And," added my friend, "I discovered that the mother was an old friend who had just come back to our town to live. She had not known I was here!" Well, there's serendipity for you!

Another friend, who is an avid gardener, very reluctantly agreed to help get out the school vote. It meant she had to call on people she didn't know and persuade them to use their voting power. Sometimes she was not too graciously received. But at one house, the woman who answered her ring was smiling and friendly as she asked my friend to come in. From the window, her backyard could be seen aglow with flowers. After the business was over, the hostess took my friend outdoors for a closer look. Her garden was beautifully cared for, and each plant was rightly placed with a perfect regard for a happy combination of colors. My friend and the stranger have become

the best of friends from that casual contact. That was rich serendipity which she would never have discovered unless she had accepted that tiresome job!

Plenty of serendipity came to me recently when I tried water color painting. I thought it would be fun, and it is. But oh, the other discoveries are far better than I dreamed! I am now aware of color and form, light and shadow, so that I enjoy all landscape as never before. I see it all with new eyes. The whole world of art lies before me, and I know what to look for in a picture now. This new language of painting links me with every country in the world and every period in history. More than that, I have gained a new circle of friends. The serendipity has outrun the fun I have with brush and paint.

Do you see how it works? Of course, some people never look for serendipity, and keep their eyes glued to only the business at hand. What they miss! It's a good idea when casting up the day's accounts to think of what unexpected happiness and knowledge have come your way. You can place these on the credit side of the ledger, and you'll go to bed with a satisfied feeling of achievement. And you can always look forward to tomorrow, for who knows what serendipity may be waiting round the corner for you!

## It's There If You Look For It!

By  
MARY GEISLER PHILLIPS



Thousands rave about the newest no-rinse washing marvel!

Read what  
some of them  
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For snowy-white washes in far  
less time **WITHOUT RINSING!**

"The hours I save with my no-rinse  
washes with CHEER make life easier.  
The clothes were clean and WHITE the  
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Clothes dry soft and sweet  
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"I haven't rinsed since the day I dis-  
covered how soft and fluffy and really  
sweet-smelling I could get my clothes  
with CHEER!" writes Mrs. Ruth John-  
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Clothes iron beautifully  
**WITHOUT RINSING!**

"My CHEER-washes iron so smoothly  
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**WE CHALLENGE EVERY WOMAN  
TO TRY NO-RINSE WASHING NOW!**



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**Latest, most remarkable no-rinse product! Specially made  
to assure bright, clean washes **WITHOUT RINSING!****

If you haven't tried Procter & Gamble's new  
CHEER you have no idea how wonderfully  
successful no-rinse washing can be!

Great, new CHEER is specially made for no-  
rinse washing. TESTED! PROVED!—for no-  
rinse washing, GUARANTEED to give you the  
cleanest possible no-rinse wash!

We challenge YOU to try this completely new  
washday marvel *just once*. Join the thousands  
of women who are finding out that with new  
CHEER, no-rinse washing is really *dependable*!

NEW CHEER suds float dirt out of your clothes  
and *hold* it in the wash water.

When you wring out your clothes—*out goes  
the dirt!* Your wash is clean *clean*, dries soft  
and sweet, irons like a dream.

**You don't have to bleach, blue, or use water  
softeners with CHEER!**

Use CHEER for your next wash—with or  
without rinsing. Whichever way you wash—  
CHEER offers you the cleanest wash it's possi-  
ble to get by that method.

**GUARANTEED**

to give you the  
cleanest possible  
no-rinse wash—  
or your money back!

**Try cheer once...and you'll cheer forever!**

CHEER is the trade-mark of a special all-purpose detergent made by PROCTER & GAMBLE.

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"I'm glad I tried this New Dry Yeast because it's so much faster and easier"

## Homer Farm Wife Wins 21 Prizes At State Fair Cooking Competitions

Counting Mom's ribbons is a favorite indoor sport with David and Richard Smith—and their mother, Mrs. Chester Smith has plenty of ribbons to count. Twenty-one prizes in all went to Mrs. Chester Smith for her culinary skill at the 1950 New York State Fair!

A Fleischmann's Yeast user for many years, Mrs. Smith says, "I'm mighty glad I tried Fleischmann's New Improved Active Dry Yeast. It's so much

faster and easier than any other."

When you bake at home—use yeast. The delicious goodness and wholesome nourishment of yeast-raised treats make them a top family favorite. And when you use yeast—use the best—Fleischmann's New Improved Active Dry Yeast. It's easier to use, faster working. When you bake at home—treat your family to delicious, nutritious yeast-raised goodies.

★ BUY U. S. SAVINGS BONDS ★

## Save \$2.00 On This Home Mixed Cough Syrup

Easily Mixed. Needs No Cooking.

Cough medicines usually contain a large quantity of plain syrup—a good ingredient, but one which you can easily make at home. Mix 2 cups of granulated sugar with 1 cup of water. No cooking! Or you can use corn syrup or liquid honey, instead of sugar syrup.

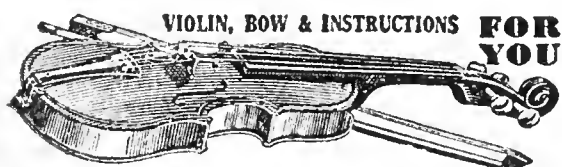
Then get from your druggist 2½ ounces of Pinex, pour it into a pint bottle, and fill up with your syrup. This gives you a full pint of wonderful medicine for coughs due to colds. It makes a real saving because it gives you about four times as much for your money. Never spoils, and children love it.

This is actually a surprisingly effective, quick-acting cough medicine. Swiftly, you feel it taking hold. It loosens phlegm, soothes irritated membranes, makes breathing easy.

Pinex is a special compound of proven ingredients, in concentrated form, a most reliable, soothing agent for throat and bronchial irritations. Money refunded if it doesn't please you in every way.

FOR EXTRA CONVENIENCE GET NEW  
READY-MIXED, READY-TO-USE PINEX!

KEEP YOUR SUBSCRIPTION TO AMERICAN  
AGRICULTURIST RENEWED



A regular honest to goodness Student's Violin. Yours, with instructions, for selling Garden Spot Seeds at 10c per packet and remitting per catalog. Nothing to buy. Send for 50 pkts. seeds TODAY. LANCASTER COUNTY SEED CO., Sta. 161, Paradise, Pa.



### AZALEAS

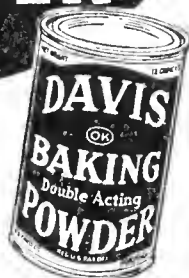
From Holland with larger flowers and a wider, better color range. Shown in full color in BIG, FREE 1951 CATALOG. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Write today.

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DOUBLE ACTING  
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"Double action" works with you for success... batter rises twice: first in mixing; again in oven. You get super-lightness, super-texture to make you prouder than ever. Send for easy baking, Quick-Mix Charts. R. B. Davis Company, Dept. AA-4, Hoboken, N. J.

## Smart and Sew-Easy!

Easy-  
to-Make  
3053

2007  
HAT  
& BAG

2846

2284

2021

2236

No. 3053. No one would be without a supply of casual blouses to wear with skirts and suits. In this pattern, two versions! Sizes 10-20, 36-40. Size 16, cap sleeves, 1½ yds. 39-in.; cuffed sleeves, 2½ yds. 39-in.

No. 2846. This tailored topper will make a suit of your skirts, and team with dresses, too! Notched collar, neat cuffs, and the slight flare in back are all nice details. Sizes 12-20, 36-40. Size 16, 2½ yds. 54-in.

No. 2007. Jaunty beret and shoulder bag set—just right for topping off all your new season ensembles! (Same pattern makes a calot and bag.) Cut in one size. Beret (adaptable to any head) and bag, ¾ yd. 54-in.

No. 2236. Whether made in cotton or wool, this white collared dress is a schoolgirl's special in plaid. Pockets and yoke are the points of interest.

Sizes 6-14. Size 8, 2½ yds. 35-in., ¾ yd. 35-in. contrast.

No. 2021. This slim, dart-detailed skirt is a material miracle—it requires but one yard of 54-inch fabric in any of its sizes! You'll want to make several, in flannel, tweed, plaid. Waist sizes 22-30.

No. 2284. A sew-easy washable, so smart because it uses four front waistline darts as subtle slimming strategy! Practical pockets are its only accent. Sizes 12-20, 36-48. Size 18, 3½ yds. 35-in. fabric.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern size and number clearly. Enclose 20 cents for our new Spring-Summer Fashion Book which has pattern designs for all ages, sizes and occasions. Send to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST PATTERN SERVICE, Box 42, Station O, New York 11, N. Y.

## Our New Cookbook

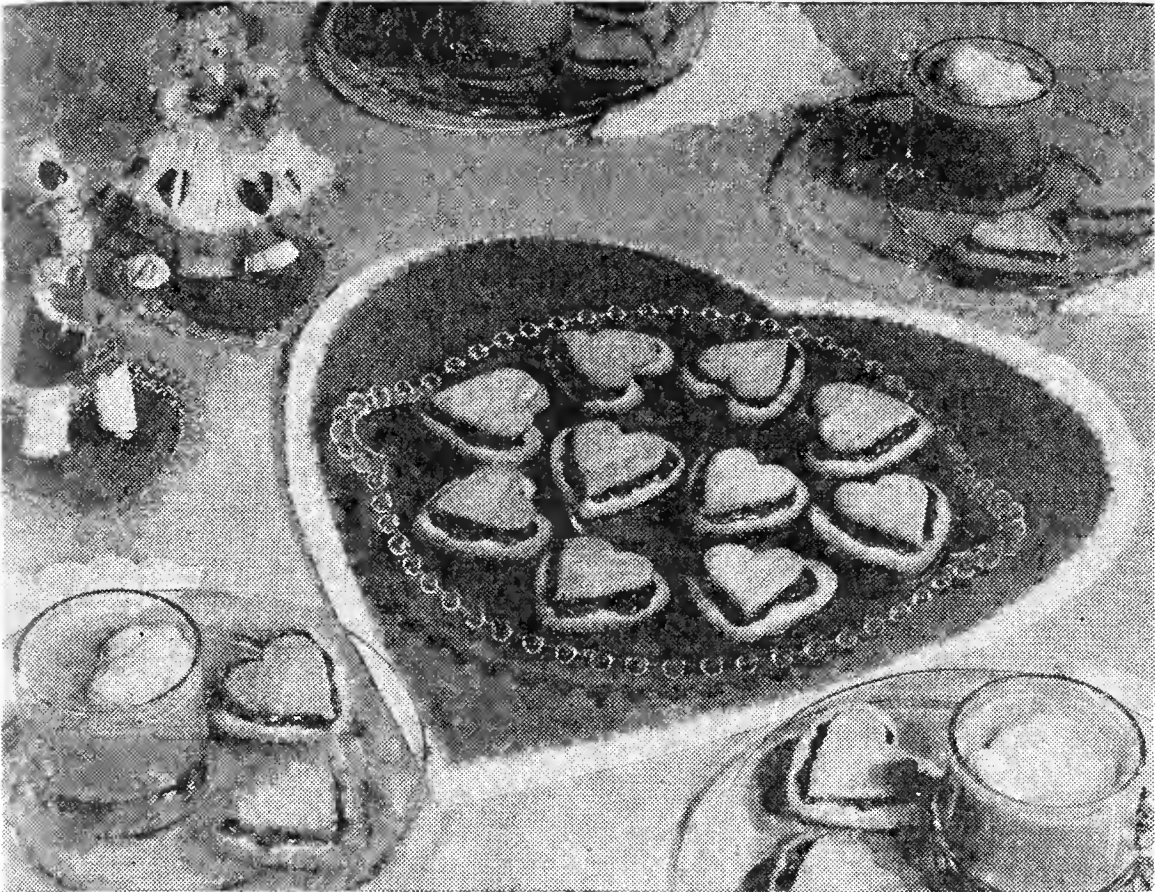
SINCE we announced our new AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST cookbook in the Dec. 16 issue, orders for it have poured in and we are filling them as fast as possible. If you missed the first announcement, here are the details:

Our cookbook is called THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST TREASURY OF COUNTRY COOKERY. It contains a collection of the best and most popular recipes published in our paper during the past 25 years. The price of the book is \$1.95, postpaid. In it you'll find A.A. recipes for everything from hearty soups and chowders to delicious desserts and preserves. Do you remember those chocolate chip brownies, the maple sponge cake, butterscotch brownies, orange puff, the wonderful apple pie recipe that was printed in our AT OUR HOUSE column, and the watermelon pickles and those Grange baking contest recipes? All these and many other treasured recipes are in the book.

Chapters include main dishes (poultry, game, meat, fish, eggs, with many excellent casserole dishes); vegetables, salads, bread and rolls, puddings, ice creams, fruit desserts, custards, pies, cakes, brownies, cookies; jams and jellies; pickles and relishes, maple treats, cheese dishes, beverages, herbs, ready-mixes, sandwiches, and a handy, up-to-date canning guide for meats, fruits and vegetables. The book has a spiral binding, and opens flat when in use—no danger of losing your place when you're in the middle of a recipe.

TO ORDER, send \$1.95 to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Box, 367-CB, Ithaca, N. Y. The book will be sent postpaid to you or to any person you designate.





Valentine cookies, heart shaped and jelly filled, plus a cup of delicious hot chocolate topped with whipped cream makes satisfying and easy Valentine party refreshments.

# Valentine Day Party

By MABEL HEBEL

**P**LANNING a party for St. Valentine's Day? Then you'll want games and refreshments with plenty of heart interest. Those given here are suitable either for a party at home or for a community gathering.

### CUPID'S DARTS

Make a large heart out of white paper and attach to a soft board. Dot numbers all over the heart with "14" (St. Valentine's Day) in the center. Provide each player with an arrow of red construction paper and a thumb tack. Blindfold the player; he is to attempt to pin his arrow on the winning number—14—which counts the most. If no one actually touches 14, the numbers nearest it—13, 12, 15, 16, etc., would then be the winner. If there are prizes they would then be awarded according to the ones nearest 14, regardless of what they are. There is no order in which these numbers are sprinkled over the heart. Candy motto hearts or lollipop hearts are suitable awards for some of these games.

### MATCHING SWEETHEARTS

Divide the group into two sides, the side which first calls out the answer scoring a point. The leader calls out the name of a profession. The answer is a girl's name that would be appropriate as a sweetheart:

- Porter—(Carrie)
- Sexton—(Belle)
- Doctor—(Patience)
- Dancing Instructor—(Grace)
- Minister—(Mary)
- Fisherman—(Minnie)
- Florist—(Rose, Violet or Lily)
- Chorister—(Carol)
- Musician—(Viola)
- Oil Man—(Ethyl)

### HEART SHOOTING CONTEST

Stretch a cord between two points in the room and hang from it by strings about a foot apart five cardboard hearts ranging in size from two inches in diameter to ten inches.

Each heart has a number on its face—the smaller hearts have the larger numbers and the larger hearts the smaller numbers. Each player in turn must stand six feet away from the row of hearts and with a small soft rubber ball try to hit the hearts and make them swing. Each person may have five or ten trials according to the size of your crowd. If a person wishes to try the big hearts with the little numbers he may do so, or may aim for each heart in turn, or simply at the little hearts with the big numbers; the

object is to get as high a score as possible.

It adds to the fun to have partners each have a ball and both try to hit the same heart at once, scoring only the hearts which they both succeed in hitting on the same throw.

For refreshments, serve heart-shaped sandwiches, Valentine Cake with ice cream, and coffee or milk. Use a heart-shaped cookie cutter to shape sandwiches, and spread with any desired filling. Or open-faced sandwiches of any shape could be garnished with tiny hearts cut out of jellied cranberry sauce.

### VALENTINE CAKE

Make two plain cakes by your favorite recipe, using two large square pans for the baking. After cooling the cakes, cut each square in heart shape and then cut out the center. Spread boiled frosting between the two heart-shaped pieces, on the sides and on the top. Place on a large platter, decorate the top side of the cake with heart-shaped mints and when ready to serve fill center with strawberry ice cream. This would serve ten to twelve people; you probably would want to pass a large bowl of ice cream also. Save the cake trimmings for a cottage pudding next day.

### VALENTINE COOKIES

If you prefer to serve cookies and ice cream, make the Valentine cookies shown in the picture. Use heart-shaped cookie cutters in two sizes, and your favorite sugar cookie recipe. Roll the dough and cut an equal number of the large and small "hearts." Bake and then put together with colorful jelly, the larger cookie on the bottom, the smaller on top.

In case you have no favorite sugar cookie recipe here is a very satisfactory one:

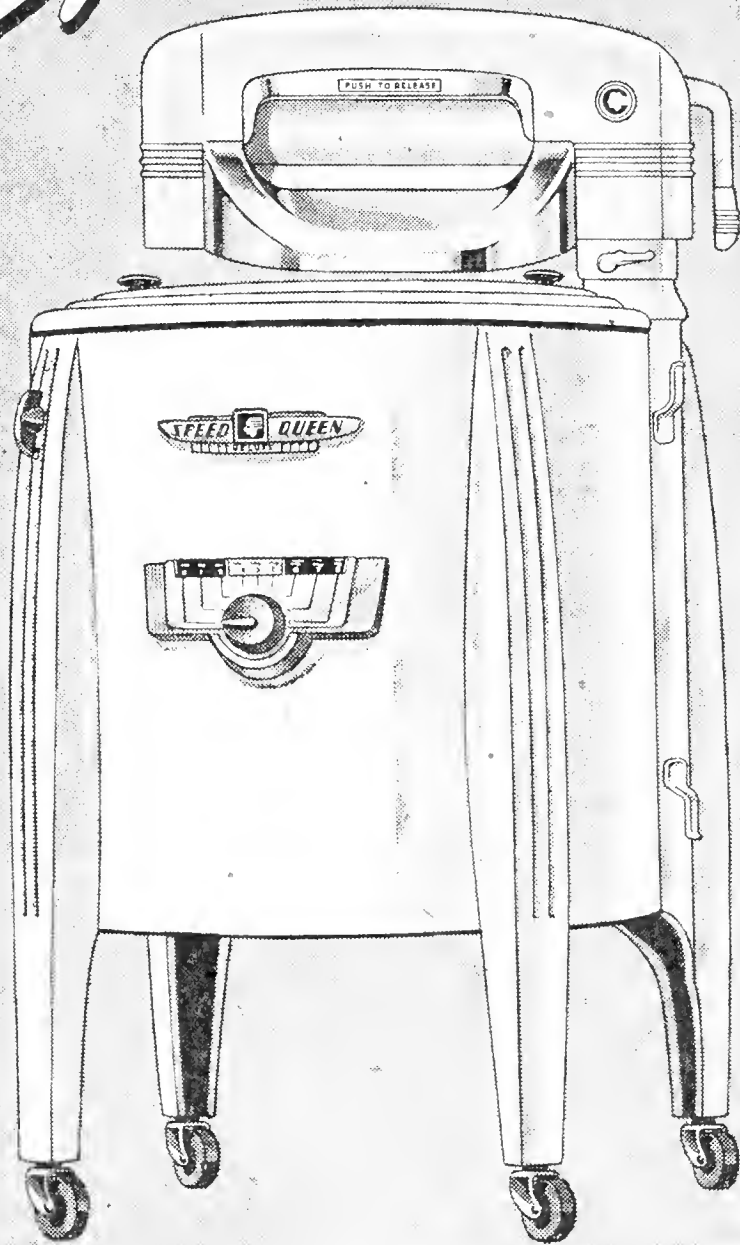
### CRISP SUGAR COOKIES

- 2 cups flour
- 4 teaspoons baking powder
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 1/2 cup shortening
- 1 cup sugar
- 2 eggs
- 1 teaspoon vanilla or lemon extract

Sift dry ingredients together; cream shortening and sugar. Add well beaten eggs and flavoring; beat well. Add sifted dry ingredients, using as little flour as possible. Chill. Roll out dough 1/4 inch thick, cut with floured cookie cutter. Place on greased baking sheet, brush with milk, sprinkle with sugar. Bake in moderately hot oven (400° F.) for 8 to 10 minutes. Makes 3 1/2 dozen large cookies.

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Some good questions to ask when you buy a washer are: "How many years will it last? Will it get dirty work clothes clean? What about repair bills and cost of upkeep?"

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Hudson, Mass.

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MRS. E. C. TAIRNEY  
St. Stephen, S. C.

Eleven years ago I purchased a Speed Queen washer. I have five children and my washer has had almost daily use. Believe me, there is nothing like a Speed Queen! In all these years the only money we have put on repairs is for wringer rolls. It has given wonderful service.

MARY HOLTHAM  
Buffalo, N. Y.

Write to the Speed Queen Corp., Ripon, Wisconsin, for literature and name of your nearest dealer.



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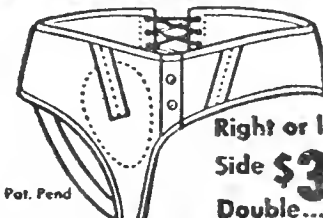


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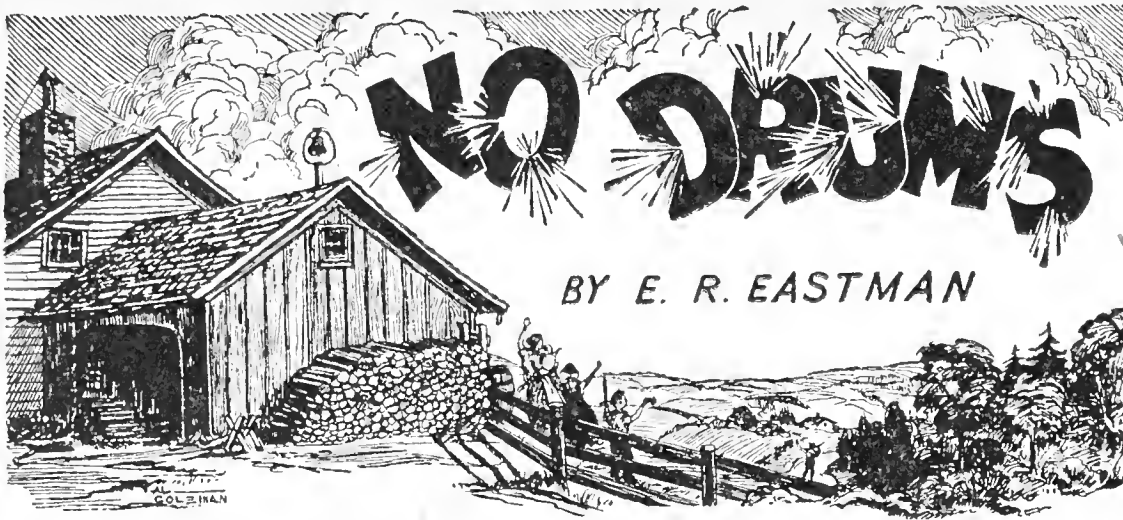


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## WHAT'S GONE BEFORE

Deciding to join Abe Lincoln's volunteers, Mark Wilson marries his sweetheart, Ann Clinton, and immediately leaves for camp. Ann carries on at home, fighting loneliness and worry. Meanwhile, the mortgage on the Clinton farm has been bought by Henry Bain, an unscrupulous neighbor who has tried to get Ann away from Mark.

Mark's brother, young Charlie, runs away to enlist, and soon afterwards their father, George Wilson, tells his wife Nancy that he feels duty-bound to go also. He sells off most of the cattle and arranges the farm work so that Nancy and Tom can manage it with a little help from the girls.

## CHAPTER X

ON the following Sunday morning, George walked slowly with head bent and arms locked behind him along the lane down which he and the boys had driven the cattle to pasture for years. Then he climbed the fence to look with pride across the corn that they had planted with Enoch Payne's help. Getting down on the field side, he walked through the corn, now waist high and beginning to show signs of tasseling, and finally he came to the creek bank where the spicy fragrance of the crushed mint was wafted up with every step he took.

In a shady spot on the bank he sat down, the hot sun raising the familiar creek flat odors of growing corn, mint, and the indescribable smell of creeks and ponds in the summer. Looking off down the valley toward the South and lost in his thoughts, George imagined he could almost hear the roar of battle. He thought about his sons, wondering where they were and what they were doing. He must have dozed off to sleep, for his next awareness was of someone calling his name. He straightened up to see Ann, shoes and stockings in her hand, skirts held high, wading across the creek toward him, the water in some places coming up to her knees.

"Don't look!" she laughed. "I'll be right with you in a minute."

Obediently he lay down again and closed his eyes, and soon Ann was sitting beside him, with her shoes and stockings on.

"Mother Nancy said you were down here somewhere, Dad. I was in hopes I'd find you. I wanted to talk with you."

He smiled at her, thinking how much she had matured lately. She had always been pretty, but now she was beautiful.

As he waited for her to tell him what was bothering her, she picked up a stone, tossed it into the water and watched the widening ripples.

"Well," she finally said, "I guess Father got completely fed up at last. He's been gone several days again, and when he didn't come back I asked John Crawford to find out if he had enlisted. He has."

The girl swallowed a lump in her throat.

"I can understand his going," she continued, "but it seems as though he might have said goodby."

"Maybe he didn't intend to enlist when he left," George said. "Your father's a good man at heart. Don't judge him too harshly. Maybe he

thought enlisting was a way to redeem himself. Maybe it is," he added, thoughtfully. "But how will you make out with the farm?"

"I'm tough," replied Ann, "so I guess I can take care of the cows, raise a garden and find enough for Mother and me to eat."

"That's better than some women-folks left behind can do," said George, warmly.

"Yes, but that isn't all the story. We wouldn't be able to eat if we didn't have the farm, and the farm is mortgaged for about all it's worth. Anyway, I can't handle all the crops."

"Well, most farms are mortgaged. And I don't believe anybody is going to press for payment of interest or principal while this war is on. I'm told that the bank in Owego has let it be known that they'll be as fair as they can about giving soldiers' families more time to pay."

"That's just it, Dad," said Ann, looking worried. "The bank did have our mortgage, but they sold it." She stopped talking and started nervously to pick the petals off a daisy. After a moment George asked:

"Who has it now?"

"Henry Bain."

Remembering his own difficulties with Bain on the cow deal, a shade of anxiety clouded his countenance, but he tried to reassure her.

"Well, Henry has money, I understand. He knows what you're up against, and I don't believe he'll press you."

"I'm not so sure," said Ann. "I talk-

ed with him just the other night about it, and he made some remark about there was no need for this war in the first place and why wasn't Mark home where he ought to be, working the farm instead of having a good time in the army."

Ann's cheeks reddened with resentment.

"I guess I wasn't very diplomatic," she admitted. "I told him a few things and he went away mad."

George made no comment as he watched a hen hawk sail slowly across the blue background of the sky. Finally Ann looked up at him with tears in her eyes.

"It wouldn't be much better even if Father were at home. You know how he is." Then she exclaimed:

"Do you mind if I sort of lean on your shoulder a moment, so to speak? I just have to tell somebody or it seems as if I'd burst!"

George laid his hand over hers.

"Go ahead, Ann! Talk all you want to. But remember that things are never as bad as they sometimes seem. What's the matter? Anything else besides the mortgage business? After all, nobody starves to death in this country. You and your mother wouldn't, even if you lost the farm."

"But, Dad, a girl just has to have a little pride, and it seems as if mine has been dragged in the mud ever since I can remember. Ever since I was a little girl, I've often been so ashamed that I didn't want to go to school or parties or anywhere because Father made such a fool of himself when he had been drinking. Once when I was ten years old, I was coming home from school with a lot of other girls. Father overtook us. He had been drinking and he made me get on his back pig-a-back, and we went staggering up the road. The kids laughed, but I've never forgotten how ashamed I was."

"Another time I was in Jenkstown with a bunch of other little girls and Dad came staggering out of the Lawson House. I tried to hurry my friends along so they wouldn't notice, but why is it that when a man has been drinking he always has to get right on to the center of the stage? He noticed me and began to call, and then said some-

thing foolish about 'My dear little friends.' You know how kids are. They're really cruel without meaning to be, so they began to laugh at Dad and to talk to him in order to draw him out. The more he said, of course, the more foolish he seemed. He could hardly stand up."

"There were some of the boys there, too—including Mark—and all of them were laughing as hard as they could. Gosh, how I wished the road would open up and take me out of sight for ever! For months afterwards I avoided those girls and boys, for I thought they were either sorry for me or making fun of me. I've never really gotten over it, and I've never gotten over hating booze."

"Some people think it's funny to see a drunk; to me it's tragic and disgraceful. We've lots of good cider apples on our farm, as you know, but we don't make any cider so it can't get hard and tempt Dad. That's one thing I just won't stand for."

Then, fearing to seem disloyal, she added:

"Dad's one of the best men in the world. He'd do anything for Mother and me, but he just can't help getting drunk now and then. Whenever he could get his hands on a few dollars, he would be gone for days, and Mother and I had to do the chores and all the farm work, or get somebody like Enoch Payne to come in and help. When Mother and I have worked and saved to get a little butter made and taken it to town and sold it, time and again Father has got his hands on that little cash and drunk it up. I don't want to complain but I never had much of any Christmas or much of any fun until Mark and I started going together. Now —" she started to cry—"maybe I've lost him."

"Here! Here!" said George, patting her shoulders awkwardly. "Don't do that! You know what Mark and Charlie mean to Nancy and me, and we don't feel we've lost them, nor are we going to. We've just got to keep hoping and praying."

"Yes," said Ann, struggling to regain her composure, "and now you're going away. What are we going to do with all the men gone? I've had to give up the idea of teaching this winter, for I can't do that and keep the farm going. The farm is our home and I want to hang on to it."

George looked at the earnest, troubled face of the girl and after a moment answered her:

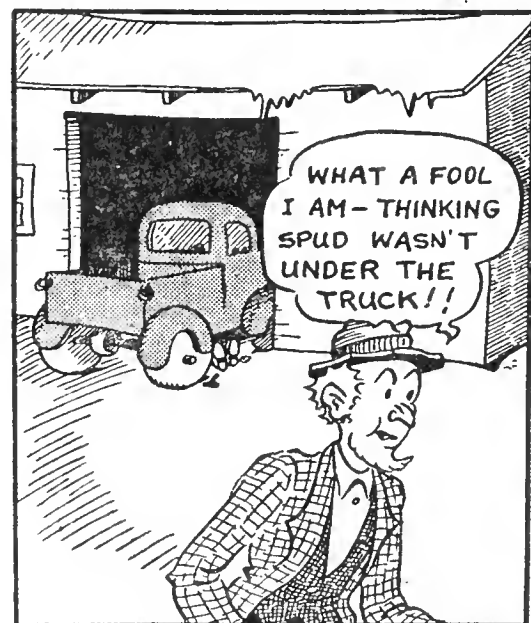
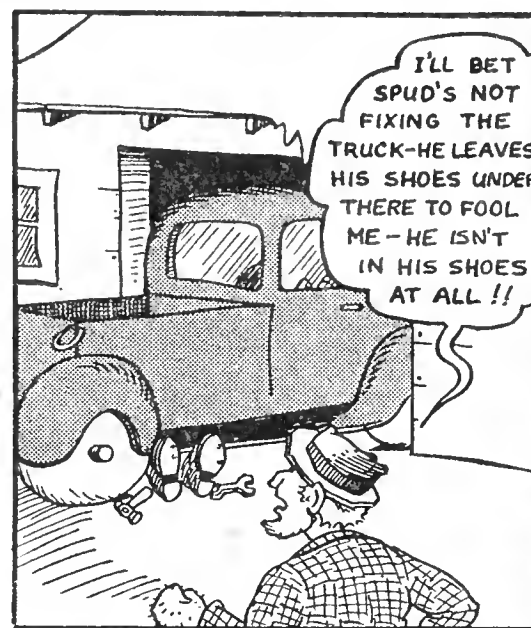
"Well, let's look at the bright side for a moment. As I said, maybe this experience will do your father good. He's a sensitive, highly nervous man. That's the kind that drink too much. They need outlets. Maybe the army will be good for him. Why not think that he'll come back more determined to take hold of things in the right way, more resolved to let the booze alone. Instead of being ashamed of what he has done in the past — maybe he couldn't help it — why not be proud of what he is doing now, carrying a gun for his country! Instead of thinking that you're never going to see Mark or your father or any of us again, why not think that the more of us who go now, the sooner it'll be over and we'll have peace and all be home in this nice farm country again?"

"While you work and help to keep things straight here at home, you can plan for the day—maybe not too long distant—when Mark will be back and you'll have a little home and farm of your own, with children. Gosh, girl, when I look at you or my sons, I wonder if you ever stop to realize what a precious possession youth is!"

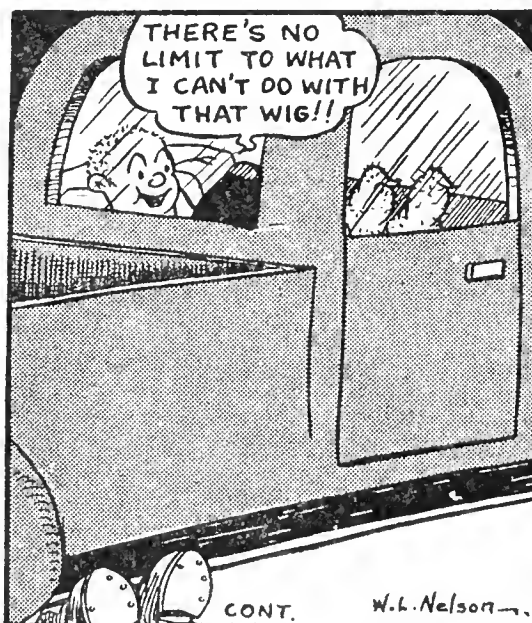
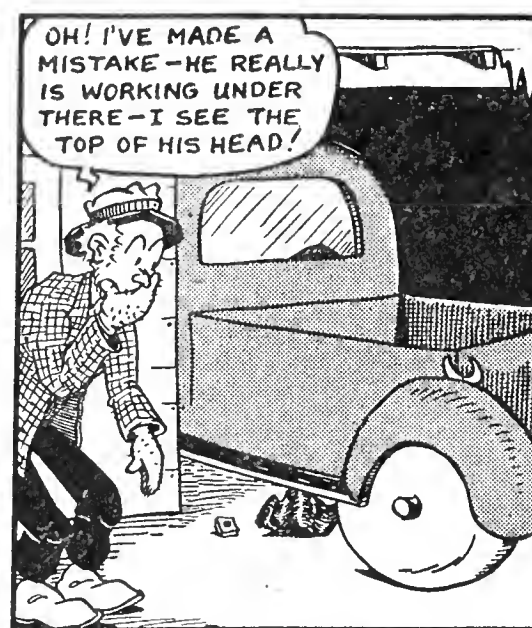
George stopped, amazed at his own eloquence. It was one of the longest speeches he had ever made in his life. He smiled a little to himself, thinking that there was something about these emotional times and this daughter-in-

(Continued on Opposite Page)

## SLIM &amp; SPUD



## Just By A Hair



CONT. W.L. Nelson



# NO DRUMS

(Continued from Opposite Page)

law of his, whom he loved, that brought him right out of himself.

He was quiet, thinking he had said too much. A bullfrog croaked across the creek; a chipmunk ran down a tree and sat up inquiringly in front of them.

Ann laughed. "I wonder if bullfrogs and chipmunks don't have their troubles too."

"You bet they do," George answered smiling. "Trouble is a basic law of life. Whether it be humans, animals, or plants, we all have our enemies and there must be some good reason for it or the Creator would not have it so."

"Well, I'll bet," said the girl, gratefully, "that no one else has as nice a broad shoulder to weep on as you have given me this morning. I'm a little ashamed that I spilled all my troubles like a big baby, but anyway you have made me feel a lot better and I'm grateful. I hope you don't mind too much."

"Of course not!" he replied, embarrassed. Then he got up, reached out a hand to Ann and pulled her to her feet, "When I left the house this morning," he said, matter-of-factly, "I think I smelled chicken cooking. There's a lot of grand smells around a farm home, but chicken cooking on a Sunday morning, with prospects of dumplings, lots of chicken gravy—and, by the way," he interrupted himself, "I saw Nancy out this morning picking some of those early sour harvest apples and putting them in her apron. I'll bet you that the fried chicken and dumplings and all the other fixings this noon will be topped off by apple pie. Let's go investigate!"

The next morning George left. Both he and Nancy were determined to show no emotion, but it seemed to Nancy that a piece of her heart was packed with every one of the few articles of clothing which were put into the old carpet bag. Before closing it, she carefully shut the bedroom door, and put into the bag a note saying the words she could not speak: "Dear George:

"Take care of yourself. Give my love to the boys if you see them, and always remember that I love you."

Your wife,  
Nancy"

When the moment came for George to leave, he kissed the little girls, shook hands with Tom, and told him:

"You're the man of the house for a while now, Tom. Take care of things for me, won't you?"

Throwing his shoulders back, Tom answered stoutly:

"I will, Pa. I'll do the best I can."

Suddenly George pulled Nancy into his arms and kissed her hard. Then releasing her and brushing away unexpected tears, he quickly went out the door and down the road, for he had decided to walk the short distance to Jenkstown where he would take the stage. When he turned to look back from the road, Nancy waved at him, and he knew that their parting took far more courage for both of them than he would ever need in battle.

(To be continued)

—A.A.—

## A GOOD IDEA

**P**ROFESSOR L. A. Maynard, Director of the Cornell School of Nutrition, believes that milk can be sold by vending machines as well as any other drink. Experiments with these machines were conducted during the last half of 1950 with students and Cornell University workers, with the hope that if successful the machines would make another outlet for milk and improve the health of consumers. Some of the conclusions from the operation of these machines are interesting:

When both chocolate milk and plain milk were sold between meals and at



## SLIDING SONG

By Edith Shaw Butler

Over the brow of the hill they go,  
Over the crusted, glistening snow,  
Over the still white countryside,  
Over the frozen brook they slide.  
Scarlet mittens and scarlet hoods  
Are bright against the neighboring woods,  
Where pine trees and the hemlocks sigh,  
Dark against the deep blue sky.

the same price, three times as much of the chocolate milk was used. But when chocolate milk was kept at 10c and the plain milk at 5c, then both sold in about the same amounts. However, at noon, when people buy milk to go with their lunch, more plain milk was sold. Two of the machines sold 9,000 half pint bottles in one month alone.

Plans are under way to test the idea in industrial plants and schools.

—A.A.—

## FARM AND HOME WEEK MARCH 19-23

**T**HE 40th Farm and Home Week will be held at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., on March 19 to 23. The entire program will be geared to farm and home problems in relation to world conditions, and it is expected that attendance will approximate last year's figure of over 16,000.

Farm and Home Week, which is the largest agricultural affair of its kind in the Northeast, is sponsored by three colleges—Agriculture, Home Economics, and Veterinary Medicine plus the School of Nutrition. Also cooperating is the State Experiment Station at Geneva.

A few of the subjects that will be covered are: How to stretch the food dollar; farm planning for 1951; new social security regulations; taxes and farm prices, and the farm labor supply.

In the production end of farming there will be talks and demonstrations of interest to dairymen, poultrymen, gardeners; in fact, all types of agricultural interests will be covered.

—A.A.—

## OLDEST FARM GROUP MEETS JANUARY 24

**J**ANUARY 24 is the date of the New York State Agricultural Society meeting in Chancellor's Hall, State Education Department, Albany, N. Y. This will be the 119th meeting of the oldest farm organization in the State. The theme of the meeting will be "The citizen's part in the nation's world responsibilities."

Among the speakers will be President Fred Sexauer of Auburn; William Collins, national director of the National Federation of Labor; Roy Green, economist of the National Association of Manufacturers; Herrell DeGraff of the State College of Agriculture, and Congressman W. Sterling Cole. The usual banquet will be held in the evening, at which time Governor Dewey will present Century Farmer Citations to three New York State farm families.

—A.A.—

## WHEN YOU CATCH A COLD

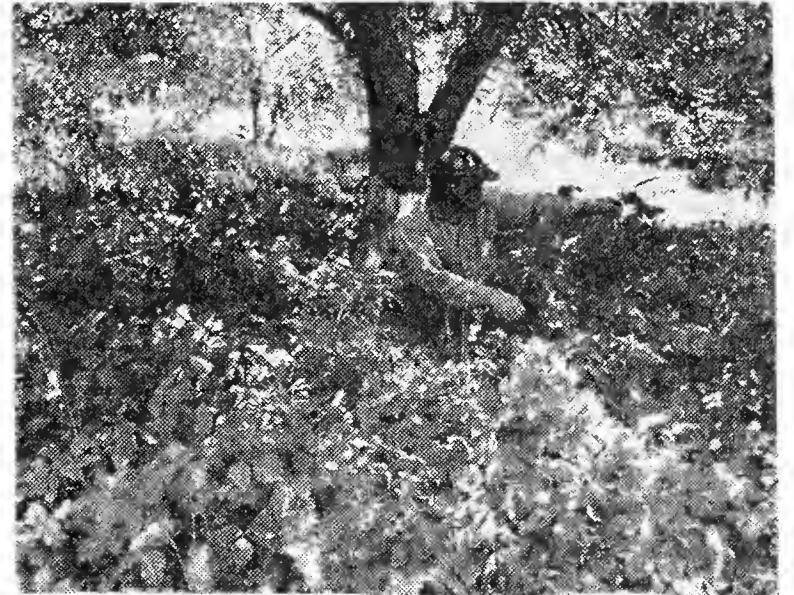
A cold is most contagious when you're just coming down with one. During the first 24 hours, isolate yourself, stay quiet and warm, and you'll protect other people from catching your 'virus' and you'll have a better chance of getting over the cold yourself without serious complications.

# Killing Poison Ivy In APPLE ORCHARDS

**A**THOROUGHLY tested method of getting rid of poison ivy in apple orchards is described by E. G. Christ of New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station in a recent issue of Horticultural News, official publication of the New Jersey State Horticultural Society.

"Poison ivy is often a problem weed in apple orchards, especially in those grown with a sod cover," Mr. Christ points out. "When poison ivy becomes well established under a tree, it forms a thick ground cover and a tightly matted root sys-

"The material 'Ammate' was used at the rate of one pound in one gallon of water. About two gallons of spray



After



Before

were needed to cover thoroughly the poison ivy beneath a tree with a 30-foot spread. The ivy foliage was sprayed thoroughly, but there was little or no runoff. 'Ammate' should be used with some caution because it will kill foliage and limbs of the apple tree. Where ivy is climbing the trunk of the tree, it should be cut down and not sprayed while on the tree. Two

men are needed for the job. One is needed to hold the low limbs of the tree while the other applies the spray.

"Some growers have had success using 'Ammate' at the rate of three-quarters of a pound in one gallon. Lower concentration than this is not recommended. 'Ammate' should be applied sometime during June and until mid-August. One application will kill most of the plants, but a second spray may be necessary after about two weeks to kill some few plants that survive. Last year one spray seemed to kill practically every plant and the hot, dry weather following the application increased the effectiveness of the spray."

"One spray was applied beneath 30-year apple trees in June, and practically all ivy was killed. A few scattered plants continued to grow under the sprayed trees and should be sprayed to prevent their multiplying.



On the farm of T. K. Bullard of Schuylerville, N. Y., apples are brought from the orchard to the packing house in trailers which hold about 40 bushels and which are hooked to tractors. Mr. Bullard in the background is watching while the front end of one of these trailers is being elevated by a hoist so that the apples unload gently onto a grading table. The board being operated by the man at the right is swung back and forth to govern the speed with which the apples are delivered to the table. The grease pails near the top of the picture are counterweights.

Mr. Bullard reports that this arrangement saves a vast amount of time, and the apples can be handled with very little bruising.



# KERNELS, SCREENINGS and CHAFF



## SUNNYGABLES NOTES

By John Babcock

**J**UST AS sure as death and taxes is the defense program our country is committed to, and the controls and restrictions that go along with such a development.

As farmers, our chief concern with the industrial phase of those controls is what the effect will be on our farm equipment supply. When the offices for enforcing controls are organized, how much will farm equipment manufacturers be cut back? Since restricted production during the mid-forties, manufacturers never have caught up with the demand.

In shaping a defense effort, our country cannot afford to roll back farm equipment production. If anything, we must increase the production of essential farm tools.

We have about ten million more people in this country to feed than we did in 1940. We are feeding an increased proportion of the rest of the world. Our growing army must have a better diet than Americans have on the average—more animal products requiring increased crop production.

We can meet these production requirements on the farm if we have the machines to make up for an ever-shrinking farm labor force. And we can have these machines without gouging into the needs of our armament program. All important as farm equipment is to meet our food production goals, it does not represent a large segment of our country's industrial production.

Farm equipment manufacturers use less than four percent of the finished steel produced in this country. They hire less than one half of one percent of the nation's gainfully employed.

If there must be cut-backs on what the government calls civilian goods, that pinch certainly can't apply to farm equipment. Scare buying on our part won't help anything, either. I think the fast maturing judgment of our country and its leaders recognizes that the root of our world upheaval can be traced back to a miserably empty stomach.

### FEEDING PASTURES

Last summer, we irrigated about 30 acres of our hay and pasture

lands at Sunnygables. Judging by the number of milkers that the watered land carried, it produced about twice what it would in an ordinary year with the customary summer dry spell. That meant twice as much plant food was consumed.

This year we did not even look up our records to see when these seedings were last fertilized; we are so sure that they used more than a normal amount of plant food that we will give them all a "shot in the arm." The first treatment will be with 0-19-19, which carries boron. If we had had the money, this would have gone on last fall. The next best thing will be to get it on early this spring.

Late in December, I saw a truck spreading fertilizer on a New York State farm. There was snow on the ground. When that snow melts and runs off, it seems to me that the fertilizer will run off too. We will follow recommendations and apply our fertilizer as soon as we are reasonably sure that the snows are over, and the ground drained.

### Second Shot

After the first cutting, we will go over all of our irrigated hay and pasture lands with 300 pounds of 0-20-20 per acre. This phosphate and potash treatment will not con-

tain the boron included with 0-19-19, but I understand that the boron lasts longer anyway.

The rule we are trying to follow is to use at least 600 pounds of top dressing a year on irrigated land. Where the seedings run less than 50 percent legumes, nitrogen will be included. One of the tricks in holding brome-ladino-alfalfa seedings seems to be to feed the legumes well. Otherwise, the grass tends to run them out, and the stands lost their productivity when these same grasses become sod-bound.

Tom Milliman, who writes this page every other time, has encouraged me to go even higher than 600 pounds per acre this spring. We can't quite afford to do that, but agree that 600 pounds is a minimum.

### TAPING WATER PIPES

Although we have had a very cold winter this far, the one big problem that has plagued us year after year has disappeared. A common Christmas or New Year's morning sight at Sunnygables used to be one or two of us running hot water or a blow torch to the barn to thaw buckets and water pipes. We've had to replace more than one burst pipe.

Over the past two winters, we have gradually protected all our exposed pipes with lead-covered electric tape. When properly installed, the electrically heated tape has prevented any freezing at all. Since it is thermostatically controlled, it draws electricity only when the temperature drops to a dangerous level. The current used can scarcely be found on the light bill.

### MANURE HANDLING

In the pen stable dairies at Sunnygables and at Boots' neighboring farm, the plan for handling manure includes daily scraping of the paved feeding areas and, in the case of Boots' stable, cleaning the pen once during the winter.

This winter has been so rough that we are behind on our manure handling. Snow does such a good job of protecting plants that it is called the poor man's manure. It

has done such a good job of preventing the ground from freezing that we haven't been able to get out on the land with any real manure for some 6 weeks.

The boys plan to work together when the weather breaks the right way, using two spreaders, a tractor and scraper, and a tractor with power fork. The job will go fast once they can start, but in the meanwhile, Boots' cows are growing ever closer to the ceiling of his pen.

### Power-Take-Off Spreader

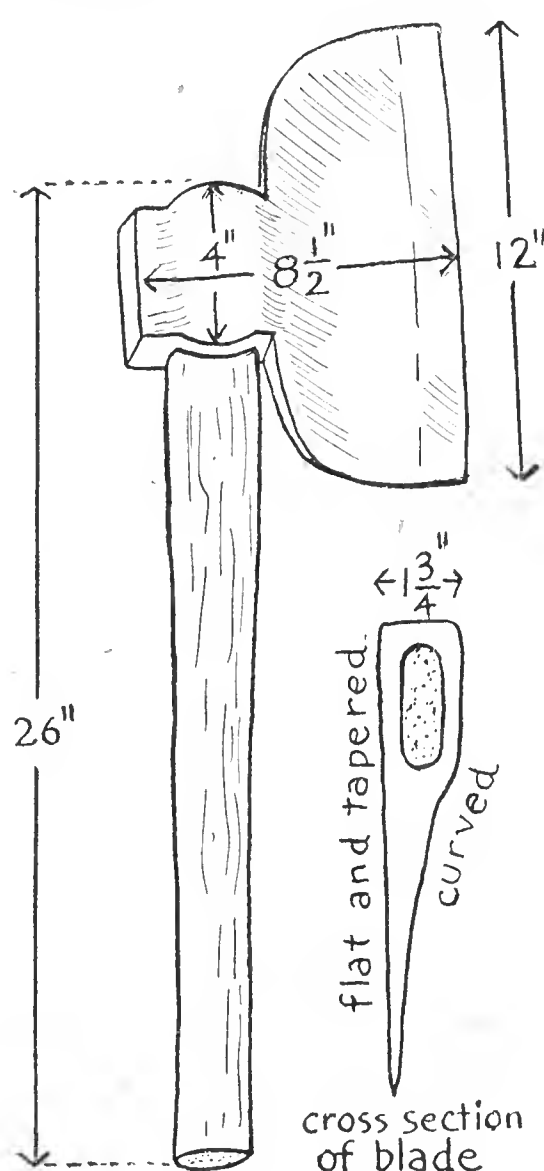
Perhaps the solution in the future will be a large power-take-off spreader. Such a machine can be loaded with daily feeding area scrapings, and when full, unloaded in a convenient pile for power fork handling when spreading could be undertaken again.

As I understand it, the beaters of a power-take-off spreader can be removed, so that it is in effect a self-unloading wagon, the regular conveyor chain doing the job. There would be very little loss of plant food from manure handled in this way, since it preserves well in cold weather. At the first break in the weather, the unloaded pile could be picked up again and spread.

### Frozen Spreader

During the coldest weather, the scrapings from our paved feeding area froze up in the spreader when it was left overnight. There is so much liquid, and so little straw in these scrapings that the only way the load could be removed was by the old Armstrong method—with a manure fork.

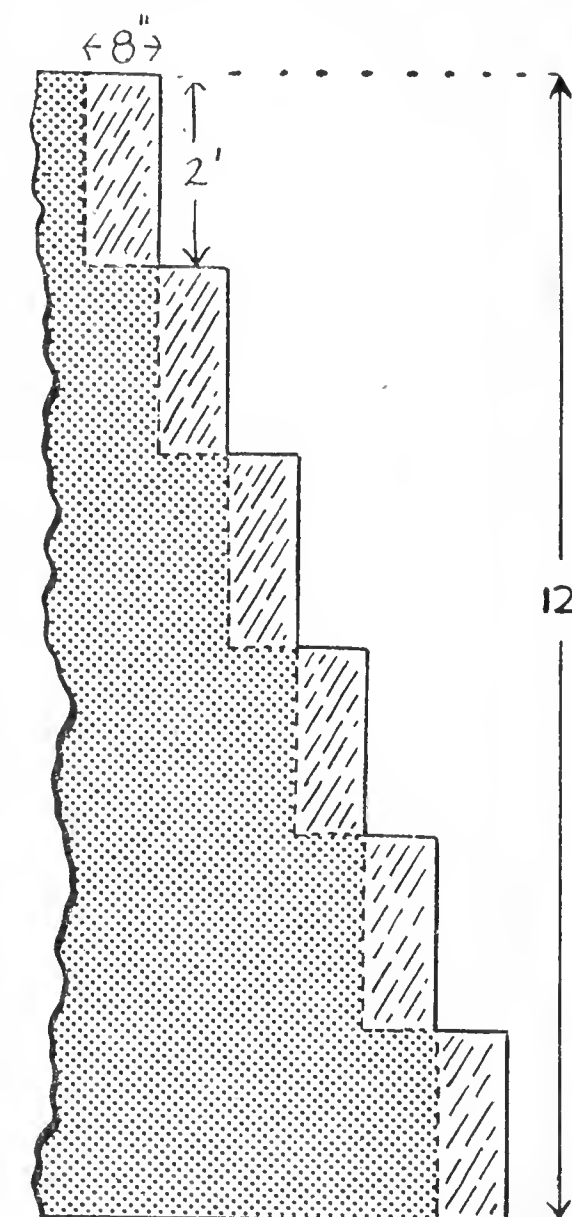
Jack felt very silly standing on top of a manure spreader, pitching off by hand, right in sight of the neighbors. Someone suggested that he spread a little stock salt in the bottom of the spreader to prevent the conveyor bars from freezing fast. We haven't tried it yet. The salt might prevent hard freezing, but I am afraid it would raise the dickens with the steel chain and bars through corrosion.



The accompanying sketches show the old-fashioned broad-axe loaned to us by our Inlet Valley neighbor, Bill McMillan, to help solve the problem of getting long grass out of our trench silo; and the "steps and stairs" system we have hit on as the easiest way of getting the silage out.

The axe is the same as used for barking trees, with a flat face on one side and a short handle angling away from the flat face to permit a man to make a close, straight cut even when chopping right next to the perpendicular face of the silo. The head weighs 7 pounds, so there's no need for a long swing—just raise it shoulder level and let 'er drop.

Eight-inch cuts drop off the face of the silo with a slight twist of the wrist, but we couldn't go through 12 feet of silage that way so we hit on the step idea. Each cut is two feet deep and only 8 inches wide, but when we cut one step we then have 16 inches to stand on to tackle the next. The diagonally ruled portion in the sketch shows what our next cut will be.







The progress in controlling mastitis has been little short of marvelous. You may be one of the few dairymen who is handling this trouble satisfactorily. If not, you will be interested in a folder on mastitis which you can get from E. R. SQUIBB & SONS, Veterinary and Animal Feeding Products Division, Dept. AA-12, 745-5th Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Housewives who enjoy compliments on their cakes may wish to send to R. B. DAVIS COMPANY, Dept. AA-3, Hoboken, N. J., and ask for a set of "quick mix" charts.

Complete information about the Seaman Rotary Tiller is yours for the asking. Just cut out the coupon on the last page of the December 16 issue and send it to the PETZ-OLD EQUIPMENT CO., 600 Fifth Avenue, Owego, N. Y.

W. W. Manning of the BRADENTON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE in Florida, will be glad to send you a 4 color folder giving reasons why you would enjoy visiting or living in that area.

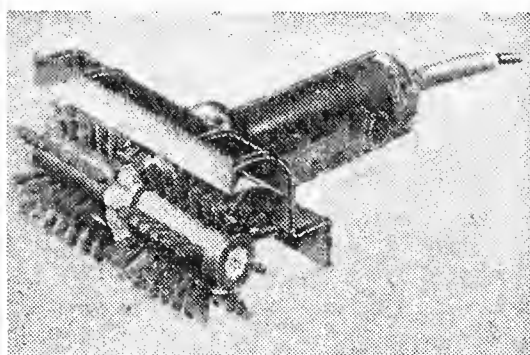
The Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company has recently started to manufacture a new 12-ounce aerosol bomb. This is being marketed under the PENNSALT KNOX OUT label. This will rid a 10-foot square room of small flying insects when the spray is released in all directions for five seconds and the room closed for 15 minutes.

Purina Mills has recently announced that Dr. Roland Bethke, assistant director of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station is now vice president in charge of research and control of the RALSTON PURINA COMPANY. Dr. Bethke is a well-known authority in his field.

The RADEX COMPANY of Hudson, Wisconsin, has recently announced a new product — the Radex Air Conditioner designed to improve personal comfort and increase efficiency in milk houses and poultry houses. The unit is electrically operated and is thermostatically controlled so that it can be set at any temperature from 20 to 90.

William Clark, vice president of J. I. CASE COMPANY, who has had general supervision of the domestic sales at the Company, has been, at his own request, relieved of this responsibility. He will continue as vice president and director and will serve in a consulting capacity. Mr. Clark has been with the J. I. Case Company nearly 20 years.

The DUPONT COMPANY is making a new product known as "Deenate" 75-W DDT. It is a wettable powder containing 75% technical DDT and is a more efficient product for farm use. It will be offered in packages from 1 to 7 pounds and in 50-pound packages.



A new power rotary grooming brush made by the Hardware-Machinery Division, Sunbeam Corporation, Chicago, Illinois.

## Service Bureau

By H. L. COSLINE

The XYZ Hair Restorer Company  
Podunk, New York.  
Gentlemen:

When you sent me the jar of compound to grow hair your instructions advised that the preparation was to be massaged into my scalp. Isn't this injurious? For if it will grow hair on my head, won't it do the same on my fingers when I massage it in my head?

Please advise me regarding this before I start rubbing my scalp.

Yours truly,  
John Citizen.

## AUTO ACCIDENTS KILL 100 A DAY

"Thirty-six thousand persons will be the 1950 traffic death toll if the final figures, when compiled, equal those of the first 7 months—a total exceeded only once (1941) during the last thirteen years."

These grim words were in the September issue of Public Safety magazine. Think of it—more than 36,000 persons will be killed on our highways because of automobile accidents this year—an average of 100 A DAY, every day of the year!

The July death toll was the highest since 1941. For a comparison with last year read over the chart below, which gives deaths by months for the first 7 months of 1950 and 1949.

MONTH	1949	1950
January	2,350	2,470
February	1,970	2,210
March	2,150	2,470
April	2,340	2,740
May	2,430	2,670
June	2,370	2,610
July	2,790	3,150
Seven Months' Total	16,400	18,320

This report lists only the number of tragic deaths. Add to those the many thousands who are still recovering from painful injuries, and it is no wonder the National Safety Council is alarmed about our nation's traffic safety problem.

— A. A. —

## POST YOUR FARM LEGALLY—PROSECUTE TRESPASSERS

Last year I purchased 100 of your No Trespassing signs and posted my farm in accordance with regulations you sent. Many hunters ignored them, and during the year many of the signs were torn down. Before hunting season started this year, I replaced all damaged and missing signs. Again hunters ignored them, destroyed them with slugs or shots, or tore them down. When I met hunters, they either claimed they didn't see the signs or that the land wasn't legally posted because some of the signs were attached to large trees on the line rather than to wooden posts. How can I stop this trespassing?

Every year we get many such letters from land owners who are overrun with careless and destructive hunters. In New York State the best way to put a stop to such defiance of No Trespassing signs is to have a trespasser arrested. Get his hunting license number and car license number if possible. Then report him to your Game Warden or local police authorities. Of course, you should first be sure your land is legally posted.

The Service Bureau has found that arrest and conviction of a trespasser on your property brings a marked respect for your signs from other hunters.

It is a misdemeanor in New York State for any person to injure, deface or remove a No Trespassing sign or to trespass on property after it is posted for the purpose of hunting, etc. Signs can be attached to large trees along the boundary of your property if they are clearly visible to anyone approaching your land. There is nothing in the New York law that says they must be attached to special posts.

## Car Shoots Across Road - Jumps Ditch Flips Into Trees



Robert Armstrong, of Long Eddy, N. Y. driving alone, was but two miles from home on route 97 when his car sped off the highway and crashed into a clump of trees. He was found dead beneath the wreckage.



## \$2,000.00 - - Double Benefits Paid

Mr. Armstrong increased his policy to Double Protection just a few years ago. I remember at the time we both felt it was the only thing to do.

When the tragic word reached me I was sorrow stricken. The comfort of many friends and your representative was a blessing to me.

I do want to thank you for the check of \$2000.00 paid to me from Mr. Armstrong's Double Protection. There is no need to say again how helpful you have been. I do want to urge other folks to keep up this worthwhile protection. I know how much Double Protection means.

*Emily Armstrong*

## BENEFITS RECENTLY PAID

A Friend's Name May Be in This List

John Bamford, Dec., R. 1, Livermore Falls, Me. .... 700.00	Susie Abbott, R. 1, West Danville, Vt. .... 103.57
Auto and truck collision—Death benefits	Auto accident—broke wrist, ankle, and bone in knee
Kenneth W. Atherton, R. 1, So. Windham, Me. (2 pol.) ..... 260.00	Donald Gier, R. 2, So. Dayton, N. Y. .... 10.00
Auto accident—fractured thigh	Auto accident—concussion and sprained back
Cecil V. Pullen, R. 3, Gorham, Me. .... 68.57	Donald N. Priest, R. 2, Gowanda, N. Y. .... 64.28
Struck by truck—contusion of leg, concussion	Auto collision—concussion, bruises
Harry J. Breten, Waterville, Me. .... 25.71	Mary Priest, R. 2, Gowanda, N. Y. .... 10.00
Hit by a bicycle—injured shoulder	Auto collision—bruised and cuts
Hubert Hamm, R. 4, Bangor, Me. .... 60.00	Jean E. Woodruff, Machias, N. Y. .... 20.00
Auto accident—injured shoulder muscles, bruised leg	Auto accident—injured back, head, neck
Izetta P. Clarke, R. 1, Richmond, Me. .... 65.00	Clara Brignall, Auburn, N. Y. .... 100.00
Auto accident—fractured skull	Auto accident—fractured arm
Eleanor T. Kerlin, Beverly, Mass. .... 91.44	Frances Delaney, R. 2, Weedsport, N. Y. .... 81.43
Auto accident—sprained neck and back	Auto accident—severe body injuries
Edward McCann, Swedesboro, N. J. .... 71.43	Gertrude A. Beckwith, R. 1, McDonough, N. Y. (2 pol.) ..... 60.00
Pickup truck accident—bruised knee	Auto accident—injured left arm—bruises
Kenneth Applegate, Hightstown, N. J. (2 pol.) ..... 140.00	Mrs. Jeanette Burch, R. 2, So. New Berlin, N. Y. .... 14.66
Louis R. Riel, R. 2, Manchester, N. H. .... 57.14	Auto accident—sprained right ankle
Truck accident—cut forehead, injured shoulder	Henry Keep, 44 Clinton St., Homer, N. Y. .... 40.00
Aaron Witham, Dec., R. 1, Raymond, N. H. 1000.00	Auto accident—broke ribs and sprained wrist
Truck went out of control, "mashed tree"—Death benefits	Marian Tinkham, R. 1, Homer, N. Y. .... 67.14
Raymond Vinieonis, Enfield, Conn. .... 82.14	Auto accident—sprained sternum, multiple contusions
Truck accident—conc., sprained back and leg	Hugh Alexander, Star Route, Franklin, N. Y. .... 60.00
William Lathrop, Norwich, Conn. (2 pol.) 141.43	Auto accident—broke five ribs
Auto accident—concussion	Nancy L. Muntz, Treadwell, N. Y. .... 61.78
Genie L. Holt, Danielson, Conn. (2 pol.) 40.00	Auto accident—injured neck and contusions
Auto accident—fract. ribs, broke arm & collarbone	Phyllis Marquant, Lancaster, N. Y. .... 130.00
Lewis Abbott, R. 1, West Danville, Vt. .... 98.57	Struck by auto—fractured arms, leg, knee
Auto accident—broke bone in knee	Alton Schoenthal, R. 2, East Aurora, N. Y. (2 pol.) ..... 231.43
	Auto accident—bruised chest

Write for "DOUBLE PROTECTION"

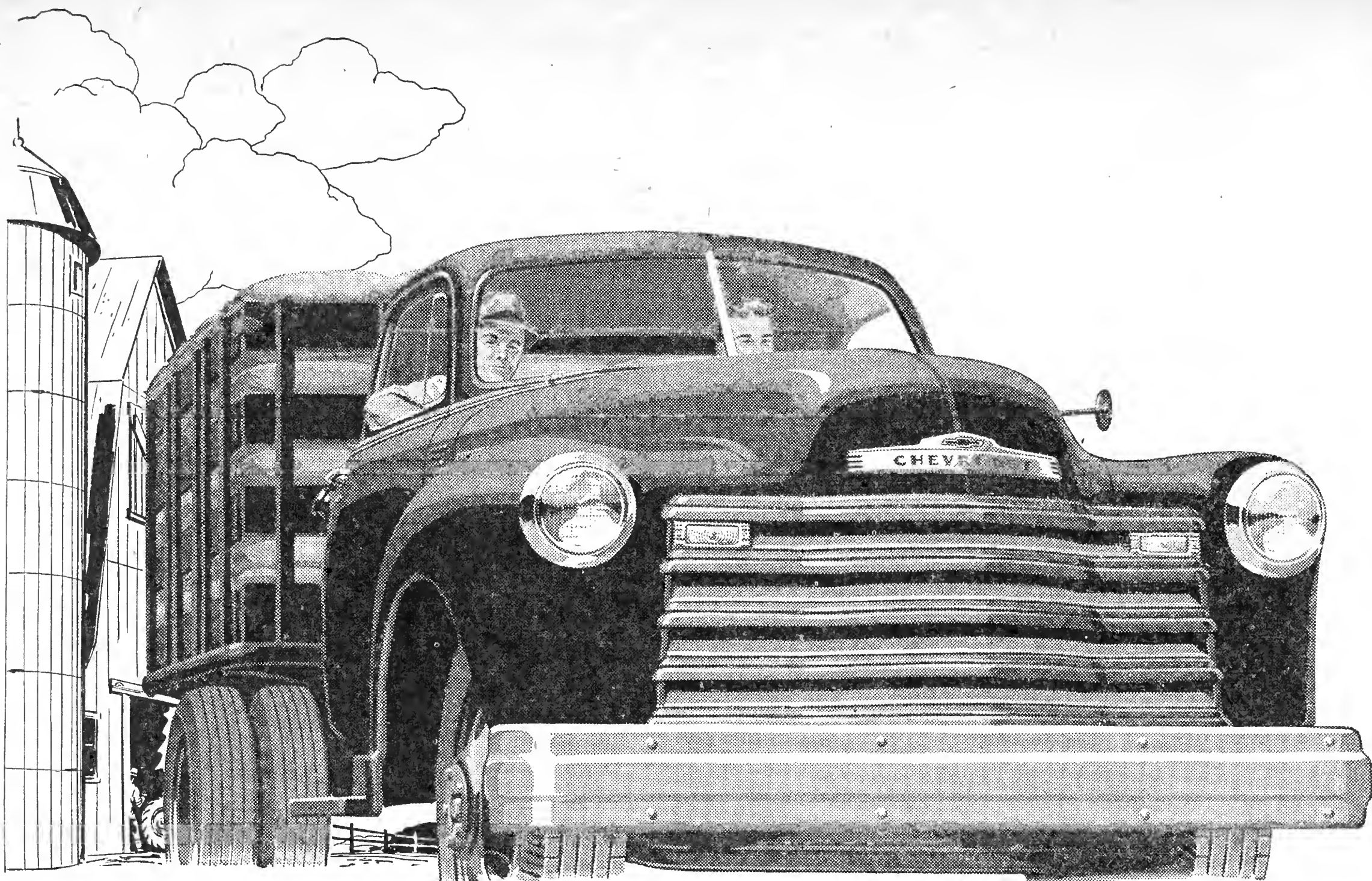
*Keep Your Policy Renewed*

North American Accident Insurance Co. of Chicago

N. A. ASSOCIATES DEPARTMENT

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.





## Lower your costs and upkeep with new 1951 Chevrolet Trucks

They're tough and they're thrifty, these new Chevrolet Advance-Design trucks for 1951. They're engineered from the ground up to deliver power where you need it, when you need it—as long as you need it. They're built to carry heavy loads—lots of them—to stay on the job day after day, mile after mile. They make every last drop of gas deliver its utmost in power output—no other type of engine matches valve-in-head efficiency. They have cabs built for greater driving comfort. See the ideal combination of hauling power and economy—the new 1951 Chevrolet trucks—at your Chevrolet dealer's today.

CHEVROLET MOTOR DIVISION, General Motors Corporation, DETROIT 2, MICHIGAN

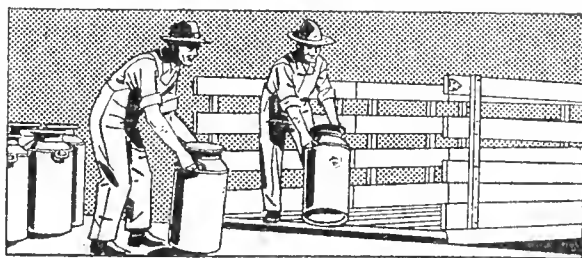


**Advance-Design Trucks**



### Get more horsepower at the clutch

Chevrolet heavy-duty models with Loadmaster engine have greater horsepower at the clutch than any of the principal standard-equipped conventional makes in their weight class, 14,000 to 16,000 lbs., G.V.W.



### Cut your costs on gas and oil

The high efficiency of Chevrolet's great valve-in-head engines means that fuel burns more evenly and smoothly. This means more miles per gallon, less money spent for gas and oil, all-around operating economy.



### Save on purchase price—gain on trade-in

Chevrolet's low prices save you money right at the start. And you save again when trade-in time rolls around. As America's most popular truck, Chevrolet traditionally has greater trade-in value.

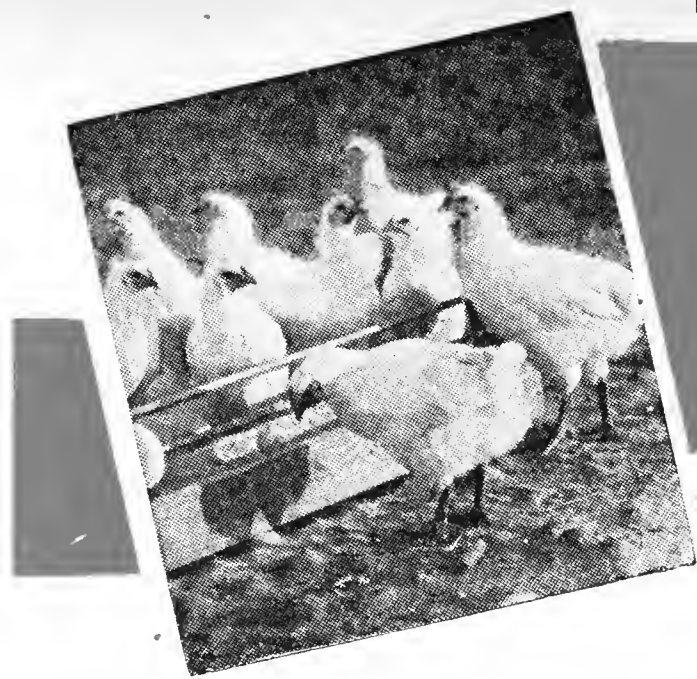
**Check Chevrolet's Advance-Design Features:** TWO GREAT VALVE-IN-HEAD ENGINES—the 105-h.p. Loadmaster or the 92-h.p. Thriftmaster—to give you greater power per gallon, lower cost per load • POWER-JET CARBURETOR—for smooth, quick acceleration response • DIAPHRAGM SPRING CLUTCH—for easy-action engagement • SYNCHRO-MESH TRANSMISSIONS—for fast, smooth shifting • HYPOID REAR AXLES—for dependability and long life • NEW TORQUE-ACTION BRAKES—for light-duty models • PROVED DEPENDABLE DOUBLE-ARTICULATED BRAKES—for medium-duty models • NEW TWIN-ACTION REAR BRAKES—for heavy-duty models • NEW DUAL-SHOE PARKING BRAKE—for greater holding ability on heavy-duty models • NEW CAB SEATS—for complete riding comfort • NEW VENTIPANES—for improved cab ventilation • WIDE-BASE WHEELS—for increased tire mileage • BALL-TYPE STEERING—for easier handling.



# AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST



## How to Raise CLEAN PULLETS In 1951

By Monroe C. Babcock

**I**TOLD Editor Ed Eastman of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST that I would write a few articles on chickens for him if I didn't get a whole lot of letters from his readers, asking me a raft of questions. He said that if I got any letters, I could send them down to the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and they would answer them.

All right, here goes on How to Raise Clean Pullets in 1951. Many a time you and I have heard poultrymen say that the first flock of pullets they raised was the best flock they ever had. Frequently they think it was because that particular flock of chicks was the best flock they ever had. Frequently they think it was because that particular flock of chicks was better than any flock of chicks they have had since then. Actually here is what has happened:

When they raise their first flock of chicks, they have a clean farm with no birds on the

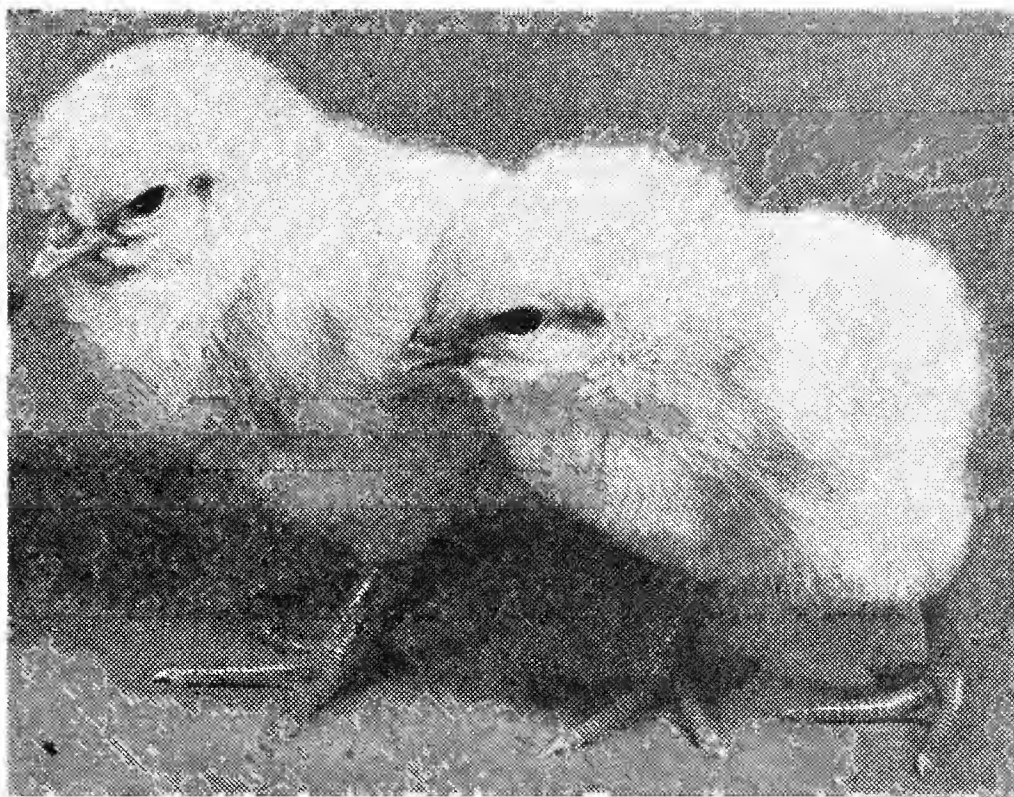
place. These chicks are raised under clean conditions. By this I mean there is no disease on the farm for the chicks to get, and chicks grow up into pullets that have clean "guts," if you will pardon the expression. Pullets raised under such conditions perform at their maximum inherited efficiency. Gradually each year a certain amount of infection gets on the farm. Perhaps it is tracked in by other poultrymen, salesmen of various sorts, and perhaps some of it can be brought by wild birds.

### Infection Builds Up

Anyway, gradually the flock does build up an infection of disease which passes on from one generation to another. Each time it passes on to the next generation, the disease starts to flex its muscles and become more potent and virulent and the result is that each succeeding flock of pullets is not quite as nice as the earlier flocks.

No hatcheryman or breeder is able to supply chicks that will resist all types of disease on all farms. I will grant that there is a terrific difference from one strain to another in resistance to the fowl leukosis complex, coccidiosis, and various and sundry ailments, but no one to my knowledge has a strain that will perform at maximum efficiency under an environment where pullets have to live along with a massive infection.

Some poultrymen think that fowl leukosis, for example, comes along with the chicks. The Regional Laboratory, operated by the government, at East Lansing, Michigan, has promoted the theory that the disease passes from the parent through the egg to the chick. Work done at Cornell indicates that if any fowl leukosis passes from the mother through the egg to the chick, this mode of spread is negligible. Practically all breeders and hatcherymen will tell you the same thing, because they have customers who have had little or no leukosis and others who have had a lot of it right from the same parent flock. I believe Cornell has proved this quite conclusively on their leukosis susceptible and resistant strains.



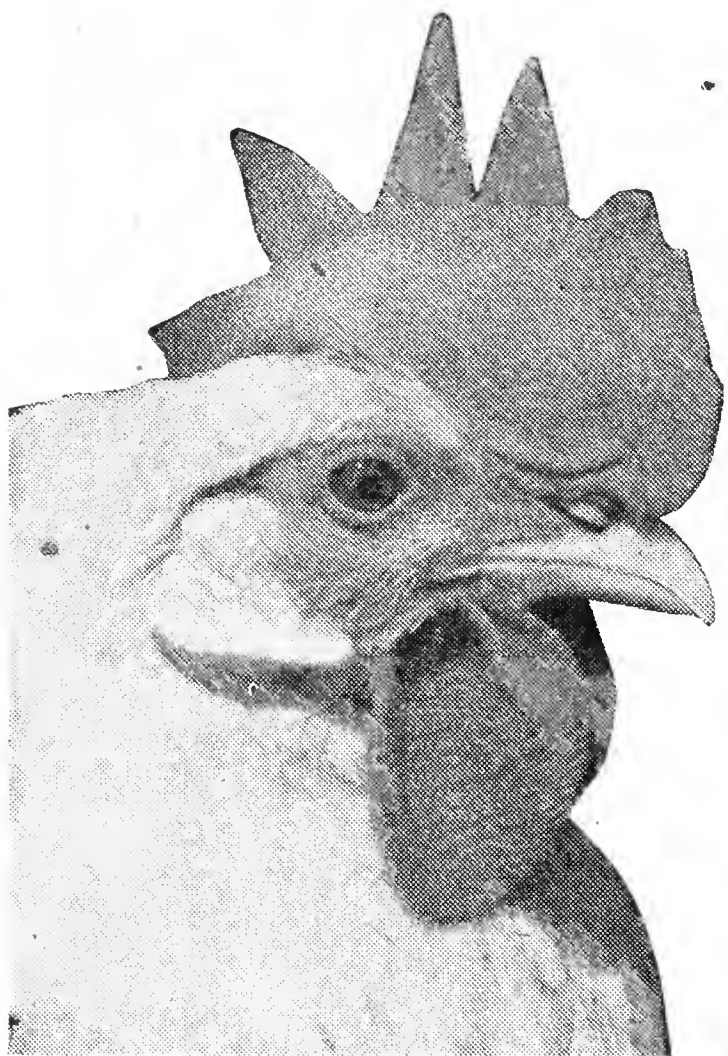
We were curious about this in 1949 and ran a little experiment. We raised approximately 11,000 pullets, about half on one farm and about half on our other farm. The ones raised on the home place, where we had old hens, were raised right in the same building with old hens. In fact, some chicks were just on the other side of a wire screen. The other half of the chicks were raised in colony brooder houses on a range which was probably four hundred feet west of any old hens, and there was no contact back and forth between the hens and the chicks. The man who took care of these chicks was careful not to go in with the old hens. He took care of these chicks and did nothing else except a little work with the horses. Since most of our wind comes from the west and southwest, the wind was not blowing from the old hens towards the chicks, but rather it passed the chicks before it got to the hens. Whether fowl leukosis is wind-born or not, I don't know, but I suspect it is.

### Clean Pullets Lay Best

Anyway, to make a long story short, we have now finished a year of lay on these two groups of birds. I would like to say that as layers these pullets were housed in the same buildings, but in separate pens. When they were housed, they were not culled, and they were not culled during the year. The hen-housed average on those raised on the clean range was 248 eggs per bird, which is really knocking out the eggs.

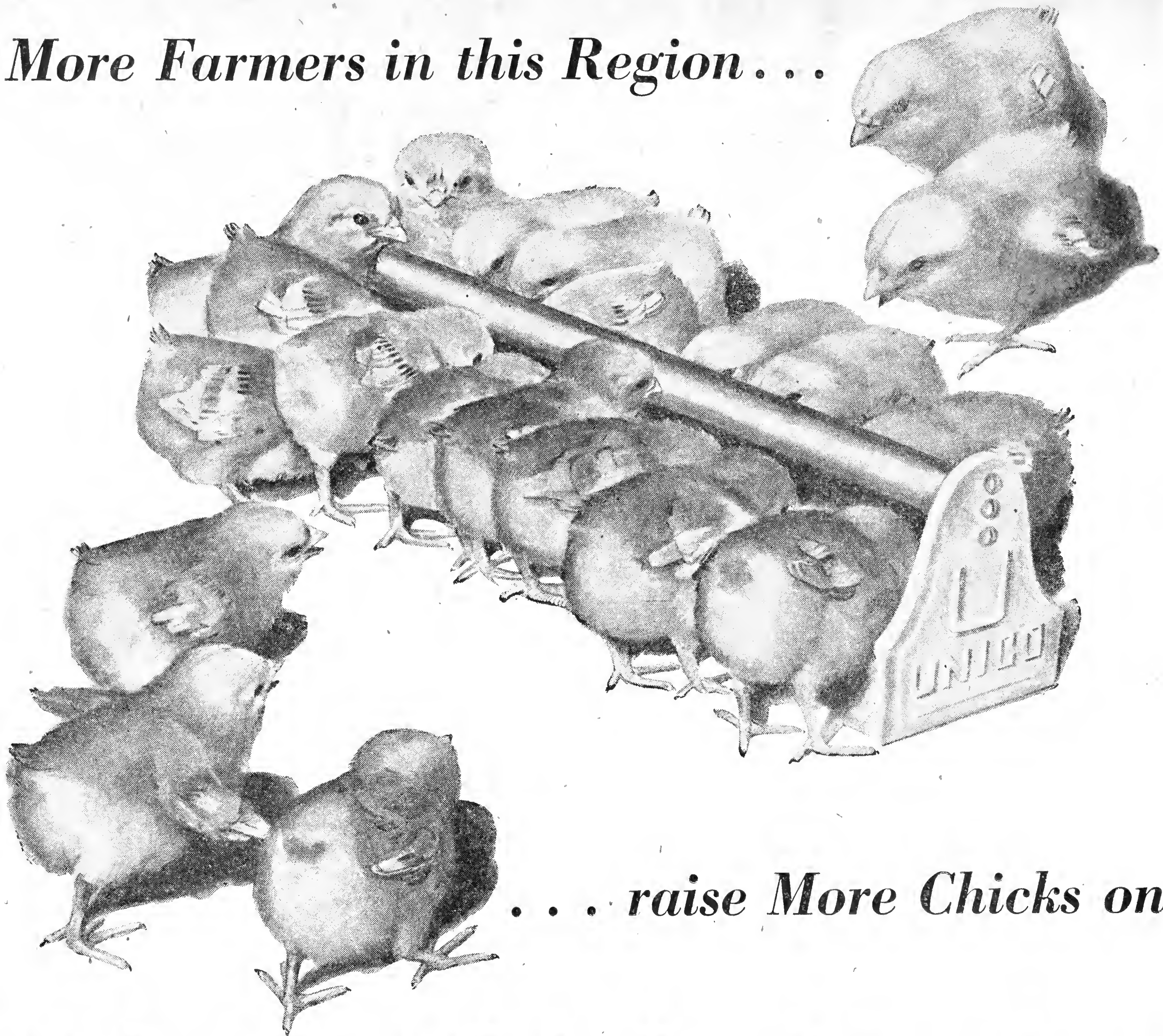
On the other hand, those raised under exposure where they were right near the old hens from day-old until they went on range at eight to twelve weeks of age were also housed as they came off the range and not culled at any time during the laying year. These birds averaged 218 eggs per bird, or 30. eggs per bird less than those that were

(Continued on Page 9)





*More Farmers in this Region...*



*... raise More Chicks on*

# **G.L.F. Chick Starter**

*than Any Other Feed*

**W**ITH the baby chick season still in its early stages, the evidence is already clear. Again this year, poultrymen are making G.L.F. Chick Starter their number one choice.

The basic reason is simple—G.L.F. Chick Starter does a fine job and does it economically.

Large scale commercial poultrymen, who have the time and the knowledge to go into the nutritional details of feed, to run controlled tests, to keep accurate cost records, select G.L.F. Chick Starter more often than any other feed. It is first choice also among dairymen and crop men who keep a few hundred chickens, as a sideline.

Big commercial operators and small

flock-owners are alike in this—they want to see their chicks grow fast, keep healthy and vigorous. And they don't want to spend any more money than necessary doing it.

G.L.F. Chick Starter fits that prescription. It fits because a farmer-owned feed business, working closely with public and private research people, is the best way in the world to keep feeds up to date. And because volume buying, modern plants, and cooperative distribution keep costs down.

Have G.L.F. Chick Starter on hand when the chicks come.

Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Incorporated, Ithaca, New York

#### ***New in '51***

To the high energy, high vitamin formula of G.L.F. Chick Starter, a new ingredient has been added—terramycin. Terramycin, the antibiotic now used in the G.L.F. formula, is one of the so-called wonder drugs like penicillin and streptomycin. It has been found that a small amount in a good, complete chick mash gives faster early growth and improves the birds' health. So it's now in G.L.F. Chick Starter.

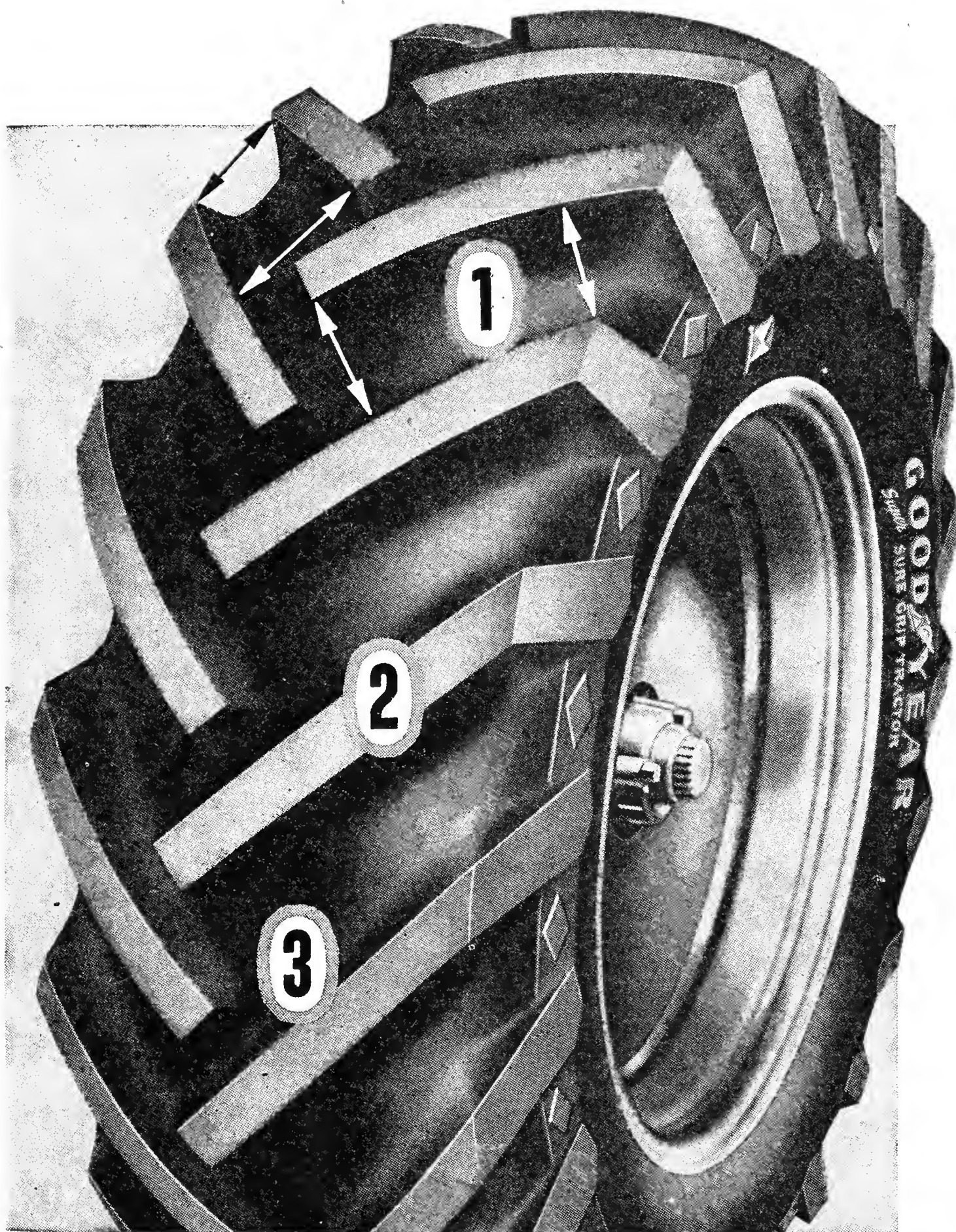


Before you invest in a tractor tire, check to see

# ***Does it have All Three?***

**America's First-Choice Farm Tire is SUPER-SURE-GRIP —**

**the only tire that gives you all three extra traction features**



**1**

## **WEDGE-GRIP ACTION**

Note how Goodyear SUPER-SURE-GRIP lugs are set closer together at the shoulder than at the center—don't flare out as in most tires. *Result:* soil is *wedged* between SUPER-SURE-GRIP lugs, giving a stronger, firmer grip.

**2**

## **STRAIGHT-BAR LUGS**

Because Goodyear's husky lugs are set straight as a ruler, they give more gripping surface than lugs that toe in. *Result:* SUPER-SURE-GRIPS give full-lug pull for their full length and depth—"the greatest pull on earth!"

**3**

## **SELF-CLEANING O-P-E-N C-E-N-T-E-R**

Only Goodyear gives you this O-P-E-N C-E-N-T-E-R design with even-balanced, equal-size, wedge-grip lugs — with no mud-collecting hooks. *Result:* more even pull, smoother ride, longer wear!

**For all this extra traction, extra value, at no extra cost, get the SUPER-SURE-GRIP — the tire that pulls where others won't!**

# **GOODYEAR**

## **Super-Sure-Grip Tractor Tires**

We think you'll like "THE GREATEST STORY EVER TOLD"—Every Sunday—ABC Network

Super-Sure-Grip—T. M. The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio



# THE EDITORIAL PAGE

## "IF THIS BE TREASON—"

AT A TIME when every person in this nation (whether he realizes it or not) is struggling under a burden of direct and indirect taxes more ruinous than at any other time in the history of the nation, President Truman submits another tax budget far greater than any other President has ever called for either in war or peace time. His budget asks for \$71,594,000,000 for the coming fiscal year.

No human being has any way of realizing how much a billion of anything really is, to say nothing of 71½ billion. But anyone who does any thinking at all knows what such government spending will do to the nation and to every individual in it.

Some of that huge expenditure is necessary for national defense. I have no quarrel with that. But in common with millions of other taxpayers I resent bitterly Truman's insistence that the cost of socialistic schemes—which not only help to ruin us financially but are contrary to our American liberties—be added to an already ruinous budget. These schemes, as you know, include: the Brannan Farm Plan; socialized medicine; Federal aid to education; subsidization of agriculture, followed by iron controls; further nationalization of electric power; and the expansion of government ownership and operation of business.

Even great leaders of the Democratic Party like Senator Byrd of Virginia say that at least 7 billion dollars can be cut out of this all-time high budget by some economy in domestic policies and enterprises.

No bureaucrat need ask me as an editor to help raise money to pay government expenses as long as the national budget provides for the gradual taking over of our American way of business and of life by the socialists and the rapid destruction of our liberties. In the words of Patrick Henry: "If that be treason, make the most of it!"

## LIQUOR COSTS COMPARED TO MILK AND EDUCATION

IN 1946, the latest year for which I have figures available, people of the United States paid \$8,770,000,000 for alcoholic beverages, according to figures assembled by the National Forum, Inc. During the same year, the total bill for all education—schools and colleges—in the United States was only \$4,000,000,000, or less than half of what the people paid for beer, wine and distilled liquors.

To make another comparison, the bill for alcoholic beverages in 1946 averaged \$236.13 for every family in America, while the milk bill for each family averaged \$155.34.

Omitting all argument about the right or wrong of drinking liquor, and all argument about the effect on one's health, how much argument from a dollars-and-cents' standpoint can the American people have about the cost of milk or of education when they are paying so much more for liquor?

## GREAT-GRANDFATHER MADE SAME TRIP

"I have just finished reading my copy of THE SETTLERS and I want to tell you how much I enjoyed it, and especially because my ancestors made practically the same trip in 1807. My great-grandfather left Haddam, Connecticut, early in 1807, and arriving here bought the 200 acre tract which is now our farm. He made a clearing, put up a log house, sowed some fall wheat, and went back to Connecticut.

"In the early spring of 1880 he returned here, bringing his wife and his wife's brother, who bought some land across the road. . . . My son, the fifth generation, is now the operator of our farm. . . .

"My great-aunt told me some things about those early days. At the time of the War of 1812 my great-grandfather joined the forces at Fort Niagara, leaving his wife with two small children. A report came that the British and Indians were likely to reach here in a raid. Nearly all of the neighbors de-

*By E. R. Eastman*

cided to leave for Canandaigua, but Grandmother decided to stay and take care of the stock. One day three or four Indians came to the door and wanted some dinner. She told them she would feed them if they would pitch some wheat off from hay which she wanted to feed to the oxen. While they were doing that she cooked a good dinner for them. They left without making any trouble. The expected raid did not occur and the neighbors soon came back, as did her husband later from the army at Fort Niagara."—F.L.W.

SIMILAR adventures and many other thrilling experiences, common not only to the pioneers of western New York but to pioneers of America everywhere, happen to the characters in THE SETTLERS. For a copy, send \$3 to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Department TS, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York, and the book will be sent to you postpaid.

## LARGER AND BETTER USE OF FERTILIZER

AT THIS TIME when almost everything in the way of farm supplies costs so much more than it did even a short time ago, it is interesting to note that a ton of fertilizer of given specifications costs the farmer only 4 or 5 per cent more today than it did 25 years ago. Moreover, the higher quality of fertilizer today means a saving in both freight and handling costs.

One of the big advances in farm practices in recent years is the larger, and especially the wiser, use of fertilizers. Farmers know more than ever before how best to apply them so as not to waste them, and also farmers know that other factors being equal, there is nothing else that they can do that will increase crop yields more than an intelligent use of fertilizers.

## PUT YOURSELF IN THE SHOP

YOU WOULD not think of driving your car or your tractor year after year without putting it into the shop for a check-up. Yet that is exactly what we do with by far the most important machine which we own—our own body. Time and again we hear of friends who are sick beyond recovery from some disease like cancer because they didn't go to the doctor until it was too late.

Why not start the year right with a good physical inventory?

## NOTHING ELSE WILL CUT COSTS MORE

ONE OF my farmer neighbors said to me: "There was a time when you could buy a good cow for \$100 or even less; now they cost \$300 or more. Maybe I could afford to let a \$100 cow pick a poor living out of the stones of a poor pasture, but I surely can't afford that with a \$300 cow."

I thought that was the best argument for improving pastures that I had yet heard.

Another dairyman friend of mine said:

"I get a little irritated at this talk about lengthening the pasture season. What do you mean by it?"

Someone in the little conference where this question was brought up answered:

"We mean putting maybe two weeks on each end of the pasture season and maintaining a good pasture during the month of August when pastures usually dry up."

The columns of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST have contained much material on how to lengthen the pasture season and improve the quality of pasture grasses. Many bulletins are available, and so is the help of county agricultural agents and other extension workers. All that is needed is the will to

plan it now and go at it a little later.

The nutritive value—that is the milk-producing power—and the palatability of a good pasture grass are about twice that of good hay. Four weeks more of pasture time means that much less hay and grain feeding. What other one thing can you do that will help you more to cut your costs of producing milk?

## LIST YOUR JOBS

EVERY MORNING when I start work in the office and about every week at home, I make a list of the jobs that have to be done either during the day or very soon. As each job is completed, I cross it off the list. I find that this simple plan helps to get necessary work done on time. For example, your weekly list might look like this:

- Pay income tax
- Start new farm accounts
- Get out season's wood
- Prune the orchard
- Get ready to tap the maples
- Overhaul the tractor
- Poison the rats
- Spray cattle for lice
- Organize the farm shop
- Order baby chicks
- Get brooder house ready
- Order all supplies
- Read Whittier's "Snowbound"

Mother also might find such regular listing of household duties very helpful.

## HAVE YOU MADE YOUR WILL?

MY FRIEND Ed Thompson, former President of the Federal Land Bank of Springfield, Massachusetts, recently pointed out the importance of farmers making wills, especially now because of the high capitalization that almost every farmer has in his business, and because of inheritance taxes and other problems that surround the passing on of property.

Wills made without the help of a lawyer are frequently invalid and a source of trouble. If you haven't made a will, take this as a reminder and in justice to your family consult a lawyer immediately.

## DO YOU KNOW YOUR SCHOOL?

MUCH OF the misinformation and lack of knowledge that we have about schools is due to the fact that we think of them as they were when we attended school years ago. But schools are making progress along with everything else, and most of them are doing an excellent job in spite of the many problems and difficulties they have to meet.

The schools—that is, your boys and girls—need your sympathy, attention and help. Before you criticize, wouldn't it be fair for you to get acquainted with the teachers, visit the schools in session (you'll always be welcome), join the Parent-Teacher Association, and give these educational institutions which are America's most important business your support based on understanding of what the real problems are?

## EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

A YOUNG fellow was just starting to learn the barber trade. One of his first customers was a man with one arm.

The would-be barber lathered him up, stropped the razor back and forth on the strap. But his professional air was only a bluff. His hand trembled, and he nicked up the customer pretty bad. To cover his really serious situation, the barber started to talk:

"Let me see, haven't I shaved you before?" he inquired.

"No," sadly answered the customer. "I lost my arm in a sawmill!"



# AA's Farmers' Dollar Guide

**FOOD PRODUCTION:** U. S. milk production for December was 1½ per cent below December, 1949. At New York State milk plants, receipts for December were 6 per cent below last year. The so-called butter surplus is disappearing, and current butter production is about 20 per cent below a year ago. High meat prices will encourage close culling of dairy cows. In view of these facts, milk production will be none too large in 1951.

Animals are being fed heavily. However, on January 1 total feed supplies were larger than any year except 1943, '49 and '50, and feed per animal unit was larger than any year prior to '49 with the exception of 1947.

With food demand high it looks like good business to feed the largest possible amount of the best possible roughage, sell meat animals before they reach top weights, keep farm animals healthy, and kill rats (new warfarin is excellent).

**EGGS:** The U. S. laying flock in December was 3 per cent below last year, but 1 per cent above average. Potential layers on farms January 1 were 4 per cent lower than last year and 5 per cent below average. Prediction is being made that chicks bought now will be highly profitable next winter.

The U. S. **SPRING PIG** crop is forecast at 6 per cent above last year and the second largest on record.

**WINTER WHEAT** is forecast at 899 million bushels—up 150 million from last year and the third largest on record.

Total 1950 crop yield was the third largest in history.

Weather has been far from perfect. Freezes in the South have hurt oats, barley and cover crops. In the West, large areas have had too little rain and snow.

Farmers will be subject to unfair attacks as being responsible for inflation. In a recent talk, Dean W. I. Myers of the State College of Agriculture pointed out that food prices are at about the level of 1948, while weekly earnings of factory workers are 10 to 15% above that period.

Total supplies of thirty kinds of grass and legume seeds are the largest on record. Chief below average seed crops were alsike clover, white clover and red top. Even with heavy crops better order seed early. Because attention is being focused on food production, the 1951 grass seed crop is likely to be smaller.

**INCONSISTENCIES:** 1. Although inflation is cited as one of the big dangers, the Administration shows no disposition to make a drastic cut in domestic expenses, which all economists agree would be an effective way of fighting inflation.

2. We are told that we must tighten our belts, do without, and make sacrifices, yet labor unions continue to demand wage increases to meet increased living costs, apparently with Administration encouragement.

3. Apparently price controls are to be announced soon, but without adequate machinery to administer and enforce them.

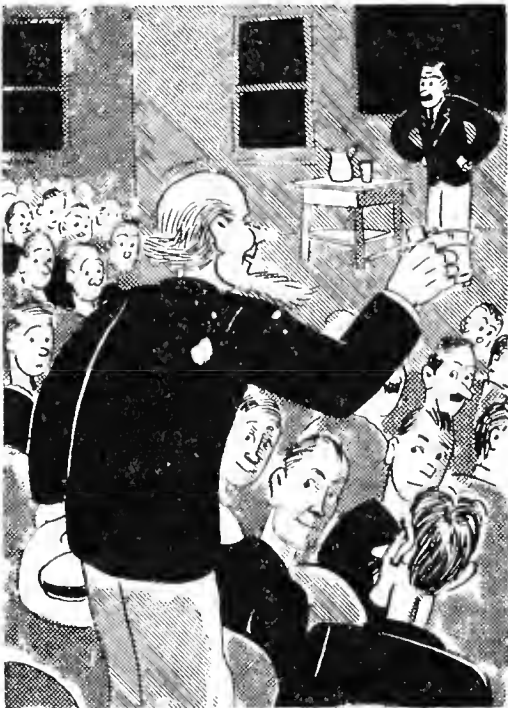
4. While recognizing the dangers of inflation, loose talk has been one of the chief causes of inflation. Continued talk about shortages and prospective higher prices invite panic buying. It even has been hinted that some who favor government control of everything are happy that such talk is hastening controls.

5. The importance of friendly nations abroad is emphasized, but no one tells us how we can help such friends and keep them if they refuse to help themselves.

6. The importance of increased production is emphasized, but most of those in authority want to impose price ceilings, which everyone admits discourages production.

These inconsistencies are not listed here to be destructively critical, but to point out that your representatives in Congress need to hear from you. Use your "horse sense" to reach logical conclusions, then write your representatives. They will listen to you.—Hugh Costine

## The Song of the Lazy Farmer

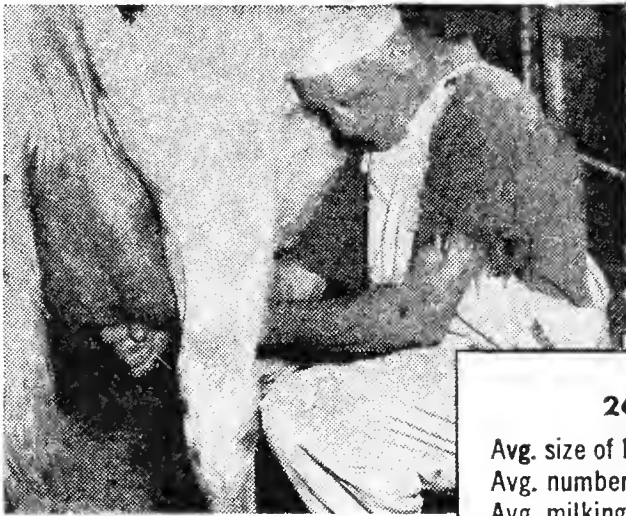


WHEN winter's here and cold winds blow, when ev'ry day brings threats of snow, I spend so blamed much time inside, where I can sleep and warm my hide, I actually get too much rest and end the day still full of zest. That's why I'm tickled pink to hear a meeting's scheduled somewhere near; I don't care whose or what it's for, I'm always first one in the door. I find there ain't no better way to work off steam than at, let's say, a school house argument on why our taxes have climbed up so high. And if some expert comes to town to tell us why our income's down, it almost always starts a fight that maybe lasts for half the night.

Of course, such sessions ain't all fun, because at nearly ev'ry one it's quickly very plain to see that most folks ain't as smart as me. Altho I try to hold my tongue, the evening's often pretty young when I decide the time is ripe to take the floor and try to wipe the cobwebs off the arguments by giving them some common sense. The trouble is, it's hard to show dumb folks the way they ought to go, and so I often have to speak an hour or so until I'm weak. This us'llly sells them on my way, tho one or two still want their say, but I so fully deflate some that next time they don't even come.

## If You Milk 10 Cows or Less...

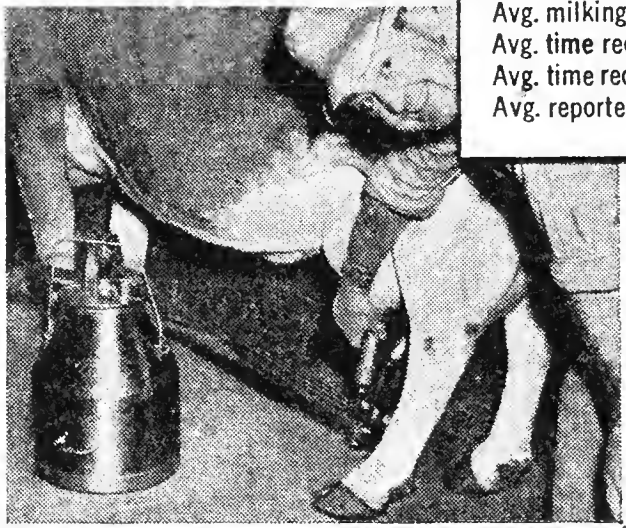
# HERE'S HOW TO SAVE TIME AND EARN MORE



- ← Time-Wasting
- ← Slow, Costly
- ← Unpleasant
- ← Unprofitable

These figures, which so clearly show the faster milking and time savings accomplished by the De Laval Speedette Milker, are taken from actual time studies on average small herds under normal every-day conditions.

26 HAND-MILKED HERDS	
Avg. size of herd	5.2 cows
Avg. number of hand milkers	1.3 persons
Avg. milking time per day	146.0 min.
Avg. time per milking	73.0 min.
Avg. time per cow	10.4 min.
Avg. time per day to wash utensils	21.3 min.



24 DE LAVAL-MILKED HERDS	
Avg. size of herd	9.6 cows
Avg. milking time per day	76.5 min.
Avg. time per milking	38.2 min.
Avg. milking time per cow	3.9 min.
Avg. time required to wash milker per day	15.1 min.
Avg. time required to wash milker per milking	7.5 min.
Avg. reported daily saving over hand milking	90 min.

- ← Saves Time
- ← Fast Milking
- ← Easier Job
- ← More Profit

## DE LAVAL SPEEDETTE MILKER

In addition to time and labor savings, faster milking and more pleasant work, the De Laval Speedette Milker produces cleaner milk. It is a De Laval-quality, dependable milker, low in first cost, fast and inexpensive to install. Pump never requires oil—small motor operates on 110 v. line. See your De Laval Dealer today for full details.

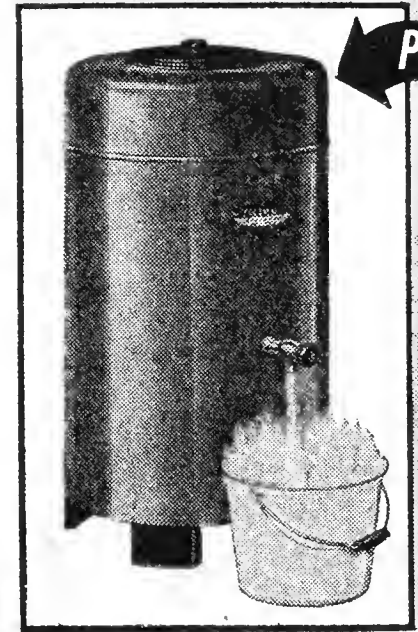
73 YEARS OF LEADERSHIP IN MAKING BETTER PRODUCTS FOR BETTER FARM INCOMES AND BETTER FARM LIVING



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427 Randolph St., Chicago 6, Ill.  
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Provides 12 Full Gallons of 185° Water

To thoroughly sanitize your equipment you need hot water of not less than 180°. The De Laval Speedway Water Heater produces not just 8 or 10 but 12 full gallons of 185° water.

For purposes other than sterilization, dilute a portion of this water with cold water and obtain as much as 10 gallons of 140° water and still have 7 gallons of 185° water for sanitizing your equipment.

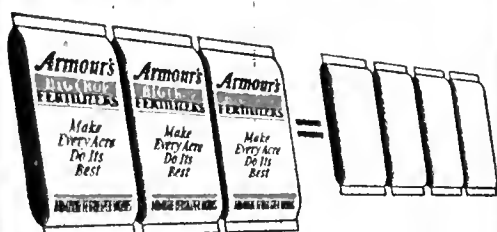
Many other features...exclusive with the De Laval Speedway Water Heater assure you of most economical operation and safeguard against frequent replacement costs. Why not see your local De Laval Dealer today?



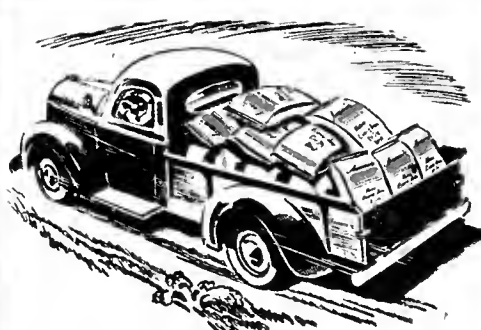
This Year **Save** on Fertilizer

use **Armour's**  
**HIGH ANALYSIS**

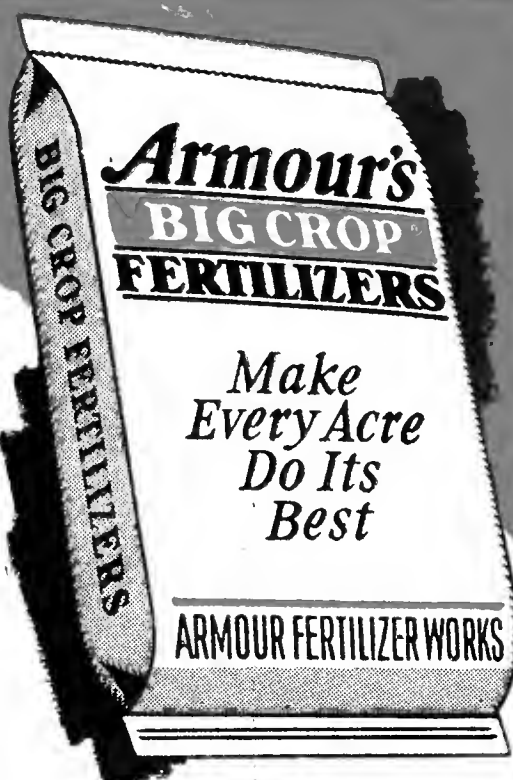
3 bags = 4 or more



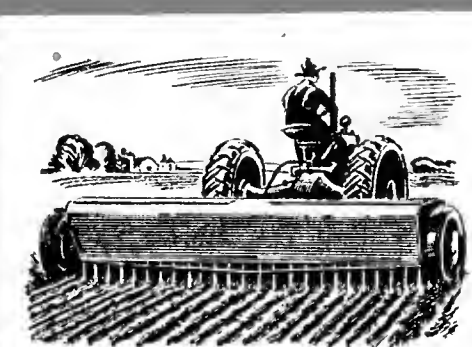
**SAVE** money—Armour's High Analysis gives you extra plant food units—three bags go as far as four or more of the lower analyses—more plant food at less cost.



**SAVE** on handling, transportation and storage space with Armour's High Analysis Fertilizers. Get your order in early—take no chances on uncertain future conditions.



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**ARMOUR FERTILIZER WORKS**



## What Do YOU Think?

By JIM HALL

### I GET BRICKBATS AND MEDALS

#### Brickbat

Wow! That little old piece I wrote for the front page of our December 16 issue about the need for better rural roads (and the possibility of getting some of the money to pay for them if the huge transport trucks paid fees in proportion to their use of the roads) really stirred up some of our readers.

A lot of these men and women wrote personal letters rather than "letters to the editor," so, just in case they didn't want some of the remarks in print, I'm not going to identify them. One of my reasons for this, of course, is that, while most of the letters are from farmers, some also have definite personal interest in the big trucks.

In one letter, an Orleans County farmer who has been a friend and correspondent of mine for several years came right out bluntly and said, my article was "a vicious attack on big truck transportation" and then went on to say "that 23 states allow more gross weight than does New York."

Answer: In those 23 states, they charge for fees and taxes, on a gross weight of 32 tons, an average of \$3,400.00 per vehicle. In Florida, a 32 ton gross weight truck pays a total of \$3,136.50 for various carrier's taxes and fees; and the lowest fee in those 23 states is in the District of Columbia, where for 32 tons the total is \$1,464.08.

Next argument: "You must agree that the laws of most states are ridiculous and unjust. Let's take New York with a gross weight of 32 tons. A small tractor in the 1½ ton class and a tandem trailer has an empty weight of about 8 tons, leaving a legal payload of 24 tons; a 200 hp Diesel tractor with tandem drive and tandem trailer has an empty weight of about 15 tons, leaving a legal payload of 17 tons. The present price of the small outfit is about \$10,000 compared to \$22,000 for the large outfit. The small outfit has 4 axles, 12 small tires and 8 small brakedrums. The large outfit has 5 axles, 20 much larger tires and 10 much larger brakedrums. For the sake of human safety as well as the well-being of the roads, what does your common sense tell you? In my judgment the small tractor carrying a legal payload is suicide as well as a traffic bottleneck."

Answer: I want to emphasize again, as I did three times in the original article, that we consider trucks absolutely essential to agriculture and other business of the state. So are farmers' trucks and cars. That's why we say it is unfair to pay 23 cents to operate a light truck or car 100 ton miles while the biggest trucks only pay about 5 cents for the same use of the roads. I'm glad, too, that my critic underlined the word "legal" payload. Most trucking firms observe legal load limits but have to compete with others who overload to make more revenue each trip without increasing labor or equipment expenses. Overloading is unfair to honest truckers and certainly unfair to highway taxpayers. Police check-ups reveal that one out of four trucks overloads. A truck stopped in New Jersey last year had an overload of — hold your breath — 105,000 pounds! That was just the overload! Sticking to the weight limits the trucks were designed for would help cut down the "suicides and bottle necks."

#### Medals

A County Judge, in a letter about my article, said "it sounds very good

and very logical to me." But I was even more pleased with a letter from a farm wife in Delaware County in which she said: "A diamond medal should be awarded you for your column in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST dated December 16, 1950.

"We travel one of the worst roads in the state of New York. Seven months of the year a car or truck cannot come up to our farm. Last year, even with a 4-wheel drive jeep with chains, we were forced to leave it at the bottom of the hill with two young calves and four bags of feed. The next day a chicken buyer was to take away our 1,000 broilers, but because of the road the sale had to be cancelled. This was a loss close to \$900, because the calves died of pneumonia by the time we could get them to the barn; and the chickens were past the broiler stage when we got them out."

#### More Brickbats

My next critic, who says he's "d--- glad he lives on a dirt road" over there in Oneida County, says he doesn't have much hope of making me see the progressive way, and makes my 40 years weigh heavily on me by adding. "Probably when I get to be as old as you are, I'll be just as conservative." His letter would take up 2 columns so I can print only a couple of points I would like to make. He wants to know how truckers make both ends meet and mentions among other things the high insurance premiums they have to pay "when they can find insurance companies that will take the risks."

Answer: Compared nationally with cars, trucks, per vehicle mile, have 3 times the number of accidents, do 16 times as much damage, and there's one death or injury for every 2 truck accidents compared with one death or injury in every 7 passenger car accidents.

Question: How does California permit huge trucks on its highways?

Answer: Legislation there is such that 55% of the total cost of highways is charged to big trucks. There a 20 ton gross weight truck pays \$1,297 fees compared with New York's \$484.

You know the road problem is not just New York's. Last year Governor Duff of Pennsylvania said: "It costs us \$4,900 per mile to maintain a truck highway and only \$350 per mile a year to maintain a highway for automobiles."

The editors of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST are interested in having a good road past every farm worth farming, and we believe one of the ways of getting the money to do it is to see that everyone pays for the highways in proportion to the use they make of them. I think that's fair. What do you think?

— A. A. —

#### FENCE TRAINING FOR PIGS

Here is my own discovery for training pigs for electric fences. It is hard to change a pig's mind once it is made up. If they learn to go under fences, they will seldom try jumping them. Let the pigs learn to crawl under, and when they are larger just put the electric fence about seven inches high. They will still want to crawl under, as that is all they know. It will turn them every time.—I. W. D.



# Meet National Plowing Champion Lloyd Shafer

*his winning combination is a*  
**McCORMICK\* FARMALL\* TRACTOR**  
**and McCORMICK PLOW**

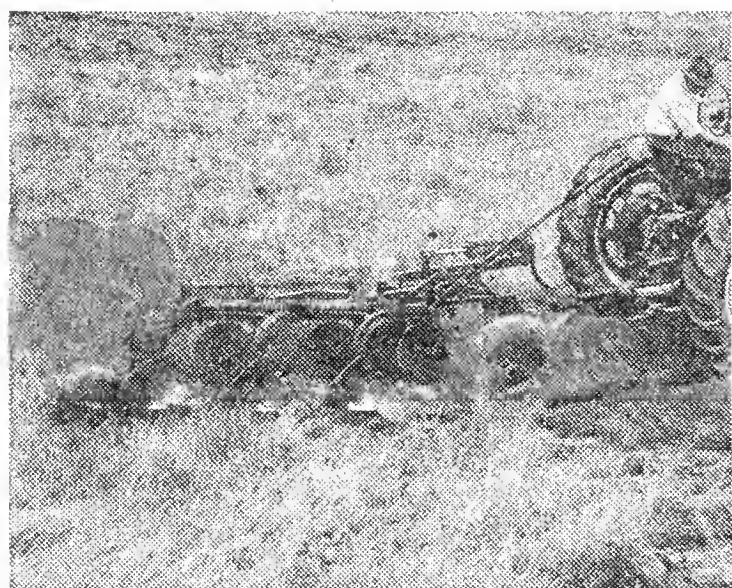


**National champion contour plowman** is Lloyd Shafer of Chatsworth, Illinois, shown here doing a prize-winning job with his McCormick Farmall H tractor and McCormick two-bottom plow. To qualify for

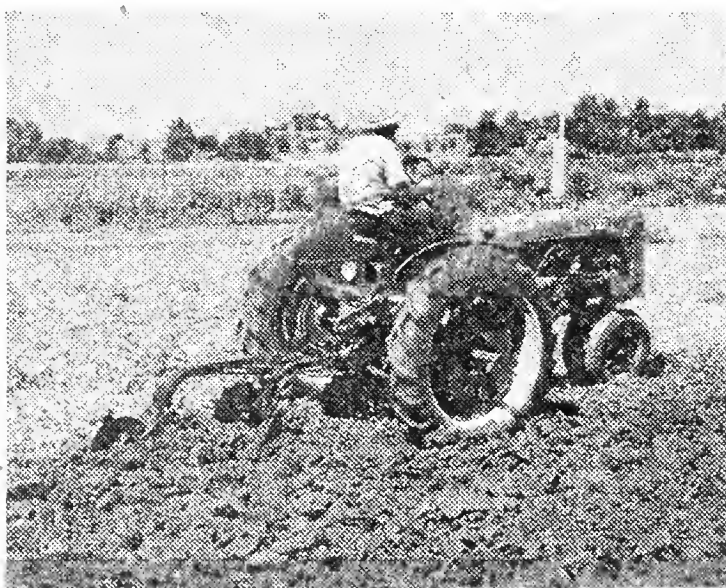
entering the national contest recently held at Urbana, Ohio, in which he scored 89.6 out of a possible 100 points, Mr. Shafer first won the Illinois State Championship with his Farmall tractor and McCormick plow.

**With good equipment you too** can use *your* skill and experience to do championship plowing. The smooth Farmall tractor 4-cylinder engine and variable speed governor provide instant responding power to surge through tough spots. The big wheels and balanced weight of your Farmall deliver fuel-saving traction. The drawbar and rear wheels adjust accurately and easily for correct draft.

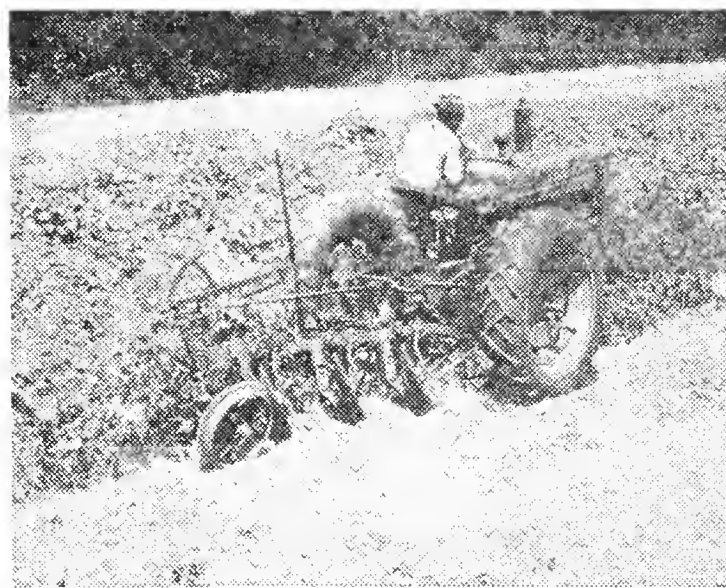
With a McCormick plow you take pride in the way trash goes under—even in deepest plowing. The adjustments are so easy to make; it's a cinch to turn a neat furrow, acre after acre, year after year.



**Top honor for easy handling** . . . You'll like a McCormick No. 8 plow equipped with Farmall Remote-Control. Lift, lower, and regulate the plow from the seat of your tractor. You can't beat Farmall Remote-Control for precision lifting and lowering when crossing grassed waterways and for keeping headlands even.



**Top honors for low-cost plowing.** With a McCormick direct-connected plow your first cost is low . . . you buy only the beams, colters, bottoms, and rolling land-side. You have low up-keep costs, too, because McCormick shares and colter blades are built to resist wear and stay sharp longer.



**Top honors for tough plowing** because extra-high beam clearance, specially hardened disks, and proper weight distribution make McCormick disk plows stand up in rocky, sandy, root-infested or sun-baked soils. Direct-connected or trailing type; heat-treated disks built to penetrate and scour in hardest soils.

International Harvester Builds McCormick Farm Equipment and Farmall Tractors . . .  
Motor Trucks . . . Crawler Tractors and Power Units . . . Refrigerators and Freezers

See your nearby International Harvester dealer

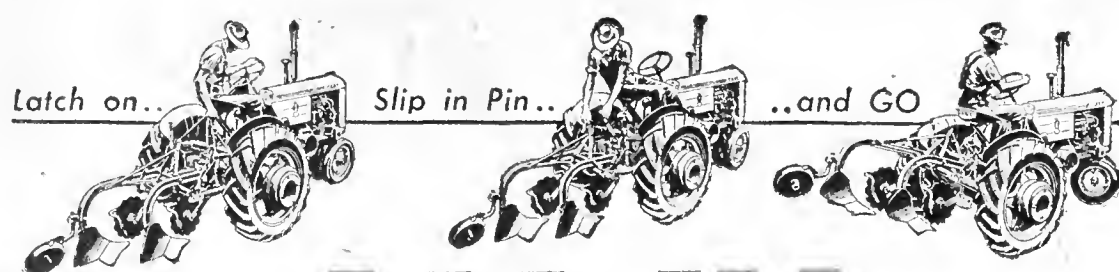


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# ALL IN ONE MINUTE



**"NO FINER AND EASIER  
IMPLEMENT HOOK-UP  
ON THE MARKET"**

... says Walter Dyrland.  
"Farmers around here like  
the Case 3-point Eagle  
Hitch. The Latch-On im-  
plements are unexcelled  
for sturdiness and quality."

## "FOR MY MONEY...IT'S THE GREATEST BUY IN TRACTORS"

... says M. V. Harris. "My Model 'VAC' has given perfect satisfaction in my belt work, power take-off and drawbar work. It requires very little service, and fuel costs are amazingly low on all farming operations."

See for yourself how easy the Eagle Hitch latches onto implements ... how it pulls plows at even depth in uneven ground ... how its balanced down-pull helps *both* steering and traction. See how front-mounted Masterframe implements follow front wheels instantly ... how clean you can cultivate ... how well you can see what you are doing. Besides the great variety of Case implements, there are loaders, scrapers, sprayers, post hole diggers, etc., built by other manufacturers for the "VAC." Plan now for the work ahead ... see your Case dealer.

### WIDE CHOICE OF MOUNTED IMPLEMENTS

Latch-On implements for "VA" Series low-cost 2-plow tractors include regular and 2-way moldboard plows, disk plows, tandem and offset disk harrows, 2-row lister, disk bedder and cultivator, many tool-bar implements, 7-foot mower, narrow-row planters. Front-mounted Masterframe implements include runner and buster planters, standard and narrow-row cultivators.

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##### PASTE ON PENNY POSTCARD AND MAIL

Get latest tractor catalog, implement folders. Mark machines that interest you—write in margin any others you need. Address: F. I. Case Co., Dept. B-11, Racine, Wis.

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| <input type="checkbox"/> Low-cost 2-plow "VAC" tractor | <input type="checkbox"/> 4-5 plow "LA" tractor |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Larger 2-plow "SC" tractor    | <input type="checkbox"/> 5 and 6-ft. combines  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fast 3-plow "DC" tractor      | <input type="checkbox"/> Automatic baler       |

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## New Attacks on PLOW SOLE and HARDPAN

By JIM HALL

**F**OR THREE years in the 1930's, Bill Graham of Silverton, Texas, had tried everything to keep his land from blowing away in the dust storms. He was about desperate in 1937 when the combine man arrived to harvest a sickly crop of wheat. But the combine man had some news — Fred Hoeme, up in Hooker, Oklahoma had saved most of his soil and produced fair crops, despite the dust storms, by using a homemade field cultivator.

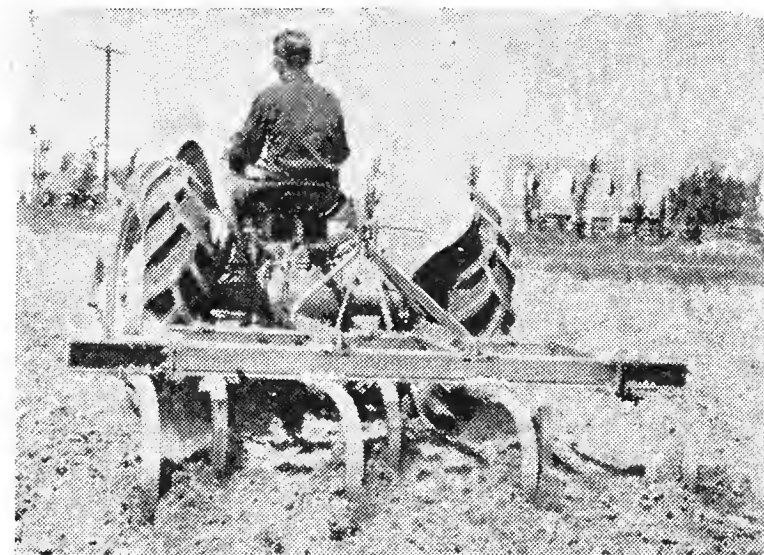
Bill hurried to Hoeme's and at first was disappointed because all Hoeme had was a two-wheel rig with two-inch chisel-tipped shanks welded to three beams of railroad iron. However, looking at the slight amount of wind erosion on Hoeme's place, he wanted the story:

Two years before an Oklahoma highway worker had dragged a scarifier across Hoeme's field. The machine, built with long spikes for tearing up old road surfaces, had dug rows of deep furrows across the field. The next year Fred noticed that where the furrows had been dug, the wheat was a foot higher and healthier than in other places. Fred built one row of the shanks three feet apart on a railroad iron and used the rig to dig furrows in his wheat before the spring winds. Later he built the three-beam machine with shanks staggered to furrow every 12 inches and used it to follow his normal plowing.

Bill had long been convinced that constant plowing powdered the soil to such an extent that it was ripe for erosion so he took one of Hoeme's machines home and, despite neighbors' snickers, put his own ideas to work. He used the rig to plow deep instead of as a cultivator. His field didn't lie smooth and clean. In fact it looked trashy with clods, straw and vegetation and was a maze of little 6-inch furrows, 12 inches apart.

Bill dug a hole in the field and found that the chisels had cut through the subsoil and had run cracks through it in all directions. His second discovery was that the powdered dirt sifted down between clods and trash so that the wind didn't pick it up.

A week later a 5-inch rain disap-



Pictured above is a five-foot model of the Graham plow with "wings" attached for two extra shanks that give it a 7 foot span. This model is operated hydraulically. The larger models come equipped with their own wheels.

peared into this rough looking land even though on nearby fields it caked and sealed over the powdered soil, causing heavy erosion. After two years' use of Hoeme's machine, USDA experts checked and found moisture penetration to 52 inches in Bill's field as compared to 24 inches on adjoining land. The next year Bill harvested four times as much wheat as from any other field in the neighborhood!

Fred Hoeme sold his patents to Bill Graham who started manufacturing the new plow in 1939. Today his factories have a capacity of 500 a day.

### Gets Weeds Too

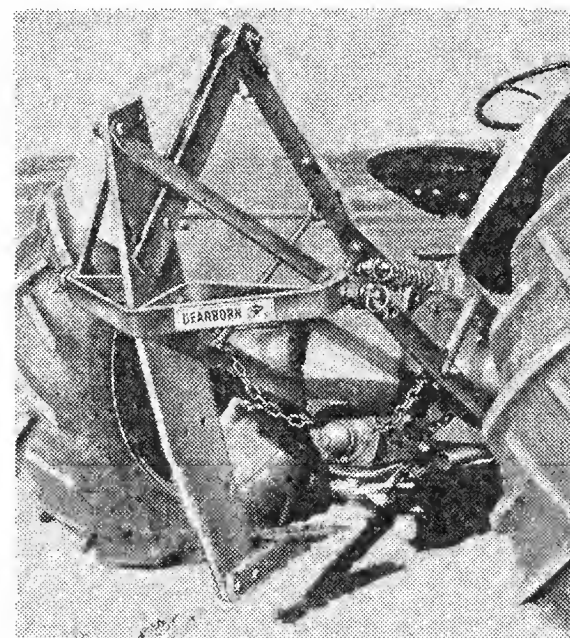
Weeds flourished behind the Graham plow until Bill devised two self-sharpening blades to attach in a horizontal position on the shanks. Now the earth is chiselled and the weeds cut in one operation.

Bill's plow, which looks more like a long tined spring-tooth harrow, was introduced to Northeast farmers not many months ago. Here, few are interested in the big 45-foot but the 5 to 10 foot models are being highly boosted by their owners. They are finding that by taking three bouts around the field and then angling back and forth at right angles to the natural run-off direction, the 6-inch terraces prevent washing. Some are using moldboard plows followed by the Graham to stir the plow sole and subsoil and create the soil-saving terraces, and others who want smoother seed beds are dragging a smoothing harrow or plank float behind the Graham.

The importance of breaking through the plow sole and loosening the subsoil to rid fields of wet spots and to provide a larger reservoir of moisture for dry times has been recognized by many large manufacturers who have met the need with special equipment. The Oliver TNT plow which turns a little furrow in the subsoil right under the main plow, has increased yields for all crops in every kind of soil except sand. The TNT can be set to plow 10 inches with the top base and four inches with the lower, for a total 14-inch penetration without bringing subsoil to the top.

Several companies make sub-soilers (the accompanying photo shows the new Dearborn Subsoiler capable of operating to a depth of 15" or more) and of course the rotary tillers, such as the Seaman, are designed to give uniform tillage to full depth with no plow sole to seal off sub-surface moisture.

Whatever equipment they are using, farmers who are breaking up the plow sole and hard pan are convinced that the deep penetration pays off.



One new answer to the old problem of loosening packed or impervious soil is provided by this Dearborn Subsoiler operated by hydraulic touch control.



## HOW TO RAISE CLEAN PULLETS IN 1951

(Continued from Page 1)

raised under better conditions.

I presume if this experiment had been run on birds that were not bred for resistance to leukosis, the difference would be much greater than 30 eggs per bird. It would probably be 50 or 60 eggs per bird. I think the exposed birds had more coccidiosis and various other diseases than those that were raised under good conditions. If you figure those eggs worth 4c an egg, then you have \$1.20 per bird. If you figure 5c per egg, you have \$1.50 a bird. If you have 1,000 layers, \$1.20 per bird makes \$1,200 and that will buy you a new car if you turn in the old one or will buy your wife a lot of labor-saving kitchen equipment or it will send one of your kids to college for a couple years. It runs into real dough.

### What To Do

Here are the things you should do to raise a clean flock of pullets in 1951:

First, you should study the hatcheryman or breeder who is to supply your chicks. Try to purchase from a man who has a clean place. The best way to find out whether it is clean or not is to visit it. If it is sloppy and dirty, stay away from him. If his place is clean and swept up and picked up and looks good, it certainly is one test, because if he keeps the hatchery clean he is probably clean about other things. You should buy from a hatcheryman who is trying to supply you with chicks from stock that has been exposed to leukosis over a period of years and the resistant birds kept as breeders year after year.

You are likely to get leukosis under the most ideal conditions, but if you can keep it down to a minimum, it helps. If you can buy from a strain that is highly resistant, it helps a lot. You should buy chicks from a hatcheryman who does not have started chicks or adult birds in his hatchery building. I think probably one of the chief means of first exposing chicks to disease is having adult birds right in the same building where the chicks are hatched. This is bad. A good hatcheryman doesn't have his hatchery in where there are adult hens. If there are started chicks in the building, then your chances of getting a flock of chicks with respiratory diseases, such as Newcastle and infectious bronchitis, are much greater than where there are no chickens of any kind growing or living in the building, except the day-old chicks that hatch once or twice a week.

### Pullorum Free

Of course, you and I both know that you should purchase chicks from a flock that is 100% free of pullorum infection and has been free right along. Pullorum is the name given to what people used to call Bacillary White Diarrhea or B.W.D. It kills chicks right-and-left during the first two weeks. Practically all hatchery flocks are entirely free of this disease now and it is no longer considered important, but you want to be sure that your flock is guaranteed to be free of this disease.

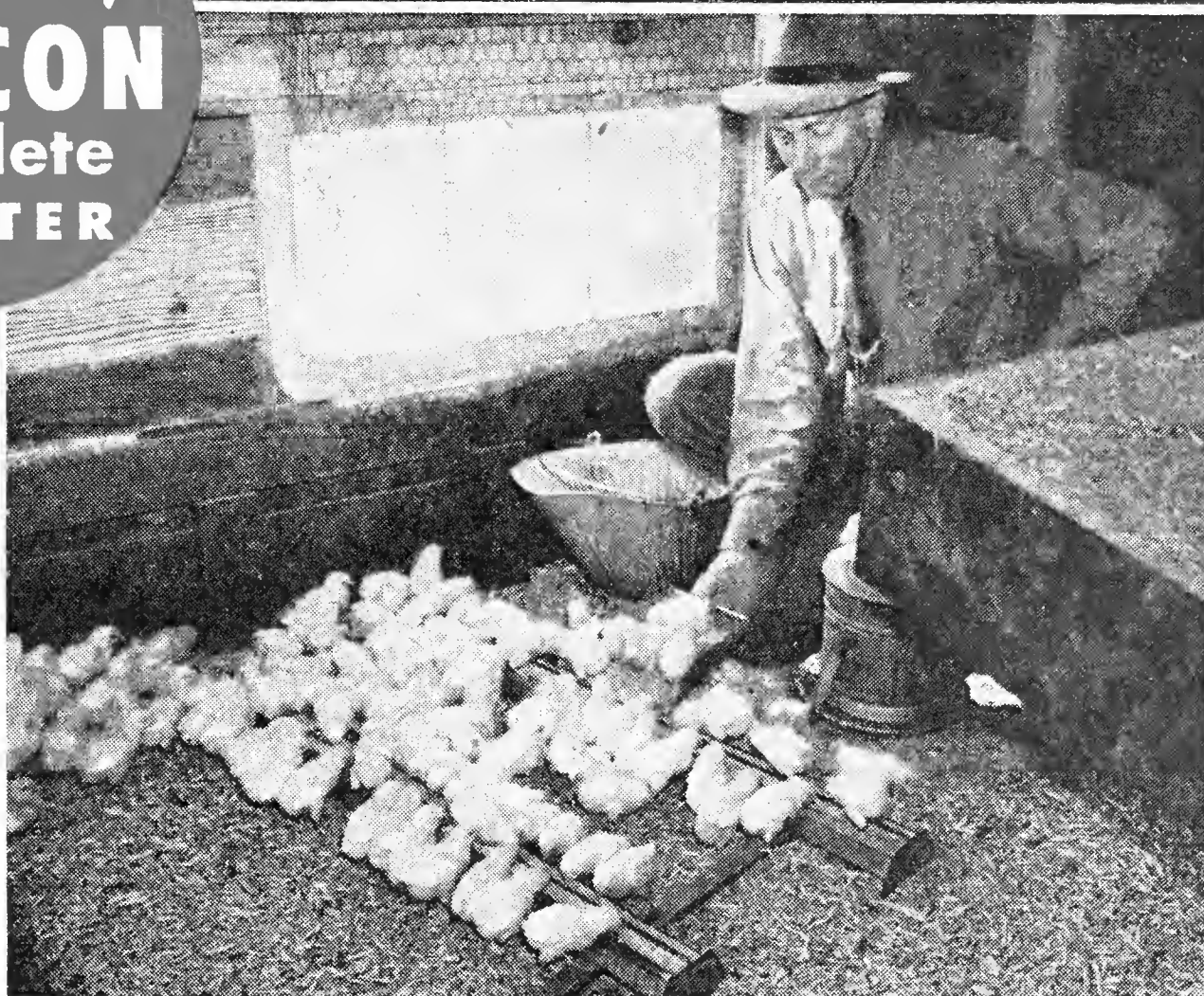
I find quite a few poultrymen starting their chicks in large buildings—even in buildings where there are old hens. For the commercial poultryman this is a bad mistake. I realize that some poultrymen are getting away with this okay and I wish them luck. If you possibly can, you should raise your chicks as far away from the old birds as you can. You can accomplish this by moving your brooder houses quite a ways from the old hens—let's say, several hundred feet at least. Try to have them to the windward of the old hens so the wind you get most of the time passes these brooder houses

(Continued on Page 23)

High Efficiency  
**BEACON**  
complete  
STARTER

...available with **NITROSAL**\*

C. L. Henry, Superintendent of Beacon Poultry Research Farm feeding chicks. At his left is one of our new type experimental electric brooders using a small glass plate with metallic paint as the heating element for true radiant heat.



## ...for Faster Growth, Greater Protection against Coccidiosis, Higher Feed Efficiency

Beacon Complete Starter, a favorite with thousands of Northeastern Poultrymen, may now be ordered with NITROSAL. Our experiments to date involving more than 80,000 birds have shown that with the Nitrosal feed we get faster growth, higher feed efficiency, better pigmentation on skin and legs and greater uniformity in the flock.

Backed by 29 years of painstaking research, Beacon Complete Starter has won a reputation for balanced chick development, better fleshing and feathering with fewer barebacks—on less feed. Records show that many Beacon feeders average less than 3 pounds of feed per pound of meat at weights of 4 pounds or over per bird (9 to 12 weeks).

For the past year, Beacon Complete Starter has contained a Vitamin B12 and anti-biotic supplement for greater efficiency, faster growth. On special order, it has been available fortified with the anti-coccidiosis drug sulfaquinoxaline (continued for 1951).



Reach for the ★★ Stars  
of your  
★ BEACON DEALER'S

\*\* Green Stars on Sulfaquinoxaline and Nitrosal feed bags

### Follow the BEACON System

After using Beacon Complete Starter, keep your birds on the Beacon System of feeding. For BROILERS switch to Beacon Broiler Feed at the end of 4 weeks—for future LAYERS add grain at the end of 6 weeks—then use the economical Beacon 70/30 Feeding Plan after 12 weeks or—after 6 weeks on Starter use Beacon Grower All-Mash.

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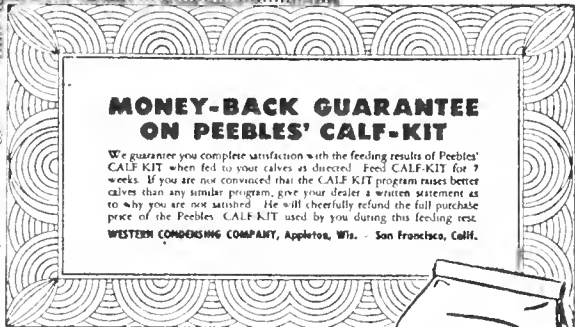
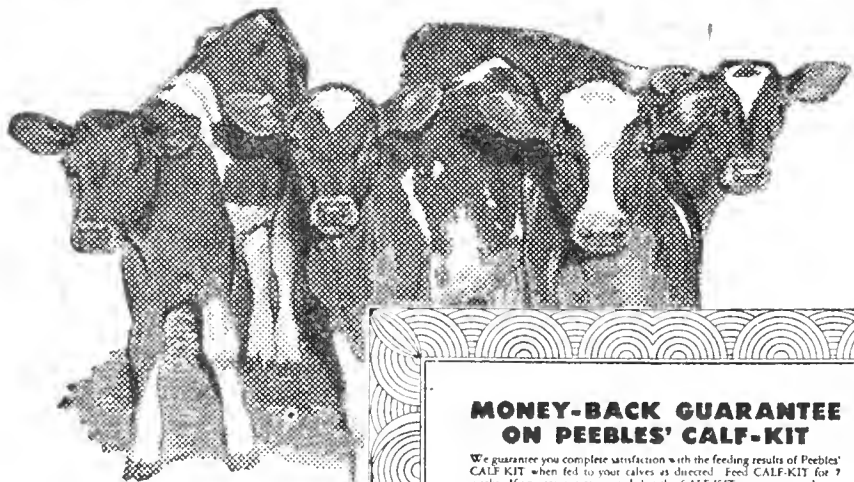
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Say you saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST



# How to **SAVE MONEY** and Raise "Milk-fed" Calves



**Save up to 250-500 lbs.  
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Cut your calf-raising costs 1/3 or more! Have more milk to sell! You can when you use Peebles' CALF-KIT. It replaces milk *safely* because 98% of the nutrients in Calf-Kit come from milk sources, as contained in whey and whey products. It also supplies guaranteed amounts of Vitamins A, D and Riboflavin. CALF-KIT builds big, strong, husky calves with real milk-fed "bloom" and vigor. Try Peebles' CALF-KIT now on a money-back guarantee. See if it doesn't help you to raise *better* calves at *less* cost than ever before.



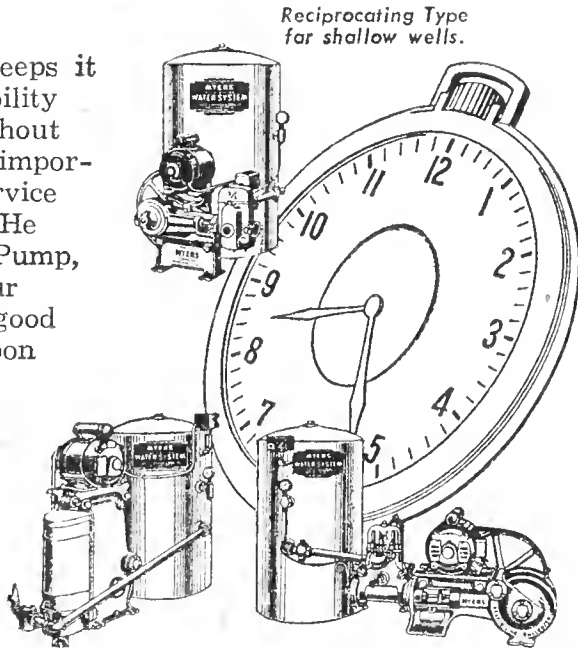
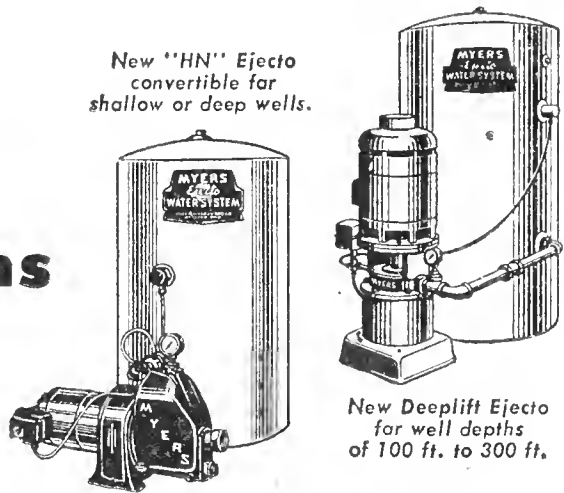
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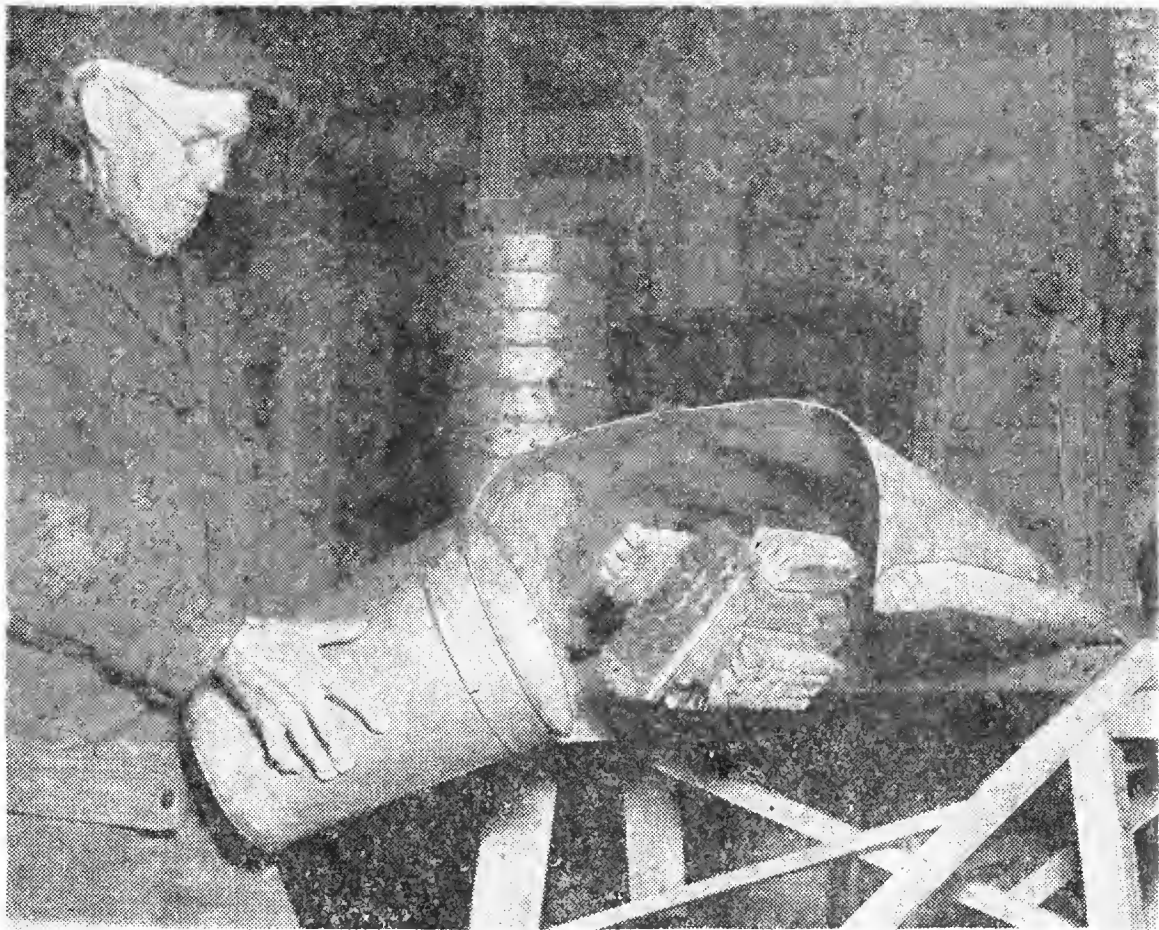
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24 HOURS A DAY... 365 days a year... you're sure of *steady* water service when your water system is a Myers. Top-quality construction keeps it operating with clock-like dependability—smooth and quiet running throughout its long and thrifty life. And most important, there's never a doubt about service from your authorized Myers dealer. He can supply *any* part for *any* Myers Pump, *any* time it's needed. He protects your investment! Right now is a mighty good time to see your Myers dealer. Coupon brings his name and free informative literature.



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County \_\_\_\_\_ R.F.D. \_\_\_\_\_



Herbert D. Sprague shows how he's taken the drudgery out of washing sap buckets.

## Motorized Brushes Wash "Dratted" SAP BUCKETS

**T**HE MAJORITY of maple syrup makers believe in giving their sap buckets a scrubbing before storing them until next year. Others hold with the old idea that the buckets will keep better if stored with enough of a film of sap left on them to act as metal-preservative.

But in any case, they've got to be washed before they can be used for fresh sap—and tackling those stacks of buckets isn't exactly the most popular chore connected with sugaring. However, it can be made to go a lot quicker and easier when you put a motor to work. Photos show how two Vermonters have taken the curse off "wash day."

The simple electric washer rigged up by Herbert D. Sprague of Brandon washes clean, though it's dirt-cheap. Using an old 1/2-horsepower motor, the rest cost him only \$1.50, the main expense being his purchase of five ordinary scrub brushes for 18 cents apiece. They're screwed on to a wooden block at the end of a 1-inch shaft. One revolving brush scrubs a bucket's bottom, and the other four scrub its wall. They're spaced to fit snugly into Sprague's 13-quart buckets. At the shaft's other end is a 20-inch pulley run by a belt from the motor. The brushes are 3"x8".

Sprague, who's now 77, says he's been sugaring "more or less for 50 years." With his son-in-law, Charles

Wheeler, owner of the farm, he hangs around 800 buckets.

The washing is done by two men. One keeps feeding buckets to the brushes. The other handles two nearby tubs—one has warm water into which a bucket is dunked before going on to the brushes; then it's rinsed in the other tub, containing water as hot as hands can stand. Once when they didn't know they were being timed, Sprague and Wheeler washed 260 buckets per hour.

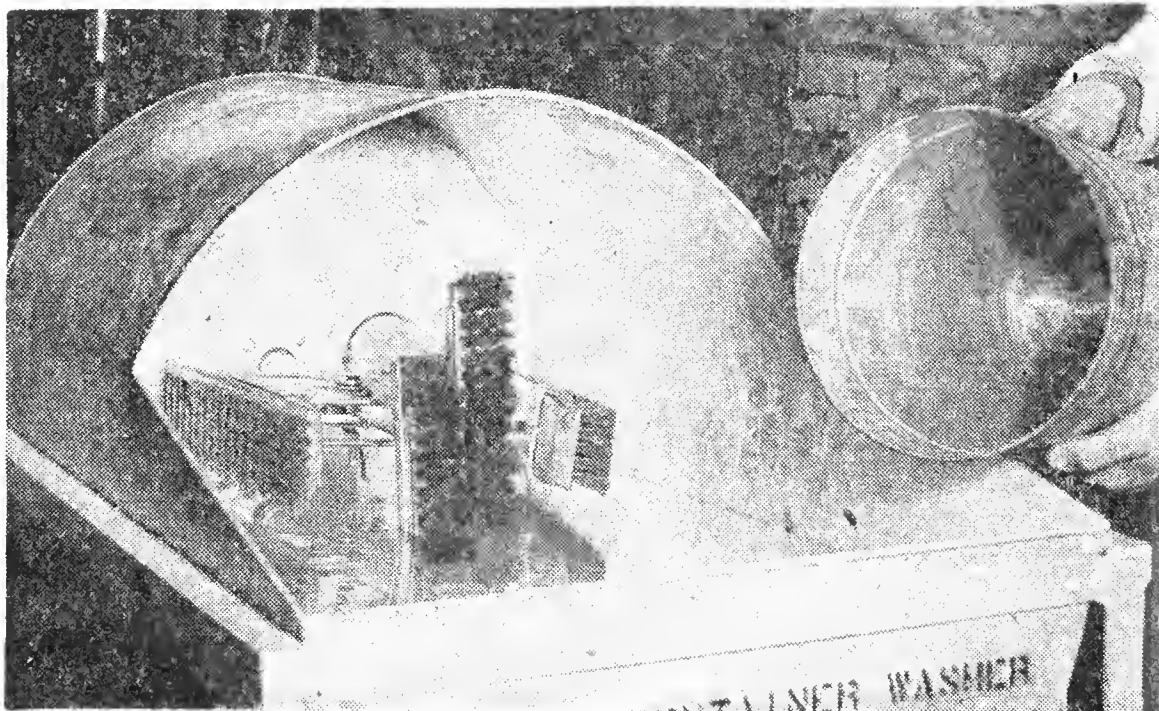
There's more mechanism and greater flexibility in the "expandable head" washer invented and patented by Arthur Darrah of Rochester. His is built to take any size sap bucket.

Darrah uses a cutaway 55-gallon oil drum for the housing of his washer, which weighs nearly 100 pounds. Its revolving shaft can be run with either an electric or gasoline motor, or tractor.

The four brushes are so mounted as to expand and scrub any bucket regardless of its size or flare. A foot-lever applies the pressure that operates them.

Two large brushes, 2 3/4"x10", take care of the bucket sides. Mounted on rocker arms, they expand outward and also swivel at their centers to fit the bucket's slant. The two smaller brushes at the end are 1 1/2"x7 1/2". They're expanded by a system of cables and

(Continued on Page 21)

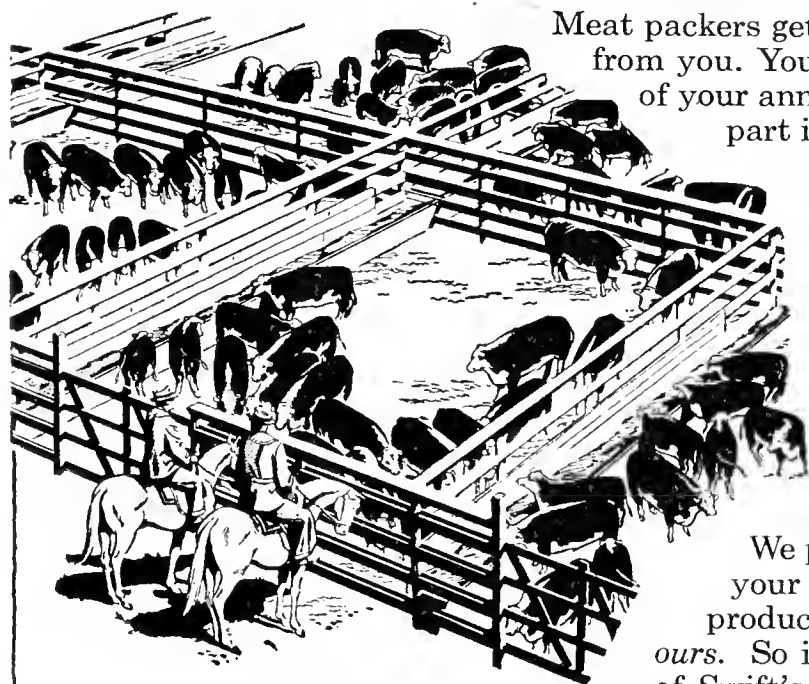


Arthur Darrah invented his "expandable head" washer to fit any size sap bucket.



# FROM **Swift** TO *America's ranchers and farmers...*

**In 1950 Swift paid \$1,704,489,374 for livestock and other agricultural products**



Meat packers get most of the raw material for their business from you. You get from meat packers approximately half of your annual income. Together, we play an important part in feeding America. As one factor in the livestock-meat industry, Swift shares in that vital task. On this page is a record of what we did during 1950. The figures at the right show a quick over-all picture. The figures below explain in greater detail.

*77¢ out of the average sales dollar paid to producers*

We provide a dependable year-round market for your livestock, dairy products, poultry, etc. These products of your business are the raw materials of ours. So it's only natural that by far the largest part of Swift's "sales dollar" is paid to you farmers and ranchers.

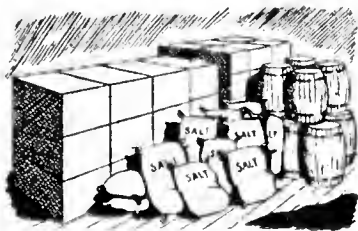
*The pictures and words below tell what the rest of that "sales dollar" goes for*

## *11 1/10¢ to Employees*

It takes skilled people to process your livestock and other raw agricultural products into Swift's quality foods. In 1950 Swift's 76,000 employees earned \$245,238,539 in wages and salaries, or an average of 11 1/10 cents out of each dollar of Swift sales.



## *4 5/10¢ for Supplies*



Last year, out of each dollar of sales, Swift & Company spent an average of 4 5/10 cents, or a total of \$100,476,643 on supplies of all kinds—mountains of salt and sugar; trainloads of boxes, barrels, other containers; miles of twine; tons of paper; fuel, electricity, etc.

## *1¢ for Taxes*

In addition to federal taxes, Swift & Company paid taxes during 1950 in all states and in many municipalities. Our total tax bill was \$21,101,712. This averaged 1 cent out of each dollar Swift received for the products it sold.



## *3 4/10¢ for Other Expenses*



Among other necessary business costs are depreciation, interest, employee benefits, sales promotion, rent, research, insurance, development of new products, advertising, stationery, postage, telephone, telegraph, travel expenses, etc. These necessary expenses took an average of 3 4/10 cents of each sales dollar.

## *2 3/10¢ for Transportation*

Swift's service helps bridge the 1,000-mile gap between producers of livestock and consumers of meat. To accomplish this necessary service, Swift's freight and trucking bill in 1950 was \$51,598,238. This is an average of 2 3/10¢ of each sales dollar for moving your products to consuming markets.



It is the pooled savings of many shareholders, and earnings plowed back into the business, that have built Swift & Company and made it possible to serve efficiently you producers of agricultural products. Among Swift shareholders you will find farmers, ranchers, lawyers, doctors, mechanics, business people—folks from every walk of life—including 38,575 women.

We hope your farm and ranch operations re-

## **Quick Facts on Swift's Business in 1950**

Total SALES of all Swift's products and by-products in 1950 added up to \$2,214,819,268  
Swift paid for livestock and other agricultural products 1,704,489,374  
Swift's total NET EARNINGS amounted to 16,142,586\*

That is an average net earning per dollar of sales of 7/10 cent

*Here's where the other 99 3/10 cents of that "sales dollar" went:*

For livestock and other agricultural products	77 cents
For employees' wages and salaries	11 1/10 cents
For supplies	4 5/10 cents
For transportation (freight, trucking, etc.)	2 3/10 cents
For taxes	1 cent
For other necessary business expenses	3 4/10 cents
<b>Total</b>	<b>100 cents</b>

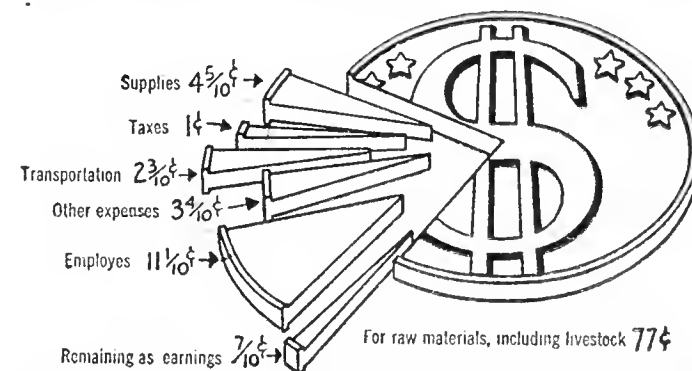
\*This amounts to 2/10 of a cent per pound on all products handled.



## *7/10¢ as Earnings*

After all those necessary expenditures, our 1950 net earnings were \$16,142,586. Our shareholders received \$13,917,161 of this in dividends. This is their return on the investments made by them and on the earnings from these investments which have been retained in the company to provide the plants and facilities—the tools needed to handle your products.

## *Here's a picture of Our 1950 Sales Dollar*



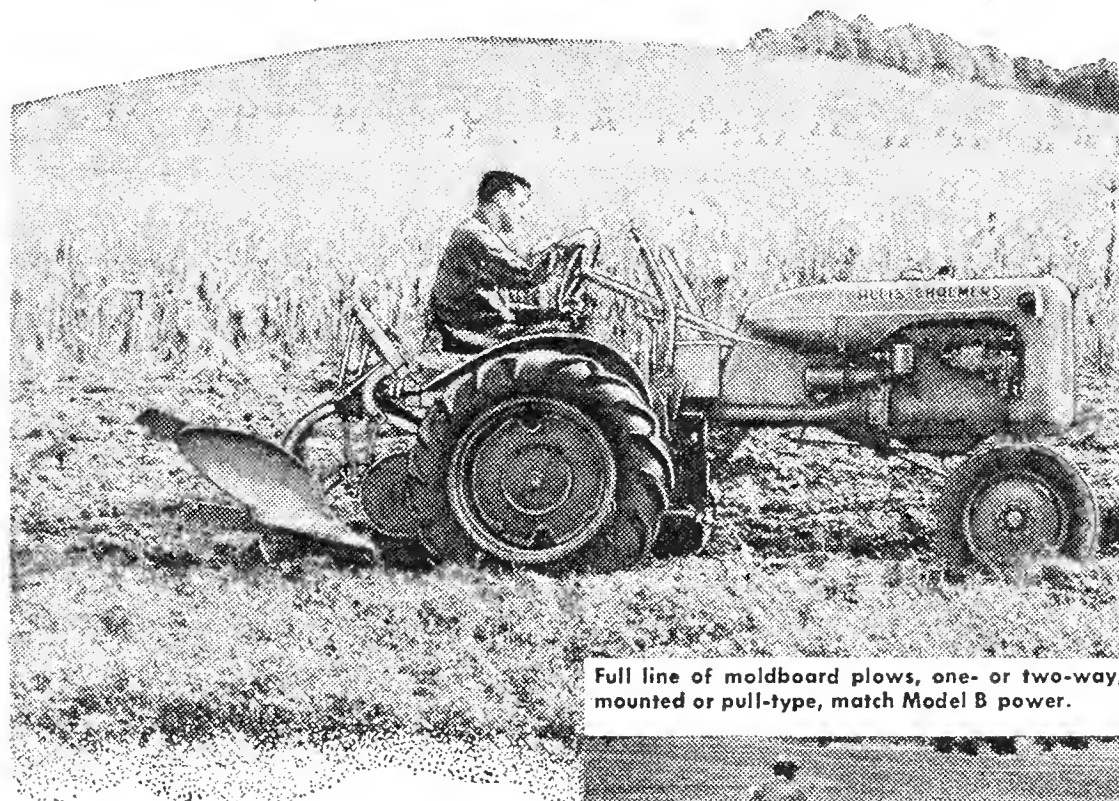
Swift & Company's net earnings are small for the many essential services in the processing and marketing of the agricultural products you produce. Our earnings averaged a fraction of a cent a pound on the volume handled.

*W. B. Traynor*  
Vice President and Treasurer

**Swift & Company** UNION STOCK YARDS • CHICAGO 9, ILLINOIS  
*Nutrition is our business—and yours*



# POWERLINE design boosts MODEL B PERFORMANCE



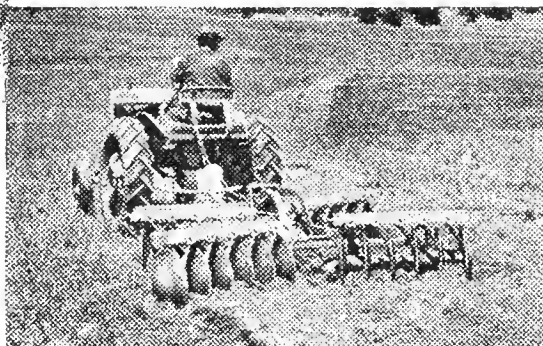
Full line of moldboard plows, one- or two-way, mounted or pull-type, match Model B power.

Look at the clean-cut Powerline Design of this Allis-Chalmers Model B Tractor. You see clearly, down or to either side, from the tractor seat. Tubular Powerline eliminates a heavy frame. Here's more real work power . . . with less fuel. On many farms the Model B's big, 125-cubic-inch, four-cylinder engine powers field operations with more efficiency than larger, more expensive tractors.

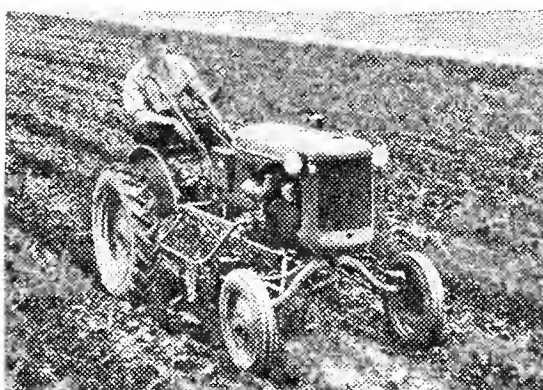
Arched front axle and raised offset final drive give high work clearance. Weight of transmission, operator, and liquid ballast in rear tires provides traction for handling all-weather jobs.

A complete assortment of implements — mounted, semi-mounted or trailed — lets you perform field jobs with ease and economy. All match the power, weight and speed of the Model B. This tractor is fully equipped with lights, starter, cushion seat, radiator shutter, thermostat, temperature gauge and foot-operated brakes.

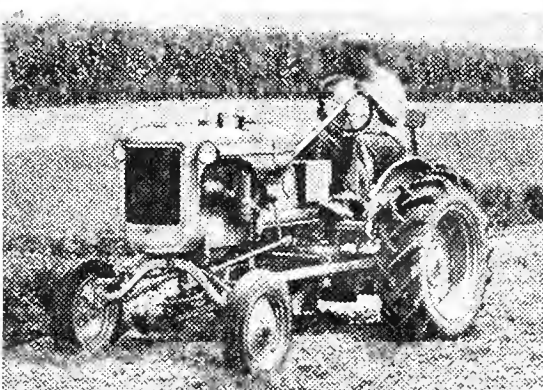
Big power in a compact package at a low price . . . that's the Allis-Chalmers Model B! Clip and mail the request below. This could be your long-sought opportunity to step up farming with economical, year 'round power.



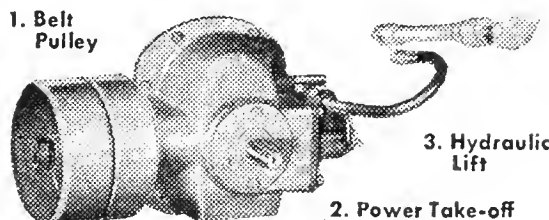
Allis-Chalmers builds discs, harrows and field cultivators for the Model B.



Model B has a complete assortment of one-row planters and cultivators with fertilizer attachments.



Model B cuts hay with quiet, V-belt driven power mower. Has clearance and speed for raking.



3-Way Power Transmitter is available at small extra cost.

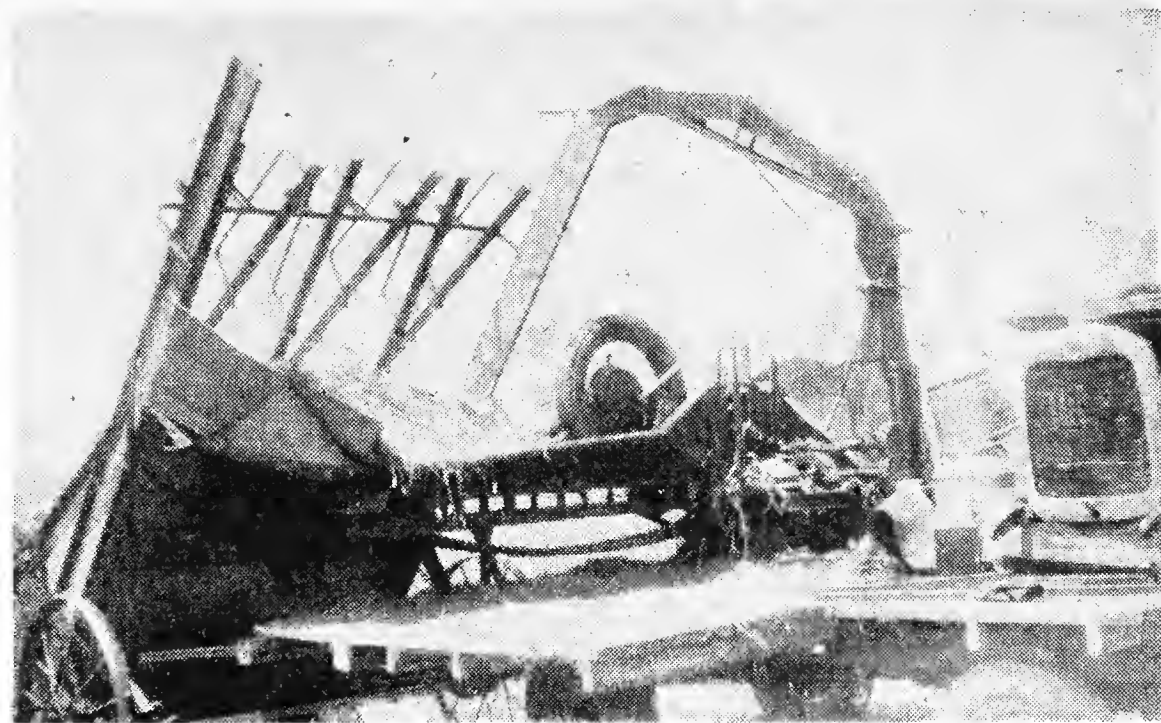
## ALLIS-CHALMERS

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Allis-Chalmers Tractor Division, Milwaukee 1, Wisconsin, Dept. 34  
Send me the full, illustrated story on the Model B Tractor.

NAME ..... TOWN .....

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## "Rube" Chops Hay in Field

**M**Y husband and I read with interest the article by Mark Robinson in the June 17 issue of, *AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST*. We have been farming only four years. That makes us newcomers to the field and we have no intention of telling the old-timers what can or can't be done.

We made corn silage the first year and since then have made grass silage—the hard way. Until this year we mowed, windrowed, loaded with a hay loader and then chopped the grass into the silo with an ensilage cutter. In 1949 it took us three weeks, working every day, all day, to fill our 10x35 silo. Last summer we filled the old silo and a new one (12x25) in 11 days.

After the 1949 bout with long grass on and off the wagon and then a barn full of dry hay, we realized that a few more years of that sort of work would make us old—but quick. We also realized that the chopper or harvester to make the work lighter was out of the question for our small farm.

Necessity being the mother of invention, we took the existing equip-

ment, added \$250 and some good hard rainy-day labor and came up with the answer. Of course, it isn't as efficient as a factory-made job, in that it takes two people to run it, but it does nice work and we didn't have to go into debt for it.

We assembled the rig with materials on hand, with the exception of the wagon and motor which we bought. The wagon is on rubber and ell shaped. We removed the wheels from the ensilage cutter and mounted it on the rear of the wagon. The model A Ford motor is mounted on the front with a 10" pulley. The belt is 6" wide with a twist. Behind the wagon the hay loader is attached rigidly. It is offset so that the grass will fall into the chopper conveyor. The wagon into which the chopped material is blown is pulled behind and to the left of the chopper wagon.

We use "Rube," as we call it, to chop grass for silage and also to chop our hay. It is difficult to describe "Rube," but it does a beautiful job and we are mighty pleased with it.—Mrs. Floyd B. Lampkin, Thurmont, Md.

## Farm Buildings at Reasonable Cost

**I** AM enclosing a snapshot and some information about my recently completed set of farm buildings. In a recent issue of *A.A.*, I noticed with great interest a picture of a barn similar to mine.

I believe the outstanding thing about this set of buildings, which replace our former ones lost by fire, is the cost. Barn, silo and henhouse totally cost less than \$6,000; the barn \$4,000; silo \$900, and henhouse \$700. All lumber including siding, ceiling, doors, trim, etc., was cut on the farm and sawed by a portable mill right on the very spot.

The barn started in the fall of 1946 was ready for cattle the first of May, 1947; the silo and henhouse were built in the summer of 1949. The only purchased lumber was a set of laminated rafters for the barn; the laying house rafters are homemade, being built all from one big elm tree.

The laying house was built entirely by me with a little exchanged labor

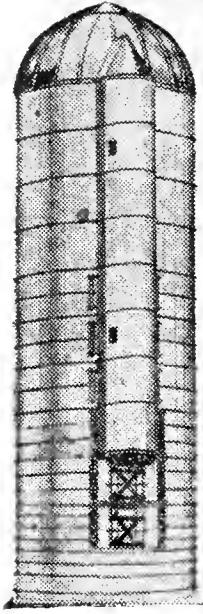
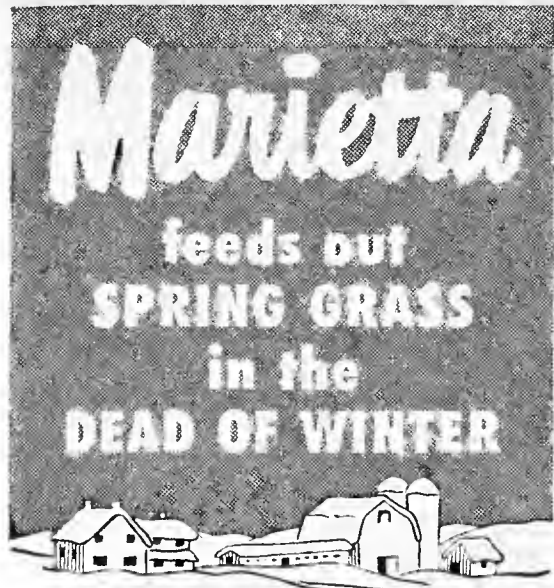
from neighbors. We paid \$1,000 to a local contractor and his crew for approximately three weeks' work on the barn. The silo, of course, cost about as much as anyone's, being a 12x36 monolithic poured concrete job built by a local silo concern.

The laying house is 28'x32' double deck with a capacity of 500 Leghorns and a feed room. The further end has a set of 8-foot doors so that the tractor and wagon can be backed in for cleaning. This is a warm, insulated house built complete for less than \$1.50 per bird! The barn is 36'x66' with steel stalls and stanchions and pens to accommodate 35 head of Ayrshire cattle, 22 milkers. It also contains in the rear corner a 10'x12' milkhouse.

My father being dead, the farm is run as a "mother-and-son partnership." Needless to say we are well satisfied and I am one young man well contented and optimistic about livestock and grassland farming in the Northeast. — Keith A. Tyler, Gouverneur, N. Y.







Freezing weather can't harm fresh spring grass ensiled in a MARIETTA. 4" thick Air-Cell staves with hollow-wall insulation keep out the cold. If you had erected an air-tight MARIETTA last spring, you would be feeding carotene-rich spring grass right now . . . and with much less trouble. Order your MARIETTA now. You earn an "early buyer's" discount and assure erection in time for spring grass. Mail this coupon today!



## MARIETTA CONCRETE CORP.

MARIETTA, OHIO Dept. G.

Gentlemen:

- Send literature on "Grasslands Farming"
- Send literature on MARIETTA Air-Cell Silo

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

POST OFFICE \_\_\_\_\_

STATE \_\_\_\_\_

## Clip Cows Regularly With

**Sunbeam STEWART CLIPMASTER**

Powerful Motor Inside the Handle



CLIPS

Cows, Horses  
Mules, Dogs,  
faster, better

Clip your animals the fast, easy way with the new Sunbeam Stewart electric Clipmaster. Has a quiet, 30% more powerful, air-cooled, ball-bearing motor inside the cool Easy-Grip handle. Anti-friction tension control assures perfect tension between blades and provides easy adjustment. \$37.95 at your dealer's. (Denver & West, \$38.25.) Grooming brush, drill head, sheep shearing attachments, available at slight extra cost, give Clipmaster year-round use.

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Dept. Z, 5600 W. Roosevelt Rd., Chicago 50, Ill.

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## STRAWBERRIES



• Best everbearing and June-bearing varieties. BIG, FREE 1951 CATALOG in full color. Shows and describes marvelous, new Red Rich berry. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

KELLY BROS. NURSERIES, INC.  
216 MOREY STREET DANVILLE, NEW YORK

## COLLOIDAL PHOSPHATE

Containing many needed trace elements Will grow better crops. WRITE WALTER HUBER  
Charles St., Mt. Kisco, N. Y.

## Question Box

My kitchen sink edge is covered with aluminum, and when I stand against it my apron and dress front get black. How can this be prevented?

Liquid wax, applied periodically, is recommended. If clothing still becomes discolored from contact with the sink edge, you might try roughing up the aluminum with steel wool and then applying shellac.

\* \* \*

I have been unable to find a small leak in my roof. How can I locate it?

Examine the under side of the roof in bright daylight. When you find the spot where light shows through, put a piece of wire or a sliver of wood through the hole so it can be located from outside.

\* \* \*

I have a field of alfalfa which needs fertilizer. I would like to know what to apply.

Generally speaking, I feel that fertilizers like 0-14-14, 0-20-20, or, where borax is needed, a fertilizer such as 0-19-19 with borax, are preferable for alfalfa. There is no question, though, but what a little nitrogen in the fertilizer will get growth off to a little earlier start in the spring. Most experiments show insufficient increase in yield to pay for the nitrogen, and some experiments indicate a shortening of the life of the stand, particularly if the amount of potash applied in the fertilizer is not increased. Application of nitrogen seems to increase the need for potash. This is a general statement applying to soils that have been properly limed in this part of the country.

I have seen alfalfa grown on extremely light soils where some nitrogen was of definite benefit. I doubt if the amount in 3-12-6 would do much harm or very much good, although there is always the possibility that a little readily available nitrogen after a winter in which there had been some injury to plants, but not sufficient to kill them, might be of benefit.

For regular practice, though, I prefer the other fertilizers mentioned. There is no question but what the use of nitrogen will usually increase the amount of grass and weeds in the hay. If one is growing alfalfa on land that has not been adequately limed, he will usually see a good response from nitrogen. I have already seen it, though, on land that has been adequately limed.—George Serviss

\* \* \*

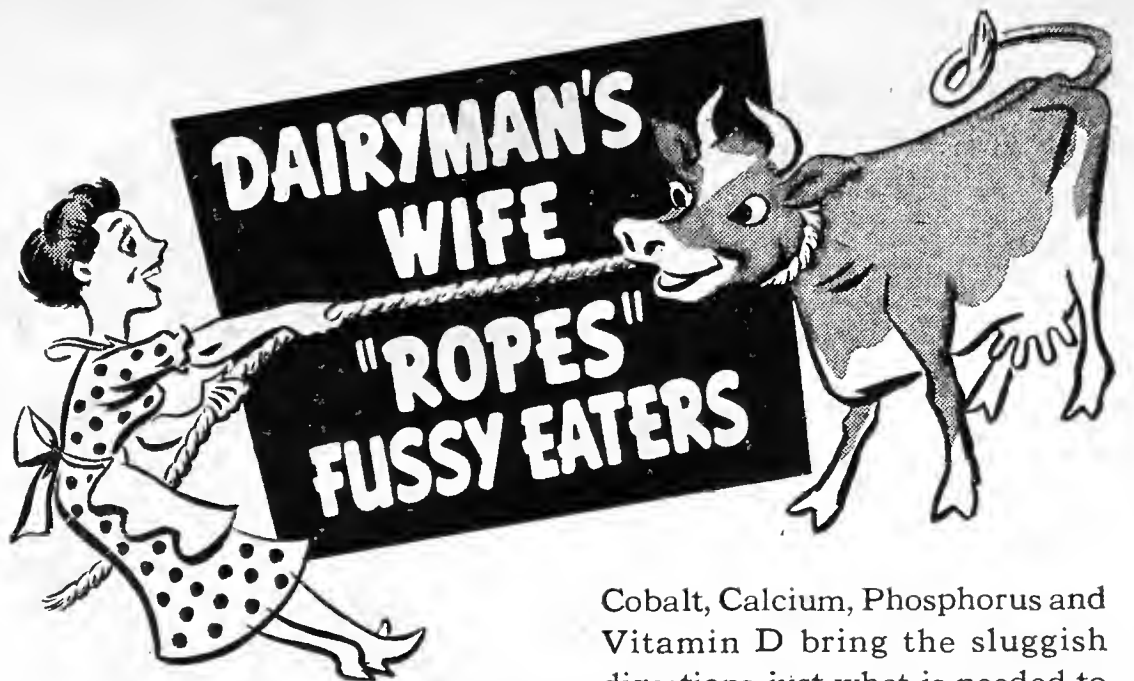
Is there any truth to the idea that aluminum or bronze paint on house radiators cuts down heat efficiency?

This is a well established fact. Flat wall paint is a better product to use on radiators.

—A. A.—

## WATCH FOR HIDDEN NAMES

Many of you will remember our "Hidden Names Contest" which we are again starting in this issue. Here's how it works: Scattered here and there in the advertising columns and standing alone without any reference to any advertising, you will find several names and addresses of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST subscribers. Every subscriber whose name and address appears this way (the contest does not apply to names appearing either in advertisements or in editorial columns) will receive \$1.00 if he writes to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y., saying he saw his name and address on page \_\_\_\_\_ of the \_\_\_\_\_ issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. To receive the \$1.00 this letter must be received within one week of the date of issue in which the name and address appear.



Margaret Allen, wife and partner of Roy Allen, Cortland, N. Y., says:

"We couldn't farm without KOW-KARE. We feed it regularly to our 15 fine grade cows; have it mixed with the feed at the mill. That's how we 'rope' the fussy eaters into line, and how they do respond to Kow-Kare! We have less trouble at Calving time, too. Our milk pick-up man tells us that although we have a small dairy we are producing more milk than larger dairies."



When feed costs are high there's double reason to sharpen cow appetites . . . tone up digestion to avoid breakdowns. The Allens know from experience that the slight cost of concentrated Kow-Kare is not an expense . . . but sensible insurance against sluggish conversion of feed and roughage.

Most cows are subjected to an unnatural drive for more and more yield. No wonder stamina breaks under such demands. Smart feeders add Kow-Kare to the feed. The Drugs, Iron, Iodine,

Cobalt, Calcium, Phosphorus and Vitamin D bring the sluggish digestions just what is needed to promote trouble-free milkings, fight feed waste.

## AT CALVING TIME

Here, of all times it pays to provide every cow due to freshen with the low-cost Kow-Kare build-up, before and after. Go through one season with this valuable aid to safe calving, and you will be a Kow-Kare convert and ardent enthusiast for life.

Your farm-supply dealer has Kow-Kare in three sizes, including the new bulk drum that spells amazing economy in large dairies.

FREE COW BOOK—Send today for your copy of helpful treatise on cow ills, "Care and Feeding of Dairy Cattle." Includes feed-mixing guidance fitted to your home-grown roughage.

DAIRY ASSOCIATION CO., INC.  
Lyndonville 12, Vermont

THE TWO <sup>¢</sup>-A-DAY  
Build-Up



★ BUY U. S. SAVINGS BONDS ★

## d-con will help you WIN the WAR ON RATS

GUARANTEED TO CLEAR YOUR PLACE OF RATS AND MICE COMPLETELY OR YOUR MONEY BACK . . . . .

Now, with amazing ease, you can clear your place of these disease carrying, property destroying rodents—and keep it clear, thanks to D-CON and its wonder working active ingredient WARFARIN. This scientifically developed product, discovered by the University of Wisconsin, is recommended by Federal Departments, county agents and the Farm Press of America. Its miracle, result producing action has been proven again and again in hundreds of supervised and controlled tests.

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D-CON is new, different. It outsmarts the rats because only cumulative doses prove deadly. Tests prove that rats return for successive daily feedings—they do not detect the source to avoid it—and a few days of feeding spell their doom.

## ENOUGH TO CLEAR YOUR PLACE OF RATS

Enough D-CON to clear the average farm of its entire rat population will be sent you in a plain wrapper with an ironclad money-back guarantee, for only \$2.98

RUSH YOUR ORDER TODAY  
d-con COMPANY

531 W. WEBSTER AVE. • CHICAGO 14, ILLINOIS

## RESULTS ARE GUARANTEED

Rats are smart—they have survived all efforts to destroy them. Now with miracle working D-CON, their days are numbered. D-CON will clear your place of rats in 15 days—or it won't cost you a penny. By following the simple feeding instructions, your troubles with rats and mice are over—now and forever.

## HANDY MAIL ORDER COUPON

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531 W. Webster Ave., Chicago 14, Illinois  
Please ship immediately d-con WARFARIN concentrate on your money-back guarantee.  
☐ Ship C.O.D. I'll pay \$2.98 plus C.O.D. postage.  
☐ I enclose \$2.98. Please send postpaid.

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ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_  
CITY \_\_\_\_\_ STATE \_\_\_\_\_



# SECURITY THROUGH COOPERATION



## The Outlook for Dairy Farmers Under a State of Total Mobilization

Our entire economy—industry, business, the farm, labor—is being mobilized under a declared state of emergency. All of us are going to feel the pinch for many months—possibly for years—to come.

We dairy farmers are eager to do our part. We proved our willingness and ability to feed this nation and others during World War II. However, the President in his tax message to Congress has singled out farmers as those whose "rate of progress cannot be continued in these perilous times."

### Our Fate Lies in Non-Farm Hands

Whether the President and his advisers feel that farmers have improved their condition more rapidly than industrialists, business men, or labor, we do not know. But we do know this: The men in Washington who are doing the planning and setting up the controls are not farmers; they are industrialists and business men.

Their integrity, their ability and their motives are beyond question. But they have little or no knowledge of farming. They don't know our materials needs or our manpower problems. To most of them, farm fertilizer means manure; they can't understand why we should need anything else. They have never operated a business where the best laid plans go haywire because it didn't rain, or it rained too much, or the frosts came too early or stayed too late, or the winds blew down buildings, and the snows clogged highways.

### They Live By the Clock; We Live Under Nature

In their every-day business life, everything runs by the clock. Everybody works a 5-day, 40 hour week. Overtime brings time-and-a-half or more. When that's not enough, you just hire an extra shift. Prices skyrocket, of course, so you slap on wage controls and price controls. Everywhere, that is, except on the farm. High food prices are bad politics, so on the farm you force prices down by government charity or price subsidies. That satisfies the consumers, but it makes the farmer a second-class citizen, a man without the right to full market-value for his produce, or the right to a free market.

### Not Yet, But Soon

Not all of this has happened yet, of course. But anyone with a 6-year memory knows that it is on the way. The dairy farmer has only one way to look for security. That is the way of cooperation with his fellow dairymen. Otherwise, his is a lone voice crying in the wilderness.

Twenty-six thousand members of the Dairymen's League, with the membership, the organization and the experience to make cooperative action effective, and particularly to make the dairy farmer's voice heard in Washington, invite you to join with them for effective dairy farm representation during the dangerous days ahead.

## DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE

*Cooperative*

**ASSOCIATION, INC.**

## A Visit With THE EDITOR

By E. R. EASTMAN

THE farm in Dryden Township where we live had been, until I bought it, in the Rhodes family for several generations since the town was settled. In the garret of our house—which apparently replaced the first one built by the settlers—we found a remarkable collection of old newspapers and magazines. Among these is a copy of the "Weekly Dryden News" published on November 26, 1863, right in the middle of the dark days of the Civil War.

You will recall that the Battle of Gettysburg, where Meade and his Union forces defeated and stopped Lee's attempted invasion of the North, was fought on July 1, 2 and 3 of this same year, 1863. On Thursday, November 19, just exactly a week before the above-mentioned newspaper was published, President Lincoln came to the Gettysburg battlefield to give the dedication speech for the national cemetery there. This old Dryden paper reported his speech in an obscure corner. In the introductory paragraph the editor said:

"The ceremony attending the dedication of the National Cemetery at Gettysburg last Thursday was witnessed by an immense concourse of citizens. The military and civic display was very fine. The following is the dedicatory speech of President Lincoln."

And here it is, just the way this old newspaper published it a week after the President made it. I think it particularly fitting to repeat this greatest speech in our language at a time when we celebrate Lincoln's birthday and are facing another great national crisis.

### Dedication of Gettysburg Cemetery

"Fourscore and seven years ago our fathers brought forth upon this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. (Applause.) Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation or any nation so conceived and so dedicated can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of war. We are met to dedicate a portion of it as the final resting-place of those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this. But in a larger sense we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, 'the editor, of course, meant 'consecrate' we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men living and dead who struggled here have consecrated it far above our power to add or detract. (Applause.) The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. (Applause.) It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work that they have thus far so nobly carried on.' (Applause.) It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us, that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they here gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here higher (highly) resolve that the dead shall not have died in vain (applause); that the nation shall, under God, have a new birth of freedom; and that governments of the people by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth. (Long-continued applause.)"

— A.A. —

Machinery costs can be cut in several ways: lubricate tools properly; store under cover when not in use; keep them repaired; use them more hours per year, perhaps through custom work.





Winning pie bakers. Left to right: Patricia Krenzer, West Henrietta, first; Priscilla Dudley, Lyons, second; Dorothy Busby, Canandaigua, third; Cecelia Hoffman, Medina, fourth, and Orah Hicks, Piffard, fifth.

# Horace Putnam Heads Horticultural Society

THE man elected to head the New York State Horticultural Society for the coming year was Horace Putnam of Lyons. James Clarke of Milton is the new vice president and Dan Dalrymple was re-elected secretary and treasurer. Two directors, Gerard Maier of Lyons and Mr. Putnam, were re-elected, and one new director, Harold Hitchings of Nedrow, will replace Herman Kappel of Covert.

Policies of fruit growers on current problems were expressed by the following resolutions:

Supporting the Conference Board of Farm Organizations in its request for legislation allowing the Conservation Commissioner to declare open seasons on antlerless deer; for legislation to control artificial rainmaking; and for a new greenhouse and agricultural engineering building at Cornell.

Approving the work of Max Brunk and Mary Wood at Cornell relative to consumer preferences, and recommending that the information be made available to growers, packers and retailers.

Favoring a conservation payment to orchardists for removing marginal orchards.

Urging legislation allowing young children in the harvest fields under parental supervision so long as they do no work.

Favoring a permanent Horticultural Society committee to meet with the State Commissioner of Agriculture to study grading; also urging that 4 more grading inspectors be provided this year.

Much interest was shown in a discussion about the use of concentrated sprays. James Clark of Milton told how he varied the degree of concentration according to conditions, especially the weather.

Herman Kappel of Covert reported good results with concentrate sprays. Dr. A. B. Burrell of Cornell summar-

ized the discussion about as follows:

To date the same materials are used for standard sprays.

Concentrates vary from 2X to 8X with comparable decreases in gallons of spray per tree.

There is no run-off although a 2X (one part spray to 2 parts water) spray is on the borderline.

Assuming that sufficient spray was put on by the standard method, spraying with a concentrate can save material.



Winners in the F.F.A. speaking contest. From left to right: Carl Slocum of Wayne Central, first; Fay Andrews, Sodus, second; Wayne Hermon of Marion, third.

Some time can be saved, thus allowing the covering of more trees per hour.

A fine break-up of spray is essential except in hot weather, when most of the moisture may evaporate before the spray hits the trees.

Moderately open trees are desirable.

(Continued on Page 22)

F.F.A. boys from Sodus took home the lion's share of prizes, winning first in the disease identification and judging contests, and in exhibiting apples. Left to right, front row: Alfred Hermetet, Ronald Mills, John DeWispelaere, Ray DeCook. Back row: Ronnie Furter, Donald Van Waes, Don Johnson. North Rose took first in the apple grading contest but were not present at picture-taking time.



# Rural Radio Network

## FM PROGRAM SCHEDULE FOR FEBRUARY, 1951

MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY
6:30 Melody Farm 7:00 Farm Digest, M'kts. 7:15 Weather Roundup 7:30 Accent on Music	6:30 Melody Farm 7:00 Farm Digest M'kts. 7:15 Weather Roundup 7:30 Accent on Music	6:30 Melody Farm 7:00 Farm Digest, M'kts. 7:15 Weather Roundup 7:30 Accent on Music
8:00 News 8:30 The Scrapbook 9:00 News 9:10 Golden Treasury 9:45 Road Conditions 10:00 News 10:05 Chapel in the Sky 10:15 Music to Remember	8:00 News 8:30 The Scrapbook 9:00 News 9:10 Golden Treasury 9:45 Road Conditions 10:00 News 10:05 Chapel in the Sky 10:15 Music to Remember	8:00 News 8:30 The Scrapbook 9:00 News 9:10 Golden Treasury 9:45 Road Conditions 10:05 Chapel in the Sky 10:15 Your Home Grounds 10:30 Music To Remember
11:00 News 11:05 Market Roundup 11:15 G.L.F. Calling 11:30 Country Home 11:45 Egg Market	11:00 News 11:05 Market Roundup 11:15 G.L.F. Calling 11:30 Country Home 11:45 Egg Market	11:00 News 11:05 Market Roundup 11:15 G.L.F. Calling 11:30 Country Home 11:45 Egg Market
12:00 World at Noon 12:15 Weather Roundup 12:20 Market Roundup 12:30 York State Farmer	12:00 World at Noon 12:15 Weather Roundup 12:20 Market Roundup 12:30 York State Farmer	12:00 World at Noon 12:15 Weather Roundup 12:20 Market Roundup 12:30 York State Farmer
1:00 News, Stars Sing 1:15 Headlines in Chemistry 1:30 School of the Air	1:00 News, Stars Sing 1:15 Excursions in Science 1:30 School of the Air	1:00 News, Stars Sing 1:15 This Is Holland 1:30 School of the Air
2:00 News, Memory Time 2:15 Novels on the Air 2:30 Other People's Business 3:05 Symphonic Matinee 4:05 Concert Stage	2:00 News, Organ Melody 2:15 Novels on the Air 2:30 Other People's Business 3:05 Symphonic Matinee 4:05 Concert Stage	2:00 News, Memory Time 2:15 Novels on the Air 2:30 Other People's Business 3:05 Symphonic Matinee 4:05 Concert Stage
5:00 News, Melody, T Time 5:15 Clumpy, the Bear 5:45 Sports, Nick Stemmler	5:00 News, Melody, T Time 5:15 The Storyteller 5:45 Sports, Nick Stemmler	5:00 News, Melody, T Time 5:15 The Storyteller 5:45 Sports, Nick Stemmler
6:00 News 6:15 Weather Roundup 6:20 Markets 6:30 Evening at Home	6:00 News 6:15 Weather Roundup 6:20 Markets 6:30 Evening at Home	6:00 News 6:15 Weather Roundup 6:20 Markets 6:30 Evening at Home
7:10 Light and Shadow 7:25 Weather Roundup 7:30 Jacques Fray 8:05 Symphony Hall 9:05 Library of Music 9:30 Around the World 10:05 Latin America 11:06 Evening Hymn	7:10 The Freedom Story 7:25 Weather Roundup 7:30 WQXR Artists 8:05 Symphony Hall 9:05 Music Since 1900 9:30 Music of Spain 10:05 Record Showcase 11:06 Evening Hymn	7:10 What About Music 7:25 Weather Roundup 7:30 Jacques Fray 8:05 Symphony Hall 9:05 Library of Music 9:30 Around the World 10:05 Record Premieres 11:30 Civil Defense
THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
6:30 Melody Farm 7:00 Farm Digest M'kts. 7:15 Weather Roundup 7:30 Accent on Music	6:30 Melody Farm 7:00 Farm Digest, M'kts. 7:15 Weather Roundup 7:30 Accent on Music	6:30 Melody Farm 7:00 News, Markets 7:15 Weather Roundup 7:30 Stars on Parade
8:00 News 8:30 The Scrapbook 9:00 News 9:10 Golden Treasury 9:45 Road Conditions 10:00 News 10:05 Chapel in the Sky 10:15 Music to Remember	8:00 News 8:30 The Scrapbook 9:00 News 9:10 Golden Treasury 9:45 Road Conditions 10:05 Chapel in the Sky 10:15 Ag School of Air 10:30 Music to Remember	8:00 News 8:30 Ave Maria Hour 9:00 News 9:15 Know Your Birds 9:30 Garden Club of the Air 9:45 Road Conditions 10:15 N. Y. Times Youth Forum
11:00 News 11:05 Market Roundup 11:15 G.L.F. Calling 11:30 Country Home 11:45 Egg Market	11:00 News 11:05 Market Roundup 11:15 G.L.F. Calling 11:30 Country Home 11:45 Egg Market	11:00 News 11:15 GLF Calling 11:30 Proudly We Hail
12:00 World at Noon 12:15 Weather Roundup 12:20 Market Roundup 12:30 York State Farmer	12:00 World at Noon 12:15 Weather Roundup 12:20 Market Roundup 12:30 York State Farmer	12:00 News 12:30 Market Trends 12:30 Youth R.F.D.
1:00 News, Stars Sing 1:15 UN Story 1:30 School of the Air	1:00 News, Stars Sing 1:15 Special Programs 1:30 School of the Air	1:05 Midday Symphony 2:05 Along the Danube 3:00 News, Recital Hall 4:05 Operatic Favorites 4:30 Campus Radio Theatre 5:05 Masterworks of Music
2:00 News, Nature Week 2:15 Novels on the Air 2:30 Other People's Business 3:05 Symphonic Matinee 4:05 Concert Stage	2:00 News, Memory Time 2:15 Novels on the Air 2:30 Other People's Business 3:05 Symphonic Matinee 4:05 Concert Stage	6:00 News 6:15 Weather Roundup 6:30 Religion Makes News 6:45 Playhouse
5:00 News, Melody, T Time 5:15 The Storyteller 5:45 Sports, Nick Stemmler	5:00 News, Melody, T Time 5:15 Adventure Trails 5:45 Sports, Nick Stemmler	7:10 Your Business Reporter 7:25 Weather Roundup 7:30 Scenes from Opera 8:05 Symphony Hall
6:00 News 6:15 Weather Roundup 6:20 Markets 6:30 Evening at Home	6:00 News 6:15 Weather Roundup 6:20 Markets 6:30 Evening at Home	9:05 Great Conductors 9:30 WQXR-FM Studio Series 10:05 Made in Italy 11:06 Evening Hymn
7:10 Public Health 7:25 Weather Roundup 7:30 Duo-Piano Classics 8:05 Symphony Hall 9:05 Music Since 1900 9:30 Much Ado About Music 10:05 Record Showcase 11:06 Evening Hymn	7:10 Adventures in Research 7:25 Weather Roundup 7:30 Jacques Fray 8:05 Symphony Hall 9:05 Library of Music 9:30 Concert Hall 10:05 Latin America 11:06 Evening Hymn	SUNDAY
		3:00 News, Symphony 5:00 Radio Weekly Press 5:30 Ballet Program 6:05 WQXR-FM String Quartet 7:05 First Performances 8:05 The Opera House 10:05 Record Premieres 11:06 Evening Hymn

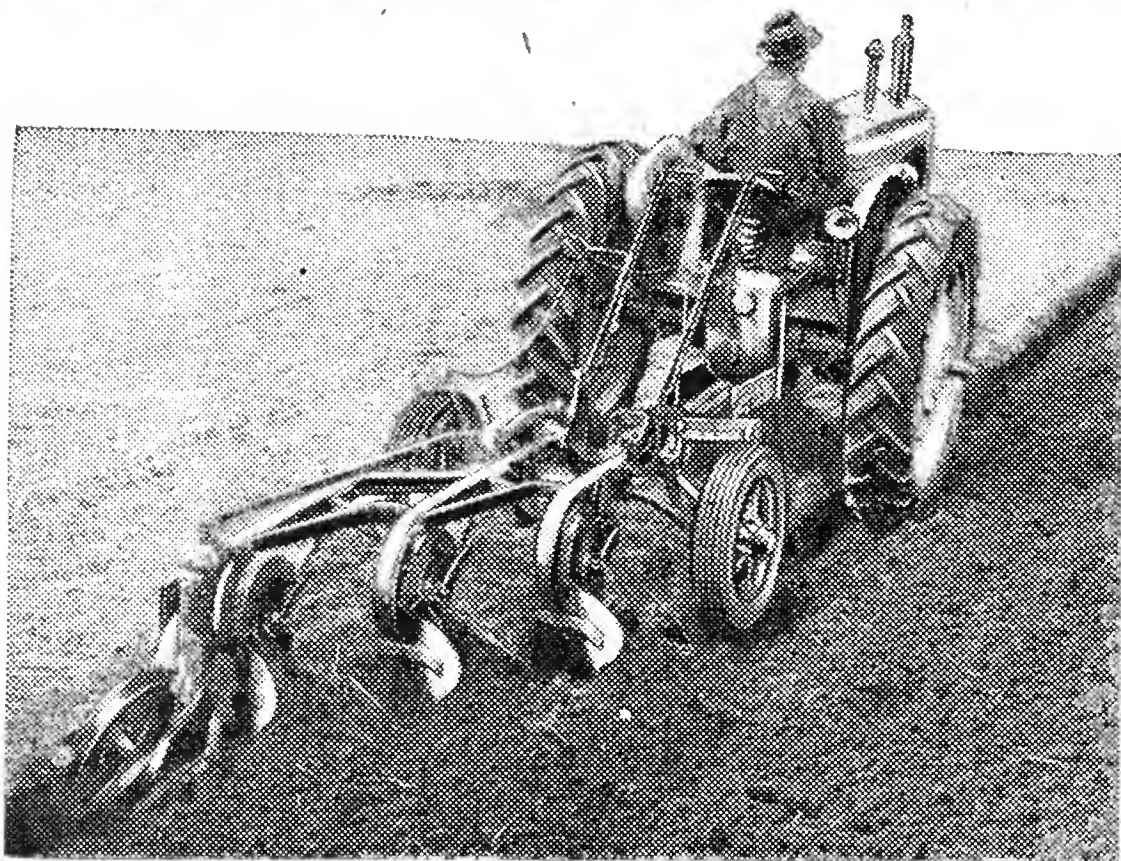
Rural Radio Network programs are on the following FM stations:

WFNF Wethersfield 107.7 mc	WFLY Troy 92.3 mc
WVBT Bristol Center 95.1	WWNY-FM Watertown 100.5 mc
WVCN DeRuyter 105.1 mc	WRUN-FM Rome-Utica 105.7 mc
WVCV Cherry Valley 101.9 mc	WHLD-FM Niagara Falls 98.5 mc
WQAN-FM, Scranton, Pa. 92.3	WHVA Poughkeepsie 104.7 mc
WHCU-FM Ithaca 97.3 mc	WMSA-FM Massena 105.3 mc
WHDL-FM Olean 95.7 mc.	

NEWS—EVERY HOUR—ON THE HOUR



# Plowing is Easier, Faster with a Massey-Harris No. 28



It's the big favorite with plowmen everywhere! The Massey-Harris No. 28 gives you a high-speed plow that does a *better* job of plowing faster . . . more economically.

From hitch to tail wheel, the No. 28 is built to meet today's plow requirements. Its modern design gives you a heavy-duty plow with an amazingly light draft. Streamlined, slow-rolling moldboards reduce drag, make it an easy-pulling plow that helps you make better use of your tractor's power . . . save fuel, cut plowing costs.

Its patented *Constant Clearance Lift* automatically raises the bottoms  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches above the ground regardless of the depth you're plowing — assures you good clearance. Control levers are mounted in an easy-to-reach position. Sturdy, X-type frame bracing holds

the No. 28 in perfect alignment . . . protects it against the rough twists and strains of high-speed plowing. Long-wearing, *cone-type wheel bearings* are easily adjusted to give you true-running wheels for the life of the plow.

There's a No. 28 for your specific soil conditions . . . to fit your tractor. You have a choice of 2, 3, 4 or 5 bottoms — with 12, 14 or 16 inch shares. Have your dealer explain the exclusive Massey-Harris features and practical improvements on the No. 28 and you'll see why it's the plow preferred by champions!

For details on the complete line of Massey-Harris plows, tractors, combines and equipment, ask him for a copy of the Massey-Harris BUYERS GUIDE . . . or mail coupon below.

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THE MASSEY-HARRIS COMPANY, Quality Avenue, Racine, Wis., Dept. B-85

Please send me a free copy of the Massey-Harris Buyers Guide which illustrates and describes the entire Massey-Harris line of farm machinery.

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Town  R.F.D.   
County  State

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1951 Gold Medal Winner

## HARRIS SEEDS

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1951 Gold Medal Winner. It has to be good to win a gold medal in the All-America competition, but it has all the qualities required of a champion:

- Close packed, very deep golden yellow kernels.
- Tender, sweet, fine flavored quality.
- Large ears with heavy husk tightly wrapped.
- Husky drought tolerant stalks with few suckers.
- Fresh, frozen or canned, it's "tops."

Only one of the many new vegetables and flowers beautifully illustrated and honestly described in our new catalog.

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Rochester 11, New York

1951 CATALOG now ready



## From the Editor's MAILBAG

### DETERGENT DETERS FIRE

AS A SLIGHT return for the many good ideas you have developed for the benefit of the people, I am sending you one which you may try out and claim credit for if you are satisfied of its value.

On December 13 my sister-in-law, who lives in the next house, came to the door of her home and yelled "Fire!" She then proceeded to throw outdoors a small potburner oil stove which was ablaze, after which she proceeded to faint away. My wife and I rushed to the house on hearing the call of "Fire" and on entering the room where the stove had been we found a space about six feet square covered with kerosene which was blazing away in great shape. It seems the bottom of the stove had fallen apart in some way and let the kerosene out on the floor.

I had a fire extinguisher which had been purchased from the local fire company with extravagant recommendations as to its efficiency. I applied the contents of this fire extinguisher to the fire on the floor with practically no results of any kind.

EDITOR'S NOTE: This experience, of course, is not a reflection on this fire extinguisher because undoubtedly it was a type not intended to control fires of oil or gasoline.

My wife who was right behind me had in her hand a mop pail full of water in which she had dissolved a small quantity of Tide washing powder. She then took my place as fire fighter. She swished the pail of water on the roaring flames, and instantly the whole fire was out.

This extraordinary result astonished me, and I immediately went home, fixed up another pail of water with Tide powder dissolved in it, then placed a newspaper on the driveway, poured a pint of gasoline on the paper, touched it off, and when the flames got to roaring to their full power I dashed on the pail of water and the gasoline fire was out instantly. This made me think that possibly we had something which would be of value to people confronted with a dangerous fire and no equipment for

fighting it. I thought you might like to try out the idea and give the people the benefit of it if you felt it was worth while. — *Lincoln L. Watkins, Richford, N. Y.*

EDITOR'S NOTE: We are passing along this experience without having tried it, although we intend to do so at an early date. We would like to point out the possibility that any detergent washing powder would doubtless have the same effect. Why not try it out on a bonfire as Mr. Watkins did, being sure, of course, that the experiment is conducted in a safe place?

— A.A. —

### UNUSUAL HEN

I have a hen that changes her color every year. When this Rhode Island reached the age of one year, she lost all her red feathers. When she had finished molting, her feathers came back in a different color—black, red, and white. One year after she finished molting she was red all over except for 2 inches all around her neck. This fall she has turned black, white and red except her back, which is red with white on the end of some of the red feathers.

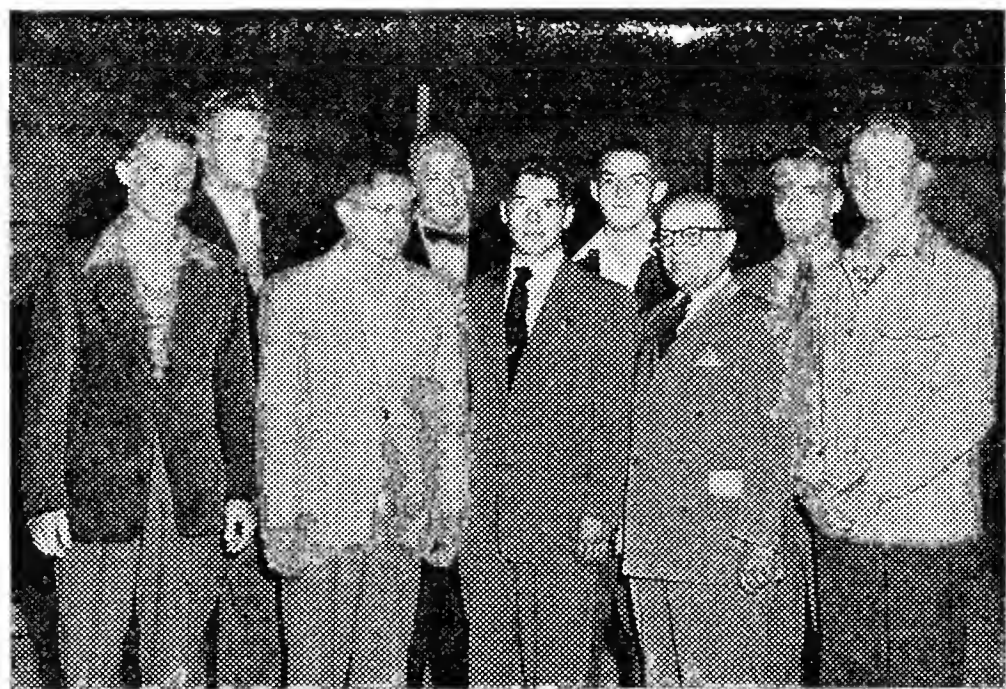
I have never seen anything like this before. She is a good layer even though she does change color every year. Perhaps some other reader has had a similar experience in his flock. I would appreciate knowing why this change takes place. — *Mrs. Mattie Simmons, Route 2, Englishtown, N. J.*

— A.A. —

### FOR SQUIRRELS

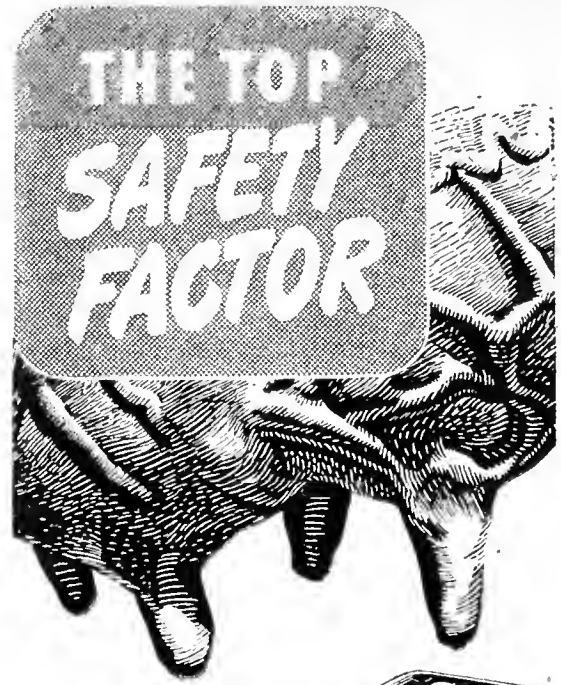
In reply to "squirrel trouble" I would say that we had the same trouble in a bungalow we rented for the summer. A box of camphor balls scattered over the space under the eaves made them leave in one day, and the landlord said they didn't even return the next winter.

My brothers who live on a farm use moth balls on the beams in the shed, back of shutters, and in the chicken houses where swallows want to build their nests. We use them around lettuce, etc. in the garden where rabbits delight to feed. — *Miss Elsie M. Snook, Hopewell, N. J.*



New York State winners of Esso Standard Oil Company's annual scholarships offered 4H Club members selected by Cornell University on academic achievement and club activities, pose with company representatives, W. H. St. Clair, New York Division Manager, and Dean Bedford, farm marketing. Left to right, are Ward D. MacMillen, Central Bridge; George E. Klein, Islip; David Hullett, Sinclairville; Mr. Bedford, Robert W. Snyder, Andover; Robert A. Howell, Bradford; Mr. St. Clair, Arthur R. Ives, Guilford; and Glenn MacMillen, Central Bridge.





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**Herbert King**  
1873 - 1951

HERBERT KING of Trumansburg, N. Y., died January 16 at the home farm which has been in the King family since 1795. Mr. King had a host of friends, not only in the Northeast but in many other states.

In 1921 he was made a New York State Master Farmer by AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. He was president of the New York State Farm Bureau Federation from 1934 to 1940, and during those same years he was a director of the American Farm Bureau Federation. In the past he had served as president of the Seneca County Farm Bureau, vice president of the New York State Horticultural Society and had been a Grange member since 1904.

Mr. King graduated from Cornell University in 1900 and went from there to the home farm, where he grew excellent fruit, especially sweet cherries. Farming, to him, was a way of life. He was kindly and always ready to give a friend a lift. His wise counsel will be missed by his many friends.

— A. A. —

**EXPENSES THEN AND NOW**

THE table below is worth considerable study. It shows the results of 2 surveys on 14 Tompkins County, New York farms—one taken in 1907 and one taken in 1947.

On these farms today, the operators are in trouble when their incomes decline 25 per cent without a corresponding decline in expenses. In 1907, income could have been reduced one-half and it would still have been greater than expenses.

Today the capital required to operate their businesses is almost four times as great as it was in 1907. If they lost the full amount of their expenses, they could lose their total capital in 2½ years. Back in 1907 this would have required 12 years.

So a farmer today has to have dollars to operate his business, to buy the things going into production, to buy groceries and things for the home, to pay labor, interest, taxes, etc., If a farmer loses out today, he loses his farm and his other possessions and he is out of business. Many times it is difficult if not impossible to start over because getting started today usually requires a considerable amount of capital and a large amount of credit to finance a commercialized farm business.

	Averages per farm	
	1907	1947
Acres	114	174
Cows	12	23
Capital		
Real Estate	\$4,614	\$10,486
Other	1,832	12,022
Total Capital	\$6,446	\$22,503
Cash Receipts	\$1,584	\$12,470
Cash Expenses	562	9,086
Cash Balance	\$1,022	\$ 3,384
Percent Expenses are of Receipts	35	73
Years for Expenses to Equal Capital	12	2½

— A. A. —

**WATER PLUS FOOD FOR POTATOES**

Recent tests in which varying amounts of irrigation water were applied to potatoes in different row widths and under two rates of fertilization showed some interesting responses in Long Island experiments.


Water Source	(1 ton 5-10-10)		
	12" Row Width	18" Row Width	36" Row Width
Rain only	323 bu.	393 bu.	291 bu.
Rain plus 2.8"	372	351	333
Rain plus 3.7"	386	382	354

Water Source	(2 tons 5-10-10)		
	12" Row Width	18" Row Width	36" Row Width
Rain only	437 bu.	430 bu.	344 bu.
Rain plus 2.8"	433	457	383
Rain plus 3.7"	478	450	355

In the irrigation test plots at the Long Island Vegetable Research Farm the increase in yield for the average of the eight preceding years was 57 bushels per acre.

**The Best Buy in Seed is the BEST SEED you can buy!**

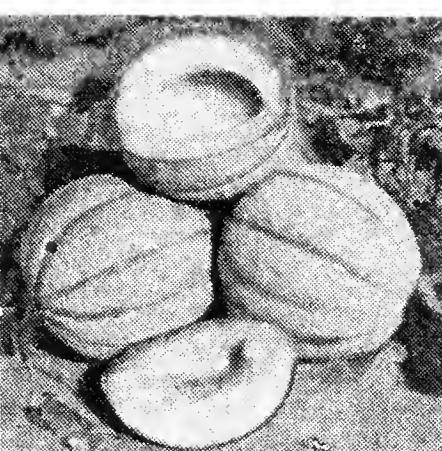


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**HARRIS SEEDS**

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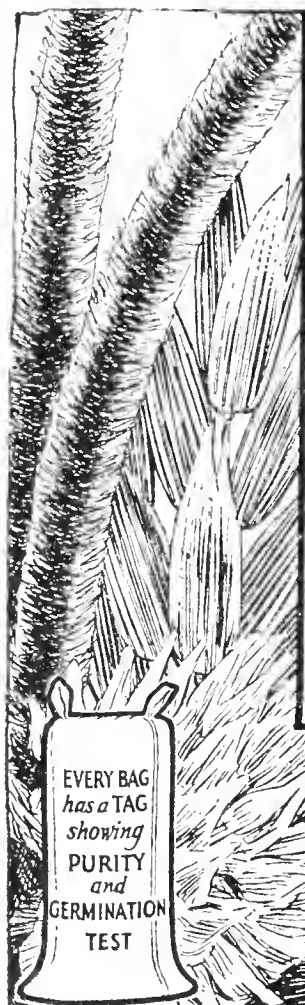
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29 Moreton Farm, Rochester 11, New York

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The HOME of GOOD DEPENDABLE NURSERY STOCK — Established 1910

# How We Built a Picnic Table

**H**OW many of you have been intending to build a picnic table but have never gotten around to it? I was, and eventually did. We like it so much that I am going to tell you how I made it.

I examined several picnic tables, took some measurements, and then drew a set of plans and made a bill of materials. A local lumber dealer sawed the lumber to my plan, including the end pieces for table and benches.

The table is made of fir which, I am told, will last as long as we will need one. I stained it with cuprinol,

a second table together much faster than I did the first, but I am passing along some of my experiences to you because the directions I am giving include a couple of wrinkles I learned the hard way.

First, I bolted the legs of table and benches to the cross supports, then joined the two ends (legs) together with 5" lag screws. Next I screwed the cross pieces to the tops of the table and the benches. If I find that the screws do not hold securely, I will replace them with bolts, but I started the screws from the underside so the top of the table and benches have no bolts or screws showing. The 2x4's holding the legs of the benches together are 6" longer than the one holding the table legs together. In this way the benches can be put close to the table and the legs do not interfere.

The top is made of two 12" boards and one 6". There is 1/4" between boards to allow for quick drying after a rain.

Considering what a good picnic table costs and how sturdy this one is, I think its cost was very reasonable. If you build one like it, let me know how you make out.

\* \* \*

## Forsythia

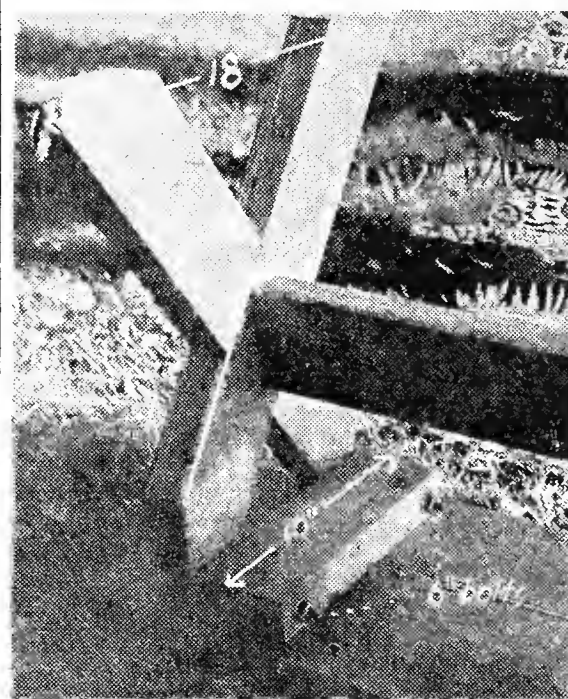
In areas where the winters are not too severe, forsythia is one of the easiest flowering shrubs to grow and one of the first to bloom in the spring. Forsythia will stand about the same degree of cold as peaches; therefore, if peaches cannot be grown in your area there is no use of setting out forsythia.

There is another advantage to this shrub, namely that you can cut and bring branches in the house and get some very nice yellow blooms early in the spring. In fact, we had forsythia in the house and beginning to show yellow on January 1 this year. We cut the branches (a little trimming doesn't do any harm) and put them down cellar in a pail of water, and we bring them up from time to time so we have some in bloom practically all spring.

\* \* \*

## Pruning

The other day when the temperature was mild I did a little apple tree pruning. If a tree is started right when it is young, it is much easier to decide what branches to cut out. However, anyone with a reasonable amount of ability can do a fairly good job of pruning if he will follow 2 or 3 principles. The first one is to take out a considerable number of small branches rather than a few big ones. In doing this you thin out the tree on the outside where most of the fruit is borne. In the second place, remove one branch where two are interfering. Third, keep trees reasonably low by heading back the top branches to a side branch. In a general way these same rules will apply to other fruit trees.—H. L. Cosline



One of the benches turned bottom side up to show details of construction.

which is also a preservative. I am told that there is so much pitch in this wood that it cannot be painted now, but that it can be after it weathers for a couple of years.

The bill of materials and the pictures containing dimensions will, I think, give you the information you need to build one like it if you wish to.

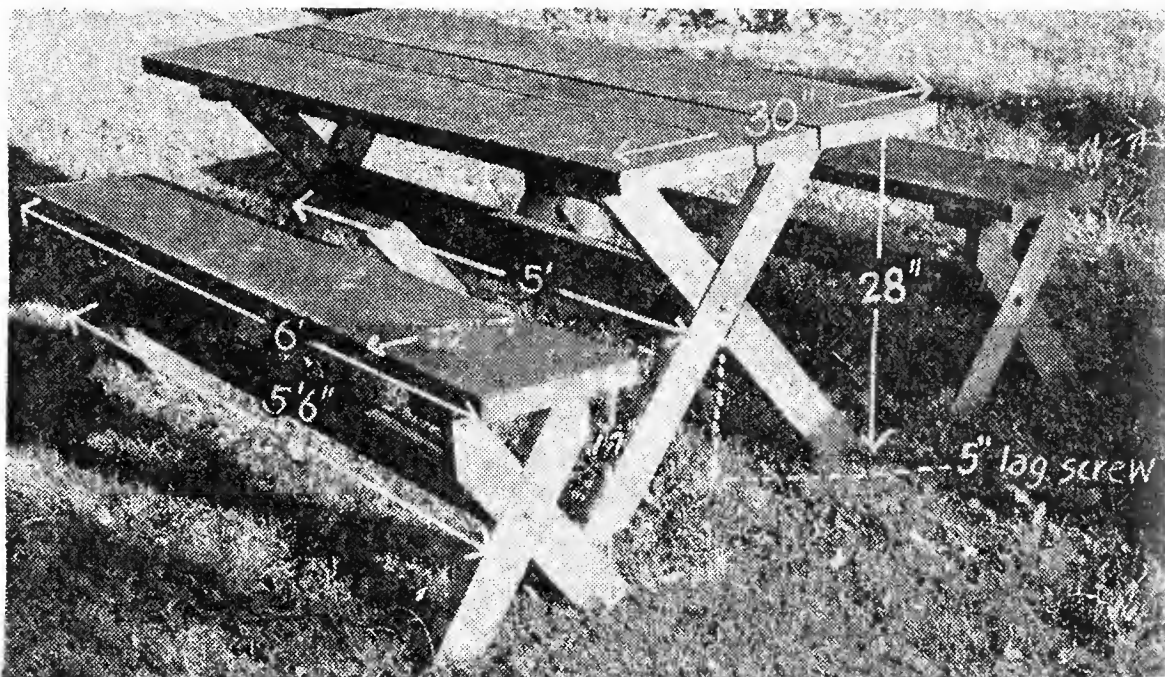
### Bill of Materials

- 2 pieces — 2" x 12" x 6'
- 1 piece — 2" x 6" x 6'
- 2 pieces — 2" x 4" x 5'2"
- 1 piece — 2" x 4" x 4'8"
- 2 pieces — 2" x 4" x 2'4"
- 4 pieces — 2" x 4" x 10"
- 6—5" lag screws
- 12—6" carriage bolts
- 20—2 1/4" wood screws

The cost was \$15 for lumber and \$1.25 for bolts and screws. Cutting to dimension was \$5, which I thought was high. Maybe you can get a better deal. The cuprinol I had on hand and I don't know exactly what it cost.

As is often the case, I could put

All lumber is 2" thick; benches and table are 6' long. They are sturdy and practical. The cost could be cut by using old lumber, but in that case I suggest you paint thoroughly, to lessen decay, before you put table and benches together.





## FARMING IS NOT A RISKY BUSINESS

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To help you reduce the possibilities of crop failure this year, we have prepared a special booklet.

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MOVING? Send new and old address to:  
American Agriculturist, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

## SPRING LAWN CHORES

Maintaining a good lawn requires some work and a little money but it is worth it. One of the early spring chores is adding about 20 pounds of a 5-10-5 fertilizer to each 1,000 square feet.

Contrary to a generally accepted idea, lime doesn't cure mossy spots. Moss grows because there is too little fertility to grow grass. Rake off the moss, add fertilizer, loosen the soil with a rake and reseed it.

If you have bare spots where water stands for a considerable time after each rain, it is probable that tile draining is the only sure cure. Four-inch tile from 2 to 2½ feet deep in lines from 15 to 25 feet apart will do the trick.

A common practice that hurts lawns is cutting the grass too short. Adjust the mower so it will cut at a height of 1½ inches.

A good growth of grass is one of the best weed control measures. However you can use 2,4-D to kill dandelions and plantain. Follow manufacturer's directions carefully, choose a day when there is no wind, and avoid drift on to your choice shrubs.

— A. A. —

## SHRUBS

The next time the family is out for a Sunday afternoon drive, suggest that a careful look be taken at the shrubbery around the houses you pass. If a planting pleases the majority, see if you can tell why. If it seems unsatisfactory, figure out the reasons.

As a starter, here are three common mistakes:

1. Failing to look ahead and see how shrubs will look when mature. Often tall growing trees are set out under windows.
2. Setting a straight row of one variety of shrub around the house.
3. Putting shrubs, or flower beds, right in the center of the lawn. A better way is to make plantings at the edges and corners.

When you get home, give your own landscaping a critical eye. Spring is the time to correct mistakes, add more shrubs, or to make a start toward landscaping if nothing has been done in the past.

— A. A. —

## GORGEOUS GLADS

Our aim with glads is to have one good bouquet rather constantly over as long a period as possible. We find that this can be done by putting out the first corns about May 10 in our area. A good rule is to set them when native trees begin to unfold their leaves. Planting can be continued until around the middle of June.

We found that it is unnecessary to make more than 2 plantings because a number of factors vary the time of blooming. Among these factors are the depth to which corns are planted, the size, and the conditions under which they were stored during the winter. Large corns bloom earlier than small ones.

One of our difficulties last summer was that rabbits chewed the edges of the leaves. We wouldn't have believed it if we hadn't seen it. We are taking steps to cut down our rabbit population which is heavy because of surrounding wild land, and then we plan to use a spray as a rabbit repellent.

— A. A. —

## SCARECROW

A British fireworks firm has developed a scarecrow that might find a market here. As described, it is a dummy to which is tied a length of rope or fuse containing 24 firecrackers. The fuse is lighted, smolders, and sets off 3 firecrackers an hour for 8 hours. As each firecracker explodes, arms spring out from the dummy and then fall against its body with a clatter.

Maybe crows would figure it out quickly. Nevertheless, the possibilities seem interesting.

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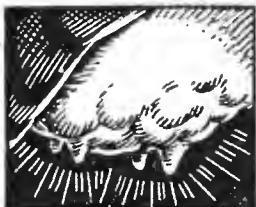
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## DAWNWOOD FARMS

## HIGHLIGHTS At The Pennsylvania Farm Show

**A**N ALL-TIME record was set at the 35th Pennsylvania Farm Show. Attendance for the 5 days and 4 nights was 591,000, which was 11,000 higher than the previous record set in 1949.

Here are a few show highlights:

The first annual sheep shearing contest was won by Lewis Nicholas, Bangor, Northampton Co.; second was James Shearer, Indiana, Indiana Co.; third, Carlyle Dick, Clymer, Indiana Co.

A two-man team from DuBois won the State Championship farmer-lumberman log sawing title. Clarence Spicher and Arthur Yale ripped through a 20-inch oak log in 49.2 seconds. Second place went to Robert Warner, Sr., and William Wildrick of Pocono Lake, Monroe Co.

The State horseshoe pitching title went to James Fulton, Carlisle, Cumberland Co. Runner-up was J. W. Mayes, Calvin, Huntingdon Co.

The heavyweight horse pulling contest was halted when the machine broke. The lightweight contest was previously won by a team owned by Ray Kessler, Millville, Columbia Co. Second place went to a team owned by Paul Brewer, Coudersport, Potter Co.

### Crop Contest Winners

The title of Corn King was bestowed on Willard Schwager, Lansdale, Montgomery Co., who grew 137.4 bushels per acre on a 12-acre field. Second place went to M. Dice Statler, Chambersburg, Franklin Co.

Topping the 10-ton tomato winners was Robert Campbell, Danville, Northumberland Co. William Arbogast, Sunbury, Northumberland Co., took first for the highest quality.

Selected for special honors by the Pennsylvania Potato Growers were E. O. Mastin, Quakertown, Montgomery Co., and Harry and Dean Freidline, Boswell, Somerset Co. With two surface irrigations, Mastin grew a state record of 937.5 bushels of Katahdins on an acre of land—a State record. The Freidline brothers, without irrigation, dug 837.5 bushels from an acre.

Six Pennsylvania farmers were made Master Farmers by the Pennsylvania Farmer. They were: Alexander Claypoole, Worthington, Armstrong Co.; John N. Griffith, Ebensburg, Cambria Co.; Isaac Gross, Plumsteadville, Bucks Co.; Irvin Macafee, Milan, Bradford Co.; Abner Risser, Bainbridge, Lancaster Co.; and Edwin B. Wallis, Liverpool, Perry Co.

### 4-H Winners

Thirteen-year-old Jean Graybill, Manheim, Lancaster Co., won 3 grand champion awards with her 4-H Angus baby beef, her pen of Shropshire lambs, and the open class fat cattle grand championship.

Paul Miller, Manheim, Lancaster Co., won first as a baby beef showman. Lucille Graybill of Manheim won second, and Paul Fehnel, Nazareth, won third. Best Hereford showman was Alan Bower, Blain, Perry Co.; Harold Rohrer, Lancaster, placed second, and Walter Augsbarger, Reinholds, third. Best Shorthorn showman was Ira Espenshade, Elizabethtown, Dauphin Co. second place went to Jay Espenshade, and third to Pauline Espenshade, both of Elizabethtown.

The Shorthorn breed championship in 4-H Club baby beef went to Frances Buckwalter, Lititz, Lancaster Co.; Ira Espenshade, Elizabethtown, Dauphin Co., showed the reserve champion.

A 4-H team from Clearfield County made up of Jacob McGree, Kerrmoor, and Robert Straw and Richard Straw, LaJose, took first prize in the 4-H potato grading and identification contest. Second place went to a Lehigh County

team: Henry Gruber, New Tripoli; Hubert Sell, Schnecksville; and Donald Harter, Slatington.

### FFA Winners

Fifteen-year-old John Switzer, FFA student at Clarion-Limestone high school, Clarion, won the title of most efficient corn grower for young growers; second place went to J. W. Barber of Butler County; third to Dale McMunn of Clarion, and fourth to Jerry Kahle of Clarion-Limestone high school.

In an FFA window display exhibit, the Trinity Joint High School of Washington County took first place. The display featured "Controlled Lighting." Second place went to Montrose-Bridgewater Joint High School, Montrose, Susquehanna Co.

A vocational homemaking demonstration was won by Trinity Joint High School of Washington County, Pa., with 22 teams competing. They featured "New Lamps from Old." Second place went to Liberty Joint High School, Liberty, Allegheny Co. Third place went to Pymatuning Joint High School, Jamestown, Mercer Co., Pa.

### Officers

The following are presidents elected by various state-wide farm groups:

Pennsylvania Milking Shorthorn Society: Edison M. Hay, Meyersdale, Somerset Co.

Pennsylvania Ayrshire Breeders Association: Karl Neibecker, Yardley, Buck Co.

Pennsylvania Guernsey Breeders Ass'n.: Loyal B. Spang, Butler, Butler Co.

Pennsylvania Dairymen's Ass'n.: J. Lewis Williams, Uniontown, Fayette Co.

Pennsylvania Holstein Association: Earl Moore, Greencastle, Franklin Co.

Pennsylvania Duroc-Jersey Swine Breeders Association: J. R. Hartle, Bellefonte, Centre Co.

Pennsylvania Yorkshire Swine Breeders Association: F. E. Busler, Peach Bottom, Lancaster Co.

Pennsylvania Chester White Swine Breeders Association: J. Harold Little, Hanover, York Co.

Pennsylvania Cooperative Swine Breeders: Dale M. Ritter, Harrisburg.

Pennsylvania Poland China Swine Breeders Association: C. A. Woodward, Port Royal, Juniata Co.

Pennsylvania Hampshire Swine Breeders Association: D. Lee Mohny, Stoneboro, Mercer Co.

Pennsylvania Spotted Poland China Breeders Association: William M. Kauffman, York.

Pennsylvania Berkshire Breeders Association: Perry Cooper, Reynoldsville.

Pennsylvania Crop Improvement Association: Henry Nixon of Manheim.

Pennsylvania Christmas Tree Growers Association: Murray C. Stewart, Homer City, Indiana Co.

Pennsylvania Vegetable Growers Association: Fred C. Brehm, Dilltown, Indiana Co.

Pennsylvania Nut Growers Association: R. P. Allaman, Harrisburg.

Pennsylvania Young Farmers Ass'n.: William A. Schirra, Herman, Butler Co.

Pennsylvania State Beekeepers Ass'n.: Merle P. Fisher, Granville, Mifflin Co.

Pennsylvania Horse and Mule Association: John P. Bloom, Ebensburg, Cambria Co.

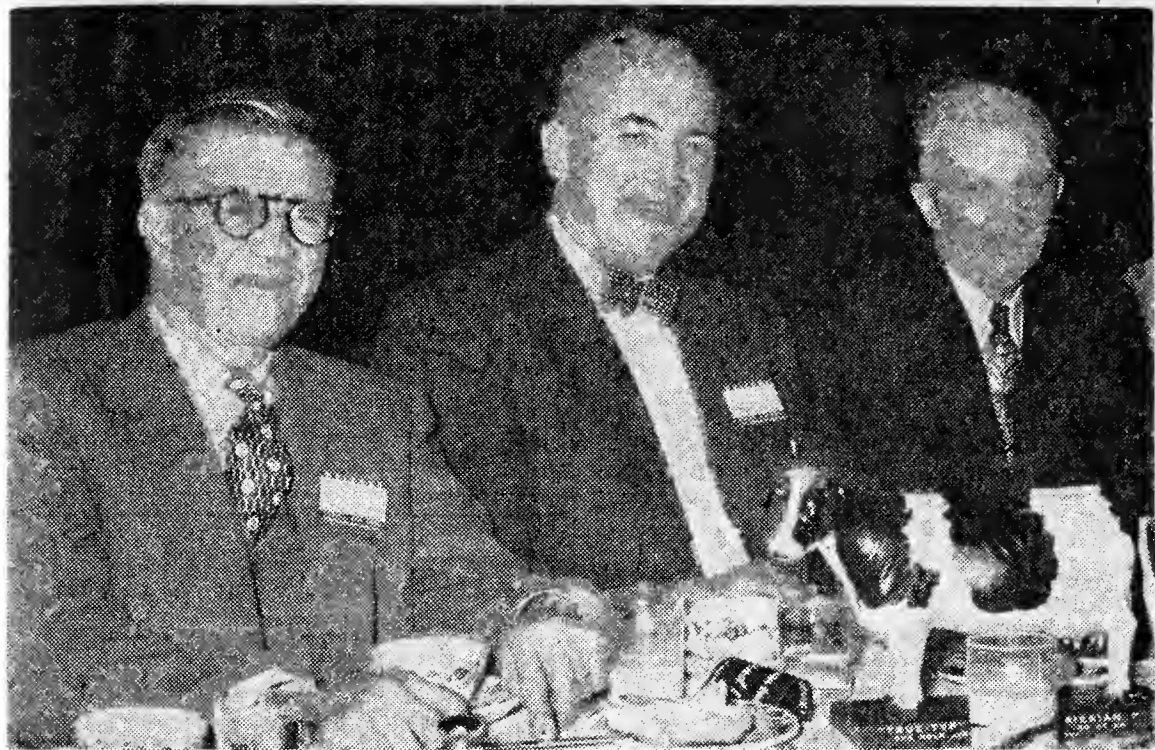
— A. A. —

## NEW ABERDEEN-ANGUS ASSOCIATION FORMED

Recently a group of breeders in Westchester and Putnam Counties in New York organized the Westchester County Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association. Regular meetings are planned for luncheons and discussions, and an auction sale once a year.

The following breeders are the founders of the new association: Cochran Farm, North Salem, N. Y.; Echo Hill Farm, Ridgefield, Conn.; Fieldwood Farm, Ossining, N. Y.; Hill Farm, Chappaqua, N. Y.; Meadow Lane Farm, North Salem, N. Y.; Mr. Edward F. O'Boyle, Katonah, N. Y.; Old Bailey Manor, Brewster, N. Y.; Redshield Farm, Brewster, N. Y.; Rolling Hill Farms, Brewster, N. Y.; Seven Lakes Farm, Yorktown Heights, N. Y.





Grover Guernsey, right, joined with other Holstein men in appreciating the humor of a man with his name being elected president of the New York Holstein-Friesian Association. With him above are Leon A. Piquet, retiring president, left, and E. J. Keane of Syracuse, toastmaster at the annual banquet.

## Guernsey Heads Holstein Club

**M**ORE than 300 delegates and guests attended the 31st annual meeting of the New York Holstein-Friesian Association at Elmira, January 15 and 16, and elected Grover C. Guernsey of Schoharie, N. Y., as president of the organization for the coming year.

Among the resolutions adopted by the representatives of 29 county Holstein-Friesian clubs in New York State were the following:

1. Urged every dairyman to support the "Milk for Health" program.
2. Urged all farm, church and other organizations to offer and serve milk as a choice at all meals served to members and to the public.
3. Reiterated opposition to the sale of oleo in imitation of butter.
4. Commended draft boards for the consideration they have given farm help, and urged adoption of deferment of bona fide, skilled farm labor so that production could be continued at a maximum.
5. Requested the War Mobilization Board to direct farm machinery manufacturers to give priority to production of parts and to help farmers keep all machinery running; and to direct their farm machinery distributors and local dealers to keep adequate inventories of stock to handle the increased demands of the regular customers without undue delay.
6. Asked the New York State Legislature to appropriate sufficient funds to prepare and publish in one monthly bulletin a report of the utilization of the various classes of milk on all markets in the state.

Other officers elected were: Grant Langdon of Copake, N. Y., First Vice President; David J. Roberts of Sauquoit, N. Y., Second Vice President; Frank P. Wavle of McGraw, N. Y., who has worked as treasurer of the organization for the past 25 years, was commended at the meeting and was re-elected to succeed himself, as were Secretary W. D. Brown of Ithaca and Assistant Field Man A. T. Perseus of Ithaca.

New directors elected for 3-year terms on the 29-man board representing all the county clubs were: Clark Russell, Cattaraugus Club; Joseph Genovesi, Capital District Club; Peter Sinclair, Livingston Club; George Ames, St. Lawrence Club; Edward Davis, Wayne-Ontario Club; Vernon Long, Western New York Club; Fenton H. Wager, Yates Club; Ben Mitchell, Jefferson Club; William T. Jones, Madison Club; and John Freeman, Lewis Club.

Members receiving the Progressive Breeders' Registry Plaques were: Gerov Brothers, Washingtonville, N. Y.; Daniel Grant, Afton, N. Y.; Roy H. Studer, Lyons, N. Y.; Frank Yaeger, Webster, N. Y.; Howard L. Page, New Berlin, N. Y.; Ernest C. Strobeck,

Macedon, N. Y.; David J. Roberts, Sauquoit, N. Y.; and George H. Comings, Bainbridge, N. Y.

Those presented twenty-five year Membership Certificates, were Olcott Farms, and Milton A. Roy, Chemung County Club; E. P. Smith, Chenango County Club; Lawrence J. Lonergan, and Frank P. Wavle, Cortland County Club; Paul Smith, Finger Lakes Club; Clarence Collins, Franklin County Club; Orrin F. Ross, Lewis County Club; Hugh G. Humphreys & Sons, and Francis M. Jones, Oneida County Club; Leonard S. Chase, Frank N. Decker, and J. G. Horner, Onondaga Co. Club.

Nineteen club members were presented certificates of recognition of animals in their herds for producing 100,000 pounds or more of milk. They were: LaMotte Breese, Elmira; Walter W. Burtis, Cortland; Carl V. Clarke, Andover; Arling Cobb, Whitesville (2); Cornell University (4); G. S. Cowles & Son, Ashville; C. E. and R. H. Fisher, Cazenovia; Homestead Farms, Inc., Stormville; Arthur D. Hoose, Fishkill; and Mrs. J. M. Huff & Sons, Honeoye; L. W. Irish, Valatie (3); Thomas N. Nagle, Webster; Ralph E. Ogden, Mountainville (2); Cortez J. Pells, Hillsdale (2); The late James L. Sears, Baldwinsville; Ceylon R. Snider, Fillmore; The H. R. Wait Co., Auburn (2); J. Blake Winter, Middletown (3); and Frank Yaeger & Sons, Webster.

During the annual banquet which closed the 1950 program, President L. A. Piquet of East Aurora, N. Y., presented the Ward W. Stevens Holstein Scholarship Winners, Lawrence W. Specht of St. Lawrence County and Francis Allen Trerise of Sullivan County; and Tom Wiley, 4-H Extension Specialist, presented 4-H Champions Joseph Fisher of Canastota, and Jeanne Pendergast of Skaneateles.

— A. A. —

## MOTORIZED BRUSHES WASH SAP BUCKETS

(Continued from Page 10)  
springs to scrub the bottom and will handle up to 12 inches diameter.

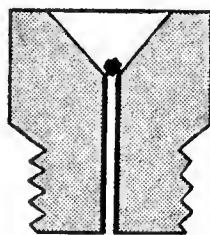
In operation, Darrah slides his bucket up over the brushes, pushes his foot-lever to make them fit the bucket, holds it there a few seconds, and the job's done. The tank is filled with water as hot as hands will stand. Darrah says soap will help clean, and also reduce splashing. He also uses a rinsing tub.

How fast will his rig work? "A group of three or four men can easily wash from 500 to 1,000 buckets an hour," says Darrah.—William Gilman

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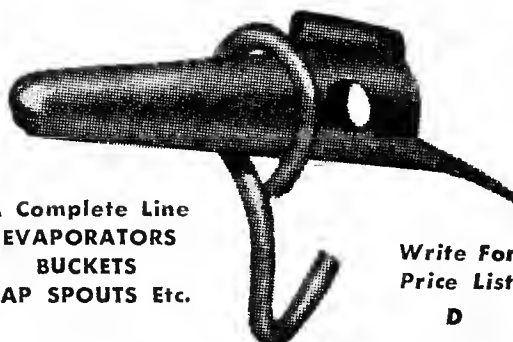
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Write for Booklets and List of Breeders near you with Stock for sale  
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LARGE TYPE	Unsexed	Pits.	Chks
WHITE LEGHORNS	100	100	100
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This year try our NICHOLS strain New Hampshires. Outstanding for broiler and meat production. Also Babcock strain Leghorns, egg-type New Hampshires. Parmenter strain R.I. Reds, and Sex-Link Crosses for high egg production. Write today for price list.  
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BRONZE and WHITE HOLLAND POULTS and eggs at wholesale prices. Circular.  
SEIDELTON FARMS, Washingtonville, Pa.

## HOW TO RAISE CLEAN PULLETS IN 1951

(Continued from Page 9)

before it gets to the hens. When you take care of the chicks, you should either have one person take care of the chicks and another take care of the old birds, or, if you do it all yourself, you should always go out and take care of the chicks first and then take care of the old birds.

If you decide to build a permanent brooder house where you have a furnace and all the new wrinkles, you should by all means build this quite a ways from the old hens. If you can, build it on a separate farm. You will find that the difference in production and livability from the resulting pullets will pay for the brooder house in a hurry, as compared to the pullets you would raise if you put this building right near to the old birds.

### Second Hand Houses

If you have been raising your chicks in the same building with old hens and decide that you want to raise them in brooder houses, but do not feel that you can afford to build brooder houses because it runs into too much money, you can put an ad in the local paper and say that you want to buy second-hand brooder houses. Usually you can pick them up for anywhere from \$50 to \$150 and brooder houses of this type—usually 12' by 12' or 10' by 12' houses—can be bought quite cheaply. There are always folks quitting the chicken business or needing ready cash, and the chicks will do just as well in an old house that is tight and somewhere near decent as they will in a brand new house.

Another alternative is to hunt around the countryside and find some good 4-H boy or girl or some broiler raiser who has no old birds on the farm, and get him to raise your chicks from day-old up to range age or to laying age. The best way to do this is agree to pay the man by the pound for the birds rather than the piece, because if you pay by the pound he will do a better job of raising them. Sometimes you can hunt around the neighborhood and find a poultry farm that is not being used, and rent it for raising your young birds.

In all these houses, whether you are getting someone else to raise the chicks or renting a building or buying some old buildings, you want to be sure that they are absolutely 100% rat-tight, because one rat can get away with 75 or 100 chicks in a night and figure he has done just a nice night's work.

### Isolation Helps

Chicks evidently pick up various diseases, such as coccidiosis and leukosis, during the first few weeks of their lives, and if you can raise them absolutely away from old birds for eight weeks it will be a big help. If you can raise them away from old birds until they are ready to lay, it is still better.

The good breeders of the country are not raising their pullets under these clean conditions. They are raising at least half of their pedigreed pullets under heavy exposure and learning from their records which birds resist these conditions. They then continue to breed from the birds that resist these rough conditions. Breeders who are raising all of their pullets under the clean conditions recommended here are not the breeders that you should purchase your chicks from. You should purchase them from the breeders who are trying to breed for disease resistance. Then when these birds that have been bred for disease resistance are raised under clean conditions, you will really have some pullets that will make you money in 1951.

— A. A. —

A tractor engine covered with dirt and dust will heat up more than a clean one.

# BABCOCK'S HEALTHY CHICKS

## Make Great Layers

At the 1950 Storrs Connecticut Egg Laying Test, our White Leghorns won first, all breeds. For the fourth time we won high leghorn pen at the Georgia Test. In 1949 we set an all-time high record, winning Poultry Tribune Trophy. In 1950 we were second. High spots in our past records are as follows:



These Babcock Leghorns set a new World Record for all breeds by laying 4,057 eggs for 4,336.25 points at The Western New York Egg Laying Test in 1944-45.



Winners of the Ninth Official California Egg Laying Test held in 1949. These Babcock White Leghorns showed a net income of \$8.10 per hen, laying 294.7 eggs per bird and with 100% livability—the highest net income of any California Test year.



Highest White Leghorn pen in the Nation for all United States Tests, 1946-47. Won at Western New York Egg Laying Test.



High White Leghorn pen, all United States Egg Laying Tests for 1941-42. The record: 3,839 eggs and 3,940.4 points in 51 weeks was made at the Pennsylvania Official Egg Laying Test.



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ORCHARD HILL Stock Farm offers choice bull calves from Carnation dams & 1 per cent Carnation and Rag Apple sires. M. R. Klock & Son, Port Plain, N. Y.

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FOR SALE—Bull born Feb. 1950. Dam from a great cow family made 13482-684 Sr4 365C. Sired by McDonald Farms Tarbell 15 AR daughters, son of Distinction and Douglaston Lady Augusta, Excellent, 3 Excellent daughters. A good individual. Also a few choice heifers. Tarbell Guernsey Farms, Smithville Flats, New York.

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ALWAYS on Hand—Large selection of top grade cows T. B. and blood-tested. Wholesale and retail. E. L. Foote & Son, Inc., Hobart, New York.

FOR SALE—T.B. and bloodtested, Canadian and Northern, cows and vaccinated heifers. Convenient terms. Wilbur Parsons, Jr., Star Route, Deposit, N. Y., Phone 351M.

CALVES wanted; any breed or cross, any amount, bull or cow calves, 2 weeks to 1 mo. old. Will pay express charges and return crates. Let us know what you have and price. Kendale Farms, Inc. Scottsville, Va.

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CATTLE BUYERS needing help in locating dairy cattle in eastern Ontario, Canada contact Orval Baker, Faran's Point, Ontario, Phone Finch 376.

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HEREFORDS. Steers and heifers. One or one hundred, all are tested, inoculated, and acclimated, weights 450 to 800 pounds each. Diamond P Stock Farm, Blairstown, New Jersey.

## HEREFORDS

REGISTERED Herefords—Cows, Heifers. 1 good Polled Herd Bull. Robert J. Generaux, Canandaigua, N. Y.

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RUGGED PIGS. Chester Whites, Chester-Berkshire, Yorkshire-Chester, Poland China cross, 6-7 weeks \$9.00, 7-8 weeks \$10.00, 9-10 weeks \$11.00. Boars, barrows or sows. Please state second choice. Boars for Service, 40-50 lbs. \$25.00, 75-90 lbs. \$30.00, 100-125 lbs. \$40.00. Heavier \$50 and \$60. Vaccination \$1.00 apiece extra upon request. No charge crating. Free truck delivery on 75 or more within reasonable distance. Ship C.O.D. check or money order. Carl Anderson, Virginia Road, Concord, Mass., Tel. 807-J.

GOOD feeding pigs—mostly grain fed. Some shoats large enough to take garbage. Mostly Poland China crosses. Some Berks, Whites, Reds, Hamp available. Enjoy home dressed, ration free pork and sausage next fall. Pigs 6 weeks \$10.00; 8 to 10 weeks \$12.00. Shoats 40 to 50 pounds \$15.00. Vaccinated at cost. Some crystal vaccinated. Truck delivery prompt at 50 to 75 cents each on 50 or more. Order a week or so ahead and state if substitute size or breed acceptable. Satisfaction on arrival guaranteed by our quarter century experience. "Live off the farm." Write or call C. Stanley Short, Cheswold, Del.

TOP Quality Pigs—6-7 wks. \$9.00 each; 8-10 wks. \$10.50 each. Berkshire, OIC, Chester-Yorkshire Crossed. Shipped C.O.D. Dailey Stock Farm, Lexington, Mass. Tel. 9-1085.

SPOTTED Poland China Service Boars ready, all ages. Also pigs, bred gilts. Also Blacks, Registered Stock. 150 head. C. W. Hillman, Viucetown, New Jersey.

YORKSHIRES—Bred gilts and pigs of either sex. Keith Malchoff, Clyde, N. Y.

REGISTERED O.I.C. breeding stock. Vaccinated and priced reasonable. Howard Beche, Deposit, New York.

CHESTER WHITES or Berkshire Cross or Yorkshire cross, 7 to 8 wks. old \$9.00 each, 9 to 10 wks. old \$10.00 each, 11 to 12 wks. old \$12.00 each. Ship C.O.D., check or money order. Vaccination \$1.00 each if wanted. Walter Lux, 44 Arlington Road, Woburn, Mass. Tel. No. Woburn 2-0086.

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MARSHALL'S White Leghorns and Red Rock Crosses bred for high egg production and Marshall's Rock Red Crosses bred for quick broiler profits are from selected strains—farm proven. Special savings on Red Rock Cookerels. Call or write today. Marshall Brothers, RD 5-A, Ithaca, N. Y. Phone 9082.

ZIMMER'S Poultry Farm Dryden Leghorns, Paumotu Reds, Red Rock Cross. They live, they lay, they pay. Satisfaction guaranteed. Details on request. Chester G. Zimmer, Box C, Gallupville, N. Y.

MCGREGOR FARMS. Leghorns, Reds and Crosses. They are great producers. All hatching eggs produced on our own farms. They are officially tested and Pullorum clean. U. S. and N. Y. approved. Newcastle vaccinated. Write for circular McGregor Farms, Maine, New York.

BABCOCK WHITE LEGHORNS are bred to give you top performance in the laying house. Babcock White Leghorns hold the all-time world record for official contest egg production over all breeds at all egg laying tests. Our new catalog describes these birds and tells you what they will do for you. Babcock Poultry Farm, Route 3-A, Ithaca, New York.

DRYDEN SPRINGS Farm White Leghorns. Excellent producers of large white eggs that bring top market prices. Write to Dryden Springs Farm, Dryden, N. Y.

RICHQUALITY Leghorns. 38 years of breeding pays off in large egg size and heavy production. All stock from eggs produced on our own farms. Pullorum clean. Vaccinated for Newcastle. Write for catalog Rich Poultry Farms, Wallace H. Rich & Son, Hobart, New York.

CAPON pellets (5 makes) 100-\$3.00, 1000-\$25.00. Implantors \$1.75, \$2.00, \$3.00, \$5.00. Implantors exchanged. Turkey bits 100-50, 1000-\$2.50, pliers .50, encephalin 1/2 lb. \$2.25, 5 lb. \$18.00. Everything for chicken or turkey. Chicken Rocks, Sidney, N. Y.

HOBART POULTRY FARM. Leghorns. Large Birds. Large Eggs. Write for illustrated circular. Walter S. Rich & Son, Hobart, New York. Phone Hobart 5281.

HATCHING Every Week—Pullorum Clean Ebenwood Farm Hampns. Nothing better for eggs, meat and profits. Free catalog. Ebenwood Farm, Box B-50 West Bridgewater, Mass.

BE SAFE! Order now for early profits. Rice Brothers famous Leghorns—sturdy, healthy, great layers. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write now for free price list, full information. Ask about Rice-Babcock strain-cross. Act now, insure delivery. Rice Brothers, Trumansburg, N. Y.

WESTVILLE LEGHORNS: For early egg size, White eggs of high interior quality, a characteristic of Westville leghorns. Premium quality eggs, bring premium prices. Pullorum clean. Your order now, guarantees delivery date. Fred Schenpf, Milford, New York.

SATISFYING customers for 24 years. First customer still buying. Hatches off every Monday. Leghorn, Rhode Island Red, Rock and Red Crosses. Woodside Poultry Farm, Cortland, New York.

CAPONS \$54.00 per 100. Choice of three breeds, 4 1/2 weeks old, F.O.B. Buffalo. Full information upon request. Schwegler's Hatchery, 209 Northampton, Buffalo, New York.

U. S. Approved Pullorum clean Red Rock and Barred Rocks, write, Raymond Sprague, McDonough, N. Y.

POULTRY FARMERS—broiler growers—turkey raisers read the new American Poultry Journal for latest ideas and greater profits. 12 months, 50c. Special offer, 4 years, \$1.00. American Poultry Journal, 587 South Clark, Chicago, Ill.

McINTYRE White Rocks. Contest proven strain. All stock pedigreed sired, U. S. Certified, Pullorum clean. Write for details. McIntyre Poultry Farm, Gowanda, New York.

FORD'S Rugged Leghorns make big profits! Breeders rigidly selected and trapnested. Excellent livability. Remarkable production and large strain. No pullorum in six years. Try some at last year's low prices. Vernon Ford, Route 6A, Lockport, New York.

WHITE CORNISH hatching eggs. Approved-Pullorum clean. Harry Goergen, R.D. 3, Troy, New York.

## TURKEYS

TURKEYS—genuine broad breasted bronze. Improved white Hollands. For better poultis at lower prices, write Kline's Turkey Plant, Box G, Middlecreek, Pa.

## GEESE

TOULOUSE pure bred day old and started goslings. Send for circular. Hershey Goose Farm, Dover, N. H.

## DUCKS

DUCKLINGS — Giant Pekins \$30.00-100, White and Fawn Runners, \$28.00, Hens \$35.00. Colored Rouens \$40.00. Mammoth Pekins \$28.00. Less than 100 add 2c per duckling. Toulouse, Brown, White China Goslings, Eggs. Zetts Poultry Farm, Drifting, Penna.

## RABBITS

MAKE big money! Raise Chinchilla Rabbits. Cash markets supplied for your production. Write Today! Rockhill Ranch, Sellersville 24, Pa.

## MULES

40 YOUNG MULES, 2 to 4 years old, weighing 10 to 15 hundred pounds apiece. Earle A. Noble, Seneca Castle, New York.

## FRUIT TREES

FOLLOW the expert orchard men by planting Mayo's dependable fruit trees. Write today for prices. Mayo Brothers Nurseries, Dept 1, Pittsford, N. Y.

## DOGS

COLLIE-Shepherd pups, make excellent farm dogs. Males \$15.00. Females \$10.00. Plummer McCullough, Mercer, Pa.

GERMAN Shepherd pups from excellent bloodlines friendly, farm raised reasonably priced. Write us your requirements. L. B. Underwood, Locke, New York Phone Moravia 482M3.

GENUINE RAT TERRIERS: Pedigreed. Papers furnished. Caswell, Box 1013, Altoona, Penna.

COLLIES—puppies, grown stock, stud service. Gillereed Kennels, Gill, Mass.

SAINT BERNARD PUPPIES—Own a beautiful massive thoroughbred whose devotion will survive inflation. Best bloodlines for registry. Dr. Stewart Gay, Monticello, New York. Telephone 2099.

PUREBRED German Shepherd pups Reasonably priced. Rosamond N. Mason, Weedsport, N. Y. Phone Port Byron 2519.

FOR SALE — Puppies, grown dogs, AKC Cocker Spaniels, St. Bernards, Cross-bred Shepherd Bernards, Collie Bernards, Collie Shepherds, Wormed, distemper vaccinated. Terms, Edna Gladstone, tel 2161, Andes, New York.

COLLIE PUPS. Mrs. James Howland, Walton, N. Y.

ESKIMO SPITZ. 1 pair year old. Pure white. Georgia Weaver, Central Square, New York.

NEWFOUNDLAND—male pup—8 months—registered \$45.00. Ideal farm and watchdogs. Michael Kershner, Farmington, Maine.

BEAUTIFUL Boston male puppies. Jacob Ginz, Ulster Park, New York.

FOR SALE: Beautiful Registered English Shepherd Pups from heel driving parents. Born low heel strikers. Males \$15.00. Females \$12.00. Joseph Winkler, Hankins, New York.

ENGLISH Shepherd Puppies—3 months old—ready to train by summer. Excellent pets. Ted Lamb, Newfield, N. Y., Phone Ithaca 40947.

COLLIES, Cocker, Beagles, Miniature Pinschers owing to storm damage, must reduce. Bargain prices or trade pigs, poultry or what have you. Woodland Kennels, Hastings, New York.

BEAUTIFUL Dalmatian (Coach) pups. Grown stock now available. L. F. Austin, Stonington, Maine.

## SEEDS

GENUINE Empire Birdfoot Trefoil seed of high quality. Introductory price \$1.50 per pound F.O.B. until March. Minimum order, ten pounds. Send shipping instructions with your order. C. F. Crowe, Dryden, N. Y.

MEDIUM CLOVER, \$16.80; Certified hybrid seed corn, flats, \$5.50, all per bushel, Alfalfa and other grass seed at bargain prices. Write us for samples. Hall Roberts' Son, Postville, Iowa.

FOR SALE. Albany County Empire Broadleaf Birdfoot Trefoil seed. Purity 98.57%. Germination 96%. Price delivered with special inoculant \$1.75 lb. 100 lb. bags \$1.60 lb. While supply lasts. Med O Dale Farms, Altamont, N. Y.

NEBRASKA Certified Nemaha Oats grade 1, blue tag and seal. Certified Lincoln Brome and uncertified Lincoln Brome. Yellow sweet clover and mixed sweet clover. Buy your seeds direct from the producing area, get better quality and save money. Booth Seed House, Crete, Nebr., Phone 190.

CUSTOM Seed Cleaning with fanning and gravity mills. Birdfoot Trefoil and Ladino a specialty. Gage Stock Farms, Delanson, N. Y. Phone 2345.

## SEED POTATOES

FOR SALE: certified seed potatoes, Katahdins, Smooth Rural, Essex, Kennebecs. Low field readings. Book now for Spring delivery. Thompson Farms, Clymer New York.

FOR SALE: certified Essex seed potatoes. 1. Out yielded all varieties in New York—1947. 2. Out yielded all varieties in Pennsylvania—1948. 3. Out yielded Cobbler, 150 cwt. to the acre in the south—1949. 4. 844.2 bu. per acre Maine—1949. 5. Booking now for Spring delivery. Thompson Farms Clymer, New York.

FOR SALE—Certified Katahdin seed potatoes with clean field reading and grown from Kent's Foundation seed. Leslie M. Merwin & Son, Fillmore, N. Y.

## PLANTS

KARDINAL King Strawberry Plants. The greatest one, for fifty one. Get some, you'll be surprised. Catalog free. Sunnyside Nursery, Bangor, Pa. R. D. No. 2.

CERTIFIED strawberry plants. Premier, Catskill, Fairfax, Robinson, 100-\$1.75, 500-\$3.50, 1000-\$12.00. Genzata everbearing \$15.00-1000. Prepaid. John A. Flaten, Union City, Pa.

GROW SPROUT'S PLANTS. Strawberry and Raspberry. Northern grown. State inspected, spring dug—live plants. 50 varieties. Free catalog. Rexford Sprout, Sayre, Penna.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS. Gen Everbearing, 40 for \$1.00; 200 for 100. Postpaid, Joy Acres, Windsor, Va.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS—Best varieties. Catalog free. Basil Perry, R2, Georgetown, Delaware.

FRUIT TREES, shrubs, shade trees, strawberry plants. Write for price list. Stephenson's Nursery, Dept. AA, Avon, N. Y.

## SITUATION WANTED

MANAGER, Herdsman: Married, experienced all branches modern dairy farming; shares, salary. Available March or April. Box 514-PA, c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York.

## PUBLISHING AND CLOSING DATES

Feb. 17 Issue.....Closes Feb. 2  
March 3 Issue.....Closes Feb. 16  
March 17 Issue.....Closes March 2  
April 7 Issue.....Closes March 23

## MISCELLANEOUS

LADIES' dresses, \$1.00. Shoes \$1.49. Women's, children's. Wool sweaters 99c. Rubbers, boots. Men's work clothing, shoes, shirts, underwear, coats, mackinaws, housedresses, hose, slacks, pants, skirts, blouses. Blankets \$1.49. Towels. Housefurnishings. Send for free catalog. Consumers Sales Co., 419 63rd Street, Department AA, West New York, New Jersey.

OUTDOOR Toilets, Cesspools, Septic Tanks cleaned, deodorized with amazing new product. Just mix dry powder with water; pour into toilet. Safe, no poisons. Save digging, pumping costs. Postcard brings free details. Burson Laboratories, Dept. C-12, Chicago 22, Illinois.

FOR SALE: Heavy duty V-type snowplow for tractor or truck. Nearly new. P. J. Barrett, Route 4, Towanda, Pennsylvania.

ITALIAN Hemstitching—The smart way to finish your linens. Detailed and illustrated instruction sheet 15c plus 3c postage. Minerva M. Monier, Lockport, N. Y.

YOUR leather jacket renovated expertly. Request free circular. Berlew Mfg. Co., Dept. 64, Freeport, N. Y.

1951 Edition. It's new! It's different! Get world's largest auto accessory & parts catalog and save money. Over 50,000 items, including Hollywood accessories, hi-speed equipment, rebuilt engines, all parts and accessories for all cars and trucks. We have that hard-to-get part! Jam packed with bargains. Completely illustrated. Send 25c (refundable). J. C. Whitney, 1919-BX Archer, Chicago 16.

HIGHEST CASH paid for old, broken, jewelry, gold teeth, watches, silverware, diamonds, spectacles. Free information. Satisfaction guaranteed. Government licensed. Rose Smelting Company, 29-AA East Madison, Chicago.

CREAMED maple butternut candy \$1.50 pound postpaid insured. Gift wrapped if desired. Woolley's, Bellows Falls, Vermont.

FOR SALE: Hobart welding generator \$250. Peterkin, 344 Liberty Street, Newburgh, New York, Phone 2003.

SAVE MONEY with Grange. Act now! Get the inside story of Grange concrete stove & steel silos. Nine exclusive features assure greater strength, longer life. Write now for full details and easy finance plan. Grange Silo Co., 1000 Main St., Red Creek, N. Y.

VIRGINIA PEANUTS, in shell; 6 pounds \$2.00; 20 pounds \$6.00. Postpaid. Joy Acres, Windsor, Va.

CHAIR CANE — Reeds, rattans, rush, splints. Canoe your valuable chairs. Easy instructions and samples 25c. Free catalog. Fogarty, 207 River Street, Troy, N. Y.

LADIES Full Fashioned Nylons 6 pairs for \$1.00 factory rejects; our better grade 3 pairs for \$1.00; our select grade 3 pairs for \$2.00; all sizes, popular shades, satisfaction guaranteed. Hutchinson Hosiery Co., Box 1514, Chattanooga, Tenn.

HARDY'S Salve—The family salve since 1836. At druggists or send 45c. Dept. A, Hardy Salve Company, Claremont, New Hampshire.

QUILT Pieces—Big bundle, about 8 yards. Bright, new fast-color cotton prints. Patterns, free gift. \$1.00. McCombs Brothers 4519 Butler, Pittsburgh 1, Pa.

YOUR BEST hosiery value: Choice for \$1.00 Postpaid; 6 pairs ladies nylon, rayon or cotton hose, all sizes, latest shades, factory rejects; 8 pairs boys or girls anklets, 6 pairs mens socks; satisfaction guaranteed. United Sales Co., 118 West Main, Chattanooga, Tenn.

FOAMANIZE Rug Shampoo, the great new cleaning discovery. Cleans rugs and carpets beautifully, easily, safely. Non-inflammable, non-toxic, contains no harmful chemicals. Use safely in enclosed room. Dries rapidly, leaves rugs bright, clean and sparkling with no harmful gummy residue. Economical, one jar cleans four average 9x12 rugs. Money-back guarantee. Postage prepaid. Send \$1.25 to Foamalize Service, Box 18, Geneva, New York.

GOLDEN pop corn, shelled, guaranteed, 5 lbs. \$1.00; 50-16c postpaid. Russell Luce, Groton, New York.

WATCHES wanted. Any condition. Also broken jewelry, spectacles, dental gold, diamonds, silver. Cash sent promptly. Mail articles or write for free shipping container. Lowe's, 22 Holland Bldg., St. Louis 1, Mo.

FOR SALE — Beautiful Hand Painted Figurines 10" high, plaster base. \$2.00 each. C. Sims, Central Avenue, RD 1, Chatham, New Jersey.

## EQUIPMENT

WANTED and for Sale— Farm tractors and machinery. Buying and selling new & used. All makes. Go anywhere. Also, Kaisers & Henry J. & used cars & trucks, & baler twine. Phil Gardiner, Mullica Hill, N. J., Phone 5-4831

BARGAIN close-out. Brooder house Ventilator-Chimneys. Galvanized sheet steel. \$4.95 while they last. Order now. Or write for illustrated details, first—but hurry. Craine, Inc., Pine St., Norwich, N. Y.

FOR SALE: Large size G.L.F. Wright Egg Washer with nylon brush and electric water heater. Like new. \$150.00. 2 Jamesway and 1 Oakes electric brooders—500 chick size. \$25.00 each. Stanley Bothwell, Locke, New York. Telephone: Moravia 481M3.

FOR SALE 14000 egg Bundy Incubator with separate hatcher, nearly new in excellent condition. S. A. Williams, Montour Falls, New York, Phone 4451.

FOR SALE: John Deere No. 66 Field chopper with mower and pick-up attachment. A. G. Schrader, Germantown, N. Y., Phone 46F14.

WANTED to buy: Bulldozer. State make, year and condition. Guy Thibodeau, Levant, Maine.

FORDSON TRACTOR. New clutch, very good condition \$95. C. Sims, Central Ave., Chatham, N. J. R.D. 1.

## ADDITIONAL ADS

(Continued on Opposite Page)



# Subscriber's Exchange

(Continued from Opposite Page)

## EMPLOYMENT

WANTED: Couple, no children, must be educated. Man to do general poultry farm work. Wife to do book-keeping. Must have written references. Beautiful living quarters on farm, ten minutes from city of Albany. Total wages for man and wife \$225.00 per month. Reply to Glenmont Farms, Glenmont, New York.

WANTED: Experienced man to operate 70 acres orchard. Living quarters furnished. References required. H. M. Poyer, R. D. 3, Ithaca, New York.

SALESMAN wanted: Man to cover central part of New York State and Eastern Pennsylvania well developed, protected territory. Non-competing line may be handled at same time. Apply: Rockland Chemical Co., Inc., 839-841 No. 6th St., Newark 7, N. J.

OPPORTUNITY in G.L.F. G.L.F. has openings in New York State, New Jersey and Pennsylvania well developed, protected territory. Non-competing line may be handled at same time. Apply: Rockland Chemical Co., Inc., 839-841 No. 6th St., Newark 7, N. J.

WANTED: Couple, no children, must be educated. Man to do general poultry farm work, wife to work in egg room and retail store. Must have written references. Beautiful living quarters on farm, ten minutes from city of Albany. Total wages for man and wife \$225.00 per month. Reply to Glenmont Farms, Glenmont, N. Y.

## NURSERY STOCK

QUICK bearing fruit and nut trees, shade trees, grape vines, berry plants, ever-blooming rose bushes and flowering shrubs at money saving prices. State and federal inspected. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write today for free colored catalogue. East's Nursery, Amity, Arkansas.

EVERGREEN tree seedlings. Transplants. Growers of large quantities. Quality stock low as 2c on quantity. Write for price list. Suncrest Evergreen Nurseries, Dept. AA, Box 594, Johnstown, Pa.

WIND Break Special—2 yr. 8 to 12" Bank Pine seedlings. Fastest growing pine—Make good Christmas trees if kept sheared. 10 for \$1.00; 25 for \$2.00 post paid. \$4.50 per 100; \$30.00 per 1000. Express collect—cash with order. Strick & Allyn Co., R. 1, Elmira, N. Y.

END winter losses. Plant hardy varieties fruits and flowers. Free catalog. Hillcrest Nursery, Greensboro, N.C.

## HAY

STRAW and all grades of hay delivered subject to inspection. J. W. Christman, R. D. 4, Fort Plain, N. Y. Tel. 48-282.

FOR SALE: Hay and straw, all grades, delivered by truck. Advise what you want. Robert Wolff, Schaghticoke, New York. Phone Greenwich 7433.

BALED HAY, rye straw and grain for sale. John Gudis, R.D. 2, Fonda, New York.

HAY—timothy, clover mixed, first and second cutting alfalfa. Straw. James Kelly, 137 E. Seneca Tpke, Syracuse, Phone 92885.

ALL TYPES of hay and straw, delivered by truck load. Guaranteed as represented. Kenneth Stewart, Maplecrest, New York.

## REAL ESTATE

PERMANENT year round pastures are being rapidly developed in South Carolina and land suitable for permanent pastures is still cheap. You can let the cattle gather their own feed and save the cost or labor for harvesting and feeding. Wholesale milk prices 55c per gallon, retail price 24c per quart. If you are interested in good farm lands suitable for year round permanent pastures, see or contact Bradham Realty Co., Realtors. "We specialize in farm lands, small and large tracts." Phone 48. P. O. Box 430, Sumter, South Carolina.

STROUT'S Catalog—Farms, homes, country businesses. World's largest! 3029 outstanding bargains, 31 states. Mailed free! Buy now and save thru Strout, 255-R 4th Ave., New York 10, New York.

FOR A HOME or farm in Madison County. Write Arthur W. Peekham Inc., Earle Morton Salesman, Eaton, N. Y.

THREE DAIRY FARMS: 89 acres—good buildings, on highway, brook—\$7,000. cash. 216 acres—2 barns on highway, stream—\$5500. cash. 125 acres—many buildings, on gravel stream—\$7500—\$4000 cash. Direct from owner. Chris Collins, Birdsall, N. Y.

113 ACRE Dawkins dairy farm, 4 miles from Warsaw on macadam highway, nearly new 10 room house, hardwood floors, bath, hot water heat. Barn 40x70, stanchions for 28 cows, concrete silo 14x40. Farm in excellent condition, milk market and school bus. Mrs. Dawkins wants to go back to her home in Delaware. Buell J. Fuller, East Bethany, N. Y., Realtor, Phone Batavia 2914-M-2.

G.L.F. store and grain elevator on Erie R.R. Do you want to go in business for yourself? Wonderful opportunity for right man. To settle the estate of Frank Capwell. Buell J. Fuller, Realtor, East Bethany, N. Y. Phone Batavia 2914-M-2.

FOR SALE: 37 acre poultry farm in central New York, established 27 years. 220 foot poultry house, 2-50x30 double deck brooder houses, 12 colony houses, 6 room residence, bath, contact, The Cheney Agency, Little Falls, New York.

FOR SALE: Long established dairy and general purpose farm. 145 acres in central New York's best farm section. 3 good houses, good dairy barn, other buildings. In family 102 years. Located 2 miles west of Homer, route 90. Registered Holstein herd and equipment. Ralph A. Butler, Route 4, Cortland, New York.

## SCHOOLS

AUCTION SCHOOL: Learn auctioneering. Term soon. Free Catalog. Reich Auction College, Mason City, Ia.

STAMMERING corrected: Free booklet gives full information. Write today. W. A. Dennison, 543 Jarvis St., Toronto, Canada.

# DOWN THE



By J. F. (Doc) ROBERTS

Honorable Senators and Representatives  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sirs:

In the course of my everyday work I come in contact with a good many farmers who have no other source of income than farming. I thought you might be interested in their realistic and down-to-earth expressions of what they are thinking, and perhaps these expressions can be of value to you in the decisions you must make:

1. Farmers are not impressed by this "state of emergency" or "scare" talk. They still think that, with good leadership, America can take care of herself. They know that strength is only gained and kept by hard work, good judgment and a willing people. All the rest of the stuff they hear is only aggravating and discouraging.

2. Farmers are not isolationists, yet they feel that bad judgment in this Korean affair has done more harm to the people of South Korea than if we had stayed out, and they abhor a casualty list of 40,000 of their boys. They also fear another horrible fiasco such as Korea, and all this "scare" talk does not reassure them.

3. They are for the United Nations 100 per cent, but they feel they will again be disillusioned unless the U. N. stops this idle talk and does something now to help the Korean, Chinese, and Formosa situation. They really hate to give up on the U. N., but they cannot go along with it—unless—

4. You see, all these farmers have been through one or two wars, and have seen the wars won and the peace lost. Now they are cautious (perhaps overly cautious) about entangling alliances—especially in Europe. They seem to feel that until Europe takes a different attitude towards us and portrays a willingness to help itself our strength should be concentrated here and not over there. They feel that under no conditions should we be drawn into any other "police actions" or "38 parallels."

5. At home, farmers are just beginning to recover from subsidies, controls, and food bungling legislation of the last war. They are saying that people have food in abundance; figures prove that they are not paying a larger percentage of their increased earnings for food than during pre-war days. They remember shortages, black markets, and the moral degradation of a scramble for advantage in rationing. Food is a necessity and should not be a political football. They are saying that surely our legislators know that when food enters politics, the gravy train starts. The average farmer knows he can well take care of himself when these legislative controls produce shortages. Thank him for the stand he is taking against controls.

6. Food shortages should be the most

## START WITH THE BEST

Get a copy of our new directory which lists New York State breeders and what pigs they have for sale at this time.

New York State Swine Association  
Frank L. Wiley, Sec. Treas. Victor, N. Y.

## FRUIT

NOW IS THE SEASON when Florida citrus is at its best. Bushel of assorted fruit prepaid in East for \$5.75. Half bushel \$3.75. Temple oranges (January and February only) \$6.50 per bushel. Spell's Citrus, Deland, Florida.

GROWER-SHIPPER tree ripened fruit. Oranges \$2.50 bu. Grapefruit \$2.50 bu. Check or money order. Stacy C. Tallman, 1256 Bay Ave., Clearwater, Florida.

BUSHEL delicious temples \$5.75. Grapefruit \$3.95. Oranges \$4.35. Prepaid. James Kimber, Winter Park, Florida.

feared setback to our defense effort. The farmer now is ready and willing to go all out for production. Control legislation, or threats of controls, can cut this production in half. The farmer must operate on a future market. This he cannot afford to do on an all-out basis when threatened legislation promises setbacks, controls, and rationing. He asks that you remember the early and middle 40's; surely they are still clear in your mind.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Farmers are also wondering whether or not their sons and hired men will be drafted and, if they are, who will raise the food we will need.

7. The farmer is really worried about taxes, and fears over taxation more than inflation. In his thinking, he reverses the usual legislative thinking. Farmers think that increased taxes produce inflation because they increase money for government to spend. Legislators seem to think increased taxes reduce money available to the people and therefore reduce inflation. Think it over Mr. Legislator! I believe you will agree with the farmer that increased spending of more of the people's money by government is really the cause of inflation. In other words, if you cut down taxes you cut down government spending of tax money and thus cut down inflation. Further, if you over-spend the tax budget, every penny of that expenditure is inflationary.

8. In conclusion, Mr. Legislator, farmers are worried about their boys on foreign soils (both present and future) and they are looking to you to go slowly—very slowly. Farmers are for a strong, united country and they are willing to sacrifice everything for it. They doubt "scare" propaganda and want true facts. They want a strong nation within first. They feel that economic bungling within is as great a danger as any danger outside. They are as sick of power grabbers within (bureaucrats and commissars) as they are with power grabbers outside. They are hoping you will wash, iron, mend and put away your linen before you again start washing other peoples'. Farmers are praying for good, sound leadership.

Yours sincerely,  
Doc. Roberts

—A.A.—

## BOB CHILD TELLS "RURAL RADIO" STORY

THE appointment of Robert B. Child as field secretary for the Rural Radio Foundation has been announced by Harold Stanley, Skaneateles, the Foundation's president. The Foundation, which owns the 13-station Rural Radio FM Network, is made up of representatives from the ten major farm organizations in New York State.

Stanley said that Child would serve the Foundation by "working directly with northeastern farm people in taking the story of the first farmer owned radio network to them and gathering their ideas and suggestions."

The Rural Radio Network has FM stations at Niagara Falls, Weathersfield, Olean, Bristol Center, Ithaca, DeRuyter, Watertown, Massena, Utica-Rome, Cherry Valley, Troy, Poughkeepsie and Scranton.

Most of the northeastern farm radio audience is already familiar with some of Child's work. Originally from Malone, N. Y., he is a son of the late John A. Child, an AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST "Master Farmer." He graduated from the College of Agriculture at Cornell University, and from 1939 until 1942 was an Extension Agronomist, working with farmers throughout the state. While doing soils and crops work, he wrote a column, "Forage Facts," for AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. In 1942 he was made supervisor of farm radio programs for Station WGY, Schenectady. When the Rural Radio Network started broadcasting in June 1948, he became its director of service programs.

# Protect the PROFIT POINT



To safeguard against loss of quarters, treat all teat injuries promptly.

Dr. Naylor Dilators carry antiseptics into teat canal to help combat infection and reduce inflammation. They furnish gentle, non-irritating support to injured lining and promote normal relaxation at end of teat by sustained antiseptic contact directly at site of trouble.

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# Dr. Naylor Medicated Teat Dilators

## "Windgall? Use ABSORBINE"

says Gustave Troutman, of Milton, N.Y.

"I've been a farmer for 40 years and all that time I've used Absorbine for my horses. I've found it quickly relieves strain and soreness from windgall."



Yes, farmers know there's nothing like Absorbine for helping to relieve lameness due to windgall, sore shoulder, fresh bog spavin and similar congestive troubles. Not a "cure-all," Absorbine is a time-proved help . . . used by many leading veterinarians, too, for helping to relieve puffs, strains and bruises.

A stand-by for 50 years, Absorbine will not blister or remove hair. Only \$2.50 for a long-lasting bottle at all druggists.

W. F. Young, Inc., Springfield, Mass.

## FREE to Farmers!

Disston's BIG Chain Saw Picture Book

Disston Chain Saws can make money—on woodlot farms. This big book tells you how. It's jam-packed with helpful information, hundreds of interesting pictures, real experiences. Send for your free copy today.

Henry Disston & Sons (Adv. Dept.)  
Philadelphia 35, Pa., U.S.A.

Please send me at once my copy of "How To Cut Costs and Make Money with Chain Saws."

Name.....

Town..... R.F.D..... State.....





## See for Spring!

By MABEL HEBEL

**T**HE popular slim silhouette will be interpreted in new and refreshing ways this Spring—with tunics, draped panels, and handsome detail. However, there will be softer, easier lines appearing in several casual dresses, such as the shirtwaist, and printed skirts and evening separates will boast picturesque fullness.

The paired ensemble look will be found in everything from dresses with jackets and boleros to smart tunics over sheath dresses and jaunty capes or toppers lined to match the suit blouse.

Navy, as usual, is tops for Spring, but shares honors this time with the whole family of lilac and purple tones. Gold, in various shades, lends a bright note, especially the new golden melon color.

Silk is coming back this Spring and will lend a lustrous, rich air to any garment, no matter in which fabric it appears—chambray, Shantung, crepe, chiffon or faille.

You can count on No. 2342 as the indispensable soft print two-piece. Its slim, ease-pleated skirt and smart collar, cuff and pocket detail make it especially wearable.

No. 2254 is a dress created particularly to flatter the half-size figure. Make it with a soft bustline drape or pert bows below the tucked shoulder line.

If you like your cottons crisp and youthfully styled, you will want to make No. 2330. Its buttoned shoulders make it wonderfully easy to iron.

Charmingly casual and cut along soft shirtwaist lines, No. 2339 boasts a skirt of carefully controlled fullness. For delightful variety, do it in a sheer, print fabric.

Two versions of No. 2386, a cropped sleeve blouse—and both are wonderful ways to complement a suit or favorite skirt!

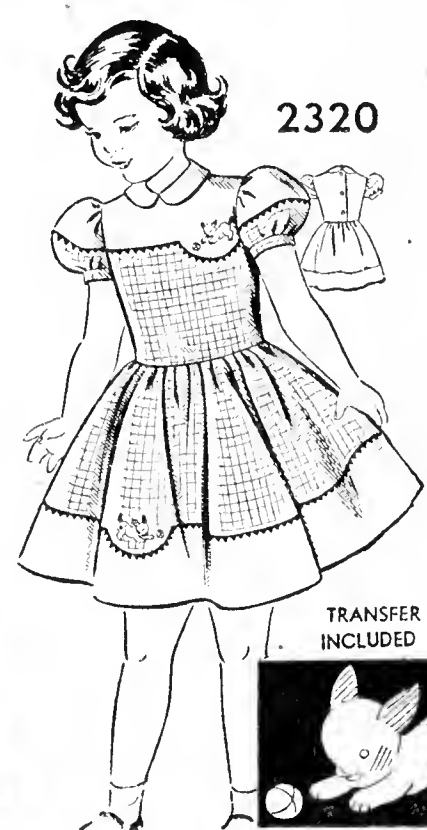
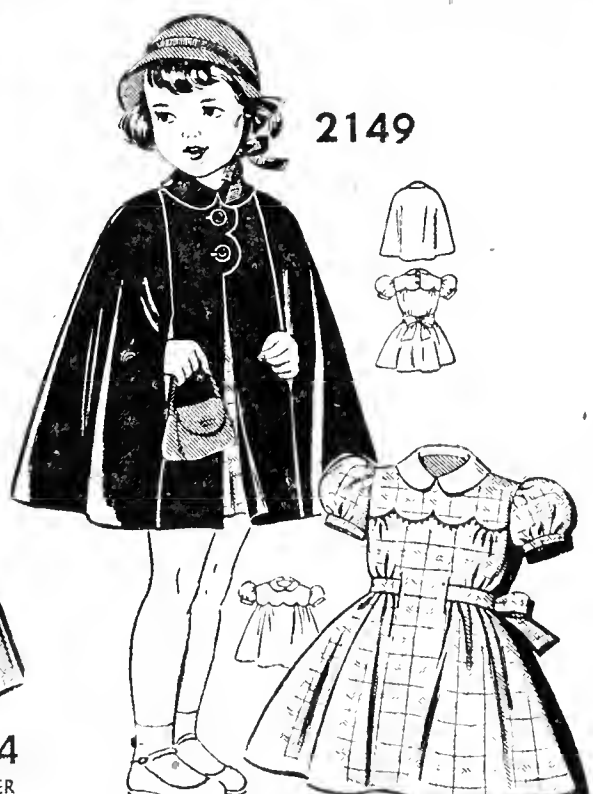
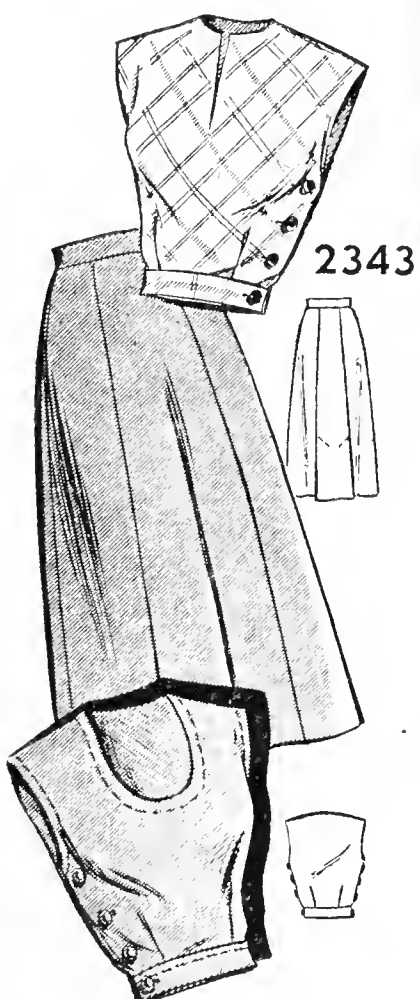
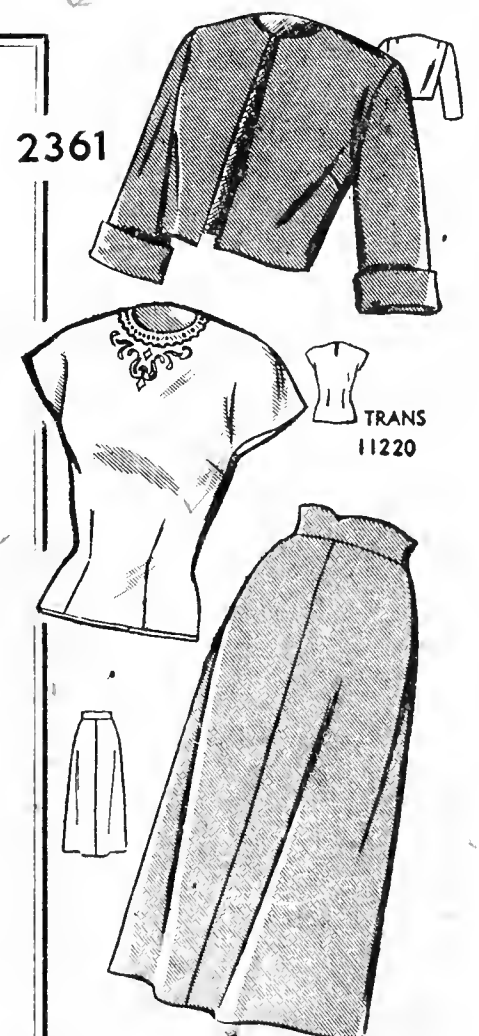
As a grand example of the ensemble look, No. 2361 offers these three attractive pieces to aid your wardrobe. Looks equally well in crisp faille or soft wool.

No. 11220 is a separate hot iron transfer pattern offering seven different motifs.

The most wonderful thing about No. 2378 is that the back and front are each cut in only one piece, with the waist darted to fit. Two big pockets and buttoned shoulders, too!

Cute puppies playing at the yoke and hemline of No. 2320 offer sure-fire appeal to a young Miss. She will also love the tiny waist and flared skirt.

Eastertime, let her lead the Parade in  
(Continued on Opposite Page)





# His Apple Pie Won a Freezer

By MABEL HEBEL

Donald Burrows, a 16-year-old high school boy of Burt, N. Y., won applause on two counts in connection with a frozen apple pie contest which was one of the highlights of a frozen foods exhibit at the New York State Agricultural and Technical Institute at Alfred University, Alfred, N. Y.—his pie won first prize, and he was the only boy among 38 contestants!

The contest, sponsored jointly by 40 International Harvester dealers and Cease's Commissary, was open to young men and women under 21 years of age. Nearly 1,000 apple pies were entered in 40 local contests. The winners competed in the finals at Alfred for a first prize of either a \$250 scholarship at Alfred University or an International Harvester home freezer. Donald chose the freezer.

Besides the frozen apple pie contest, the frozen foods show included demonstrations of processing fruits, vegetables, meats and poultry for freezing; techniques in growing varieties of vegetables suitable for freezing; a display of packaging materials; a model locker plant, and machines and methods used in commercial freezing. Home freezers were exhibited by a number of manufacturers, including Emil Steinhurst & Sons, International Harvester, Hot Point, Cold Spot, DeLaval, Orley, and Kelvinator. More than 3,500 people were on hand for the event.

Knowing that many readers would be interested in getting Donald Burrows'

recipe for the pie that won the freezer, I wrote him for it—and here it is just as he sent it to me. In his letter, Donald stressed the fact that he used Golden Delicious apples in his pie, and that he selected only those of the best quality.

## APPLE PIE

### Crust

- 2 cups sifted flour
- ½ cup Mazola oil
- ¼ cup cold milk
- ¾ teaspoon salt

Mix all ingredients together with a pastry blender, and roll out the dough between wax paper.

### Filling

- 4 to 5 cups sliced Golden Delicious apples
- ½ teaspoon nutmeg
- ½ teaspoon cinnamon
- ½ cup brown sugar
- ½ cup white sugar
- 1 teaspoon butter

Mix together the sliced apples, nutmeg, cinnamon, and sugar, and place filling in pie shell. Put the teaspoon of butter on top of the sliced apples, and cover with top crust. Bake in hot oven (425°F.) for 40 minutes. Makes 1 (9-inch) pie. If pie is frozen, add 10 or 15 minutes to baking time.

In case you are wondering whether Donald's success resulted from long experience, the answer is no. His winning pie was the second apple pie he had ever baked in his life. His first apple pie won the local contest. Donald lives on a 65-acre fruit farm, owned and operated by his father.



Congratulations were showered on Donald Burrows (at left in picture) of Burt, N. Y., when Clay S. Mitchell (center) of International Harvester announced that Donald's apple pie had won first place in contest. At right is Joseph Pellegrino, Alfred University instructor.

## IT'S YOUR FIGURE

By Kathleen Berresford, Nutritionist

THERE are figures and figures, but most women are interested in their own. And they want it slender. Or isn't that so? I do know a few women who wear size 44 dresses and claim they are happy that way, but I think it's probably because they don't know how easy it is to take off those extra pounds and slip into a size 36.

Some women, too, are afraid their faces will look wrinkled and scrawny if they get thinner. They would be pleasantly surprised actually to see how much younger they would look—and feel. It's important for a woman to look young and trim. But when she feels young too, her whole life changes. She's peppy, finds new interests, and doesn't tire as quickly. When her husband suggests going some place, she's not all worn out. And if she has a nice trim figure, her husband will want to take her out often and show her off.

Of course, it takes some willpower to start turning down juicy pies and frosted cakes. You have to decide for yourself which comes first—your figure or your sweet tooth. You have to give yourself a good talking to when you are tempted to slip. Too strict a diet can be discouraging. Being in too much of a hurry to see the pounds roll off makes the diet hard work. Unless you are reducing under the direction of your doctor, you should plan to lose only one or two pounds a week.

Select a diet that gives you the nourishing foods without the frills, and keep the portions small. If your diet includes vegetables, fresh fruit, meat, eggs, skim milk, and a small amount of bread or potatoes, your health will stay built up while your weight is going down. You'll have firm flesh, that trim figure, and oh, how much better you'll feel!

## SEW AND SAVE!



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— A. A. —

## SEW FOR SPRING!

(Continued from Opposite Page)

a scalloped-yoke dress with its own cape, both No. 2149. And you might line the cape to match the dress for the perfect finishing touch!

It will be a gay lassie, indeed, who will wear No. 2344, with its shaped waist and tucked bodice. Picture it in checked cotton and white pique!

Pattern No. 2343 offers one sleeveless, side-buttoned jerkette to mix and one to match with the gracefully gored straight skirt.

For day in, day out wear, you will want No. 2973, a shirtwaist favorite with an easy front-buttoned opening and a softly bloused bodice.

### PATTERN REQUIREMENTS

- No. 2342—12-20, 36-48; size 18, 5½ yds. 39-in.
- No. 2254—14½, 16½, 18½, 20½, 22½, 24½; size 16½ with bows, 3½ yds. 39-in.; drape, 3½ yds. 39-in.
- No. 2330—9-17; size 13, 3½ yds. 35-in.; 2¼ yds. ric rac.
- No. 2339—10-20; size 16, 3½ yds. 35-in.
- No. 2386—12-20; 36-42; size 18 collared, 2¼ yds. 39-in.; 2¾ yds. ruffling; sweetheart neckline, 1½ yds. 39-in.; 1½ yds. ruffling.
- No. 2361—10-20; size 16, 3½ yds. 39-in.; blouse, 1½ yds. 39-in.
- No. 2378—12-20, 36-42; size 18, 3½ yds. 35-in.; 1½ yds. ric rac.
- No. 2320—2-8; size 4 checked, 1¼ yds. 35-in.; plain, ¾ yd. 35-in.; applique included.
- No. 2149—6 mos.; 1, 2, 3, 4, 6; size 2 dress, 1½ yds. 35-in.; ¼ yd. 27-in. contrast; cape, 1½ yds. 54-in.
- No. 2344—4-12; size 8 checked, 1¼ yds. 35-in.; plain, 1½ yds. 35-in.; transfer included.
- No. 2343—10-20; size 16 skirt and jerkette, 2¾ yds. 54-in.; jerkette, ¾ yd. 54-in.
- No. 2973—14-20, 36-50; size 18, 4½ yds. 39-in.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern number and size clearly. Enclose 20 cents for each pattern wanted. Add 20 cents for our new Spring-Summer Fashion Book—a wonderful book with over 135 pattern designs for all ages, sizes and occasions to help you plan complete wardrobes for Spring and Summer. Address AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST PATTERN SERVICE, Box 42, Station O, New York 11, N. Y.

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Then make a syrup with two cups of granulated sugar and one cup of water. No cooking needed. Or you can use corn syrup or liquid honey, instead of sugar syrup.

Put the Pinex into a pint bottle and fill up with your syrup. This makes a full pint of cough medicine, very effective and quick-acting, and you get about four times as much for your money. It never spoils, and children love its pleasant taste.

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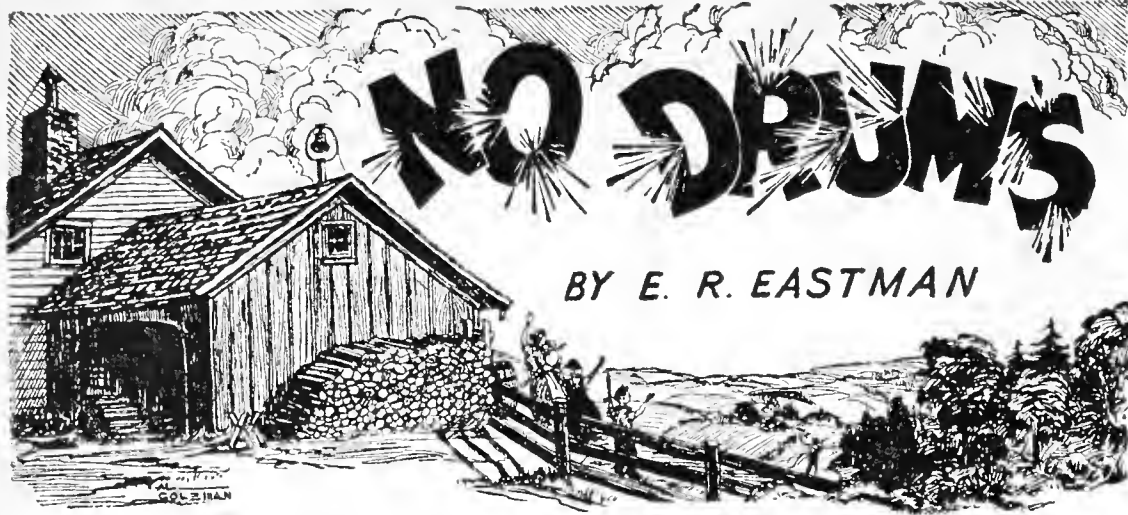
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### WHAT'S GONE BEFORE

Deciding to join Abe Lincoln's volunteers, Mark Wilson marries his sweetheart, Ann Clinton, and leaves immediately for camp. Later, Mark's brother, young Charlie, runs away to enlist, and not long afterwards their father, George Wilson, tells his wife Nancy that he feels duty-bound to go also. He sells off most of the cattle and arranges the farm work so that Nancy and Tom can manage it with a little help from the girls. The day before he leaves Ann tells him that her father has enlisted, leaving her to struggle with what farm work she can carry on, and with the knowledge that the mortgage is now owned by Henry Bain, a neighboring farmer who hates Mark and is in love with her.

### CHAPTER XI

THE summer of '61 dragged slowly by. Although Ann visited the post office regularly, letters were rare. Even Mark wrote less frequently. There was little time or opportunity for the men to write, and they were awkward at expressing themselves. Both Ann and Nancy drugged themselves with work. The work had to be done, and there was no one to do it except the women and children, with occasional help from Enoch Payne.

Some of the work was pleasant. When not too tired, Ann loved to go down the long lane that led to the creek pasture and bring the cows home at night. There was something about lanes, she thought, that made you love them. The cowpath that zigzagged back and forth between the fences, the woodchuck that occasionally whistled angrily at her when she approached so quietly that he did not hear her in time to get into his hole, the summer smells from the fields, and especially the cows themselves, waddling along, their full udders swinging from side to side, their breath pleasantly odorous from the pasture grasses.

But after she had them fastened in their stanchions in the barn, her legs grew tired and cramped from holding the pail, heavy with milk, between her knees. Before the milking was finished her hands would cramp so that it was hard for her to carry the full pails over the stile that led across the stone wall bordering the farmyard and into the cellar. Still it was pleasant to see the foaming milk gradually climb toward the top of the pail as she milked, or to squirt the milk from the cow's teat directly into the old Tomcat's mouth as he sat up straight back of the cow waiting for it. It was nice also to turn the slow moving beasts loose after milking and watch them move down the lane.

When the chores were finished after the long day in the fields, there was still her trip to the post office, and when she got home again Ann was so tired that she could hardly wait to get her clothes off and fall into bed, no matter how early in the evening it was. Some nights when Ann wasn't too weary, and after her mother had gone to bed, she loved to fill the wash-tub with warm water and scrub her beautiful skin free of the accumulated dust and dirt from farm work, imagining that she was making herself nice for Mark but too often, tired as she was—and possibly that was part of the reason—after she had crawled into her bed she could not sleep wondering and

worrying where her boy was and longing so intensely for that time when he would be home again. Mornings after such sleepless nights it was difficult for Ann to start the long, hard daily rounds of work. When milking the cows or doing her other chores, she would think hopelessly of the time after time that she would have to do those same chores again before she ever could hope to see her husband. Almost every time when she looked at her corn field or at the other growing crops, her natural joy in seeing things grow was tempered by the thought that those same crops no doubt would grow to maturity, be harvested and probably used before she could see her Mark again. Thus marched the slow days of her life.

Some of the farm field work was beyond her strength and skill. Enoch Payne could be hired, but the big problem was the lack of cash with which to pay him. Realizing this, he often refused to accept pay, so Ann tried to get along without his help as much as she could, for her pride rebelled at the idea of accepting his work for nothing.

One day late in August when there seemed to be a little respite in the farm work, Ann came over and said to Nancy that the blackberries must be getting ripe, and if Nancy didn't mind she'd like to take the girls and go back on the hill where she knew there would be blackberries in an old slashing. Ellen, Elizabeth and Hattie were delighted at the prospect. Life was dull for them, too. They fixed some sandwiches, filled a quart can with milk,

and then climbed the hill pasture, finally coming to a big piece of woods near the top.

Stopping to rest, Ann turned to look back at the valley below them, the familiar country where she had been born and raised. Directly below, perhaps a mile away, were the house and barn of the Wilson homestead. Down the valley a little farther, nearer to the village, lay her own home, and still farther on she could see the houses of the little town almost obscured by the trees which overshadowed them. Above the trees like a sentinel rose the spire of the village church. Ann's thoughts went back to the night when she and Mark had stood in that church not so long ago when Timothy Belden had made them man and wife. With a sigh and tightening of throat she turned to gaze at the upper end of the valley, where the winding creek showed for miles here and there through the trees. Over the whole scene lay the smoky haze of late summer.

Catching the delicate fragrance of ripening buckwheat, she turned to look over the pasture fence and saw it, the stems a golden brown and still partly in bloom. From it came the pleasant summer sound of countless bees and insects feasting on the pollen. As she stood looking at the summer scene and let her gaze wander up and down the quiet farm valley, shining in the sunlight, the feeling of frustration, the worries and sadness of the past weeks dropped away from her temporarily. It seemed to her that God was trying to tell her that in spite of all the troubles, the worries, and the war, it was still a good world and, somehow, some time, all would be well.

Rested and refreshed in spirit, Ann led the girls along an old logging road that wound around the stumps and over the mudholes in the woods, coming after a while to an opening into a big slashing. Several acres in size, the slashing was like an island surrounded by forests. It had been timbered off two or three years earlier, and the blackberry brambles had sprung up everywhere, over the brush heaps and open spaces, until it was a tangled, almost impenetrable mass. But the blackberries on the high bushes, some of them higher than Ann could reach,

hung big and black on the vines. At the edge of the woods a spring of almost ice-cold water bubbled out of the earth and settled in a little depression, the overflow tinkling off down through the old leaves.

Here the girls deposited their lunch. Little Hattie was tired from the long walk and inclined to be cross, so Ann told her to lie down on the soft forest mold near the spring and to stay right there while the others picked the berries. Each took a pail and began picking. Ann suggested that Ellen and Elizabeth pick all they could right on the edge and warned them to keep within calling distance of Hattie.

Ann worked a little farther around the edge and broke into the bushes where the berries seemed especially big and thick. Disturbed by her presence, a catbird alighted not far from her and began to yell "Thief! Thief! Thief!" Ann laughed and called back, "Thief yourself!" It was intensely hot in the bushes, yet the berries ahead always seemed larger and blacker than those near her and their lure drew her farther and farther in. Intent on filling her 10-quart pail quickly, Ann failed to keep track of time until glancing at the sun she saw it was nearly noon. With a guilty feeling she turned to retrace her steps.

But that wasn't so easy. In working into the slashing after the best berries, she had zigzagged back and forth to avoid obstacles and the thickest of the bushes as much as she could. Now she was uncertain in which direction to go to get back out. The slashing was on a level so that she didn't have the slope of a hill to guide her, and the bushes higher than her head confused her sense of direction. The sun was of no help, either, for it was directly overhead.

She started to break a path through a clump of bushes in the direction which she thought might be right but it seemed that she was making no progress. The briars were vicious, tearing at her clothes and her stockings with almost devilish perversity, and the flies—to which she had given little thought when engrossed in her berry-picking—now buzzed about her head in swarms.

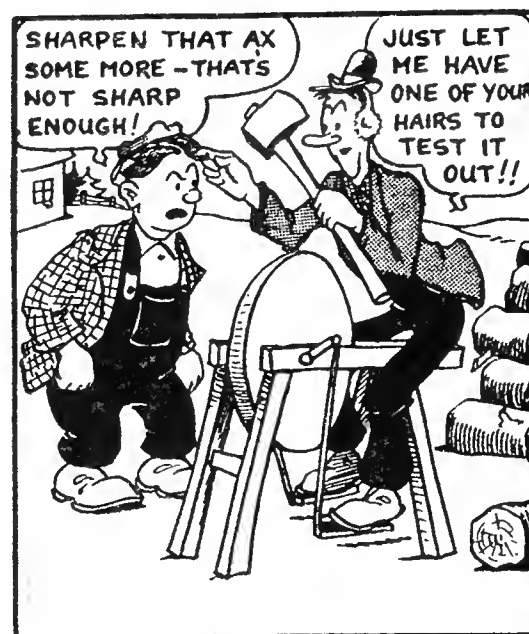
Finally, Ann managed to reach a big pile of fallen logs and brush, and in attempting to climb over it she stepped into a hole between the logs and went down, spilling her berries. Her leg hurt badly, and fearing that she had broken it or sprained her ankle she hauled herself up on a rotten log and gingerly examined her foot and leg. Satisfied that nothing more serious than a bad twist had resulted from her fall, Ann looked ruefully at her overturned pail with only a few berries left in the bottom. For a moment she wished she were a man so that she could use language suitable to the occasion.

As she stooped to pick up her pail, Ann realized that she still didn't know which direction to follow to get out of the slashing, but could think of nothing better to do than to plow ahead through the tall bushes. Veering off to one side to avoid a particularly thick clump of brush, she found herself looking at a little clearing a few feet in diameter. She started to go into it, and then stepped back with a startled exclamation. Ambling across the open space, stopping frequently to nuzzle something out of the ground, was a mother skunk, and following her were her six little black and white kittens. Apparently hearing Ann's exclamation, the skunk turned suddenly to face her. Quicker than she would have thought possible, Ann dodged back around the bushes. Nothing could be euter-looking than these kittens, she thought with a wry smile, but that kind of euteness was better admired from a distance.

Retracing her steps a short distance to make sure of avoiding the skunk, she suddenly came upon the path that she had broken through the bushes in

(Continued on Opposite Page)

### SLIM & SPUD



### It's a High Priced Secret Now, Spud



CONT.

W.L. Nelson



## With AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Advertisers



During the past 20 years there has been a wonderful revival of interest in grass among northeastern farmers. You will find the booklet entitled "A Guide to Better Pastures" full of ideas. To get it, write to SWIFT & COMPANY, Plant Food Division, Chicago 9, Ill., and a copy will be sent to you without charge.

The Piedmont Tractor Division of INEXCO CORPORATION has moved into a new plant in Kyser, West Virginia.

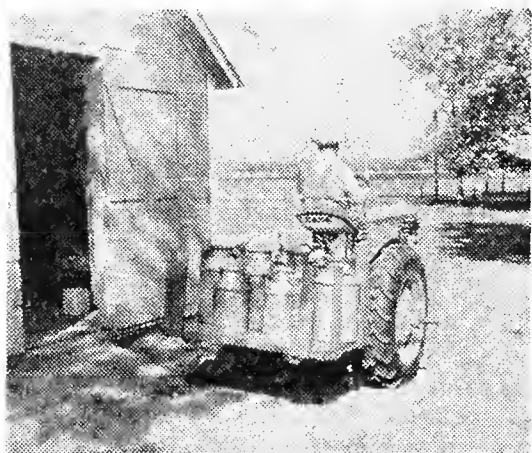
In current issues of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST you will find offers of many seed and nursery stock catalogs. All AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST advertisers will be glad to send you their catalogs without obligation. Seed catalogs are always as good as a spring tonic and, in addition, give you much information about new varieties and, in many cases, cultural practices. Now is the time to get them.

One of the newer farm tools is the chain saw. By using the coupon on page 14 of the January 20 issue you can easily get a copy of the pamphlet entitled "How to Cut Costs and Make Money with Chain Saws" by sending the coupon to HENRY DISSTON & SONS, Philadelphia, Pa.

You will find "Practical Pointers on Engine Maintenance" full of tips on the operation and repair of gasoline engines. It is yours for the asking from the ETHYL CORPORATION, 100 Park Avenue, New York 17, N. Y.

Rabbits are a problem on many farm and village gardens. Under the trade name "No-Nib!" the B. F. GOODRICH CHEMICAL COMPANY, 324 Rose Building, Cleveland 15, Ohio, has a new rabbit repellent which can be sprayed on vegetables to protect them. This company also has Z.I.P., a deer and rabbit repellent for orchards, nursery stock, and certain row crops.

According to the trade paper, "Implement and Tractor," 532,315 farm tractors were manufactured in 1950, which is the third highest number in history of the industry. Retail sales of tractors and farm equipment for 1950 totaled \$2,346 millions, just a little below the record made in 1948.



An interesting development is the Latch-On Utility Carrier which can be attached to the CASE "VA" Series Tractors with hydraulic control and Eagle Hitch. The carrier can be lowered to the ground for easy loading and then raised for transportation. For handling small loads around the farm it is perhaps the most convenient device available to the farmer. It does away with much heavy lifting. It is ideal for carrying spray tanks for field spraying, for hauling baled hay to feed bunks, milk cans from barn to the road, and many other jobs.

## NO DRUMS

(Continued from Opposite Page)

the first place, and then found her way without further difficulty back to the edge of the slashing.

Going directly to the spring, Ann was disturbed to find that Hattie was not there. However, she felt sure that she must have joined the other girls, so she started along the edge of the slashing, calling to the girls as she went, and finally heard an answer. Ellen and Elizabeth came hurrying toward her, but they were alone. To her question, "Where's Hattie?" they answered:

"By the spring."

"She isn't there," Ann said, sharply. "I told you to keep watch of her."

"Well, we thought you wanted us to pick berries. There weren't any good ones right there by the spring."

Now thoroughly alarmed, Ann started back with the girls toward the spring and started calling:

"Hattie! Hattie!"

But there was no response. Almost frantic, Ann gave emphatic orders to Elizabeth not to move away from the spring. Then she directed Ellen to walk in one direction around the edge between the woods and the clearing while she herself started around the other way. As they went they kept calling to Hattie and to each other, but could find no trace of the child. Finally, leaving Ellen by the spring with Elizabeth, Ann circled around through the woods keeping a hundred yards or so from the slashing and calling the child's name until she was hoarse. When she had completed the round, almost in despair and deadly tired, she came back and sat down by the spring, dropped her face on her hands and tried to think what to do next. Suddenly Ellen yelled:

"There she is!"

Sure enough, crawling out from a mat of bushes and grasses not more than twenty feet away was Hattie, her hair matted with leaves and twigs, her dress torn, but she herself in good spirits. Ann rushed to pick her up, crying:

"Where have you been?"

Calmly Hattie replied:

"Went to pick berries. Went to sleep."

Too thankful to scold, Ann hugged her and then set her down suddenly, aware that her knees were trembling so that she couldn't stand. But in a few minutes she went over to the spring, bathed her hot face in the cold water, and then they ate their lunch.

Lunch over, Ann decided it was time to start home, and off they went, the children proud of the berries they had to show their mother. But the day wasn't yet over. Ann had been so intent on trying to find Hattie that she hadn't noticed that the sky was clouding over and that there was a distant rumbling of thunder. In the woods now it sounded louder and she tried to hurry the children along faster.

Coming out of the woods to the pasture that overlooked the valley, Ann realized that they could not outrun the storm to the house. The thunder was now ominously near, and although accustomed to country storms, Ann couldn't remember when she had ever seen the western sky so black and angry looking.

Undecided, she halted, and as they waited a great wind came roaring down across the valley and up the hill, bending the trees before it and finally reaching them with such force that it became almost impossible to stand up against it. Following the wind over the northwestern hills they could see a gray wall of rain coming fast. Ellen exclaimed:

"Let's get under that big chestnut, Ann. It'll protect us some."

"No," said Ann, sharply. "The lightning might hit the tree. We must stay right out here in the open." Frightened,



## CAMP IN WINTER

By Edith Shaw Butler

Winter has come, there is snow on the bough;

The camp in the pines is deserted now. Wind rattles the shutters and bangs at the door,

The shadows are blue on the forest floor.

Only the squirrels and chickadees

Go about their business among the trees, While the camp in the pines, with secrets to keep,

Has snow on its roof and is fast asleep.

the two younger girls began to cry.

Like galloping horses in a cavalry charge, the wall of rain swept toward them. It seemed to Ann that the very heavens had opened up to dump out a whole lake. Frequent sharp flashes of lightning were followed by the almost continuous rumbling of the thunder. Suddenly came a crash that left their arms tingling as if they had been asleep, and the big chestnut tree suddenly showed a white streak of raw wood where the bolt had stripped the bark.

Drenched to the skin and crying in terror, the children huddled as close to Ann as they could for comfort. To their right, only a few feet away, a huge old pine that had been a landmark for years, crashed to the ground, unable to stand up against the terrific wind.

Then the storm passed more quickly than it had come. The thunder rumbled and growled away over the woods and hills to the east of them until it subsided to a distant mutter. The rain let up, and as the bedraggled little party started down across the pasture lot, the sun tried tentatively to peep through the clouds a few times and finally came out to stay. Ann looked ruefully at the berries which were now almost floating in the pails, and then said aloud to the girls:

"What a day!"

Then she thought aloud to herself:

"Well, at least I haven't had much time today to worry about Mark or the farm or anything else except to get the girls safely home again."

(To be continued)

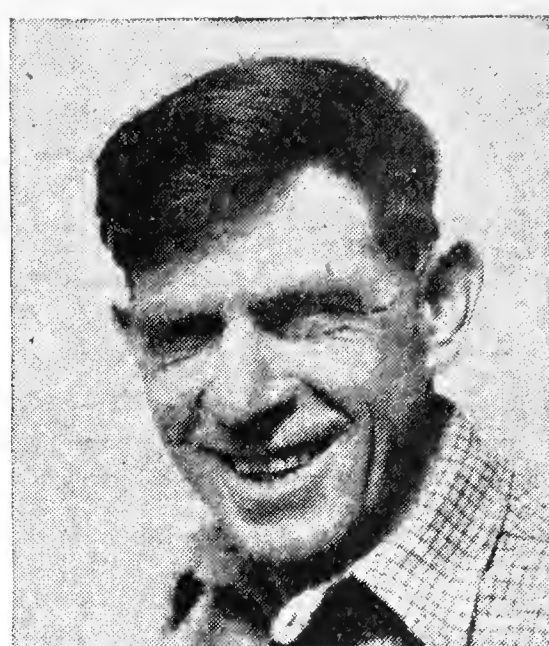
— A.A. —

## DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE CALLS CERTIFICATES

The Board of Directors of the Dairymen's League has authorized Treasurer Ernest Strobeck to call all outstanding certificates of indebtedness of series 1953 as of next May 1. On or after that date the treasurer's office will cash such certificates. They may be sent to the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, Inc., 100 Park Avenue, New York 17, N. Y., by registered mail. The par value of these certificates is \$1,193,414. It is interesting to recall that when the pooling plan was first started, there were dire predictions that these certificates of indebtedness would be worthless. The predictions fell flat because the certificates have always been paid when due, and in most cases before they were due.

— A.A. —

The estimated income to U. S. poultry farmers for eggs in 1933 was \$400,000,000. In 1950 it was \$1,600,000,000. In 1933 egg production was 3,255,000,000 dozens compared with 1950 estimate of 5,400,000,000 dozens.



Only 10 More Years  
and I'll Be 65...

## Then I Can Retire

Yes, thanks to my Farmers and Traders retirement plan, I can retire when I'm 65, with an income that will let me live comfortably and travel when and where I please.

You too can plan for retirement if you act now. Find out about the new Farmers and Traders policy that combines retirement and family protection in one low-cost policy.

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Gentlemen:

Please send, without cost or obligation, complete information about your Retirement and Family Income Plans.

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City.....State.....

Joseph Specker, RI, Titusville, N. J.

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When you plant Funk G Hybrids, you actually reduce the risk of failure.

Why? Because Funk G Hybrids start faster—stand up better—and resist disease, insects and drought. These qualities prove their value when short growing seasons, adverse weather conditions or poor soil affect other corn.

This year be safe. Don't let crop hazards affect your future harvest. Plant Funk G Hybrids for bigger yields of better corn.

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Please send booklet on Funk G Hybrids.

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American Agriculturist, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.



# Kernels, Screenings and Chaff At Hayfields

By TOM MILLIMAN

## 1950 INFLUENCES 1951

**A**LTHOUGH long experience reveals that something less than 100% of the plans can be carried out, it is thrilling to make future farm plans, field by field, crop by crop. To declare where we're going, it seems advisable to first see where we've been, and where we stand now at the threshold of the 1951 production year. Of the many things we learned at Hayfields in 1950, two lessons stand out.

*Good Northeastern land seeded to modern pasture will yield in milk, or in growth of dairy heifers, returns equal to the farm value of corn grown on average land of the cornbelt. Cornbelt land is higher priced.*

This statement takes in a lot of territory, as farmers say, yet it is not a statement idly made. The agricultural professors have been right all along; in fact our 1950 findings prove them to be quite conservative. In 1950 we provided slightly less than half an acre of brome-ladino-alfalfa pasture for each large heifer and dry cow. This amount, instead of being scanty, was so liberal that the field had to be mowed and some hay taken off, and stacked.

After adjoining fields were mowed the aftermath came up promptly, and before mid-July the dry stock was shifted to it. Throughout the season, an average of 31 head subsisted on the 15 acres of pasture and 30 acres aftermath, for a total of 45 acres. From 18 acres of the 45 we had one heavy first cutting, part for grass silage and part for hay. From 10 acres of the same 45, we had two cuttings of alfalfa. The dry stock grazed the third cutting. In a short dry period the small amount of stacked pasture hay was fed out. Finally the 31 head had pretty well grazed the 45 acres and were taken off the last day of October, some 10 to 15 days earlier than usual. As they left these fields, the cattle were in the finest condition we've ever experienced.

### Silage In June

Another satisfying experience which served to support the claim set forth above applies to hay cut early for grass silage, and involves 10 of the acres referred to. From this 10 acres, plus 8 acres in another field a mile away, we filled in June a 14x40 silo and another one 12x40. Allowing for the fact that grass silage is heavier than corn silage, we have figured the green yield of brome-ladino-alfalfa at or close to 14 tons to the acre. The silos were filled chockablock over a period long enough to allow for some settling.

All our rotated hay fields and pastures are fertilized annually with 400 to the acre of 0-19-19 containing Borax.

The other real lesson from 1950 is:

*Good Northeastern manured sod well plowed will produce corn profitably and in successful competition with the cornbelt. So long as present freight rates and handling charges on midwestern corn continue, Northeastern corn seems to hold good promise.*

We are much nearer the markets for fresh milk, eggs, and meat, for which corn is needed. Here in the Northeast on our best sod fields at elevations of 1,200 ft. and less, we can really grow corn. It is a triple purpose crop at Hayfields, as it now is on countless other farms. The green corn is used to refill silos. What is left is mechan-

ically picked at a later date and placed in permanent and snowfence cribs. From these it is used as needed for grinding and mixing with oats and purchased ingredients. Finally any corn left over in the crib can be sold direct to poultrymen, to dairymen, or through feed trade channels.

In September 1950, Hayfields had more 1949 ear corn on hand than was needed for feed. We sold out of the permanent crib 12½ tons of dry shelled corn at a good price, the buyer doing the shelling. After refilling both silos in October, our 1950 crop of cribbed corn is a little larger than the year before, although our yield was only 75 bu. We had planted too thin in 1950, but fortunately we had more acres.

Year in, year out, Hayfields can count upon an average yield of 75 bu. of dry shelled corn on an acre. We've had 105 bu., and 95 bu. In one recent drouth year on leachy land we dropped to 55 bu. It may not be king as in the mid-West, for in the Northeast we reserve that title for grass, yet corn is a prince of a crop.

## NOW FOR '51

### Patching a Pasture

**F**OR 25 years we fiddled around, neglected, and had little results on a 25-acre pasture, one corner of which adjoins the cowbarn. This piece of outdoors is variously small irregular plateau, very steep slope, shaly bottom and swamp. In the summer of 1948, we plowed up the little plateau, fertilized and reseeded it at once to brome-ladino-alfalfa. In 1949, the results were good, but in 1950—due to good pasture elsewhere and inability to clip at the right time because of illnesses—the grass took over and ran out the legumes completely. This patch is now plowed again and will be seeded in spring to straight birdsfoot trefoil with oats as a nursecrop to be grazed off. In the dry year of '49, at the foot of the slope we plowed up 4 acres in the spring and seeded to birdsfoot with brome and oats as a nursecrop. Now we have a wonderful stand of birdsfoot, considering the alternate shaly and swampy types of ground.

*Three other patches in this pasture will be tackled this spring and all seeded to birdsfoot trefoil with oats to be grazed. The birdsfoot, unlike the ladino, will stay. Altogether we'll have reclaimed from a state of relative worthlessness half or more of this jumbled 25-acre tax-eating area of hardscrabble. It lay there for 25 years*



1951 Pasture. Seeded in spring, 1950, with oats. The oats were grazed off. The picture was taken on September 29, 1950, in the orchard grass-ladino-alfalfa half of the pasture. The other half is brome grass-ladino-alfalfa. Electric fence will separate the two halves for rotational grazing of milking cows. This pasture was laid down to the specifications of 12 experts and is the most promising we've ever had. In due time, a report will be made on how much milk and how many cow grazing days each acre yielded.

*merely serving to help hold the world together. The only alibi we can think of is that birdsfoot trefoil wasn't known 25 years ago. But it has been favorably known to us for 13 years as an eastern New York legume, and it remained for others to prove birdsfoot belongs in western New York as well.*

### Shoot For 120 on 26

A pasture of 16 acres on the opposite side of the cowbarn from the patched hillside is good land which was seeded to orchard grass-ladino-alfalfa and has now been grazed three years. It is being winter manured in preparation for corn in '51. Beyond it is about 10 acres of similar land used for mixed hay and aftermath for four years and now completely manured. This field will join the other in growing corn for grain and silage. *The goal is 120 bu. of dry shelled corn from each of the 26 acres.*

These fields have been regularly rotated with legumes, manured and fertilized for a quarter century. It was one of them which made the yield of 105 bu. of corn mentioned above. Weather is the chief factor which may hold us away from the 120 bushel goal. In any case, barring disaster from continuous drouth or inability to plant and cultivate because of wet weather, we can count upon a minimum of 75 bu. of dry shelled corn or its equivalent in silage. Thus if the goal is missed there will be no regrets. It costs no more to have a goal. A report will be made.

### Most Important of All

*Our principal 1951 ambition is to supply each animal on the place at whatever age, with all the good quality pasture, grass silage, corn silage, and hay she can eat. It is a large order. We have never yet accomplished it in terms of high quality for every day in the year. If we can do it in 1951, good growth of animals, good production from each acre, each man, and each cow will be assured at favorable unit cost.*

As additional backing for the effort to reach this most difficult goal, we intend to provide a third silo in the spring. Thus the first cutting of good mixed hay and alfalfa can be put away in the grass stage, with much less hindrance from weather and with far

better assurance of preserving maximum feeding values and palatability. The practice of making grass silage also provides earlier, more, and better aftermath for second-cutting hay or for grazing. Legumes last longer in mixed hay when the first crop goes into the silo. At Hayfields next June, we shall be putting up grass silage for the 15th consecutive year. Our mistake has not been that we failed to start when young enough, but rather that we've been too slow to change to more grass silage and less dry hay. The facts in favor of grass silage were present all this time.

## FAREWELL—PEA BEANS

**M**Y earliest recollection of working in fields has to do as a boy with forking beans after school and on September Saturdays. That was in Livingston County, N. Y. Beans were and still are an important cash crop all through Western New York, where 136,000 acres were grown in 1950.

At Hayfields in Monroe Co., some 17 miles Northwest of the boyhood experience, we've generally grown beans as a cash crop. Being in the pea bean district, we've had these little white beans which produce best on our kind of soil. Our yield in 1950 was comparatively good, but now we are quitting. Why?

*Unlike corn, grass, legumes, peas and other canning crops, beans are limited in their response to fertility. When nitrogen is built up from rotation and manuring, beans carry too much foliage and are delayed in ripening. Added phosphate and potash do not make the full increase in yield of beans which can be expected from other crops. Seed and harvesting are expensive with beans, and hired labor comes high. Corn and grain will yield more dollars from an acre and is less risky at harvest time.*

Although quite a number of farmers have already cut bean acreage to provide for more corn, especially in the pea bean district, plenty of beans will still be grown, particularly of the red kidney variety East of the Genesee River. Reds do well on heavier soil and can better take bad harvest weather. It is on land rather well built up in organic matter that corn is more profitable and beans less so.



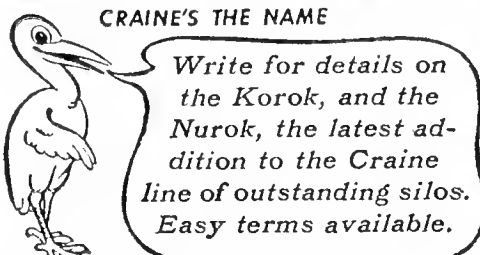


## KOROK DOORS

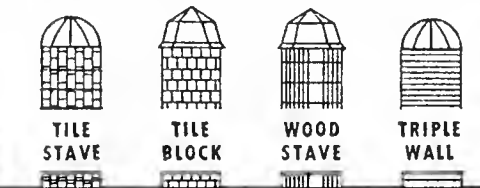
Swing open the 2-foot square door on a Korok Silo — you'll agree it was built for your convenience. Safe, handy Steplock draws door tight, yet lifts easily to release lock.

## THE ACID TEST

... shows Korok tile stave silos best. They're acid-proof — not just acid-resistant. Rust and rot proof. Triple-sealed insulation gives real protection against frost. Longest life, minimum upkeep — that's real economy.



Craine, Inc., 211 Pine Street, Norwich, N. Y.



# CRABINE SILOS

Wesley J. Plouf, W. Brookfield, Mass.



Bag Balm Dilators, now molded of new ultra-flexible, ivory-smooth plastic, take on any contour of a bent teat without pressure. Holds milk duct in normal shape during healing. Flutes on shaft carry in antiseptic ointment, maintain continuous contact with injured tissue. Cannot absorb pus infection. 25 sterilized and packed in medicated Bag Balm. At all druggists and farm stores.

Dairy Association Co., Inc. Lyndonville, Vermont



## TEAT DILATORS

## Service Bureau

By H. L. COSLINE

### KEEP YOUR DRAFT BOARD INFORMED

The apparent difference in the number of deferments to essential farm workers is due entirely to variations in attitude of different draft boards. While some suggestions have been given to draft boards, in the final analysis each draft board decides each case.

In New York State the Conference Board of Farm Organizations has prepared a sheet which gives a certain number of points to each unit of a farm enterprise with the suggestion that young men who are handling 20 points, as shown on the blank, are essential. In other words, if a farm enterprise shows 40 points or more, the owner obviously needs a hired man if he is to continue to produce the amount of food he has in the past. Even here, however, the draft board is not required to consider the information given on the sheet.

In Connecticut the draft boards use a form very similar to the one in New York, with the same standards, namely, that 20 units indicate that the man should be carefully considered for deferment.

In Vermont a somewhat different questionnaire is used, known as Form 24. There is at least one dirt farmer on each of the 14 local boards in the state.

In Maryland a draft board may appeal to the USDA County Council for additional information about farm workers to supplement the information set forth in questionnaire SSS Form 100.

In Pennsylvania, each case is considered on its own merits, but an attempt is made to keep key men on the farm. The State Selective Service, in conjunction with the Governor's Farm Labor Advisory Council, is trying to work out a formula which will standardize the thinking of local boards and eliminate the discrepancy in deferments.

Here are some suggestions for steps that can be taken by a farmer who has a son or hired man whom he considers essential, or by a young farm owner who is eligible for the draft:

1. Give the draft board complete information even though the young man in question has not yet been drafted.

2. Talk with the chairman of your draft board, pointing out the importance of knowing well in advance if the young man in question is likely to be drafted.

A further step which could well be taken by one or more local farm organizations is to find out whether or not the draft board has sound advice on the farm situation and, if not, to suggest that such advice be sought.

There is no intent on the part of any farm group and, we trust, on the part of any individual, to expect special consideration. However, if food production is to be maintained it is important that the boys who are essential to farm work be left on the farm.

— A. A. —

### COMMON STOCK

Back in 1941, I bought some common stock in a company. I didn't get any dividends last year. They claimed that no common stock dividends were declared payable last year, but that doesn't seem right. Would you please see why I haven't received any money from this company?

If you buy stock in a company and the company makes a profit, the directors will declare a dividend. However, if the company makes no profit, no dividends are paid. That is why it is important, if you plan to buy stock, to investigate carefully to be sure that the company in which you invest has a long record of regular payment of dividends. In that way, you can be pretty sure that you will get some return.



# RILCO Rafters

ARE THE ANSWER  
Fast construction at low cost

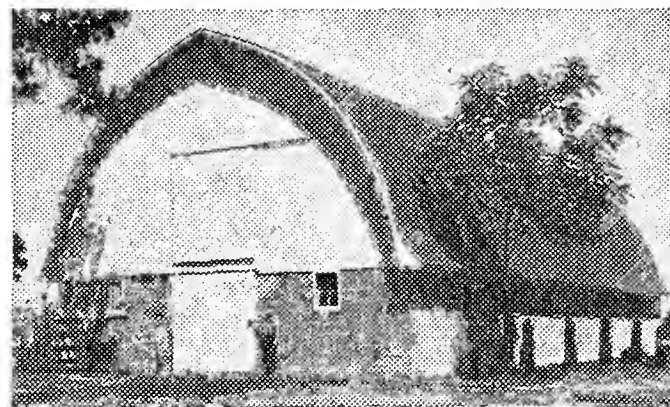
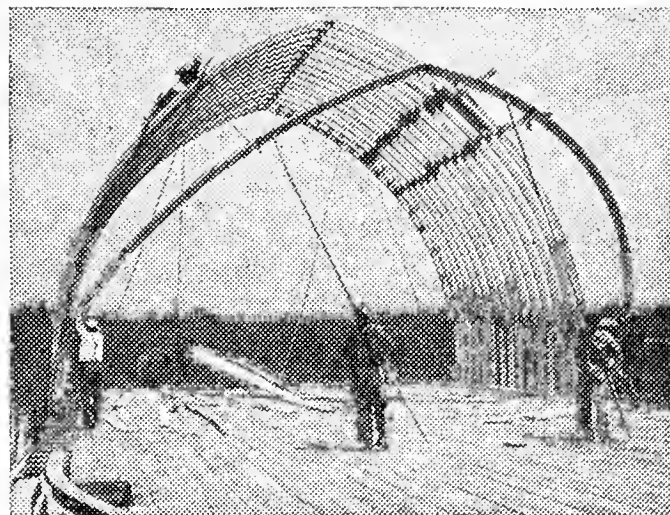
### Up goes a

**RILCO BARN.** No cutting! No fitting! Rilco laminated wood rafters make the sturdy wind resistant framing for this modern, attractive barn. They are delivered cut to exact lengths, drilled for hardware... ready for rapid, easy assembly.

Engineered connectors furnished assure extra strength, rigidity. Interior mow space is 100% usable because Rilco clear-span construction requires no posts or braces.

Rilco barn rafters are factory fabricated from finish grade, kiln dried Douglas Fir permanently bonded with waterproof resorcinol glue. Rilco barns can be built in various widths and in any length. Available in several standard shapes to provide the exact hay storage capacity you need. May be constructed with or without a mow driveway.

Discuss your building plans with your Rilco lumber dealer. He'll gladly show how Rilco Rafters can save you time and money.



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Find out how quick and easy it is to put up your next farm building the Rilco Rafter way!

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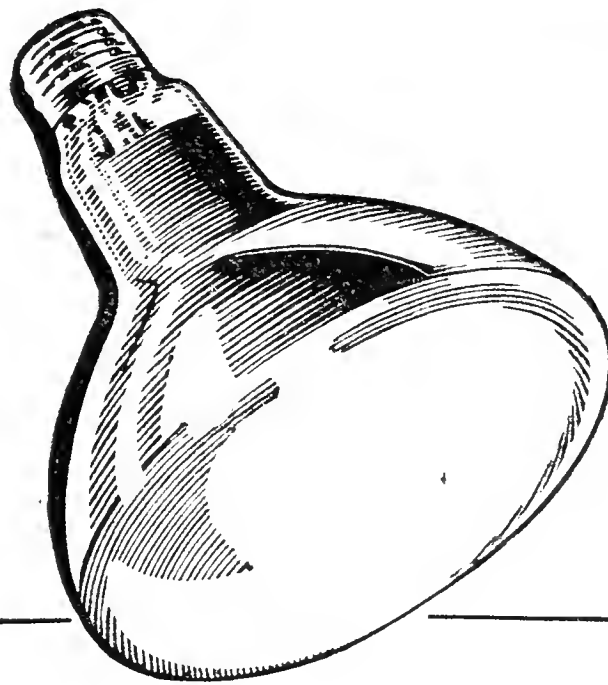
I am interested in building. Please tell me how Rilco Rafters can be used in:

- ☐ MACHINE/SHEDS ☐ POULTRY HOUSES  
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Name \_\_\_\_\_ R.F.D. \_\_\_\_\_

Town \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

## HERE IS LOW COST HEAT—



—from a lamp with dozens of uses around the farm.

It's excellent for brooding chicks, pigs, or lambs. Hung above drinking fountains it keeps the water from freezing.

It's handy for extra heat over the washing sink in the milk house, over the workbench, or any place you need a spot of heat in a cold building.

It's also useful for thawing frozen pipes, for helping cold gas engines to start easier, for thinning cold oil or grease, for drying paint.

Ask your dealer for a 250-watt hard glass infra-red heat lamp. Fits any standard porcelain socket.

**NIAGARA MOHAWK POWER CORPORATION**

NIAGARA MOHAWK



**MILK IS MONEY!**  
**DON'T FEED IT TO YOUR CALVES!**

## Feed **KAFF-A**

*the safe replacement for milk.*

Every time you feed a pail of milk to a calf—it's just like giving him money to drink. Because if you took that milk to the dairy—that's what you'd get for it—money. And at today's milk prices—*plenty* of money! So don't feed that milk money to your calves. Feed Kaff-A! Just one 50-lb. box of Kaff-A, fed with low-cost hay and grain, releases up to 500 pounds of milk you can sell.

You can raise calves with Kaff-A that are just as healthy and fast-growing as if you fed them milk. Kaff-A is an absolutely safe replacement for milk. A million healthy heifers have already been raised on it. In fact, Kaff-A is made from buttermilk, other

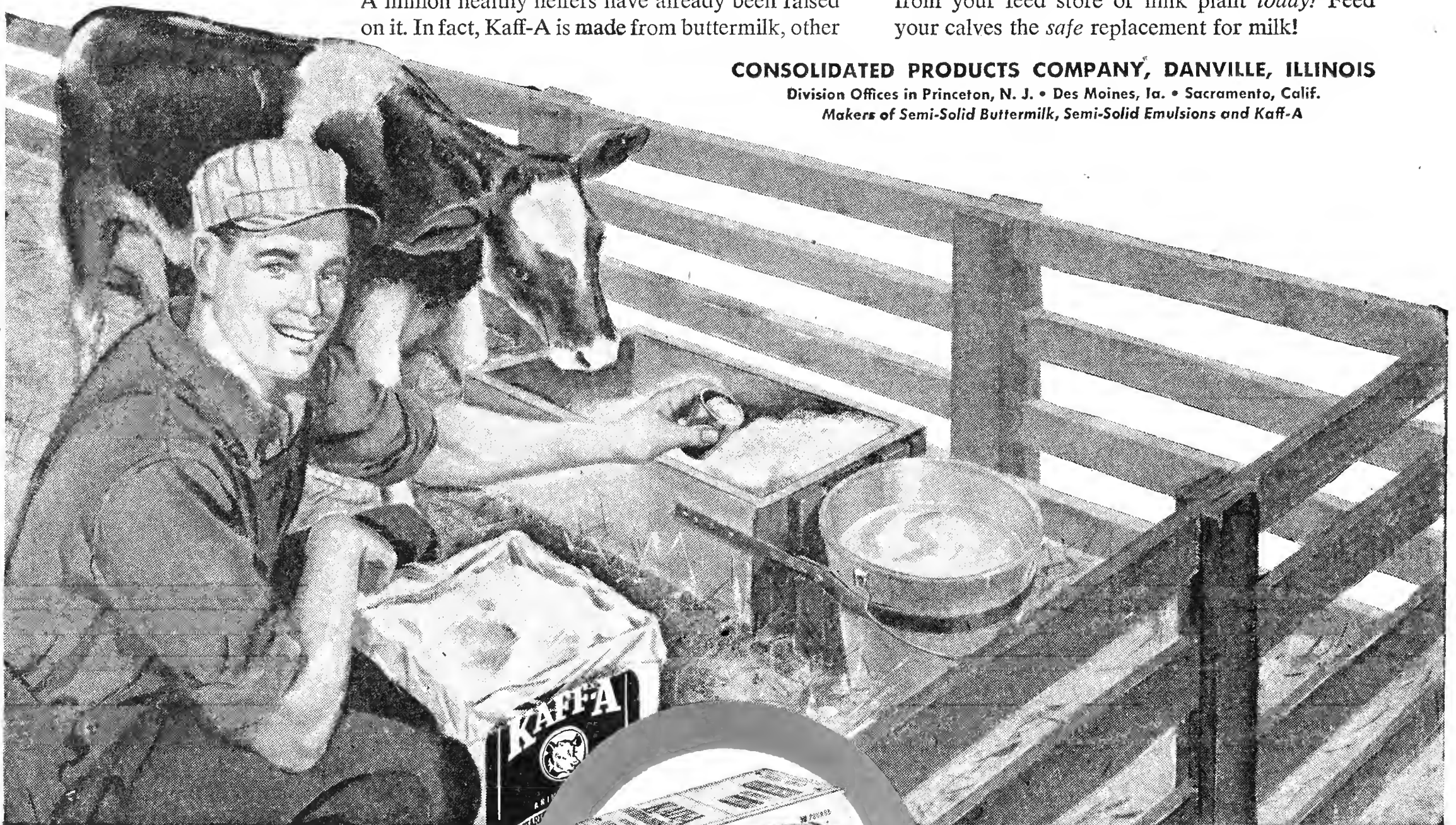
dairy by-products, some cereal products and plenty of Vitamin A and D Feeding Oil.

**Don't buy imitations** and lose dollars to save cents. Kaff-A is the replacement for milk that's tried, tested, proved. A few pennies saved on an inferior imitation of Kaff-A may cost you many a dollar if your calf is slow to develop into a mature cow. Feed Kaff-A and sell your cow's milk without fear. Fed as directed, Kaff-A will help give you milkers and breeders that are as good as if they'd been started on whole milk. Buy a pail or box of Kaff-A from your feed store or milk plant *today!* Feed your calves the *safe* replacement for milk!

**CONSOLIDATED PRODUCTS COMPANY, DANVILLE, ILLINOIS**

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another money-maker  
 for you from  
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# AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

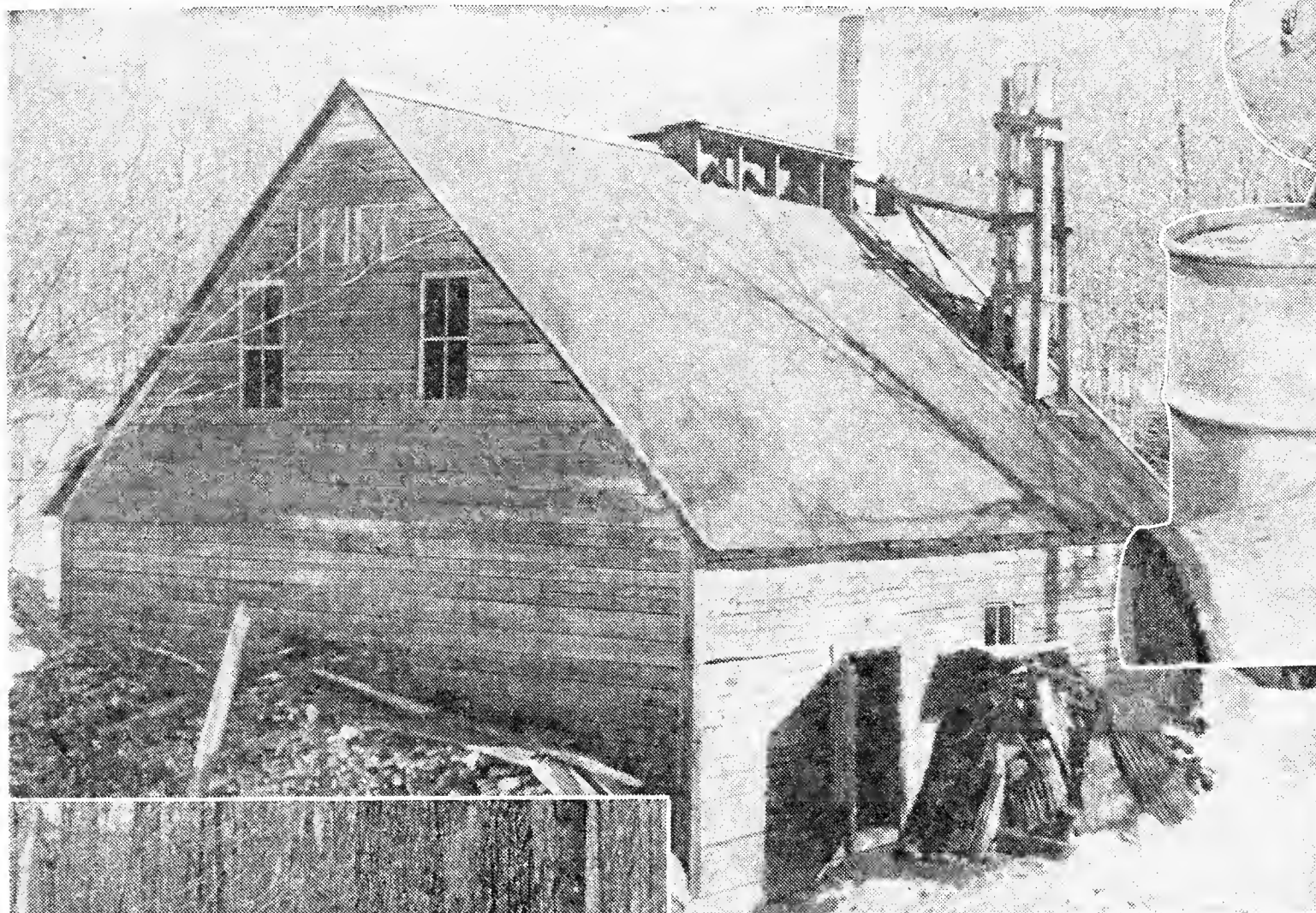
FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

## Sap's Running!

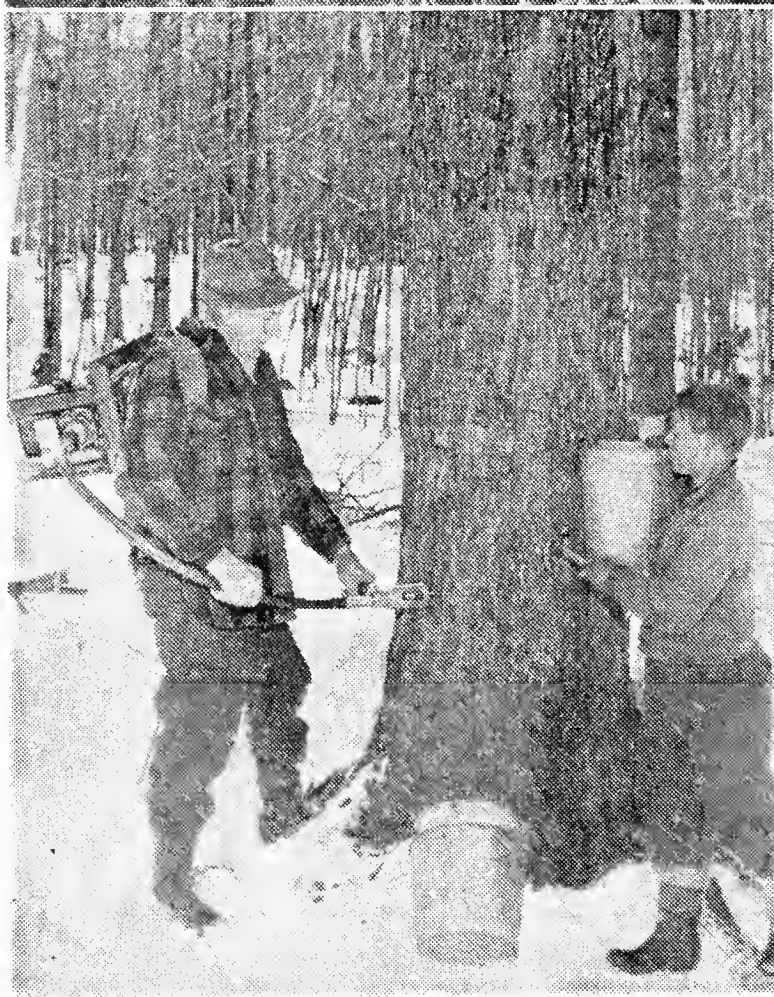
**MAPLE SYRUP IS BIG BUSINESS ON HERMAN SMITH'S VERMONT FARM**

By WILLIAM GILMAN



Where others produce syrup by the gallon, Herman Smith puts it out by the 35-gallon drum. Here he's filling one of them after boiling down an early sap run.

Big-scale sugaring requires something larger than the usual saphouse. Here, the two smoke stacks serve Smith's pair of evaporators.



**M**OST Vermont farmers would rather stick to their dairy cattle and produce maple syrup only as a sideline cash-crop before spring plowing comes along. But Herman A. Smith, of Richford, takes his sugaring a little more seriously than that. Instead of the customary small setup using a few hundred to a couple thousand buckets, he hangs over 7,000 of them through his hard maple woods below northern ridges of the Green Mountains.

Cattle on his farm are white-faces, raised for beef, and don't require much spring care. Smith and his two sons, Sheridan and Heustus, started with a dozen of the Herefords two years ago and plan steady expansion of the herd size.

Naturally, sap-running time is the busiest

Herman Smith at work with power tapper ahead of his young neighbor, Bruce Perry, who is hanging buckets.

season on the Smith place covering 460 acres, of which only 10 are now tilled. The man-sized operation requires a pair of evaporators in the saphouse, a pair of power tappers and over a half dozen helpers. Three teams gather sap, bringing it to seven stations in the woods from which the sap continues through five gravity pipelines to storage tanks supplying the evaporators.

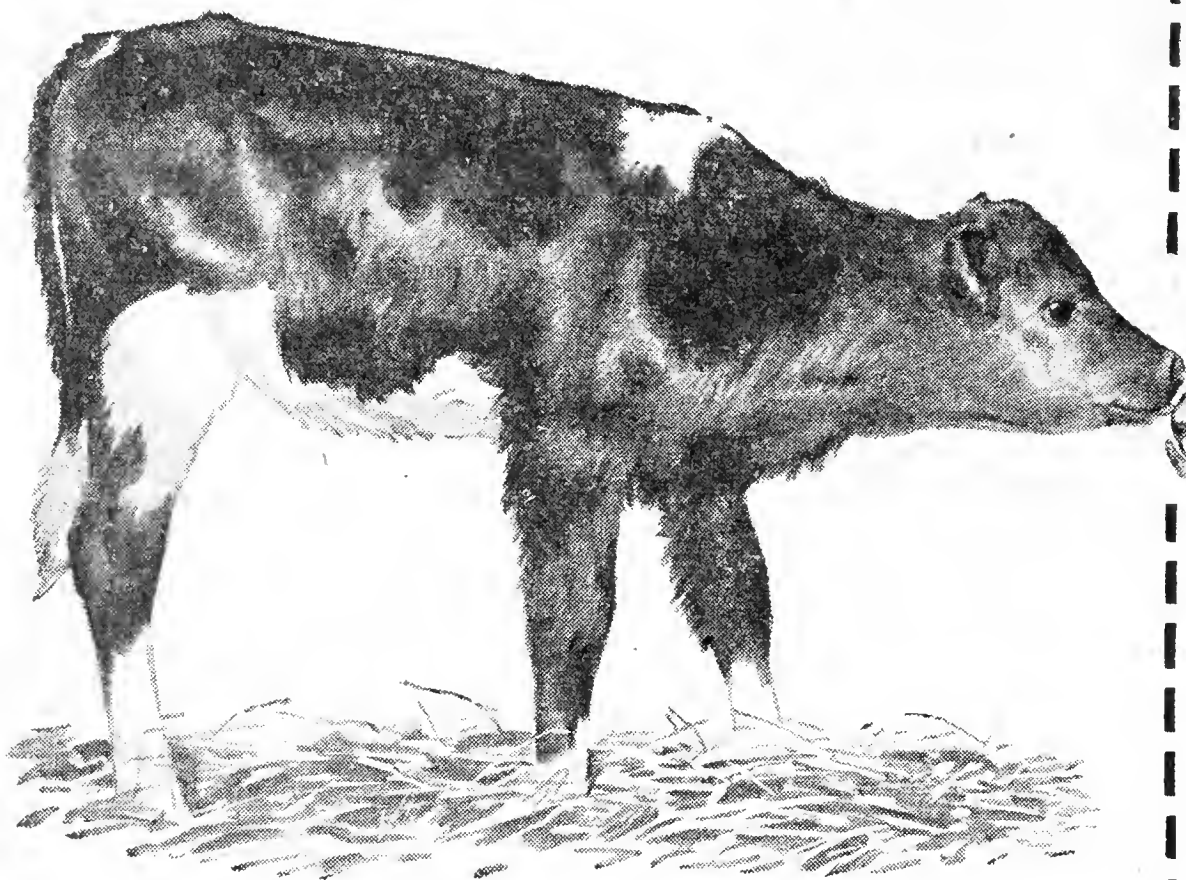
A true woodsman at heart, Herman was a timber cruiser for many years but always managed to find time for some sugaring. The first sap he boiled was when he was six years old. He's 62, and never missed sugaring.

He's proud of the young maple stand near his sugaring works. Although cut over several years ago, maples were given a chance to come back. That woods is now chockful of youngsters from one to five inches in diameter. Whether he or somebody else benefits from them, mapleman Smith is positive that they represent a sound investment in the future.



# Both Doing Fine . . .

**The Calf** . . . Eating Well and Growing  
Strong with No Help from Mother.

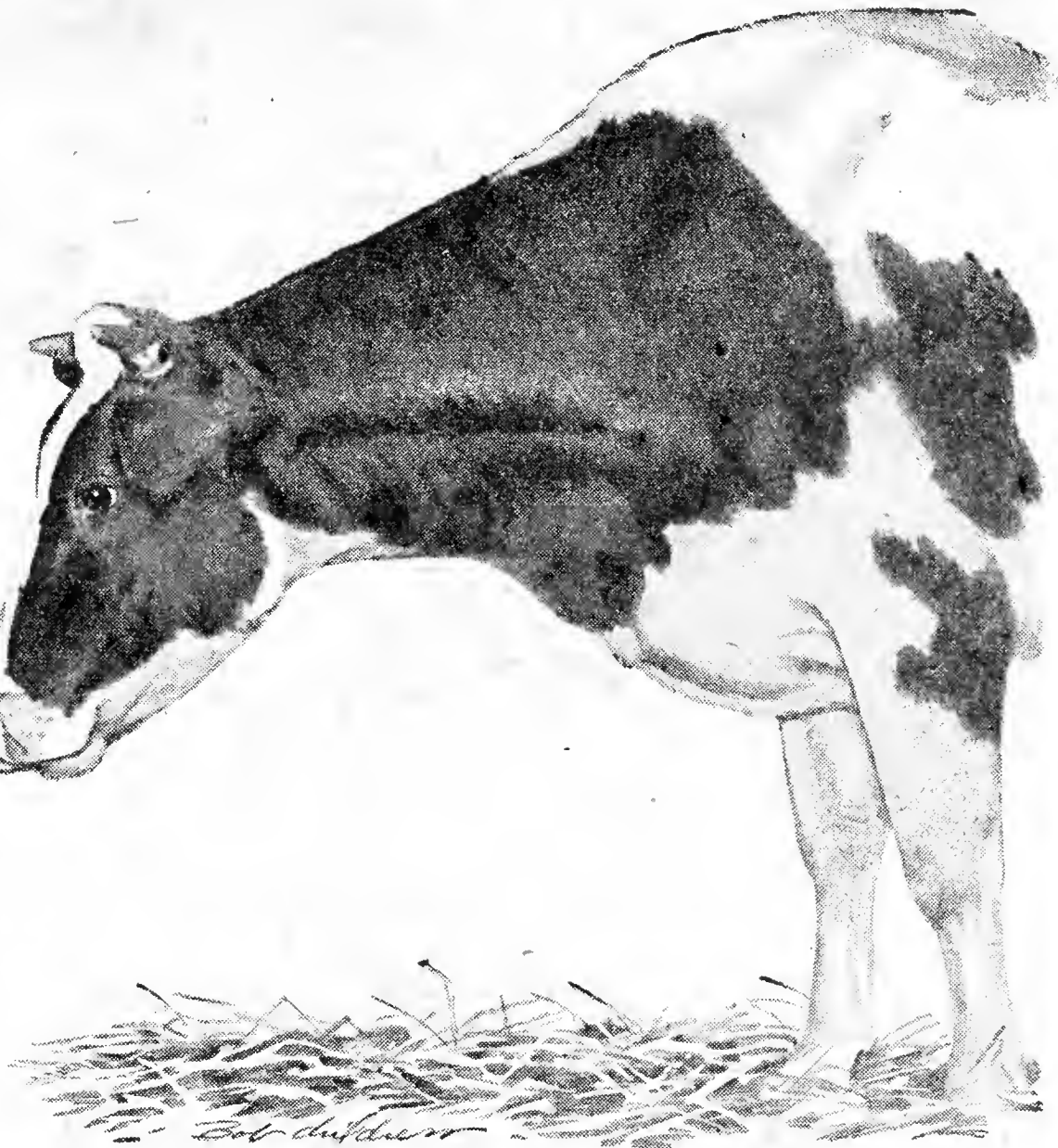


**I**T doesn't take long—in fact within 48 hours a calf can be completely independent of her dam. This early age is the best time to start pail feeding of either whole milk or a good milk replacement such as Calf-Kit. A calf's appetite will grow fast from here on and within a few days G.L.F. Calf Starter can be fed as the amount of milk is reduced.

G.L.F. Calf Starter is made of much the same ingredients as a good fitting ration—corn meal, bran, crushed oats, oil meals, molasses. Additional ingredients are added to supply the extra vitamins and minerals the young calf ordinarily gets from milk. Thus the Calf Starter-fed calf gets all the advantages of milk feeding, and starts earlier to develop the size and body capacity that make a good producer.

**G.L.F.**  
**Calf Starter**

**The Cow** . . . Back in Full Production  
and in Good Condition.



**A**N ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure"—this old proverb applies to cows that have dried off, and it really pays when they freshen. Most cows lose weight for three to six weeks after calving because they do not eat enough to provide body maintenance and milk production.

Feeding G.L.F. Dry and Freshening Ration during the dry period and after freshening, the time when many cows are somewhat finicky, will better condition cows for the production period ahead.

G.L.F. Dry and Freshening Ration is bulky, low in protein, and very palatable. It has a cooling, laxative effect and greatly relieves the congestion and fever in the udder. The additional milk yield from cows in good condition more than offsets the cost of the feed required. Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc., Ithaca, N. Y.

**G.L.F.**  
**Dry & Freshening**  
**RATION**





Retail Store Display of Pennsylvania Blue Labels.

## Keystone State Potato Growers Sell Cooperatively

**B**ACK in 1936, Dr. E. L. Nixon, a noted authority on potatoes then at Penn State, was the spark plug in starting a cooperative potato marketing venture among Pennsylvania potato growers. Since then, "Pennsylvania Potato Growers, Inc." has grown until it handles about 20 per cent of the State's crop. Dr. Nixon is still busy as counselor for the Pennsylvania Chain Store Council and as adviser to the cooperative group he inspired.

At the recent joint session of the Empire State Potato Club and the New York State Vegetable Growers Association, S. S. Westrick, general manager of the Cooperative, told about the results and advantages of the program. Following his talk, I asked him questions which lack of time had prevented his covering during the meeting.

Any Pennsylvania potato grower may join the Pennsylvania Cooperative Potato Growers, Inc., by paying a \$1.00 membership fee and signing an agreement to grade his potatoes as directed by the Association. The only condition that might hold up a prospective member is that new members are accepted only as fast as markets are available. New markets are being developed. The present volume being sold is running about 40 per cent ahead of last year.

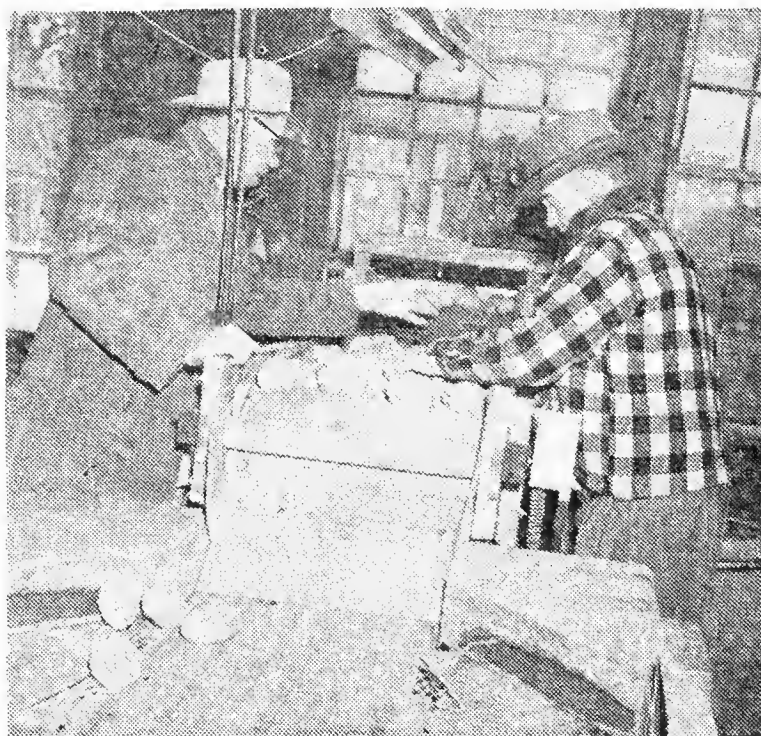
### Moderate Fees

The \$1.00 membership fee is not the only cost. The selling services of the Cooperative cost each grower-member about 5 cents a hundred. This is added to the cost of the "blue label" branded bags furnished to growers. The inclusion of this fee in the cost of bags eliminates a considerable amount of bookkeeping, thereby cutting costs. The Association reserves the right to drop a member whose grading is unsatisfactory, and the grower has the right to drop out whenever he is dissatisfied.

Naturally the Association first attempts to correct any unsatisfactory grading. One method is to permit a grower to hire his potatoes graded by some other member who has paid \$3.00 for a grading permit.

The Cooperative, with headquarters at Allentown, Pa., has five branch offices throughout the State. Here buy-

Area Manager Roy T. Wotring of the Allentown Office checking grading at E. O. Mastin Farm, Quakertown, Montgomery Co., Pa. In 1950, Mr. Mastin grew 937 bushels of potatoes on an acre of surface-irrigated land.



ers are contacted and, as sales are made, the potatoes are delivered to the buyer from the nearest farms. To a considerable extent this saving on transportation costs fulfills one of the mottoes of the Cooperative—"From the grower to the nearest kitchen."

### Discussing Problems

Frequent meetings are held where buyers and growers can discuss their differences. From the buyer's point of view the advantages in buying from the Cooperative are the guaranteed quality and a steady, dependable source of supply. The grower is pleased because he gets a premium, which recently has been running from 1 to 2 cents a peck. That the deal is satisfactory to both parties is indicated by a volume this year equivalent to 15 million pecks of potatoes.

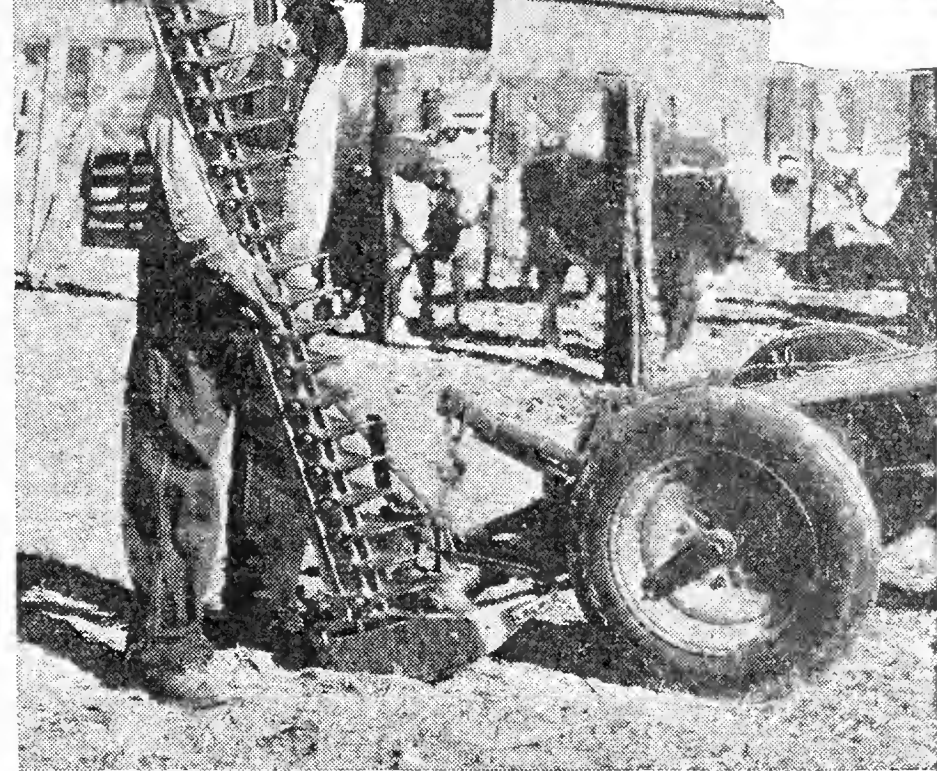
The chief variety grown is Katahdin. Late potatoes are not labeled by variety—only by grade, but Cobblers are identified, as they bring a slightly lower price.

While the idea of the Association is to market as much of the crop as possible as U. S. No. 1's, every grower, whether he be in Pennsylvania, New York, New England, or New Jersey, has some potatoes that won't make the grade. The Association sells a volume of small potatoes to canners and some pick-outs to hucksters who cater to a trade definitely interested in price rather than quality.

In summing up, there are a couple of figures that interested me. For the 1951 crop, Pennsylvania members of the Association are averaging about \$1.50 a cwt. The exact amount received varies somewhat according to distance from market. Mr. Westrick says that 80 per cent of each dollar spent by potato consumers goes to producers. The marketing setup is simple and economical, and its steady growth indicates that it serves potato growers and buyers.

—H.L.C.

## Eats Up the Acres Under Toughest Going



8000 ACRES—and still going strong! Shown above is Myron C. McGraw, Taylor, Nebraska, who says: "This is my 4th season for using my NEW IDEA Mower and I have cut approximately 8000 acres of hay—mostly native upland grass which is 5 times as tough as alfalfa. I plan to make my next mower another NEW IDEA."

that's why a **NEW IDEA** is a good idea!

Just a few minutes—that's all it takes to hitch a NEW IDEA Mower to any tractor And that gives you what it takes to mow *any* hay field . . . smoother and easier . . . at a faster clip!

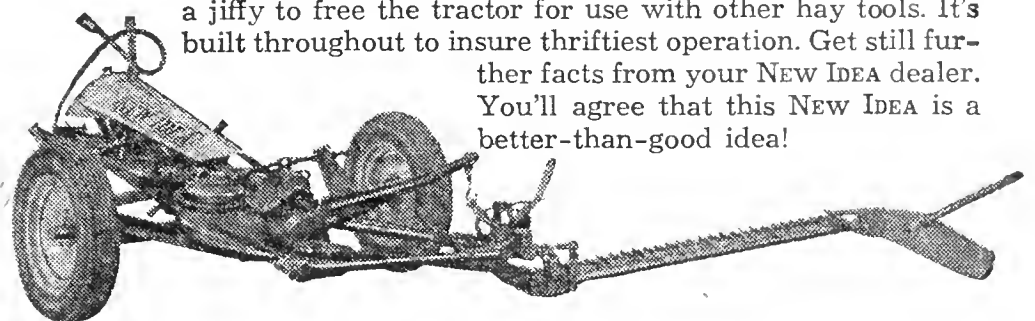
You're sure of cleaner, more even cutting on any kind of ground. This compact, whip-resistant mower trails straight and true—with full weight balanced on its own heavy but free-rolling wheels.

Cutter bar is lifted or lowered by tractor power—with just a tug of a trip rope—and fully protected against hidden obstructions by patented Automatic Safety Release.

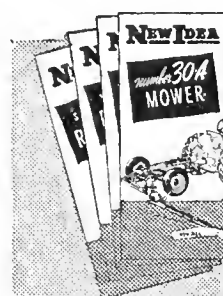
Flexible power transmission lets you take square corners right in stride—with no time out for swingout, no cramping or binding.

Specially designed Pitman lock reduces sickle vibration. Knives stay snugly positioned against ledger plates—cut like brand-new scissors.

Speedier, surer cutting alone makes a NEW IDEA your shrewdest mower buy. But there's more, lots more! It's lighter in draft and a honey to handle. It's unhitched in a jiffy to free the tractor for use with other hay tools. It's built throughout to insure thriftiest operation. Get still further facts from your NEW IDEA dealer. You'll agree that this NEW IDEA is a better-than-good idea!



NEW IDEA Hydraulic Lift Tractor Mower: Combines all the outstanding qualities of the standard NEW IDEA mower—plus more exact control in lifting or lowering cutter bar. Hydraulic power quickly puts sickle up or down to any desired height from ground—and holds it firmly in position.



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# THE EDITORIAL PAGE

## HOW LONG WILL YOU STAND IT?

A REPORTER on the television program "Meet the Press," on Sunday afternoon, February 4, asked Senator Stiles Bridges of New Hampshire:

"Senator, supposing a GI in command of a tank in Korea refused to go forward on the orders of a superior officer, what would happen?"

The Senator said.

"Why, the man would be court-martialed and probably shot."

"Well, then," said the reporter, "is there any difference between that and the holdup of our whole American industry in time of war by the current strike of railroad switchmen?"

The Senator replied in effect that the only difference was that the strike was worse because it did more damage.

Everyone knows that should just one man hold up or delay the U. S. mails, he would be pursued relentlessly, run down, and imprisoned for a long term of years. Yet the strike threw hundreds of thousands of employees out of work and held up vital materials in the railroad yards badly needed for our soldiers in Korea. Dozens of cities were short of food and fuel, and if the strike had gone on a few days longer, there would have been actual hunger.

Do you remember from your history books that when a group of distillers in western Pennsylvania defied the people and the government, President George Washington rushed troops there, and the so-called Whiskey Rebellion did not last long. I remember also the Boston strike when Cal Coolidge was mayor of that city. Coolidge took prompt action, and the strike immediately blew up.

It would seem that we have troubles enough in the world and in this country without these unnecessary strikes. No fair-minded person is against good strong organization of workers, and no doubt there are many able and sincere labor leaders. But the strike is becoming an obsolete and barbaric custom whereby a relatively small minority of the people can make all of the rest of us suffer. Labor leaders and management must be forced to settle their difficulties by arbitration. The strike has become intolerable.

No one is to blame for strikes but the politicians, both Republicans and Democrats. For years they have appeased and even encouraged the labor barons until now the situation is well nigh out of hand. The question now is, How long are the people themselves going to stand it? How long are they going to stand for a government controlled by labor before they throw political labor appeasers out on their necks?

## CONGRATULATIONS!

AT THE annual meeting of the Farmers Production Credit Association of Ithaca on January 25, which was attended by 600 or more members and their wives, Mr. Leon Sinkim, President of the Association, and Mr. Harry W. Petzold, Secretary-treasurer, announced that Association members have paid off the last dollar of government capital and now own as well as operate their Production Credit Association.

In his most excellent speech on the same occasion, Mr. I. W. Duggan, Governor of the Farm Credit Administration, congratulated the Ithaca Association and then said:

"You will be glad to know that the members of 175 other Production Credit Associations located in 40 states have also achieved their goal of complete farmer ownership. The balance of the 500 Production Credit Associations throughout the country are also making rapid progress toward this end. At the peak, the government owned \$90,000,000 of the stock in Production Credit Associations. By June 30, 1950, it was down to \$18,000,000, and now it is even lower."

*By E. R. Eastman*

The same excellent situation exists with the National Farm Loan Associations. The entire capital stock of the Federal Land Bank of Springfield, Massachusetts, is owned by the 62 National Farm Loan Associations operating in the New England states, New York, and New Jersey. These associations, in turn, are owned by the member borrowers. That is truly marvelous progress.

High praise for the achievement in farmer ownership of these cooperative credit organizations is due to men like Governor Duggan and his associates and some of their predecessors in the central office at Washington, to the Farm Credit boards and the operating personnel at Springfield and in the other district offices, and particularly to the boards of directors of the local associations and the farmer members. All of these leaders set this goal of complete farmer, grass roots ownership for Farm Credit and have worked hard toward the accomplishment of that goal.

While talking of Farm Credit, a good word should also be said for the Intermediate Credit Corporations, which have been of untold help in using the joint credit of farmers on which to raise the money with which to make mortgage and short-term loans to farmers. And the members of farm cooperative organizations need also to be grateful for the help of the Banks for Cooperatives in the different Farm Credit districts for helping to finance these farmers' organizations.

## GREAT INTEREST IN FARM EQUIPMENT

ALWAYS in recent years when I attend a fair or a farm show of any kind where new farm equipment is exhibited, I marvel at the interest of farmers, particularly young farmers, in the machinery. It's not mere curiosity. They stand around for hours studying all the mechanical devices. They well know that the chief reason why farmers have so greatly increased production in recent years with less and less manpower is because of good equipment.

This year especially, with farm boys volunteering and being drafted, or attracted by high wages to the cities, machinery will be more important than ever. If the farmer is to maintain his production, he must make sure right now, first, that he has all the necessary equipment that he can afford, and, second, that what he has is made ready for the great spring crop campaign before that campaign opens.

## HE PRACTICES OUR HEALTH GAME

DO YOU remember the health resolutions in an editorial on this page in the January 20 issue? It was entitled "Try This Game," and I hope a lot of you are following the suggestions. A doctor friend writes:

"That 'Try This Game' editorial was a humdinger. That kind of health advice is just what people need."

My good friend, W. H. Danforth, eighty years young and founder of the Ralston Purina Company of St. Louis, is about the best example I know of how it pays to guard one's health. He has had a long, active, productive life, and is still going strong. He is straight and tall, without an extra pound of fat on him. Mr. Danforth writes:

"A four-square friend of yours (meaning himself) has read your editorial 'Try This Game.' I can qualify definitely with your suggestions, with a bit more emphasis on cereal products. I drink my 8 glasses of water a day, sleep eight hours, and masticate my food. I don't overeat, and I balance my food. I follow my own four-square program to 'Stand tall; Think tall; Smile tall; and Live tall.' I take ample rest, bathe regularly, brush my teeth, and visit the dentist every six months. I never have colds by avoiding people who have them. Life has

always been a game for me. If travel takes away my sleep, then I catch up. I know that with a good health program, at the end of four-score my life is rich with high hopes for more days of service as time goes on.

"Lastly, I fill my mind with thoughts on character and the eternal verities of life, which keeps my thinking free of hate and worry."

A wonderful program that has resulted in a wonderful life. Re-read "Try This Game" in the January 20 issue and try it. It's never too late to start.

## GRANDMA COWS AGAIN!

Mr. K. C. Sly, Manager of the McDonald Purebred Guernsey Farms at Cortland, New York, writes:

"Mr. McDonald and I noticed your editorial on grandma cows. We thought it might interest you to have just a brief story of a great-great-grandmother cow that we have in our herd.

"Douglaston Lady Augusta will be 18 years old in March, and just produced her 15th calf. She has nine sons and six daughters. The old cow has five milking daughters, and she and five daughters have had 53 calves, with no ease of twins in the family."

Mr. Sly gives the names in that splendid list of descendants of individual after individual who has classified "excellent" and as top producers. One of the daughters has a son, McDonald Farms Hale with a daughter that made 613 lbs. of butterfat as a two-year-old.

"There are," says Mr. Sly, "about 30 female descendants through the female line of old Lady Augusta. Practically every one of the family is living, and giving good account of herself."

"We are developing," Mr. Sly continues, "our whole herd on just such cows that have proved their ability to remain sound and breed on in old age, and whose families seem to have inherited those characteristics. We think that is much more important than to have a cow that produces a large record and then goes out of the herd as a young cow."

THAT IS the point that we of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST have been trying to emphasize for years. That is why we have been trying to get dairymen, both with grades and purebred herds, to locate their grandmother cow, and, when by records they find that she is a real producer, to keep her and her offspring in the herd as long as possible.

The reason for such a policy is obvious. It is really absurd that an entire herd of cows has to be replaced after only four or five years of maximum production. What a ruinous expense! What a lot it would mean if we could extend the highest productive period of every dairy even just one more year!

## EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

YOU KNOW I have the darndest time trying to find a chestnut that no one has heard before. I have a whole library of joke books and in addition to that hundreds of people send in what they think are good chestnuts. Once in a while there is a good one, but they are few and far between.

When I finally get one that I think is good, I test it out on the people around the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST office or on Mrs. Eastman and Margaret, our cousin who lives with us, and dollars to doughnuts they'll look kind of smug and make some smart remark like: "I kicked the slats off my cradle when Grandpa used to tell that."

Well, last night while I was fussing around as usual trying to find a chestnut, Mrs. Eastman said:

"Tell this one."

Then she told the following story. I didn't tell her that I had heard it before—and it would serve her right if she got about a hundred letters from you telling her that you had, too. Anyway, here's the story:

There was a fellow sitting in a corner fussing with paper and pencil.

"What you doin'?" said his wife.

"I've jest larned to write," was his answer.

"Well, what'd you write?"

"Dunno. Ain't larned to read yet!"



## AA's Farmers' Dollar Guide

**PRICE CONTROLS:** As yet, farmers can sell produce for whatever the buyer will pay. The only freeze is on "mark-ups" by wholesalers and retailers. However prices to consumers are under ceilings, therefore, dealers will try to buy from farmers at prices that will allow profits all along the line. According to law, ceilings cannot be put on farm products below parity at the farm, but present ceilings on "mark-ups" do, in effect, go contrary to law because they limit what buyers can pay and make a profit.

Meat animals are above parity, therefore subject to price ceilings. Present price orders are being characterized as a mess, with more explanations and regulations coming which may help or may cause more confusion.

Theoretically at least, farm wages are frozen (as are other wages) but "easing up" is expected to permit all labor, both farm and industrial, to get about 10% above early 1950 pay.

Eric Johnston who, it is said, is not a "dyed in the wool" bureaucratic controller, hopes that controls may be temporary (a doubtful hope). Economists agree that the freeze will not (and was not intended to) halt price increases in their tracks, but rather to slow them up.

Opponents of price fixing, and there are many, point out that the most effective ways of halting price increases are: Government economy on domestic expenses, credit tightening, higher taxes to "pay as we go" as nearly as possible, and above all, increased production. The current railroad strike, which we trust will be settled before you read this, is characterized by a demand for a reduction of work week from 48 to 40 hours with no reduction in take home pay.

**COMING MILK PRICES:** Dr. H. P. Young, economist for the Milk Producers Bargaining Agency, estimates the blend price to farmers shipping to New York in coming months as follows: January, \$4.80; February, \$4.69; March, \$4.46; April, \$4.22; May, \$4.00; June, \$4.00. (Since the above estimates were made, Dr. Young has revised them upward from 10 to 15 cents a cwt.)

A year ago the blended price in January was \$3.91 and trended down to \$3.21 in June. The February Class I-A price for New York is \$5.84 compared to \$4.80 in February a year ago, and \$5.77 a month ago.

**FEDERAL BUDGET:** No one knows exactly what the total federal budget for 1951-52 will be, but figure talked of is 71 billions. Prospective total income is 65 billions (including probable tax increases) which would, if carried out, leave a deficit of around 6 billions.

Of each tax dollar it is figured that 58 cents goes for defense, 10 cents for foreign aid, 5 cents for indirect defense costs, 15 cents to pay for past wars or a total of 88 cents of each dollar for past and future wars, leaving 12 cents for other government expenses. But don't let politicians tell you that the cutting of non-defense expenses is unimportant.

**POTATOES:** Stocks of salable potatoes on January 1 were 161 million bushels, 10 million bushels above last year and the largest on record. Growers have indicated their intention to cut 1951 acreage by 14 per cent.

**QUOTES:** "Controls and more controls can only result in a bigger and better black market. It will be bigger because of the 'know-how' gained during World War II, the enormous growth of home food storage facilities, and the lack of patriotic spirit which acted as a check upon black marketing during last war."—Allan Kline, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

**LATE?** Before this issue went on the press, we were seriously delayed by slowness in deliveries of mail and supplies. As we go to press, the strike situation is still uncertain. If your issue arrives late it will be due to conditions beyond our control.—Hugh Cosline.

## The Song of the Lazy Farmer



MOST salesmen beef quite bitterly that they can't sell a thing to me; but just the fact that I don't buy is not what puts red in their eye. What really gets 'em all upset is I act like a first-class bet; I listen with a lot of zeal while they are goin' through their spiel, I do not make a single sound until each one is all unwound, and then I question him awhile and pretty soon he starts to smile, then opens up his order book because he's sure I'm on the hook. Instead I say, "That's int'resting, but I don't think I'll buy a thing."

My neighbor, on the other hand, will waste no time but just demand: "How much?" and then, if it sounds fine, he signs upon the dotted line. That's foolishness, if you ask me; of course, I'm willing to agree that neighbor's calves are better fed, he never finds a pig that's dead, he plants a better brand of seed, his pullets never get off feed; and tho he buys more stuff in sacks, he pays a higher income tax. But still he is a lonely guy because he is so quick to buy; and with so much less visiting, he has more time to work, by jing.

# Introducing PENDISTRIN\*

Each tube contains  
100,000 units of PENICILLIN

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# MASTITIS

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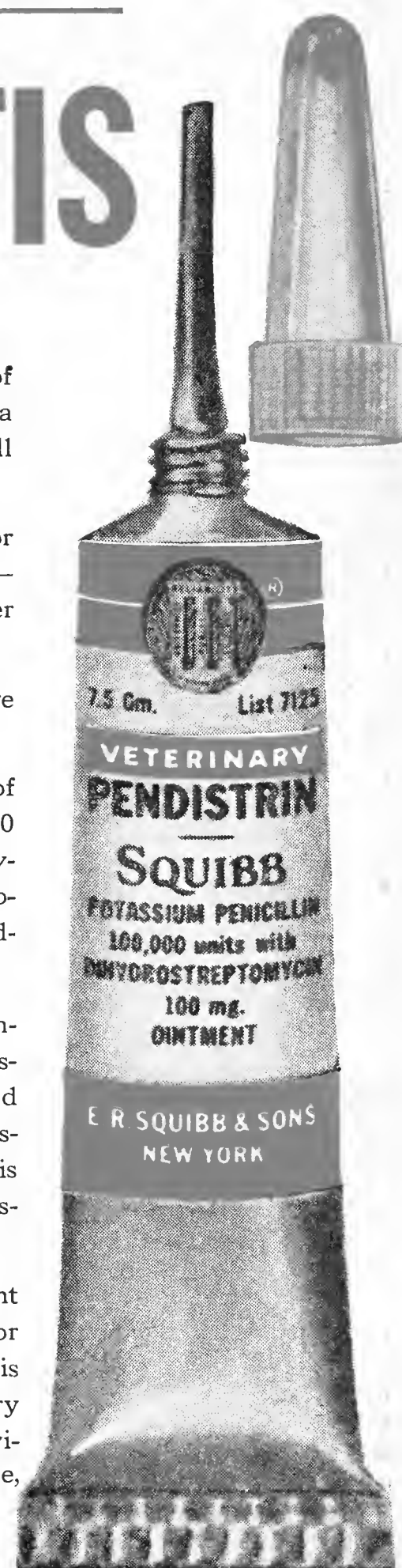
Now . . . you will be able to keep more cows in the milking line producing!

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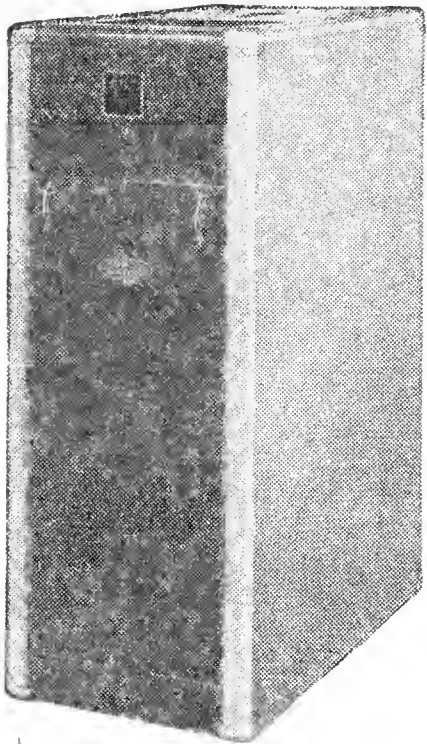
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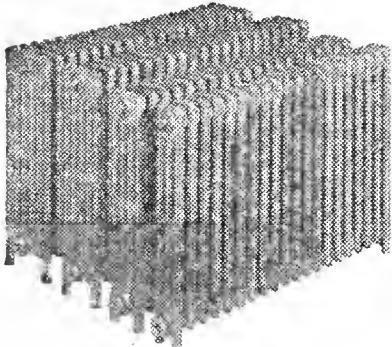
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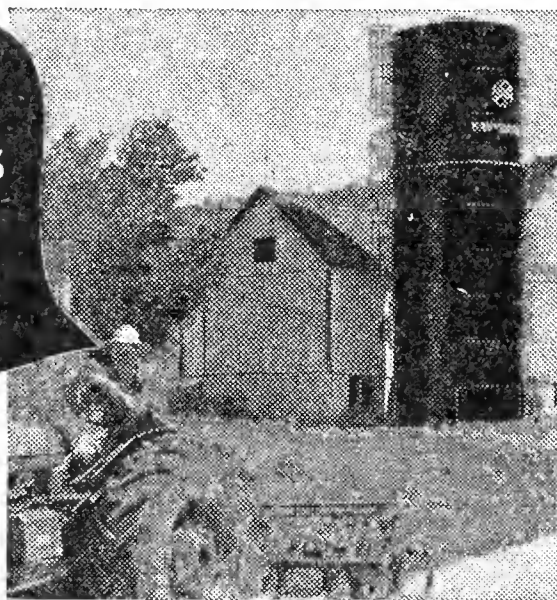
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## Dairymen's League Says Nation's Food Needs Being Ignored

THE BOARD of Directors of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association recently adopted the following statement explaining how the nation's food needs are being endangered, and recommending corrective measures.

Many farmers, particularly dairymen, at the beginning of the 1951 crop season are confused, discouraged and distressed by the lack of government attention and planning necessary to assure the all-out food production essential in the present and prospective long-time national emergency.

These farmers note that the government enlists experienced and skilled men of industry to speed up and maintain war material production. They are shocked at the government's listless and inattentive attitude toward the problems of food production.

Farmers are ready and willing to repeat their unequalled performance of World War II, which gave our civilians and armed forces eating standards above all other nations, and also helped to supply our allies. Farmers know they cannot repeat those accomplishments unless their manpower, mechanical and income requirements are supplied, and they are assured freedom from the crippling handicaps imposed upon them during the last struggle.

### Inaction Discouraging

Many farmers are aware that the nation's food needs are being ignored. This is evident in the fact that farmers have not been assured that they will be able to retain or obtain necessary and competent labor.

Additional evidence that the nation's food needs are being ignored appears in the disregard of farmers' machinery, equipment and supply requirements. Mindful of the trouble and difficulties they experienced in the last war because there were too few replacement parts and not enough new machinery, farmers are alarmed by the lack of practical consideration of their problems. They also remember the productive hours that were wasted chasing from one bureau to another for permission to buy a tire, a pair of boots or some other necessity.

### Beef-Milk Prices Out of Line

Further evidence that the government is ignoring the nation's food needs, particularly the most essential of all foods, milk and dairy products, is the alarming rate at which dairy cows are being slaughtered. In comparison with beef prices, the price of milk is destructively low. Good dairy cows and heifers are being sold for butchering because the beef-milk prices are out of line. This is endangering the milk supply. Cows cannot be replaced overnight. It requires years to breed and bring cows to productivity.

That the nation's food needs are being ignored is further indicated by the government's misleading assurances to the public that there will continue to be plentiful food supplies. A year ago there were large surplus stocks of some foods including certain dairy products. Awareness of those surpluses has lulled consumers into a false sense of security. During the last few months those stock piles have been rapidly depleted.

### Subsidies A Fraud

Perhaps the most dangerous indication that the nation's food needs are being ignored is the idea of subsidies to farmers as a means of maintaining food production and providing it to consumers at low cost. Subsidies are a fraud upon both consumer and producer. Subsidies generate among consumers a false sense of the value of food. Subsidies mislead consumers into believing that the price they pay for food

is the real and only price. Instead they actually pay a higher price, but pay part in taxes, including the exorbitant and unnecessary cost of bureaucratic administration. Subsidies are detrimental to the nation and threatening to the food supply because they must be accompanied by government control and regulation distasteful to free men. They cast farmers in the role of receivers of government charity. They are destructive to our free enterprise system, and a step toward the dictatorship of life and business which we are arming to prevent.

### Recommendations

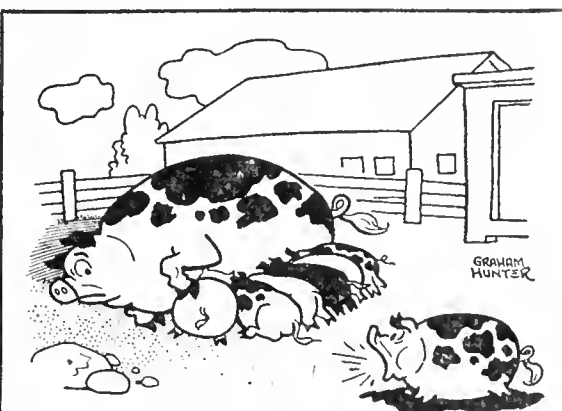
In view of these conditions, which constitute a threat to our nation's welfare and a breakdown of national defense, the BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION hereby submits these recommendations:

1. To the extent that government powers are used to control and direct production and distribution, we recommend that non-essential consumer goods and services be reduced so that labor thus employed can be freed for essential industry thereby lessening the drain upon the limited supply of skilled, experienced and capable labor available to agriculture. Intelligent people can be depended upon to recognize that eating is more important than being amused, catered to or being supplied with luxuries.

2. We recommend that the government request the assistance of the nation's experienced, practical and recognized farm leaders to aid in formulating positive farm policies and workable plans to maintain food production at adequate levels; and, that all government agencies be instructed to cooperate with such experienced farm leaders.

3. We recommend that experienced and practical farm leaders be placed in positions where they can apply their knowledge of farm needs to the allotment of scarce materials—steel, rubber, tin, metals—materials of whatever nature required to keep farms operating. And, that men of this type also be placed in positions where they can act to assure full supplies of farm machinery and equipment replacement parts, which are often more important than new machines.

4. We recommend that all thought of subsidies to farmers be abandoned. If costs of things farmers have to buy remain within reason, and speculation in food commodities is prevented, prices for farmers' products will not be unreasonable. If, however, government insists that there must be subsidies, we recommend that the subsidy be bestowed upon the real beneficiaries, the consumers. This should be done by a means that will show them that the government is contributing to payment of their grocery bill by a plainly labeled food subsidy addition to the wage and salary checks of those benefiting.



LATE COMER

"Please Call Me Ahead of the Rest, Mother Dear, For Though I Come Fast As I'm Able At Breakfast And Luncheon And Supper, Alas—I Always Must Take Second Table!"



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The **ONLY** planter with  
**ALL** these 10 features:

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**2. Clear Vision.** You watch the planter without taking your eyes off the marker furrow... get *straight rows* for high speed cultivation.

**3. Fertility-Level Planting.** Match the number of kernels you plant per acre with the soil fertility level of each field.

**4. Accuracy at High Speeds.** Precision-built planter has own ground drive to keep seed plates turning smoothly, continuously; plate cells always fill and always drop seeds at *exactly* the rate you choose. Even spacing in the row assured.

**5. Effortless Hydraulic Control.** A slight push or pull on the Farmall Touch-Control lever (on the Farmall C), or the Lift-All (on the H, M, or MD), is all it takes to raise or lower the planter.

**6. Plants All Types and Sizes of Seeds**... from small tomato to large lima bean seeds, as well as all varieties of seed corn. Three types of plates. Choice of many different seed cell sizes.

**7. Accurate Cross-Check.** Move adjustable check-heads forward or backward, depending on tractor speed.

**8. Furrow Openers for Every Soil Condition**... full-runner, stub-runner, single-disk or double-disk. Special blade and disk furrowers and gauge shoes also available, as needed.

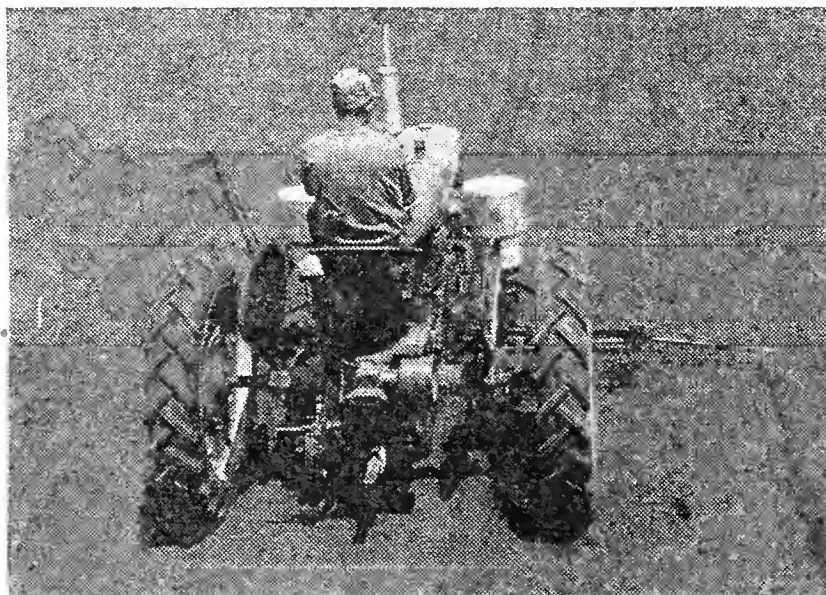
**9. Rubber-Tired Press Wheels (optional).** Assure more uniform planting depth. In dry soil, they help firm the ground, help speed germination. In wet soil, they help cover seed better.

**10. Dual-Purpose Fertilizer Units**... Can be used either on planter or cultivator.



**You Plant Accurately at High Speeds.** Drill or hill-drop 30 acres a day, check-plant up to 22 acres a day, with a McCormick No. 220 forward-

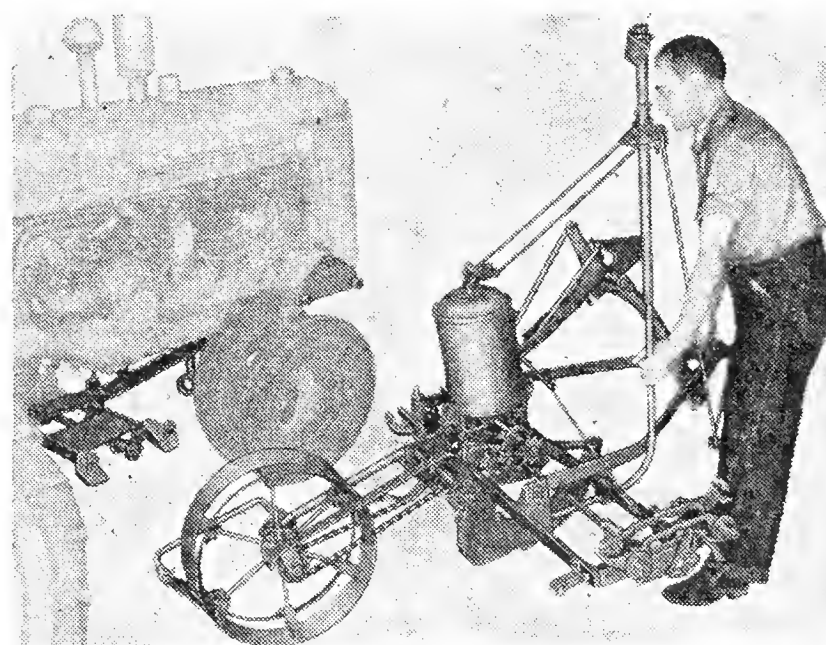
mounted planter on your Farmall. Ground-driven, clutchless planting units are *precision-built*, to give you even spacing, planting depth and rate.



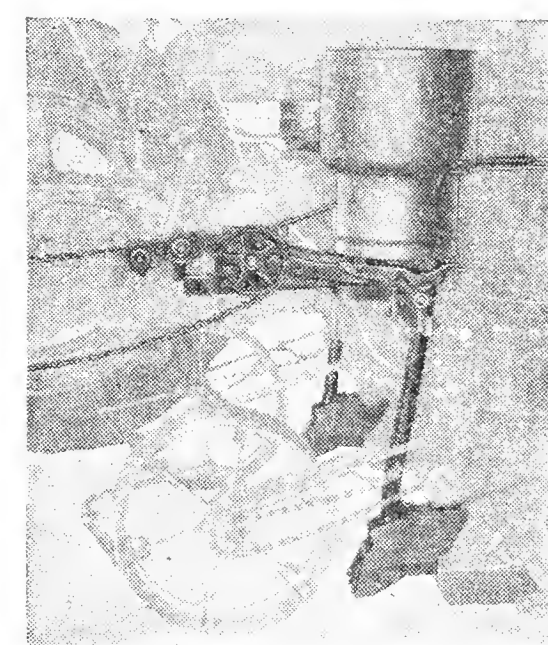
**You Plant Straight Rows**... or follow contour lines exactly... for faster, easier cultivating. You see your work, where you're going, what you're doing. Easy steering and instant-responsive controls give you *complete mastery* of the planting job.



**You Get Faster Germination.** Rubber-tired press wheels help cover and firm the soil around the seed, help speed germination, assure a more uniform planting depth and rate.



**Planter Is Easy to Put On.** McCormick forward-mounted planters are built in two easily handled sections. No heavy lifting... just wheel each section into place, slip the slotted connections over the bolts, and tighten. Then attach the hydraulic control linkage and you're ready to plant. Mounting is snug and secure. Planter and tractor are a self-contained, self-propelled, easy-to-handle unit.



**Fertilize While You Plant or Cultivate.** Fertilizer units can be left on your tractor and used with your cultivator. Quickly attached with quick-change brackets. Hoppers have 65-pound capacity, deposit from 45 to 1000 pounds of fertilizer per acre.

See your International Harvester dealer *first* when you need new planting equipment. His line is complete... includes vegetable planters, beet and bean planters, corn planters of many kinds and sizes.



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International Harvester Builds McCormick Farm Equipment and Farmall Tractors... Motor Trucks... Crawler Tractors and Power Units... Refrigerators and Freezers





## Semi-Solid "E" EMULSION has them all!

There's no question about it—when you're raising poultry to make a living you have to be careful to feed your flock right. There's nothing scrawnier than the profits from a scrawny flock of chickens. So no wonder you're concerned about your poultry ration. And no wonder you're confused, too. Without a laboratory, how do you know whether your ration has Vitamin B, for instance. You could stare at a bag of feed for hours and never see a vitamin!

That's why we say feed your chickens Semi-Solid "E" Emulsion and relax! Semi-Solid has everything chickens need as a supplement for their mash and grain. To begin with—Semi-Solid "E" Emulsion is made mainly from nutritious Semi-Solid buttermilk. (You know yourself that milk is nature's most nearly perfect food!) But Semi-Solid goes buttermilk one better. It adds even more vitamins,

more minerals, more carbohydrates and protein—nutrients a chicken needs to grow fast... stay healthy... lay quantities of big eggs.

You just can't go wrong on any good ration if you feed Semi-Solid "E" Emulsion, too. If your mash lacks Vitamin B—your chickens get it in Semi-Solid. If it doesn't have enough APF—Semi-Solid has plenty! If it's minerals, Amino Acids, Vitamin D that are lacking—don't worry. If you feed Semi-Solid "E" Emulsion, too, your chickens will get all they need.

Try it! Just feed Semi-Solid "E" Emulsion, too and see your birds grow fast, stay healthy, lay heavily. See your profits jump! Go to your hatchery or feed store for a supply today.

**Consolidated Products Co., Danville, Ill.**  
Makers of Semi-Solid Buttermilk, Emulsions and Kaff-A  
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Princeton, N. J. • Des Moines, Ia. • Sacramento, Cal.

### Fits any Feeding Plan!

**Controlled feeding?** Just pour a "ribbon" of Semi-Solid over the mash or sprinkle a mix of Semi-Solid and grain in front of the birds.

**Cafeteria style?** Use the handy self-feeding box. Chickens sharpen their appetites while getting the extra nutrients they need.

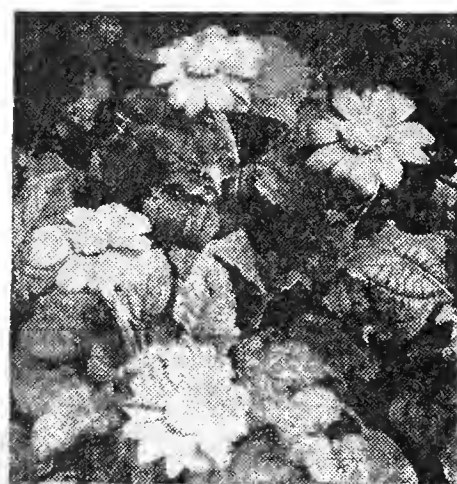


No matter  
what else  
you feed



Feed Semi-Solid "E" Emulsion too!

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AS EASY TO GROW AS ZINNIAS

Top winner in the All-America competition, this new annual flower is going to brighten many gardens next summer.

Brilliant orange-scarlet blossoms with a warm yellow center are often three inches across and borne on long stems. The plants grow waist-high and thrive in hot, dry places. Try it for an inexpensive, temporary hedge. Use it for a striking background for lower growing annuals.

Illustrated in color in our 1951 catalog.

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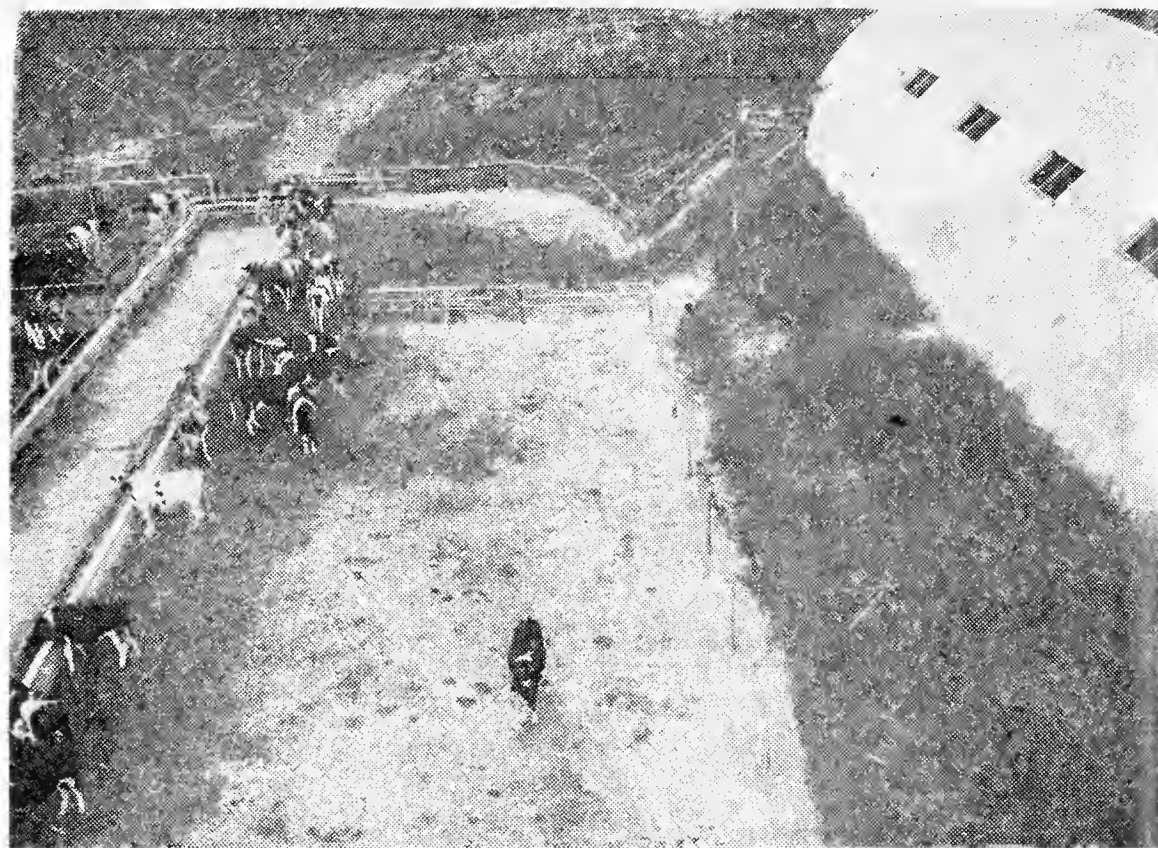
If you grow for market, ask for our Market Gardeners' and Florists' Price List.

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32 Moreton Farm,

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1951 CATALOG now ready



A bird's-eye view of our concrete barnyard

## How We Made a Soil-Cement BARNYARD

By MARK ROBINSON  
*Pennsylvania Dairyman*

ONE requirement for our cold pen-stable with outside roughage feeding was one hundred square feet of paved yard per cow. Including the truck driveway through the feeding rails and three cattle entrance and exit lanes, this made an area totaling 15,000 square feet. We had to plan on paving one-third of an acre. The expense of conventional methods of paving so large an area made us investigate carefully all methods which might prove cheaper. We had heard of soil-cement, which was developed to hard-surface airfields cheaply during the war.

We consulted the Portland Cement Association, 33 West Grand Avenue, Chicago 10, Illinois, on the use of soil-cement for our barnyard. They are an excellent source of information to farmers on cement work. They put out several booklets which list all the tricks of the trade. In my opinion, however, the buildings and layouts they recommend are out of date. They are specialists in cement, but not in farming. The Portland Cement Association was most helpful. They sent us a great deal of information, and a field representative made an on-the-job consultation.

The final recommendation of the Portland Cement Association was against the use of a soil-cement barnyard and in favor of conventional concrete paving. They felt we did not have the proper tools for the job. We would need a Seaman Tiller for mixing the cement into the ground; a Sheepsfoot Roller for deep compaction of the soil; and water tank trucks to supply the necessary water. In addition, they feared that our plan of scraping the pavement with the snow plow on a jeep to remove the manure would peel off the top waterproofing layer of fine cement. This would open the paving to moisture seepage, which might heave and break it during our severe winters.

### We Experimented

Although they did not say so, I am sure that our own inexperience was against us in their opinion. As an official body, they had to be conservative, we realized, and could not recommend something which was not sure of success even though the chances were good. We decided to do our best to overcome our handicaps and try a soil cement barnyard.

We felt that we could mix the cement with the soil by thorough harrowing with our heavy duty spring tooth or orchard harrow. We hoped that thorough cultipacking would substitute for

the Sheepsfoot Roller. We had a heavy duty waterpump, and could reach the whole area with a hose instead of using tank trucks. We also planned the work for the first week in May when the natural moisture level would be high. We thought the Portland Cement Association had entirely too much respect for what a jeep with a light snowplow blade would do to the surface.

After consultation with a number of experienced concrete men about this question of surface damage from the blade, and water penetration, we learned that all concrete absorbs moisture. It is more of a question of the rate of absorption against the rate of drainage away underneath, so that water does not accumulate in and under the slab. Accordingly, we hauled river bottom fill and spread over the area to provide drainage. This meant that we were working with a very well drained gravelly soil rather than our poorly drained clay.

### Expert Help

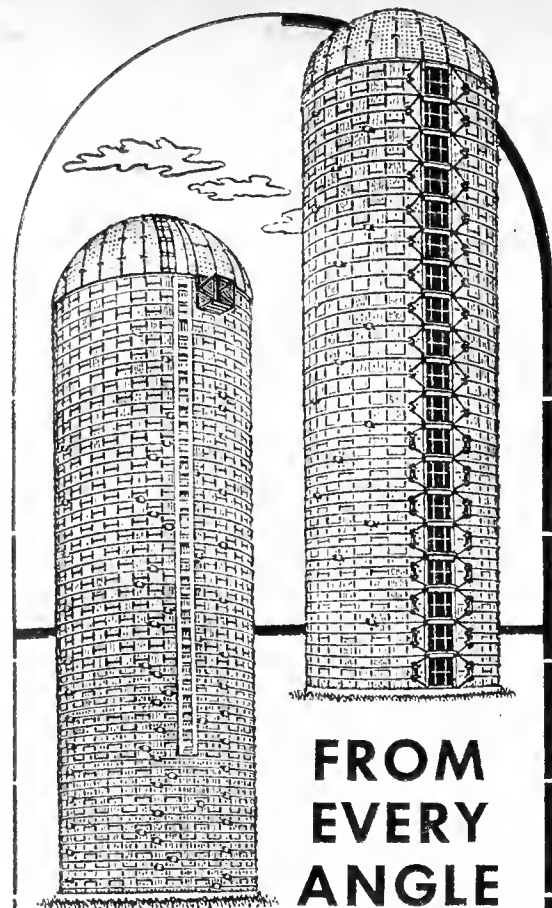
Having made our decision on our own responsibility, the Portland Cement Association continued to be helpful. They recommended Air-Entrained Cement. As I understand it, this holds tiny air bubbles after hardening and gives a more resilient slab which will bend more than ordinary cement before breaking. They recommended that we use one bag to six-foot square, or thirty-six square feet. They also suggested that we pour a test block, and test it before pouring the whole job.

We made up one six foot square block. To test it; we had a heavily loaded ready-mix concrete truck, which was pouring our barn foundations, drive over the block. To our surprise, the block stood it. We were ready to go. In purchasing our cement, we made an arrangement with a local man to buy a cash car which we would unload and haul. This amounted to slightly over \$500 and was substantially cheaper than the regular price.

As is usual with farm work, the car of cement arrived when it was not expected, earlier this time. We planned to spread the cement over the barnyard directly from the car to reduce handling. One truckload of bags was scattered around the barnyard when a shower came up. We hastily reloaded the bags on a truck and drove them under cover. After the shower passed, we went at it again. To get a thorough job, we opened the bags and spread them by hand. Then we harrowed very

(Continued on Page 12)





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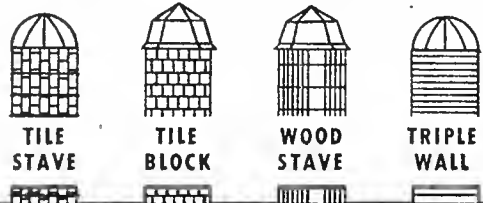
Craine's patented tile stave construction gives you more for your money. There's no cement in a Nurok — not even in the joints. That means longer life, minimum upkeep. Triple-sealed insulation makes better silage.

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## Bargaining Agency Suggests Order Amendments

IN SPITE of unfavorable weather, attendance at the delegate meeting of the Metropolitan Milk Producers Bargaining Agency at Syracuse on February 1 and 2 was good. The meeting was called as a result of an invitation sent by the U. S. Department of Agriculture to interested groups asking for suggestions for amendments to the Milk Marketing Order.

While the Bargaining Agency will make some other suggestions of a minor nature, the most important one from the producer's point of view concerns the provision for encouraging fall production.

At present in the Order there is a provision for seasonal pricing, and along with it there is naturally a change in prices to consumers as the Class I price goes up in the fall and down in the spring. The Bargaining Agency will recommend an amendment to remove these seasonal price changes and in its place to substitute what is commonly known as the Louisville Plan. Briefly under this plan, producers agree to the withholding of either an exact amount per cwt. or a percentage figure of their milk checks during the months of May and June, and to adding this amount to dairy-men's checks in October and November as an incentive to increase production during the short period. The amount to be thus withheld has not been set, but it might be around 20 or 30 cents. The addition to the fall price of course would be larger because there would be less milk produced.

The object of this is to lessen the necessity of frequent changes in prices to consumers. The consumer milk price might still be changed as a result of other factors, but not as a result of the seasonal Class I changes. One reason for this change is the difficulty of getting prices changed to consumers during a period when government controls and price fixing are increased as a result of war or preparation for defense.

— A. A. —

## BILL PROPOSES HEAVIER TAXES ON LARGE TRUCKS

THE New York State Legislature is considering a bill which would revise tax rates on heavy trucks and buses. It was introduced by Senator George Manning of Rochester, chairman of a joint legislative committee which has been studying highway and canal revenue for the past two years.

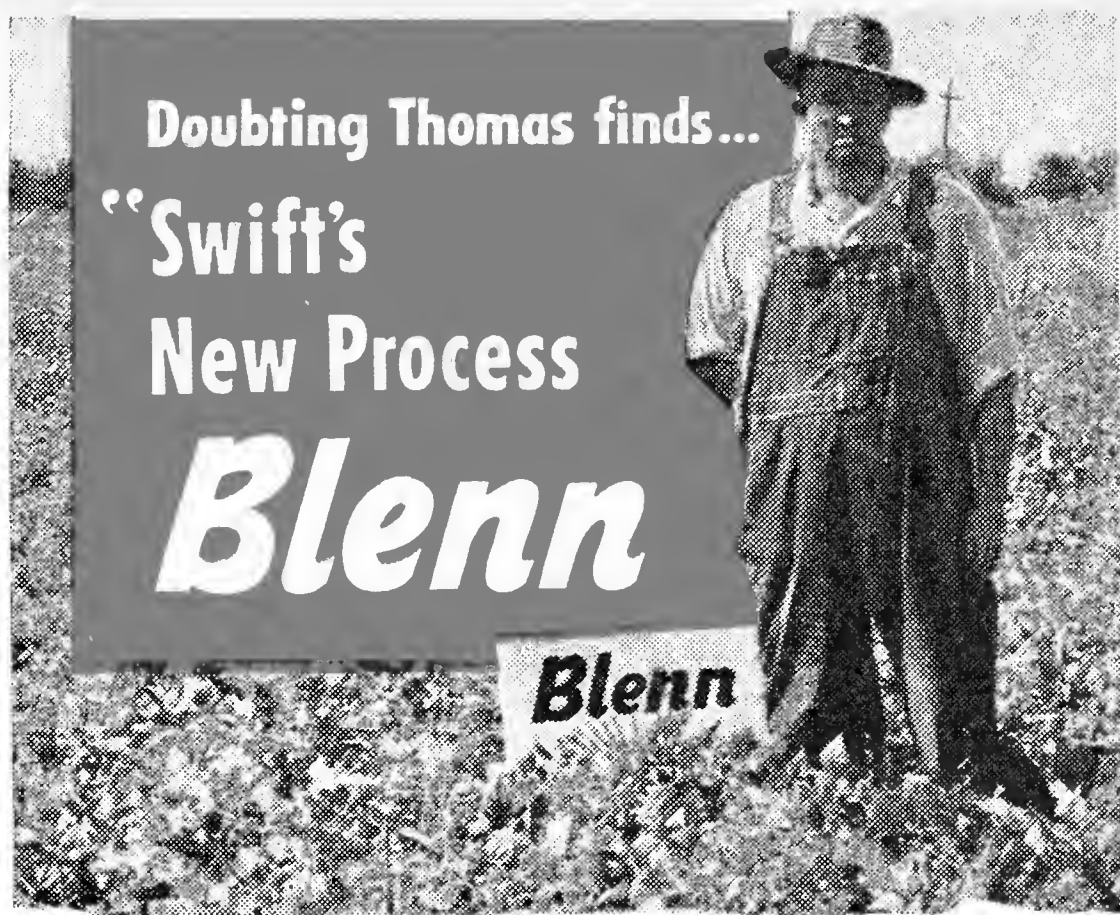
The bill would provide for increased taxes on the basis of weight of trucks and distance travelled. Thirteen states already tax trucks on that basis, ten other states are now considering such a tax including New Jersey, Connecticut, and Maryland, and another ten states are proposing increases in registration fees for heavy trucks.

The 1951 legislative program of the New York State Conference Board of Farm Organizations recommends strict enforcement of maximum axle weight loads on all motor trucks; a reduction in the maximum weight, if necessary, in line with what is practical and economical in highway construction, and a more equitable relationship between registration fees and road use.

The principle of the legislation introduced by Senator Manning has also been approved by the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs, various taxpayers' organizations, some auto clubs, many New York newspapers, and many local truck groups.

— A. A. —

Security at the cost of opportunity has no value.



gives more than satisfactory results"

"Being a 'doubting Thomas', I wanted to prove to myself that extra elements in the soil aid crops to the extent of producing large enough yields to warrant the small extra cost. So this spring I ordered some of Swift's BLENN.

"I tried BLENN on my soybeans, sugar beets and corn in the same fields that I used regular 3-12-12 fertilizer, and the results were more than satisfactory."

Frank J. Reder, Secretary,  
Bay County Farmers' Co-op  
Auburn, Michigan, Local

Men like Mr. Reder are always looking for something better to help them make bigger, better crops. In BLENN, Swift's specialized crop maker, they find they need look no further for a balanced plant food.

Here's why BLENN works so well. Feeding BLENN to crops is like feeding a good supplement to livestock. The growth elements in BLENN balance the natural plant nutrients in your soil. Then your crops get all essential growth elements needed...and that means higher yields, improved quality, and more money from every acre.

### BLENN is chemically hitched

New process BLENN is made by an exclusive method developed by Swift. Complete mechanical mixing is followed by complete chemical processing. All growth elements in the formula become chemically hitched together in each granule. Growth elements can't separate out as your planter joggles over the field.

### More uniform in 4 ways

Swift's New Process also makes BLENN more uniform in four important ways: 1) uniform blending, mixing, curing; 2) uniform distribution through your machines; 3) uniform freedom from

caking, lumping, bridging; 4) uniform feeding of your corn and other crops.

You'll want to make sure you get all the New Process BLENN you'll need for your corn and grain crops. Shortage of plant food materials is again a possibility. So see your Authorized Swift Agent or dealer right away and order your BLENN.

\$1.00 for plant food  
brings back \$7.00

It has been found that a ton of plant food applied to a pasture will, on the average, produce 1,000 pounds of beef or 8,000 pounds of milk. Stated differently, each dollar invested in plant food for pasture will return up to \$7.00 in income to the farmer.

To help you grow better grass — America's greatest crop — we have prepared an informative new booklet, "A Guide to Better Pastures." We'd like you to have a copy. Please write to Swift & Company, Plant Food Division, Chicago 9, Illinois, and we'll send your copy on receipt of your letter. This booklet is free!

## Swift's New Process



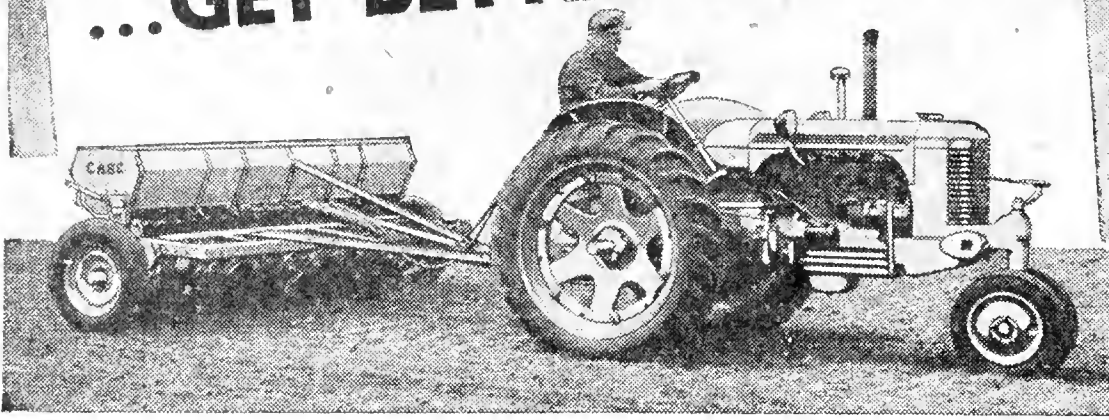
# Blenn

## Plant Food

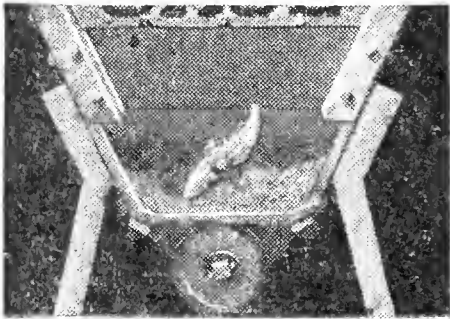
Buy at the sign of the RED STEER



## SAVE COSTLY SEED ...GET BETTER STANDS



### CASE SEEDMETER DRILLS



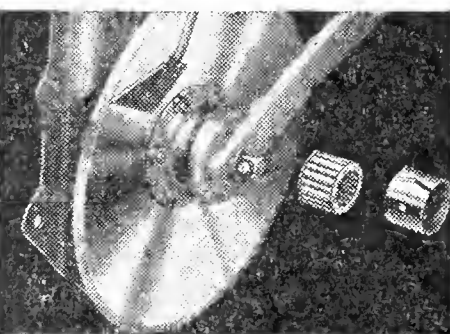
#### Paddle-Wheel Agitator

Revolving paddles keep bearded oats and other bulky, rough seeds from bridging. Assure steady supply of seed at Seedmeter. Available as extra equipment.



#### Low and Large Hoppers

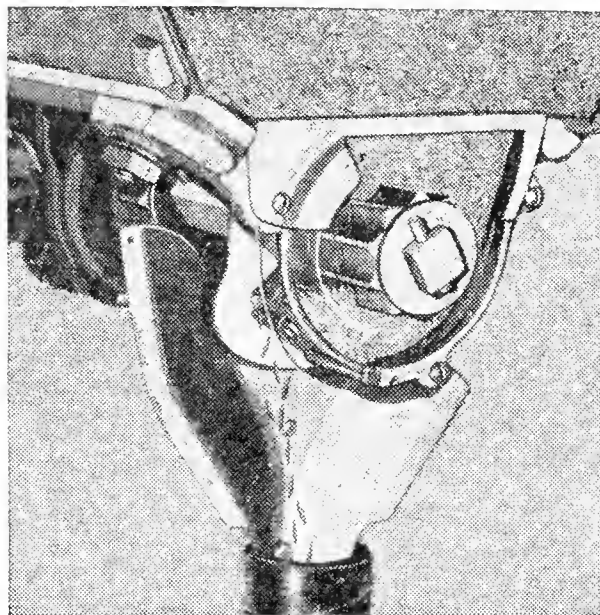
Are easy to fill, make long rounds between fills. Strong steel frame resists sagging, keeps working parts in line, prolongs the accuracy of the drill.



#### New Roller Bearings

Available at extra cost for single-disk furrow openers. They reduce friction, help disks turn freely, work better. Need lubrication only occasionally—save much time.

"The Case drill I purchased is almost human. I set it for 10 pounds of alfalfa seed and it sowed exactly 10 pounds per acre. I raised a fine crop of oats this year under poor weather conditions—67½ bushels per acre—much better than my neighbors. I attribute this to the Case drill."—Harvey Laqua.



### Only Case Drills Have the SEEDMETER

There's more difference in grain drills than you might think. To get full yields of grain, full stands of grass, you need Case Seedmeter accuracy to get the right amount of seed in every foot of every furrow. The exact shape of the shallow-fluted rolls, the deep seed cup with adjustable gate, the wide revolving ring, the two-speed drive—all play their part in the amazing accuracy for which Seedmeter is famous. Grass-seed attachment is built with small Seedmeters for same accurate performance.

See your Case dealer now about type, size, spacing and furrow openers to fit your farming. Plan now for better stands, cleaner fields and higher yields for years ahead.

Paste on Postcard and Mail

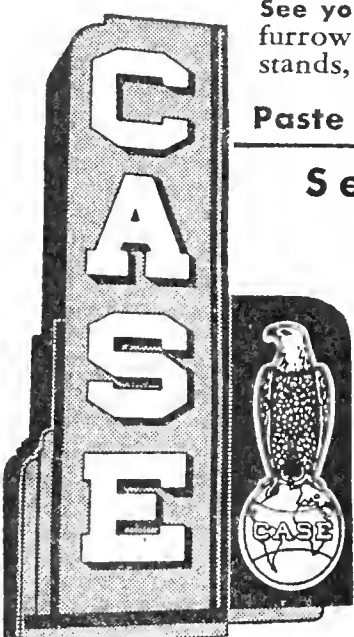
#### Send for FREE Literature

Mark machines that interest you; write in margin any others you may need. Address J. I. Case Co., Dept. B-11, Racine, Wisconsin.

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| <input type="checkbox"/> Fertilizer drills | <input type="checkbox"/> Low-cost "VA" Series tractors |
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## Northern Neighbors Have Apple Marketing Problems

By E. STUART HUBBARD

**S**UPPOSE the Hudson River and the Northern New York apple growers were suddenly to lose greater New York as a market for their apples. Suppose three-quarters of the trees they have should suddenly be of varieties for which there could be no market except for processing which rarely took one-quarter of the crop. Suppose the growers for generations had enjoyed a safe, assured comfortable way of life without experience in other productive efforts or skills than the growing of apples, packing in barrels and selling through the same channels. And, suppose that most of the apples were grown on family size farms. Such is the case in which the apple growers of Nova Scotia found themselves when war and subsequent economic conditions took the English market from them.

In mid-November I received a phone call from Secretary Sutton of the Nova Scotia Fruitgrowers Assn. asking me to come and discuss with them their problems of soil management and marketing. My experiences and some of the things I learned on this trip to Nova Scotia may be of interest to eastern apple growers.

All through the sessions and in conversation with interested Nova Scotians, even in the song sheets and in the speeches and jokes at the banquet the minor note of near despair in some and the major cord of hopeful determination in others intensified the feeling of urgency in the search for solutions of a problem that must be solved.

This song refers to state aid in tree removal:

"We're growing so much fruit  
We can't ship overseas  
Or sell to anyone  
So we must pull out trees  
We'll clear them off the land  
And chop them up for wood  
But we would like to have the scheme  
That Jimmy said we could.  
Pull out Bens! Pull out Starks!

Do it with a smile  
Save the Mac and Crimson Grays.  
We'll sell them all the while  
Cut them down! Chop them up!  
Pile them to the sky,  
We hope that Jimmy Gardiner will  
Send money by and by."

Much has been done to help a seemingly helpless situation. Where no cold storage space existed, three units now provide over 600,000 bushels with splendid modern storage space. This permits the processors to extend their season and increase their pack. It prolongs the supply of fine apples for home markets. It keeps fine apples until other eastern dominion sections, which have no storage, can use them. It provides the latest in picking facilities and personnel to put up a standard pack, government inspected as packed.

The principal pack is an offset wrapped, sized, counted pack, without bulge, in a box similar to our eastern crate. Fancy and C grades are legal—others go for processing.

Marketing is completely in the hands of the United Fruit Company of the Nova Scotia growers. No one else can sell apples, except that growers can sell from their own premises only to consumers for the consumers' use.

Growers must put their fruit through the packing house where it is blended into the general run, the grower being paid out of the pool on a basis determined by spot selections from his run of fruit. There is much dissatisfaction, also much appreciation of the fact that absolute chaos has been averted. Some growers have paid off mortgages since the plan was adopted. Many have lost their farms. Others are spending more in growing their crop plus removing trees, top working and diversifying than their fruit is returning to them. The "Deductions" are so great, the price so inadequate that too little is left for most growers.

But there is hope of a return to the

(Continued on Page 12)



### A HOMEMADE PRUNING PLATFORM

**T**HE PICTURE above shows a homemade pruning platform on the farm of George and Tom LaMont at Albion, Orleans County, N. Y. According to Tom, a pruning platform has the following advantages:

1. It makes greater use of clippers possible which is a faster tool than a saw.

2. Much of the trimming is done from the outside of the tree where it is easier to judge what limbs to remove.

3. It is easier to do a good job of trimming the outside where pruning is most needed, and there is less of a tendency to cut out all of the centers.

4. It is easier and faster than climb-

ing a tree and moving the ladder.

5. It saves about one half the time of pruning, and is inexpensive, as one can be built out of rough-sawn lumber.

One big disadvantage is that it cannot be used when the snow is deep. However, snow will bother less if the wheels of the tractor and the pruning platform track, or if the platform is mounted on runners.

The platform in the picture is 4 feet wide, about 14 feet long, and about 8 feet 6 inches high. It has two catwalks between 8 and 9 feet long which are 20 inches wide, but which taper to 16 inches at the end. Each catwalk has a 5-foot handle and can be moved either horizontally or vertically.





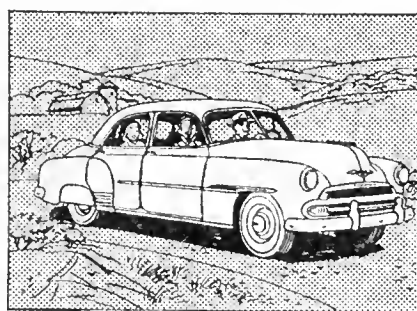
# THE NEW 1951 CHEVROLET

The Smart New Styleline De Luxe 4-Door Sedan

## America's Largest and Finest Low-Priced Car . . . the all-around favorite of the highways and byways!

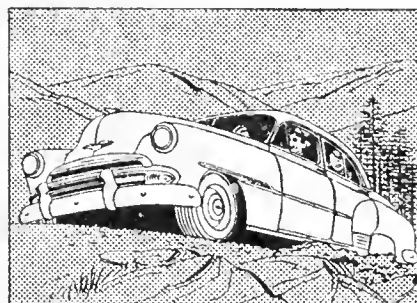
### Loaded with power and really dependable!

Plenty of power! Plenty of stamina, too! Chevrolet's rugged valve-in-head engines are ready to go in any kind of weather . . . ready to meet the challenge of the roughest roads. Both the standard 92-h.p. engine and the 105-h.p. engine with Powerglide Automatic Transmission\* are loaded with power and ready to go!



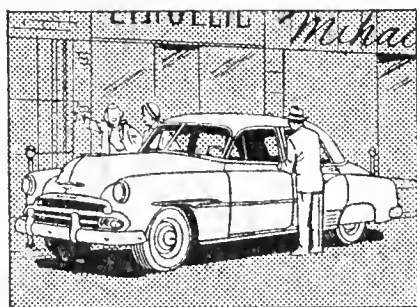
### So economical to own and drive!

Thrift is a Chevrolet tradition. And, on city streets—or on the highways of the nation—this famous Chevrolet thrift goes far beyond outstanding gas and oil economy. For Chevrolet has long been famous for low cost of operation and maintenance. Yes, with Chevrolet, you'll find you save money right from the start . . . throughout the life of the car.



### A beauty that stays beautiful!

Every one of the fourteen beautiful Fleetline and Styleline models has a beauty all its own. And it's beauty that lasts! Handsome, durable Modern-Mode interiors, with beautiful two-tone color harmonies, are built to stand hard wear. And the modern, new styling of Chevrolet's Body by Fisher will be in tune with the times for years.



It's no wonder Chevrolet is America's favorite, for Chevrolet is the car with everything you want. Beautiful modern styling—Thrifty operation—Unmatched riding and driving ease—Ruggedness—Dependability. Chevrolet has them all! And Chevrolet has *new* Jumbo-Drum brakes, too—the largest in the low-price field, for greater safety, greater ease of operation.

But that's just the beginning. For Chevrolet hugs the highway, smoothes out the ruts in the roughest roads. It's such a joy to ride in . . . so easy to handle . . . such a pleasure to drive!

And what a wonderful choice is yours with Chevrolet. Choose standard driving at lowest cost with Chevrolet's efficient, standard Valve-in-Head engine and Silent Synchro-Mesh Transmission. Or—choose the powerful 105-h.p. Valve-in-Head engine with Chevrolet's Powerglide Automatic Transmission\*—the *only* owner-proved automatic transmission in the low-price field.

Yes, it's no wonder that Chevrolet is America's favorite. For Chevrolet is America's largest and finest low-priced car! Chevrolet Motor Division, General Motors Corporation, Detroit 2, Michigan.

\*Combination of Powerglide automatic transmission and 105-h.p. engine optional on De Luxe models at extra cost.



## MORE PEOPLE BUY CHEVROLETS THAN ANY OTHER CAR!





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**ARE THE ANSWER**  
**Fast construction at low cost**

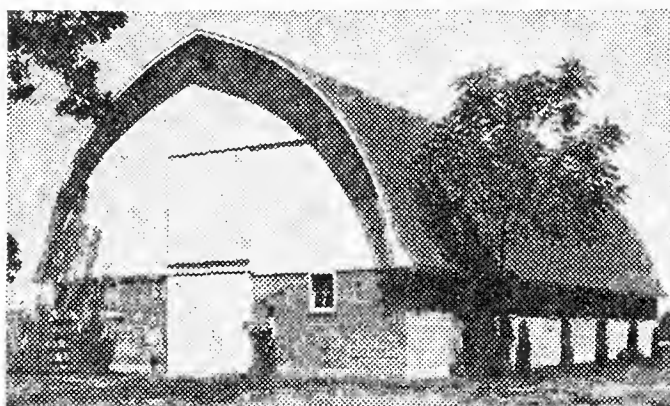
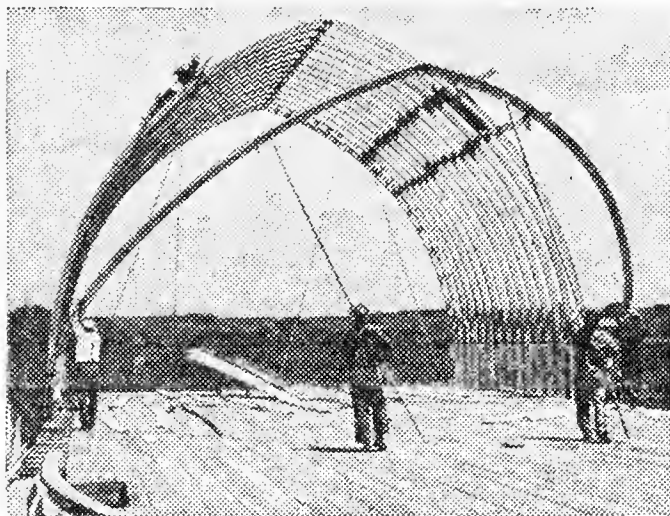
## Up goes a

**RILCO BARN.** No cutting! No fitting! Rilco laminated wood rafters make the sturdy wind resistant framing for this modern, attractive barn. They are delivered cut to exact lengths, drilled for hardware . . . ready for rapid, easy assembly.

Engineered connectors furnished assure extra strength, rigidity. Interior mow space is 100% usable because Rilco clear-span construction requires no posts or braces.

Rilco barn rafters are factory fabricated from finish grade, kiln dried Douglas Fir permanently bonded with waterproof resorcinol glue. Rilco barns can be built in various widths and in any length. Available in several standard shapes to provide the exact hay storage capacity you need. May be constructed with or without a mow driveway.

Discuss your building plans with your Rilco lumber dealer. He'll gladly show how Rilco Rafters can save you time and money.



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W. M. LEWIS, President

Box 10

Ipswich, Massachusetts

# We Made a Paved Barnyard

(Continued from Page 8)

thoroughly, and began to water the barnyard.

The capacity of our pump might have been sufficient, but the capacity of our ordinary sized hose was pitifully inadequate. Even to add a little water to an area of that size was a question of thousands and thousands of gallons. We frantically began to look for tank trucks, because water was necessary to help the cement form a gluecoat over every particle in the slab. We finally found one, and had it pretty well loaded when a tremendous shower came up and took care of the matter. Planning the work for a wet time of year, and the Lord's kindness, had paid off.

The shower worked fine over most of the area, but where the cattle entrance and exits were on a grade, the cement was washed away. These minor areas were repoured later. We now began to roll with the cultipacker. This worked fine to give a rough finish, but was not heavy enough or smooth enough for a smooth finish. We handled the smooth finish by saying that a rough finish would be better anyway so the cattle would not slip. The whole job, including unloading the car, was done in one long day by eight men.

This barnyard is now in the middle of its second winter, and I would say that it is satisfactory. We recently poured a manure pit along one edge of it, and drove the same heavily-loaded ready-mix concrete truck over the barnyard. I was rather upset to see the barnyard give under the truck something like railroad ties under a heavy freight. We have scraped it several times since then and it appears undamaged. I would certainly insist on air-

entrained cement, if only for my peace of mind.

As a result of our experience, I would recommend the following procedure:

For drainage, instead of the expense of hauling in a light soil fill, I would have a bulldozer cut a drainage moat as wide as the blade and three feet deep around the entire area to be paved. Plank bridges could provide the necessary crossings. Our barns have clay floors which are very dry because of the roof overhead and wide drainage ditches cut on the upper side. From the amount of water that runs off our barnyard, I believe that there is little water to be carried off from underneath the slab.

I would plan to spread the cement with a lime spreader. Possibly it could be bought cheaper in bulk, and handled out of a cement car by lime-spreading equipment. A harrow seems to give sufficient mixing. The Petzold Equipment Company, 600 Fifth Avenue, Owego, N. Y., might be able to tell you where you could rent a Seaman Tiller for mixing.

I would use slightly more cement, perhaps one bag to a five-foot square, or twenty-five square feet, for that occasional unforeseen very heavy load. A test block would be cheap insurance of success. For water, you must plan to pour only small areas at a time, if you are going to depend on a hose. It would be more economical to make an arrangement with two or three neighbors owning spray rigs. We were satisfied with the job the cultipacker did in rolling and finishing.

A soil-cement barnyard is a necessity with a pen stable; and a great pleasure with a stanchion barn.

## Apple Marketing Problems

(Continued from Page 10)

British market. Last year England purchased some barrels of apples from Nova Scotia. They arrived in such bruised condition that the British authorities refused to consider Nova Scotian apples this year. However, persistent pleading to Sir Andrew Jones, British Food Minister at Ottawa, (speaker at the banquet) with assurance that this year's new pack surely would go through most satisfactorily, won a trial order of 200,000 boxes.

The price was disastrously low, the order included only small fruit. But the results of the condition of the fruit, the prices at which it sold and the very handsome profit it netted the British government assure very favorable consideration for Nova Scotian apples by the British in the future. An interesting result was that the price rose as the size of the apples increased strongly indicating that Liverpool, at least, wants larger apples and will pay more for them.

The apples displayed in retail stores in Halifax and Kentville were a great credit to the growers and packers. This year's small crop has been insufficient to supply the processors' demand for their products which are marketed in the maritime provinces. Apple concentrate is a major product. Sauce, etc., are made from the processing varieties, largely Ben Davis. Prices for such fruit, however, do not pay growing costs.

In spite of emphatic warnings for ten years that certain varieties are not wanted in Britain or anywhere, most growers still have some trees of these varieties, some have many. Such trees are anywhere from forty to a hundred years old since the climate is mild due to water protection and Nova Scotia's southern location.

Sir Andrew stated most emphatically

that certain varieties and the barrel are not wanted and can never be sold in Britain again. The elimination of such trees is going on at a moderate rate. Lack of money and hopeful waiting for government help in their removal is holding back a tremendous removal campaign.

Where trees are not over 20 years old and healthy, as most trees are, and where money or time is available, such varieties are being top-worked to McIntosh, Cortland, Delicious, red Gravensteins and few others. The orthodox methods where a few branches each receive two scions is used by many. The Australian method, where as many as 120 scions are wedged and stuck into chisel cuts along the length of all the principal branches, while all small branches and twigs are removed, is giving good results. As much as a third of a normal crop may be picked from such trees after two years of scion growth. The tree feels little shock and the size and quality of the fruit is fine.





## FROM THE Editor's Mailbag WHOSE FAULT?

WE were interested to read in the January 20 issue of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST an article and accompanying graph entitled "Out of Balance." The graph gives the impression that the canner makes a huge profit at the expense of the grower and others in the canning of applesauce. While the article goes on to explain that it does cost the canner something to do business, it is entirely misleading to the average reader because the impression certainly exists that the canner gets a big bite.

Actually, in checking figures with some of our packers, we found that it cost approximately 7.5c in 1949 to pack a can of applesauce without even figuring in the cost of the apples. We can certainly emphasize without fear of contradiction that the margin of profit to the canner for this product is extremely small and would amount to less than 2% most years.

We certainly hope this erroneous impression might be corrected.—W. H. Sherman, N. Y. State Canners Association, Rochester, N. Y.

—A.A.—

## WHO WANTS AN ENGLISH VISITOR?

I AM 25 years old and the son of a British farmer. I have always been interested in American farming and have for some years read your excellent journal.

I have the long-sought opportunity of visiting North America this coming spring and summer. I hope to see all I can of the northeastern way of farming, as this is the object of my proposed visit.

I am writing to you to ask if you could put me in touch with one or two farmers who would be prepared to lodge me for a month or so for the value of what work I could do for them. My chief interest is in dairying, and I should prefer to see Jersey cattle and to be with a farmer who has a wide interest in American agriculture.

—N. P. Bray, Somerset, England  
EDITOR'S NOTE: Any reader who is interested in Mr. Bray's proposition or

who would like to correspond with him may write to us and we will be glad to forward letters to him.

—A.A.—

## WRITE YOUR CONGRESSMEN

Here is an unsolicited suggestion; namely, in the next issue that you use a page to carry a letter embodying all the sound ideas set forth in the article "The 1951 Farm Outlook" which appeared on the front page of the January 6 issue. My thought is that many of your readers could detach this, sign it, and mail it to their representatives and senators in Congress.—H. M. W. Earlvile, N. Y.

EDITOR'S NOTE: We appreciate the suggestion and take this occasion to urge all readers to write their thoughts and opinions to their representatives in Washington. Unfortunately there is one big flaw in the suggestion, namely, senators and representatives tell us that they pay relatively little attention to anything which is in the nature of a form letter. But they do pay a great deal of attention to personal letters from constituents. No matter how your opinions are expressed, they will have far more weight than signing something which we would write.

—A.A.—

## HENRY TALMAGE 1872-1951

ONE OF Long Island's grand old men of Agriculture, Henry Talmage, passed away recently at the age of 79. For half a century he has been known as one of the Island's good farmers and a man who was ever ready to put in days of hard work for any cause which stood a chance of bettering the agriculture of the State, the Island, or the Nation.

He was one of the first New York State farmers named as a Master Farmer by AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. That was in 1928. He has served his fellow man as founder and president of the Central Suffolk Hospital, as one of the organizers of the Long Island Cauliflower Association, the Long Island Producer and Fertilizer Company, the Suffolk County Farm Bureau and the State Farm Bureau Federation. He also served as a director of the National Plant Breeding Association and the Northeast Vegetable-Potato Council.

Mr. Talmage is survived by his wife, Mrs. Ellen Wells Talmage, a son, Nat Talmage who has been a partner in the farming business, a daughter, Mrs. Christine Bayes of Shepherd, Michigan, and a sister, Mrs. Carolyn Hulse of Baiting Hollow, L. I.



Miss Bernice Eamer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Eamer, Freetown, Tompkins County, N. Y. Bernice was State winner in a Farm Fire Prevention Contest and on January 23 received a \$50 Savings Bond at the State meeting of the New York State Central Organization of Cooperative Fire Insurance companies.

Bernice has been a 4-H Club member for 8 years, and is now assistant leader of the Freetown Farmerettes 4-H Club. This past year she was State alternate winner in the National 4-H Farm and Home Safety Contest.



## New Handling Speed... New Planting Accuracy!

The new full lift type Dearborn Corn Drill Planter gives new planting ease, speed and accuracy—for corn, soybeans and other field row crops.

Speedily attached to your Ford Tractor, Ford Tractor Hydraulic Touch Control lifts it fast at row ends. Lift, and planting stops—lower, and planting resumes. Close coupling and rapid response save time and space on every turn-around, give much more accurate control.

The Dearborn Corn Drill Planter is a real stand getter at practical tractor working speeds. Positive individual seed cut-off, and pressure spring knocker team with accurate edge drop seed plates for more accurate planting. Plants rows 36 to 44 inches wide. Vertical flexibility allows planting at uniform depth in uneven ground, to avoid seed waste, "runty" hills, or slow germination.

### DEARBORN CORN PLANTER

Here's another notable new crop starter—the Lift Type Dearborn Corn Planter, built to check, hill drop or drill corn and other field row crops with simple, in-the-field changes. See your Ford Tractor dealer for full facts on Dearborn Planters.

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1. **WOOD** ... nature's own insulator — from sturdy, double-battened roof to walls of
2. **FULL-THICKNESS** ... tongue-in-groove wood staves knitted together by exclusive steel Lock Dowelling and —
3. **HEAVY** steel hoops with cold pressed threads ... easily adjustable from safe, built-in "Sure-Grip, Sure-Step" ladder.
4. **EXCLUSIVE** Unadilla Door Front System always opens at silage level, makes pitching easy. S and V joints make doors air-tight, juice-tight. Special V base anchors, firmly embedded in concrete foundation, eliminate unsightly anchor cables.

**Unadilla Wood Staves Seal Juices In, Seal Weather Out**  
Unadilla Silos protect your ensilage with the perfect seal provided by wood. Wood is the tried and proven silo material. Since 1906 Unadilla has produced better wood silos.

## More Silo For Your Money

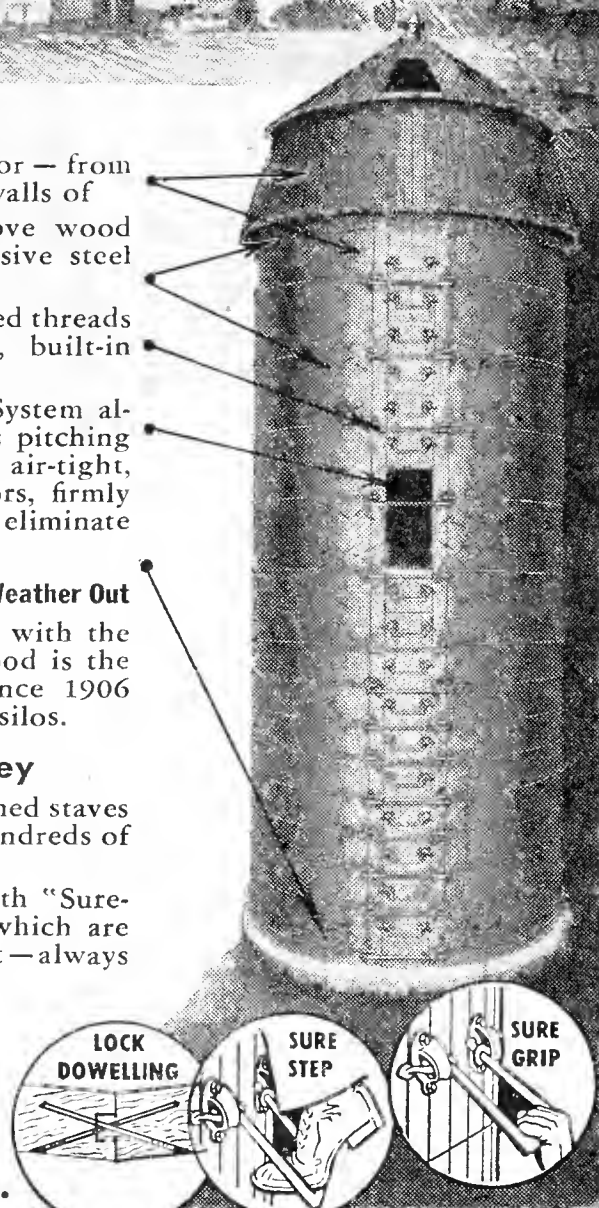
**MORE STRENGTH** — because the seasoned staves are knitted into one tight unit by hundreds of steel dowels only Unadilla provides.

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## REWARD



## WANTED

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is looking for two field men of the character of Floyd Wyman, picture above, who, during the last year has been one of our very successful field men. His income has been better than average.

If you have a dependable car — like to meet farmers — want a year-round job with a guaranteed income to start with, write Mr. Harry Ennis, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 413 Savings Bank Bldg., Ithaca, N. Y., and claim your reward.

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# Canning Crop Growers Plan Cooperative Bargaining

By L. B. SKEFFINGTON

**A**RTHUR POELMA of Albion, secretary of the New York State Canning Crops Growers' Cooperative Inc., says preliminary reports indicate two-thirds of the state's tomato acreage has been signed with the association. Directors may meet soon to vote into effect the cooperative bargaining agreement, by which the association would deal with processors.

Under terms of the membership contract, once the agreement becomes effective, growers must wait until processors' contract proposals have been approved by the association. "Once approved," he says, "growers may select their processor, decide to grow or not, plant as they see fit and deliver their tomatoes as they always have done. The only restriction is that you wait until the contract is approved. That is where the bargaining power comes in."

The cooperative reports that New Jersey tomato growers have rejected a processors' bid about \$3 higher than last year. In Ohio, growers are asking for \$40 per ton for No. 1 grade and \$34 for No. 2's. Last year the New York price generally was \$28 and \$18. The cooperative also is seeking higher prices for peas and sweet corn.

## Steuben Potato Meet

Bill Stempfle, county agent, announces that the annual Steuben County Potato Convention will be held at Cohocton February 23 and 24. Ralph French is general chairman. A speaker will be Earl D. Merrill, one-time county agent in this state, manager of Forest Farms at Webster, and for years secretary of the Empire State Potato Club. Merrill now is director of agricultural relations for the Republic Steel Corporation, with headquarters in Cleveland.

## Likes Native Lambs

When sheepmen on their annual tour stopped at the farm of Ralph Brundage at Oakfield, he told them he was using native lambs because of the cost factor. Western lambs finish better, he said, but he found the original cost too high. He bought a large number at 63 and 64 pounds and 760 already have gone to market at 80 pounds.

A demonstration included drenching by stomach injection. He said this does not cause the lambs to stop feeding as is the case with worm pills.

## Proved System Best

The State Agricultural Society at its annual meeting in Albany re-elected officers headed by Fred H. Sexauer, president, and asked state and federal governments to "keep their hands and controls off of the productive system" which has proved so effective in the past. It urged that there be no change in the Cole-Ives amendment to the National Defense Act, by which milk prices in non-regulated markets would be allowed to rise to parity before there was any price-fixing controls.

Farmers, farm and food organizations were urged to support to the extent of their ability the campaign to raise a half-million dollars for endowment of H. E. Babcock Memorial Professorship in the School of Nutrition at Cornell University. This chair and its supporting research would carry forward the ideas of the late "Ed" Babcock for promotion of animal agriculture and improved human nutrition.

## Like Brunk Report

E. Stuart Hubbard, president of the State Horticultural Society, and Cameron G. Garman, president of the

Western New York Apple Growers' Association, agree that the report by Max Brunk of Cornell on retail apple merchandising is "just what we have been waiting for."

For three seasons Brunk and associates have made detailed studies of consumer reactions to quality and packages of apples. This past fall they made three-months of continuous observations in four busy stores. In brief, they found that where McIntosh apples are displayed in bulk alone, sales averaged 12.5 pounds per 100 customers. When two-pound transparent bags are displayed with bulk, sales were 13 pounds. Four-pound bags with bulk display increased sales to 20 pounds. Six-pound bags with bulk display moved sales up to 28 pounds. When apples were carefully "faced" in the six-pound bags sales jumped to 33 pounds.

Brunk found most stores were offering apples in three or four-pound bags, but that six or seven pounds was about what consumers wanted—provided they liked the looks of the apples. Hubbard commented: "Some of us have been thinking that we knew best what consumers wanted. This time we have gone to the consumers and found what they want. It is the most effective kind of sales research."

## The Handiest Tool!

Bill Sherman, secretary of the Association of New York State Cannerymen, has come through with another bit of interesting research. He finds that the average housewife uses a can opener 750 times a year.

H. B. Pearson of Alton, state chairman of the annual cherry pie baking contest announced that the winner was Shirley Meahle of Lockport. She will get a \$75 prize and an all-expense trip to Chicago for national finals at the Morrison Hotel, Feb. 21.

The meeting in Syracuse scheduled for Feb. 2 at which Ralph Trigg, PMA administrator and other Washington brass, were to talk over federal milk marketing policies, has been postponed to April 5.

## Turkey Men Optimistic

This may be a good year for turkey raisers, according to opinions expressed at the annual meeting of the New York State Turkey Association in Rochester. H. L. Shrader of the USDA estimated a crop of 45 million birds for the holiday season. He said prices had a chance to rise to parity. Growers figured that with increased employment and competition for red meat supplies, demand should be good. And Shrader said that "even if we raise 60 million birds, this means only two birds per family."

Frederick H. Phinney of Mannsville was elected president. Joseph Nicholson of Hicksville was elected vice president and Mrs. H. A. Koerner of Holland was re-elected secretary-treasurer. New directors are William Miller of Colden, Anthony J. Schreiber of Orchard Park, Russell Ryer of Calcium, Fred Taylor of Cape Vincent, Clifton H. Timmerman of LaFargeville, George Utzman of Waterloo and Guy Rocker of Salt Point.

— A. A. —

## SAVE THE PARTS

When repairing clocks or electrical appliances where a number of small parts have to be removed, keep the parts in order by laying them on the adhesive side of a strip of tape. The adhesive will prevent the parts from rolling or being brushed aside accidentally and lost. Small pieces of tape across the ends of the strip will hold it flat.—Benjamin Hall, Hudson, N. Y.





You will find the booklet on Coleman heating equipment interesting and instructive. You can get a copy by writing to the Advertising Department, COLEMAN COMPANY INC., Wichita 1, Kansas.

THE JAMES MANUFACTURING COMPANY has sold its plant located at Elmira, N. Y., and on January 1 a new plant was opened at Mount Joy, Pa.

Anyone who is contemplating wiring his house or having it wired will find a wealth of information in the latest edition of the Home Wiring Handbook published by the WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC CORPORATION, Box 868, Pittsburgh 30, Pa. Because of the considerable cost of preparing this, a charge of \$1.00 per copy is made.

Farmers are showing considerable interest in the new improved wood-burning furnaces. For example, there is the Woodomat developed by the PANTEX MANUFACTURING CORPORATION of Pawtucket, R. I. It is designed to heat 9 moderately sized rooms.

For more than a year men who know tractors have been working to prepare the "Gulf Farm Tractor Guide." It is chuck full of information and it is yours for the asking. Just drop a postcard to the GULF OIL CORPORATION, Domestic Marketing Dept., Gulf Building, Pittsburgh 30, Pa.

The BEACON MILLING COMPANY of Cayuga, N. Y., has just completed and printed the 19th edition of "Profitable Poultry Management." The booklet has been revised; new material has been added and, as always, it contains a wealth of information for poultrymen.

If you are planning to drain farm fields, you will find valuable information in the "Farm Drainage Handbook" which our readers can get without charge by dropping a postcard to Edward C. Milliken, General Manager, THE BOWERSTON SHALE COMPANY, Bowerston, Ohio.



TWELVE FULL QUART BOTTLES can be stored in International Harvester Company's new 9.2-cubic-foot refrigerator for 1951. Cold to the floor, Model HA-92 has 18 square feet of stainless steel shelves, plus nearly eight feet of front-row storage space provided by the "Pantry-Dor." Two crispers—one full-width—have a total capacity of more than 23 quarts. A full-width freezer locker stores 50 pounds of frozen foods, and a covered meat drawer holds almost 11 pounds of meat. Butter-keeper in the door has a separate temperature control for making butter the desired consistency for spreading. Bottle opener built into the door latch is magnetized to hold on to caps after removal.

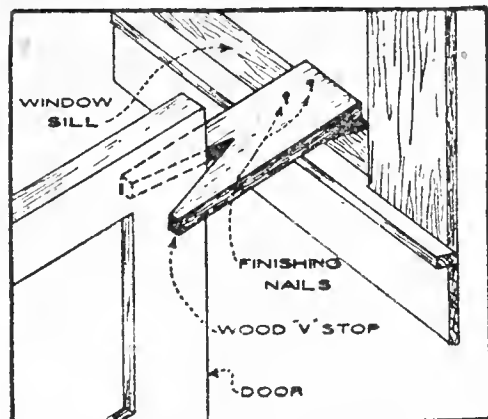
## It's Handy

### MOVING LOGS

A neighbor who had a tractor with a fork and shovel hydraulic lift, and 10 thousand feet of logs to load onto a truck, secured two pairs of log tongs—the kind lumbermen use to draw or snake out logs with, which look and work like ice tongs. He fastened these on opposite corners of the shovel. To make the tongs farther apart for longer logs, he bolted a hard wood plank or scantling from the shovel or lift, then he fastened a pair of tongs onto each end of the stick. He then hitched a pair of tongs on each end of the log, raised it up with the power lift, ran the tractor in place so as to deposit the log on the truck, then repeated the operation.—*Ralph A. Warner, Route No. 1, Greene, N. Y.*

— A. A. —

### FOR DOOR-PLANING



When edge-planing doors before hanging, time can be saved by holding them securely with a simple stop made of scrap lumber, suggests American Builder magazine. The door stop is made by cutting a V-shaped notch, three inches wide at the mouth and 12 inches long, in the piece of wood. Then it is tacked to the window sill, as shown in the illustration, with two thin casing nails.

— A. A. —

### AN EFFICIENT METHOD OF BURNING BRUSH

Most farmers have plenty of old feed bags, empty phosphate and lime bags and plenty of bale wire or string lying around. I wrap these bags as tightly as possible, tie them with bale wire and soak them in old motor oil and kerosene. This little bundle will start like a flash when lighted and burn a long time, and it can be carried from one pile of brush to another. I usually take along about six bundles for a half day's burning. I carry them around in a large pail with oil in it. If the brush is green, I use an old tire to help out, as this combination will burn anything that is wood, and is not dangerous.—*John M. Meredith, Wallkill, N. Y.*

— A. A. —

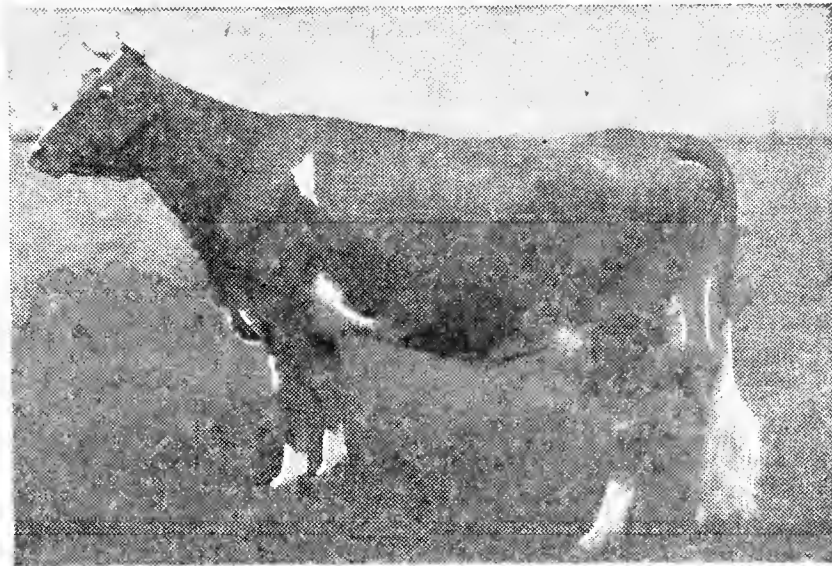
### HANDY STARTING IDEA

Here is an easy time-saving experience when my car would not start because it did not get the fuel up to the carburetor. I had a friend remove the gas tank cap and press his mouth tightly to the filler pipe and blow hard while I used the starter. I was surprised how quickly the gas reached the cylinders and started the engine. Since then I have helped others start their engines in the same way.—*I.W.D.*

Contributions for this page are welcome and those that are used will be paid for at the rate of \$2.00 each. Sometimes a rough sketch of the labor-saving gadget helps to explain the idea. Ideas sent to us will not be returned except on request. Send ideas to IT'S HANDY, American Agriculturist, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

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Model S. Rose, stand-out in the noted registered Guernsey herd at Modeel Farms, R.D. 1, Newtown, Pa.

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Walter Leedom has been breeding Guernseys in Bucks County, Pa., for about 20 years. For more than 13 years, he has been feeding MinRaltone both premixing and allowing the herd free access to it. "We've found it helps build good health in our cattle", says Mr. Leedom.

What MinRaltone will do for one breed, it will do for all. Follow the lead of successful stockmen—feed MinRaltone regularly, year 'round. MinRaltone protects against Hidden Hunger\* because it contains 11 essential mineral elements with Vitamin D. Write for free MinRaltone feeding booklet and complete details.

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EST. 1899

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# My Experience With *Birdsfoot Trefoil*

By **GEORGE H. SERVISS**

**H**AVING been considerably involved in the promotion and evaluation of birdsfoot trefoil at a time when the interest of agricultural workers and farmers was first being focused on this crop, I thought it might be of interest to write a short historical account of my experience with the crop before I lose all of my notes.

I didn't discover the crop, nor do I know who did. It is listed in some of the old weed manuals, so it was identified by the botanists several years before I first saw it. My attention was first called to it by Professor D. B. Johnston-Wallace, who had known it in England and who had observed the narrow leaf variety growing in several fields in the vicinity of Claverack in Columbia County, New York, about 1933. The late Professor John Barron had also observed the narrow leaf variety at several locations in Greene County.

The Broadleaf variety I first observed on the farm of William Bateholts in Albany County. One afternoon during the summer of 1935 or 1936 I was walking across a pasture field in company with Walter Mason, then assistant county agricultural agent. There was only a thin scattered stand of plants and no one would have gotten very excited over what was to be seen. It did, though, serve the purpose of identifying the plant to Walt Mason, who was to play a very important role in the birdsfoot picture. Either that year or the spring of the next, Walt located an appreciable acreage of natural stands.

## Drought Resistant

It was doing so well that it seemed almost certain we had a legume that would eventually play a very important role in our pasture program and possibly also for hay. It appeared to be as drought resistant as alfalfa, and stood close grazing about as well as wild white clover. At that time we had no idea of how important a crop ladino clover would become. If we had, we might not have become as enthusiastic about birdsfoot as we did. But research and farm experience have indicated that we need both of these crops in our forage program in the Northeast. We originally thought of birdsfoot chiefly as a pasture crop. It is now clear that it also should fill an important role as a hay and grass silage crop.

It was evident from the start that there was considerable variation within the crop. There were upright types, sprawling types, broad-leaf, narrow-leaf, etc.

## Threshing Seed

The next step was to get sufficient seed for experimental purposes. Mr. Mason persuaded Leland Cook of Preston Hollow to cut a couple of loads at the proper stage for threshing. One of the best natural stands was located on his place. One day in late October or early November in 1937 (it could have been 1936) we threshed this seed. None of us knew anything about threshing birdsfoot and it was a slow process. Those helping with the threshing were Leland Cook and his sons, Walt Mason, F. O. Underwood of the G.L.F.'s Seed Division, and myself.

The second man to thresh any seed, so far as I know, was Charles Goodfellow at Helderburg Lake. Like many others, he knew it made good hay but did not know what the plant was. Up the valley in what once must have been a pasture or hay field, more birdsfoot



An excellent stand of birdsfoot trefoil in bloom. The field is on heavy hilly land in Tompkins County, N. Y.

was found that had apparently not been mowed or grazed for several years. It was not long before Mr. Goodfellow had birdsfoot established on many of his other fields.

## Birdsfoot Pasture

David Beresford, manager of one of the Gage stock farms, had started, somewhat before this time, considerable work on pasture improvement. In one of his heavily grazed permanent pastures there was considerable birdsfoot that had attracted his attention. Being experimentally minded, Mr. Beresford harvested sufficient seed for a small plot in a new seeding he was making; also, through some source, he obtained a small amount of European seed for comparative purposes. He was one of the leaders in the organization of the Eastern New York Birdsfoot Trefoil Cooperative.

In just a short time, many farmers in the Preston Hollow area were producing seed. Some that we remember quite well were Mrs. B. D. Arnold, William Lorrett, and Messrs. Heneka, Clements and Burhans. The largest acreage of any of the natural stands in the county that I saw was on Mrs. Arnold's farm. It really thrived on this farm.

Natural stands of the broadleaf were not confined to the Preston Hollow area. Some excellent ones were in the Feura Bush area. On the Sam Haswell farm was one of the best permanent pastures I ever saw. It consisted of Kentucky bluegrass, birdsfoot trefoil and wild white clover; none of which were ever seeded. There were also stands on the Corning farm and on the dairy farm then operated by William Taylor, just west of Albany. There were, of course, natural stands on many other farms, some of which I visited and many that I was not on. Due to incomplete notes and lack of memory, I have missed some who should be mentioned, and make due apologies. Soil Conservation Service personnel, then located at Gallupville, deserve considerable credit for their work with the plant.

## Lime and Fertilizer

One of the outstanding jobs with the plant was done by Hubert Miller of East Berne. None occurred on his farm at that time, but today it is practically solid birdsfoot. At that time he was struggling with alfalfa with only fair

success. The soil on this farm is derived from limestone and needed little, if any, lime to grow alfalfa, but the drainage was not quite good enough. Mr. Miller was a very liberal user of phosphate fertilizer. In fact, his farm had been selected as a phosphate demonstration farm under the TVA program. So far as I know, he has never had a seeding failure with birdsfoot trefoil, and he always cut a fair yield of hay the year after seeding. I attribute a large part of this success to adequate lime in the soil and, for that period, liberal use of fertilizer.

Early in the period in which interest was developing in Albany County, birdsfoot was also discovered in Essex County. On the heavier soils of that county which were well supplied with lime, it thrived. County Agent Ray Bender was quick to realize its potentials, and it was not long until acreage increased to the point where Essex County farmers had seed for sale. I was not in close touch with developments in this county, so can give no further details. The Cornell agronomists who worked with Mr. Bender were Professor E. L. Worthen and Dr. E. Van Alstine.

## Research Started

Really organized research with the crop began in the fall of 1938 when H. A. MacDonald, then a graduate student in the Department of Agronomy at Cornell University, took up the study of the plant as his thesis problem for his Ph.D. Dr. MacDonald has continued to do intensive work with birdsfoot ever since. One of the things he soon discovered was that the narrow leaf and the broadleaf were distinct species rather than mere varieties.

In either 1939 or 1940, Robert Greig, then assistant county agricultural agent in Columbia County, found a small field of an extremely broadleaf, very upright and very early flowering type on the Mack farm near Hudson, New York. This appeared to have considerable promise for hay purposes. Some seed was obtained which was seeded at Ithaca on the Agronomy experimental field by Dr. MacDonald. The seed has recently been multiplied and there is a good possibility that it will soon be released for commercial multiplication.

A year or two later Dr. Esseltine, who owned a very large farm a short distance south of Hudson, became very

much interested in the crop. Much of the land on this farm was rolling and quite subject to erosion when plowed. His farm manager had had considerable experience with birdsfoot while manager of the Corning Farms near Albany. Dr. Esseltine had little difficulty in obtaining stands and soon had a large part of the farm in trefoil. I remember Dr. Esseltine did not spare lime and fertilizer to get the crop.

## In the Finger Lakes

Small patches were found in other parts of the state from 1939 on. Bill Allen, County Agent in Yates County, discovered about a five-acre field near the top of South Hill. It was the narrow leaf type and was doing remarkably well on a field that once had been badly eroded. Ralph Morgan, County Agent in Genesee County, found a small patch of narrow leaf near Darien and about one-half acre of broadleaf at East Pembroke. I was unable to trace the history of the Darien stand, but the East Pembroke patch had been seeded at about the time I first noticed it in Albany County. The farmer who owned the land (sorry I have lost his name) operated a large apiary. He had taken an automobile trip east that took him through the Preston Hollow area at the time birdsfoot was in full bloom. He noticed that bees worked the flowers exceptionally well and he collected some seed pods. When he returned home, he seeded it and soon had an excellent stand.

In 1938 some seed was available for trial use on small plots around the state. A substantial number of these were seeded on top of permanent pasture sod in the early spring without any seedbed preparation. Only a very small percentage turned out successfully when seeded in this manner. The best I saw was on the Albert Harrington farm in Niagara County.

## A Slow Starter

In 1941 and 1942 the extension agronomists at Cornell (at that time I was one of them) in cooperation with county agricultural agents and farmers, put out 240 demonstrations comparing ladino clover and birdsfoot trefoil with the farmer's own seeding mixture. The ladino clover was added to the farmer's regular mixture at the rate of one pound to the acre. The birdsfoot was seeded in mixture with timothy only. The year after seeding, the results were heavily in favor of ladino. By the third year after seeding, though, the birdsfoot trefoil plots averaged by far the best.

The great majority of the plots were seeded in hay fields and managed for hay. Some were cut early and some late; some were grazed after haying and others not. While I did not see them all, I did observe those I was responsible for. The management definitely favored the trefoil. Ladino showed up best where haying was early, where the aftermath was grazed, and where they were used for pasture throughout the year. These plots definitely established the need and place for both crops.

Following this demonstration program, many county agricultural agents became enthusiastic about the crop, and seeded acreage was limited only by the supply of seed, which for many years has been totally inadequate. W. E. Washbon, then county agent in Schuyler County, probably conducted the most outstanding program outside of Albany-Essex County areas. Two of the first farmers in that county to establish substantial acreages were Alton Culver and James Hazlett. Since then, Wally moved to Cattaraugus County where he has continued to work actively with the crop.

Mention, too, should be made of the work done by C. F. Crowe, then assistant county agricultural agent in Erie County. "Cy" had some outstanding demonstrations of the crop. One of the


(Continued on Page 25)



# PURINA CHECKERBOARD NEWS

FROM YOUR PURINA DEALER WHO IS LISTED ON THE BACK

**YOUR PURINA DEALER  
Will Soon Show  
a New Film on  
Miracle Growth Promoters.  
Ask Him for an Invitation.**



**RESEARCH  
REPORT  
from the  
PURINA FARM**

**E. B. POWELL,**  
Director, Research Dept.

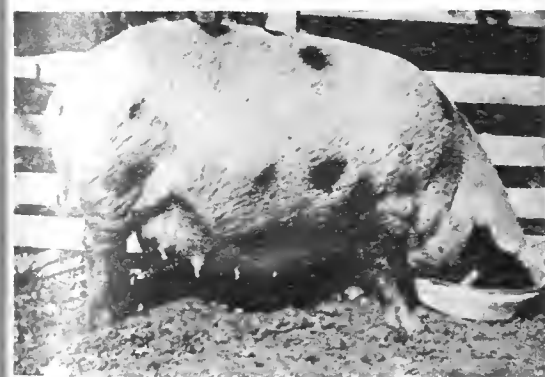
## Razorback Sows Have Big Litters When Properly Fed

Last spring 8 typical razorback sows were bought way back in the Ozark hills. The heaviest sow weighed less than 225 lbs., the lightest 112 lbs. All had farrowed at least once, but not one had ever farrowed more than 6 or 7 pigs.

At the Research Farm they were bred, then were fed a conditioning ration of Purina Sow & Pig Chow and grain. During gestation they gained an average of 225 lbs.



Ozark sow on arrival at farm



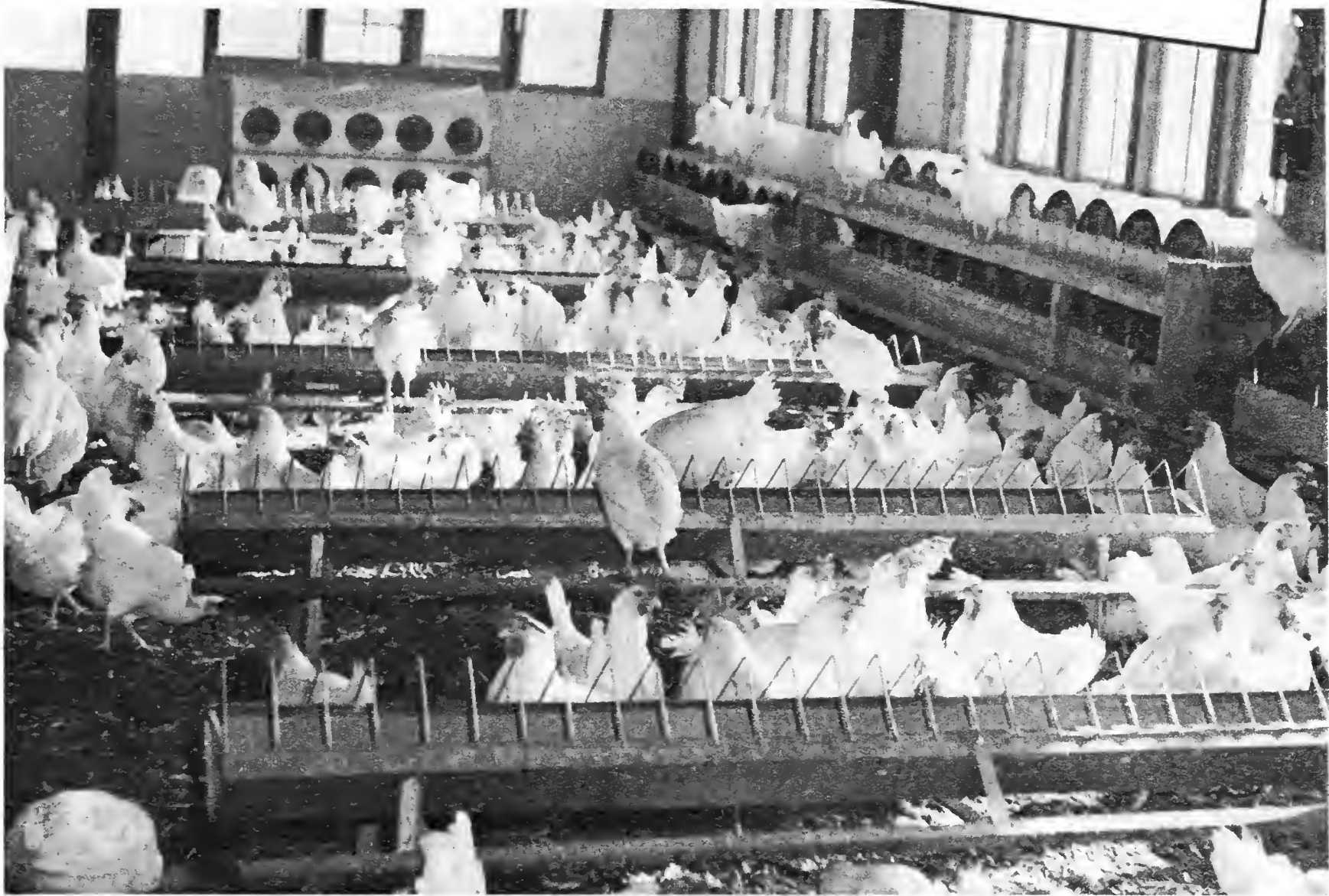
Same sow before farrowing last fall

At farrowing time last fall one sow had 15 pigs. The smallest number was 9, with an average of 12. There weren't enough "faucets" for all, but the 8 sows took care of 72 pigs, while 6 others were raised on bottles.

You'll want a complete report on these sows and their litters a little later. Already this work has shown what can be done with ordinary stock on an ordinary farm where the Purina Hog Program is followed.

## Birds Bred for Meat, But Lay Well, Too

The New Hampshire flock at the Research Farm is from a strain bred for meat, but records show they can lay, too. From 5 months of age through 6 full months of laying these pullets averaged 58.2% production, without one bird being culled. Throughout this period the eggs averaged 93% fertile, with a hatch of 86.6% of all eggs set.



## Produces Eggs for 21c a Dozen Feed Cost

**540 pullets average 71.2% lay on a hen-housed basis for full year on Schoharie, N. Y., farm**

**C**HARLES BURMAHL has made a point of keeping complete records on all his laying and growing birds. These show some corking results.

From September 20, 1949, to September 20, 1950, 540 White Leghorn pullets of high egg laying strain laid 140,751 eggs, a hen-housed average of 71.2% for the complete year. Total cost of feed, sanitation, litter, and grit amounted to \$2473.51. It cost him, then, only 21c a dozen to produce eggs, not figuring in his own labor and cost of pullets.

At the end of the first year, he culled the flock completely with the help of the Purina Dealer's free culling service. 306 of the original birds are being kept over for a second year. In October they averaged 61.1% production with no signs of molting.

Charlie has been keen to pick up all the tips he could on better

feeding and management and put these into practice. Here are the ones he says are chiefly responsible for his success:

1. Feeds Purina Lay Chow and scratch grain, half and half. Is extra careful to give his birds all they'll clean up but makes sure there's no mash left over when he feeds next time.
2. After the birds reach 60%-70% production, he top feeds



Charles Burmahl and Purina Dealer, Harold Scott, check feed consumption and egg production often to see whether the birds are earning their board and keep.

Purina Layena Checkers. This is how he gets more feed into them when they need it.

3. During cold snaps or whenever the birds threaten to go into a molt, he steps up Checker feeding to prevent a slump.
4. Uses fluorescent lights, giving his layers an 18 hour day when daylight is short.

Planning to increase his flock this year, Charlie started 920 pullets in March, 1950, raising them on Startena and Growena Checker-Etts. He noticed that his pullets liked the extra palatability of the Checker-Etts, consequently ate more, grew faster, and wasted less feed.

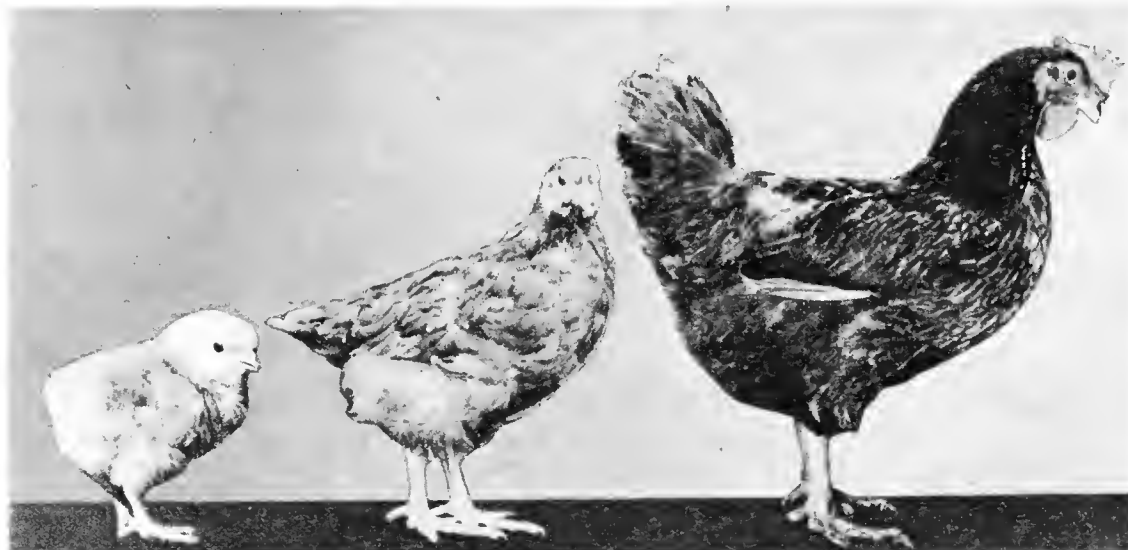
These March pullets laid their first egg at 18 weeks and 1 day. By July they were up to 10% production, August 23%, September 68%, and October 75%.

Two years of good profits have convinced this poultryman that it pays to take a lot of pains with feeding and caring for growing and laying birds.



# FORMULA '1028'

STEPS UP PURINA'S STARTING AND GROWING CHOWS FOR CHICKS AND PULLETS FOR 1951



Faster growth from chick to 5 weeks on Startena with "1028". Bigger, better-developed pullets by laying time on Growena with Formula "1028."

Ever since the earliest scientific discussion of the miracle growth promoters, variously described as Antibiotics, Vitamin B<sub>12</sub> Supplement (formerly APF), and Growth Vitamins, these products have been under test in Purina Laboratories and at the Purina Research Farm.

## HOW PURINA RESEARCH DEVELOPED

## FORMULA "1028"

...AND WHAT IT MEANS TO YOU

by Wm. C. Sherman, Ph. D.  
Head, Purina Biology Dept.

The Antibiotics, Vitamin B<sub>12</sub> Supplement, and Growth Vitamins are very complex in their action. Chicks respond best to one combination, pullets to another, pigs to another, etc.

As a result of 1028 tests involving thousands of chicks, we have Formula 1028 on which chicks grow faster and feather better than on any formula tested without the

Now, after 1028 feeding tests, "Formula 1028" for poultry is perfected. 571 tests resulted in a perfected formula for pullets. Still other Farm tests conducted in similar detail resulted in special growth formulas for pigs, for growing pullets, and for broilers.



magic promoters. The pullets are bigger. 571 tests with pullets resulted in a formula with startling growth differences. Numerous other tests were with pigs and growing pullets and broilers. Without our knowledge gained from these feeding tests, we might have made mistakes that would be costly to our feeders.

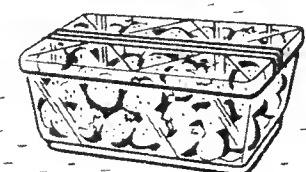
# HOME HANDIES



Cold lard won't clog the blades of your electric mixer if you warm the blades in warm water for a few minutes before starting to mix.



Teach the children to put eggs in the case small side down—always. Tests show that eggs packed small side down grade higher and bring higher prices than those packed incorrectly.



When using foods from your freezer, be sure to leave them in the container until they are completely thawed. Taking them out sooner may cause them to turn dark and lose flavor.



Want to help someone else with your own handy hints—and win \$5.00? Just send your favorite hint right away to Home Handies, Ralston Purina Co., St. Louis 2, Mo., and if it's printed here we'll mail you a \$5 check right away.

# PURINA CHEERBOARD NEWS



## DOES IT PAY TO BUY GOOD CHICKS?

Of course it does. Unless your chicks live and return a fair profit over their cost plus cost of the feed they eat, you will soon be out of the chicken business.

Good pullets are bred to develop quickly and to lay lots of big eggs. Chicks bred for meat must return a high per cent of meat from the feed

they eat. They grow big frames, feather rapidly and grow uniformly.

A difference of just one egg per pullet in a year, or of an ounce or two on a 3-pound fryer, would escape ordinary notice, but it's difference enough to offset the difference in cost of a truly good chick and an ordinary one.

## IT'S EGG PLANNING TIME

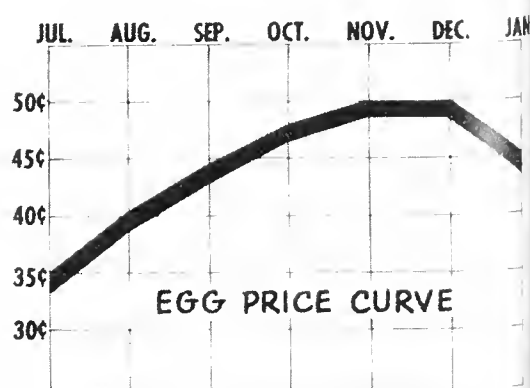
By C. DON MUSSER  
Purina Poultry Field Specialist



It's planning time for next fall's eggs, so I'd like to suggest some factors for your special consideration.

Plan to raise every chick. Naturally there will be some loss, but with good chicks, good management and good feed your losses should be small. Many good poultrymen figure there'll be one to cull for each one that dies. Don't keep birds that should be culled, but handle your birds so there will be fewer culls.

Plan for enough pullets. Profits from just one hen are never large. A small flock requires almost as much work as a larger one. Think of each chick as a potential egg machine. Develop her so she'll live up to your expectations.



Get eggs when they count most. You know egg prices in September, October, and November are always good. Get your chicks early and grow them out so they'll be ready. Plan to get all the eggs your birds are bred to lay.



## 14 FIRST-CALF HEIFERS AVERAGE 404 LBS. FAT

In the whole year of operation, the heifers on most farms come in for less attention than any other dairy animal. This is natural, because heifers "cost"—they don't "pay."

Yet research work at the Purina Farm has consistently shown that a small amount of feed and care given the growing stock will "pay" high profits in earlier calving, and in more milk during the first lactation. At the Purina Farm in 1948 we put 14 grade Holstein heifers into the milking herd. Without any special pampering at all, they averaged 404 lbs. fat apiece during their first milking years. All records are 10 months long.

That's an average of 4 gallons per head—almost half a can—a day for the full 10 months! Yet these heifers calved averaging only 24 months old!

The secret of their success is that they were BIG—weighing an average of 1244 lbs. per head at two years old. All it took to grow them big was reasonably good hay or pasture and 3 pounds a day of Purina D & F Chow. This special body feed was increased to 10 to 12 pounds a day for the last 3 months before calving. The extra feed at this time is necessary to keep the heifers growing while developing their calves.



The best way to grow a good heifer is to start with a well-developed calf. We can grow a bigger, harder calf on dry Calf Startena than we can with milk.



Purina Farm heifers are bred by weight (750 pounds for Holsteins, 550 for Guernseys). They grow fast, usually reach these weights by 13 to 15 months.

## SAVE A CALF...



By A. H. LEONARD  
Purina Dairy Field Specialist

Heavy calf mortality has caused the downfall of many a prospective dairyman. Each heifer calf represents a future milker. Consider her loss a calamity that should have been prevented.

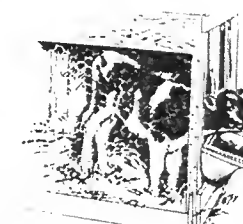
### Let Calves Suck At Start



The first milk is laxative, and supplies essential vitamins which help build disease resistance. Let calves suck for 3 days.

### Pen Calves Separately At First

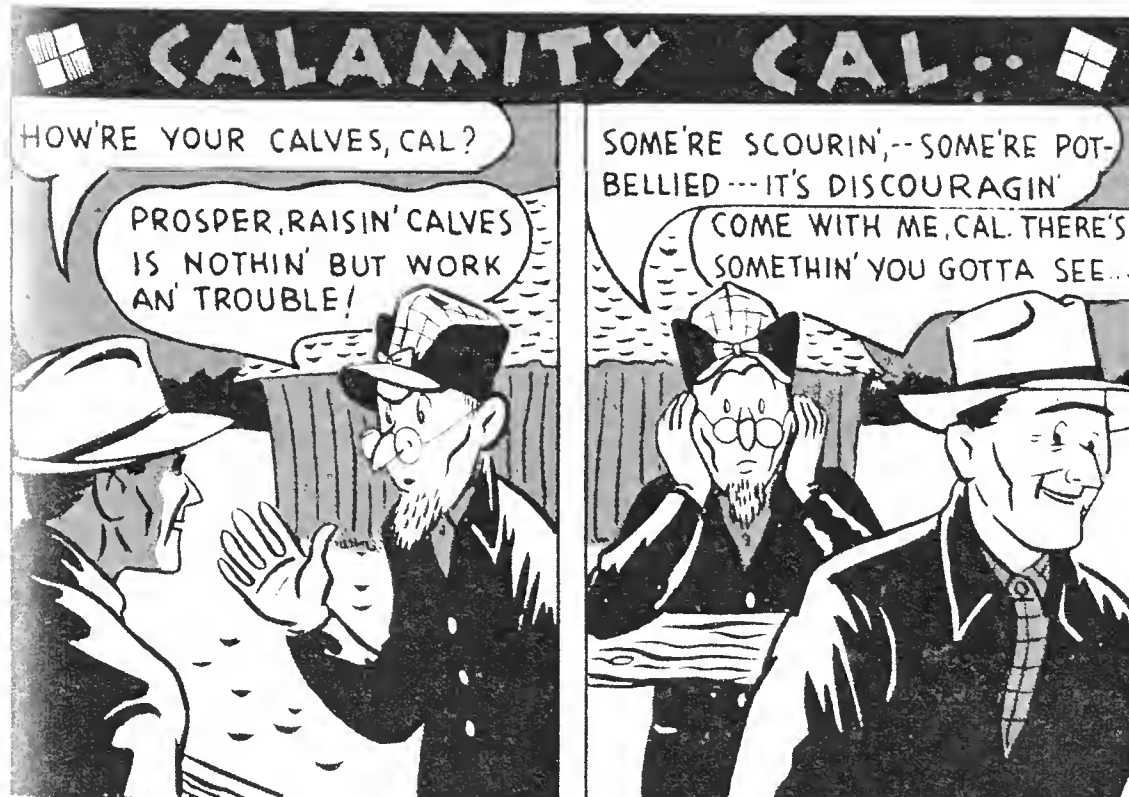
After being penned separately for 10 days several calves can be safely turned together in a larger pen or room.



### Teach To Eat Calf Startena



Teach calves to eat Calf Startena along with a limited amount of whole milk. After the 4th week feed no more milk.





# BHL



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# PURINA CHECKERBOARD NEWS

## DR. R. M. BETHKE BECOMES PURINA RESEARCH HEAD

Dr. Roland M. Bethke, former Assistant Director of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, has been named Purina's Vice President in charge of Research and Product Control.

Dr. Bethke has been active in educational and civic organizations and at various times has been President of Poultry Science Association, American Society of Animal Production, American Institute of Nutrition, and many other positions asso-



DR. ROLAND M. BETHKE  
Vice-President  
Research and Product Control

ciated with the livestock and poultry industries.

Dr. Bethke received all of his scientific education at the University of Wisconsin.

## FARM HANDIES

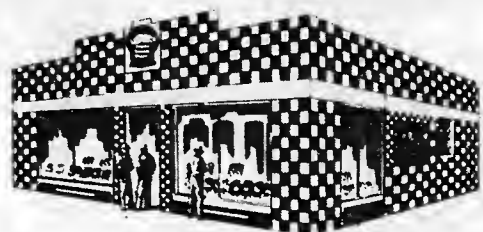


Lifting a 10-gallon can of milk into a cooler can be backbreaking. This device, however, makes it easy for Fred B. Sanders, Nacogdoches, Texas, to raise and lower a can with pulleys and rope. The top pulley is on a runner so that the can may be moved horizontally as well as vertically.

**\$5.00**

### WHAT'S YOUR FARM HANDY?

We'll pay you \$5 if your Farm Handy idea is accepted for publication. Send your idea, with sketch or photograph, to Farm Handies, Checkerboard News, 835 South 8th St., St. Louis 2, Mo. Print your name and address.



## YOUR PURINA DEALER

IS HEADQUARTERS FOR GOOD CHICKS AND SUPPLIES

PURINA STARTENA • GOOD CHICKS • PURINA DISINFECTANTS AND WATER TABLETS • FEEDERS AND FOUNTS

### NEW YORK

ADDISON, Moore's Mill  
AKRON, Grovers Feed & Farm Supply  
ALBANY, Floyd Reynolds  
ALFRED STATION, Judson Stearn  
AMENIA, Willson & Eaton Co.  
ANGOLA, Farmers Feed Store  
ARGYLE, Argyle Hardware  
ATTICA, Godfrey Milling  
AUBURN, Check-R-Board  
AUSABLE FORKS, Ausable Grocery Co., Inc.  
AVOCA, Albert Hubbard  
BALDWINVILLE, Mercer Milling Co.  
BATAVIA, Farm Supply Store  
BATH, E. H. Dudley  
BAY SHORE, Bay Shore Feed Co.  
BELLMORE, L. I., Bellmore Feed Co.  
BINGHAMTON, Check-R-Board  
BOMBAY, La Tray Bros.  
BOONVILLE, Check-R-Board  
BREWSTER, Brewster Farm Supply Co.  
BROCKPORT, Wm. H. Archer  
BROOKLYN, Andrew Goetz's Sons, Inc.  
BUFFALO, Bailey Feed Store  
BUFFALO, Howard Baldauf  
BUFFALO, Schwegler Hatchery  
BUFFALO, Frank Sturm & Son  
BUFFALO, Frank E. Thomas  
BULLVILLE, Weld-Cox Supply Co.  
CADYVILLE, Dock & Coal Co., Inc.  
CANANDAIGUA, S. L. Durand  
CARTHAGE, Ambrose Gormley & Co., Inc.  
CAZENOVIA, Cazenovia Feed & Farm Supply  
CENTRAL SQUARE, Community Feed Store  
CENTRAL SQUARE, Goettel's Central Square Sup.  
CHAFFEE, Limburg's Mill  
CHATHAM, Massery Feed Service  
CHAZY, Dock & Coal Co., Inc.  
CLINTON CORNERS, Clinton Corners Supply  
CLYDE, A. R. Ketchum  
COBLESKILL, Check-R-Board  
COLD SPRING, Herbert Sara  
COOPERSTOWN, R. B. Augner  
CORNING, V. B. Pratt  
CORTLAND, Cortland Company Feed  
CRARYVILLE, Craryville Feed Co.  
CRITTENDEN, George Wilber  
DELHI, Check-R-Board  
DERVY, L. A. Hazard & Sons  
EDEN F. Laing's Mill  
ELBA, A. A. Grinnell Co., Inc.  
ELLENBURG DEPOT, S. L. Drown & Sons  
ELLCOTTVILLE, Hawkins Feed Store  
ELMIRA, Check-R-Board  
FAIRPORT J. Milton McMahon, Inc.  
FALCONER, Check-R-Board  
FLORIDA, Dombrowski's Farm Supply  
FORESTVILLE, Shadle Milling Co.

FT. PLAIN, Hallsville Farm Supply  
FRANKLINVILLE, Farmers Feed & Supply Co.  
FULTON, Check-R-Board  
GALLUPVILLE, Marvin Zimmer, P. O. Schoharie  
GENEVA, Chas. R. Standish  
GENOA, Stack & Turek, Inc.  
GERMANTOWN, Miller & Hoover  
GLENS FALLS, Check-R-Board  
GLOVERSVILLE, John L. Smith  
GOUVERNEUR, J. E. McAllister & Sons  
GREAT NECK, L. I., Great Neck Feed & Sup. Co.  
GREENE, Maxon Feed Co.  
GROTON, S. C. Gooding & Co., Inc.  
HAMBURG, Richardson Milling Co.  
HAMILTON, Charles F. Jaquay  
HAMMOND, O. N. Carr Co.  
HOLLEY, Hatch Wilson  
HOOSICK FALLS, Schmigel Brothers  
HUNTINGTON, F. M. Concannon  
HYDE PARK, Sterling Dickinson  
INTERLAKEN, Vance Crane & Son  
IRONA, D. A. Bodoh & Co.  
JOHNSON, John Monning  
JOHNSONVILLE, J. I. Sewell  
KATONAH, Katonah Feed & Hardware Co.  
LAKE PLACID, R. C. Torrance  
LIBERTY, Clark Krum & Sons  
LISBON, Mayne & Stafford  
LITTLE FALLS, Nosh Feed Co.  
LOCKPORT, Lockport Feed & Supply Co.  
LOWVILLE, Louis Bush & Sons  
MALONE, Foote's Feed Store  
MARILLA, H. F. Phillips & Son  
MECHANICVILLE, Curtis Feed Store  
MENDON, Andrew J. Kohl  
MIDDLETOWN, L. R. Wallace  
MONTGOMERY, The Brescia Coal, Lumber & Feed Supply Corp.  
MORAVIA, J. J. Ennis  
MT. UPTON, H. B. Curtis  
MT. VERNON, Chas. Rockwell Co.  
MUNNSVILLE, Arthur March  
NAPLES, Chas. R. Standish  
NEWARK, Wayne County Feed & Farm Supply  
NEW PALTZ, A. P. Le Fevre & Son  
NEWPORT, Newport Dairies, Inc.  
NEW YORK MILLS, Frank Bolanowski  
NIAGARA FALLS, Niagara Feed Store  
NIVERVILLE, Drumm Brothers  
NORTH BANGOR, Bangor Farm Supply Co.  
NORTH CREEK, W. R. Waddell Stores  
NORTH JAVA, Reisdorf Bros.  
NORTHVILLE, Sweet & Davis  
NORWICH, Check-R-Board  
OAK HILL, Deans Catskill Valley Mills  
OGDENSBURG, Ogdensburg Farm Supply  
OLEAN, Olean Feed & Supply Co.

ONEIDA, Frank H. Mayer  
ONEONTA, Donley J. Bresee  
ONEONTA, Check-R-Board  
ORCHARD PARK, C. B. Hazard Co.  
OSSINING, Wagner's Feed Store  
OSWEGO, Check-R-Board  
OTISVILLE, L. R. Wallace  
OWEGO, Check-R-Board  
PALMYRA, L. W. Potter  
PATCHOGUE, M. Hodkin & Sons  
PAWLING, Pawling Farm Supply Co.  
PEEKSKILL, W. J. Owen  
PENN YAN, Palleson's Mill  
PERRY, Coles Farm Supply  
PERU, Peru Supply Co.  
PINE PLAINS, Samuel Deuel  
PLATTSBURG, Dock & Coal Co., Inc.  
PORT HENRY, Dock & Coal Co., Inc.  
PORT JEFFERSON, M. Remz  
POUGHKEEPSIE, Poughkeepsie Supply Co.  
PREBLE, A. L. Van Housen & Son  
PULASKI, Check-R-Board  
RANDOLPH, Randolph Feed & Supply  
RANSOMVILLE, Ransomville Feed Store  
RICHFIELD SPRINGS, Day's Farm Supplies  
RIVERHEAD, Burnett S. Golding & Son  
ROCHESTER, Wm. H. Archer  
ROME, Caswell Farm Supply Co., Inc.  
ROSENDALE, E. P. Demarest  
ROVENA, A. Van Hoesen & Son  
SALT POINT, Salt Point Supply Co.  
SARANAC LAKE, J. A. Latour  
SARATOGA SPRINGS, Avar S. Dake  
SCHENECTADY, Urquhart's Farm Supply  
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SPENCER, Spencer Cooperative Society, Inc.  
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STANFORDVILLE, J. J. Haight & Co.  
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## Readers Comment On PEN STABLES

**T**HERE are at present in New York State 83 dairies with pen stables approved for shipping milk to New York City. A letter to them from Editor Ed Eastman, asking for their comments on pen stabling, brought 37 answers. Many of the comments interested us intensely, and we are sharing a few of them with you:

### HEALTH

"I believe from my experience that I get a longer-lived cow, because she is more contented."—H. R. Sanford, Savona, N. Y.

"We feel that pen stabling has contributed greatly to herd health. We have had three mastitis surveys. The first when we were stanchioning showed 65% clean quarters. A year ago after a year of pen stabling, we had 85% clean quarters; and after 3 years of pen stabling, 97% clean quarters."—Robert and Louis Patrick, Perry, N. Y.

"I believe, but have no proof, that the life of my cows is extended at least two years by pen stabling."—Leo Stanton, Cohocton, N. Y.

"It has been our experience that the older cows that had udder trouble before we pen stabled now have less, and that the younger cows started in a pen stable have very little."—Joseph Hoffmann, Odessa, N. Y.

"I feel that my cows are much better off in the pen than they were in stanchions, as they get more exercise and I have not had any udder injuries since pen stabling."—Norris Wooley, Forestville, N. Y.

"I have two adjoining farms with conventional stables. In one there are forty stanchions in which are kept heifers and some dry cows. In the other there are 26 stanchions filled with milking cows. In those two barns there have been 4 serious teat injuries this winter so far, which have resulted in the loss of 4 good milking cows. In the pen stable in the 5 years there has never been an injury. There have never been more than 53 cows in the pen stable at one time which means that the cows always have plenty of room."—M. H. Mabey, Cuba, N. Y.

"When we used a stanchion stable, our cows had a lot of trouble with mastitis, especially after we started using milking machines. The mastitis, of course, carried on after we started pen stabling, although the pen stable did help some; but you cannot expect a pen stable to correct a faulty milking machine or faulty milking methods. About a year ago we made some changes and we haven't had a single case of mastitis since."—Ray Prindle, Interlaken, N. Y.

There you have some of the comments just as they came to us. Of the 37 writers, only 3 expressed serious dissatisfaction with their pen stable. No dairymen, of course, should consider a pen stable until he is sure that the market where he sells his milk will O.K. it.

### Management

"The younger, smaller cows do not get the pick of the roughage. They get enough but not the first choice. The ration cannot be manipulated to force certain individuals as it can when they are in stanchions."—Roland Pierce, Hammondsport, N. Y.

"It is necessary to use adequate bedding. Since we raise quite a lot of wheat and oats, pen stabling makes a good way to utilize it. Since all the liquid manure is retained, the manure

must be better."—John Knight, Interlaken, N. Y.

"It takes two or three years to get cows used to running loose. I have no trouble in keeping cows clean."—Kenneth Wright, Worcester, N. Y.

"I feel that a good dairyman or manager can obtain as good or better results with pen stabling. A poor (or just fair) dairyman can get by with a conventional stable but fail miserably with a pen stable. Pen stabling requires better management, more attention to detail, and closer observation of the herd."—James Gule, Middlesex, N. Y.

"We notice, when our cows are taken off pasture, that there is none of the dropping off in production about which our neighbors complain."—J. E. Sweet, Unadilla, N. Y.

### For Purebreds

Here are a couple of interesting comments on pen stables for purebreds:

"With penstabling, you are not able to control the individual cow as to feed, etc., so if we go into purebreds, we feel we must stanchion our cows."—L. S. Pedersen, Stanley, N. Y.

"Pen stabling does not fit in as well with purebred management as it does with grade cows on a straight milking program. First, with purebred management we have a sales program with breeding livestock and, strange as it may seem, it is almost impossible to demonstrate satisfactorily in a pen stable, the dam of a bull that you are trying to sell to a prospect. He wants her in a stanchion where she stands straight and firm, and where he is able to evaluate her good and poor points with the most ease personally. He gets mixed up when she is rambling around among other cows.

"Then again in a purebred unit we have various ages of young stock, all of which need segregation. They are a nuisance when running with the dairy herd and do not get their fair share of food. It would require 4 or 5 pen stables to meet the peculiar demands of a purebred herd."—Jim Biermeister, Van Hornesville, N. Y.

### Inspectors

The following comments about inspectors may have caused a few burning ears. Perhaps it will be just as well if we keep the names of the writers confidential.

"New York City Inspectors do not like pen stabling, so they always give me a hard time. Although I do have a very good bacteria report, they always find something that requires a re-inspection in 7 days."

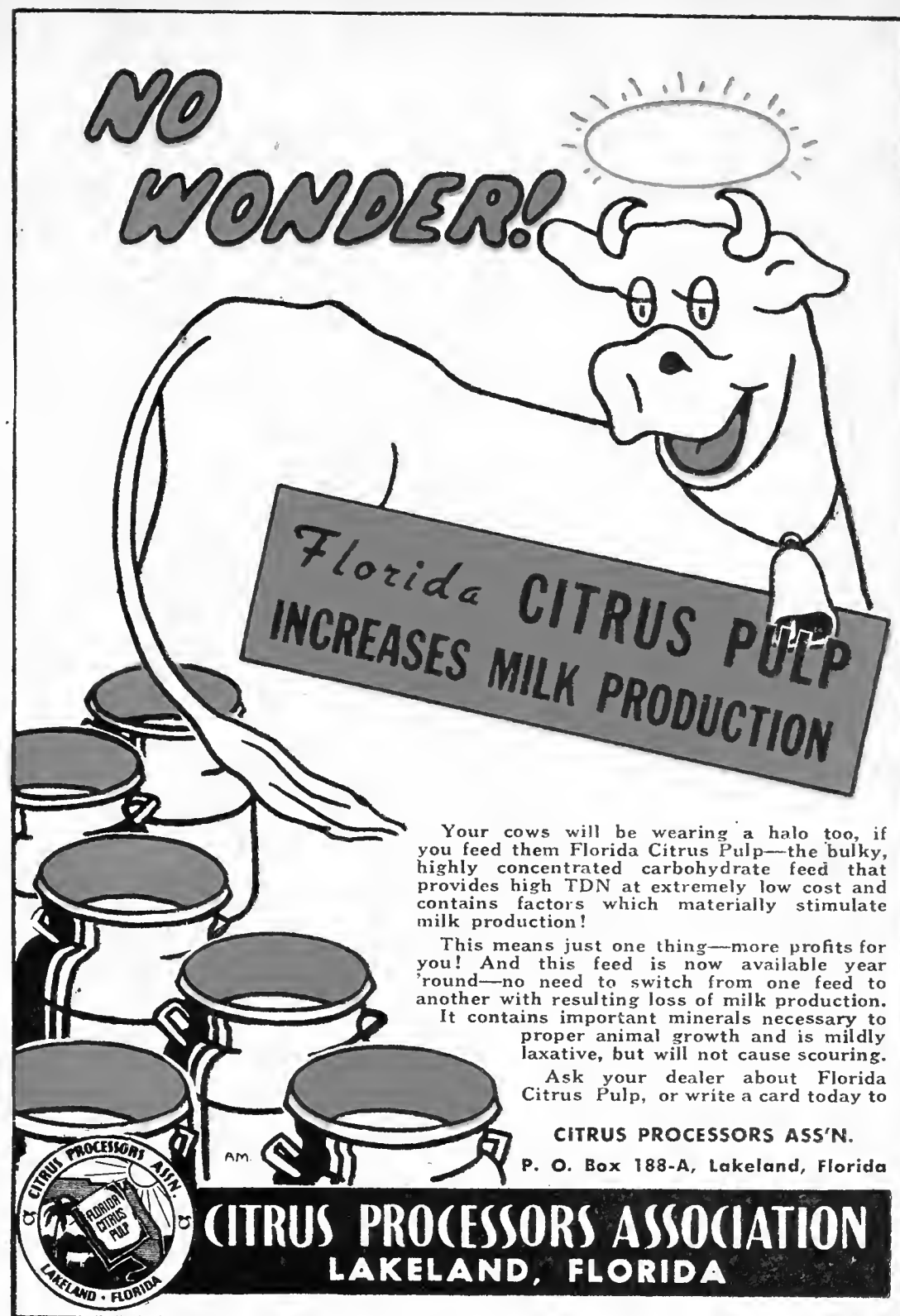
"Perhaps if health inspectors had no extra work on pen stables compared to stanchion types, they would not dislike them so much and make it more difficult for dairymen."

"Health inspectors always find something wrong, so farmers are inclined to keep a little thing or two for them to criticize."

"Why should you have any trouble with health inspectors if you produce clean milk and keep your barn clean? The only trouble with some of them is that they like to show their authority."

"It seems to me there is too much concern about how a man keeps his cows. What difference does it make if he produces milk that passes inspection? Why not put the barn inspector to work in the receiving station doing a better job of testing, and when milk comes in with high bacteria count, get out to the producer and find the trouble? A barn that passes does not mean clean milk. It's the report from the laboratory that tells the story."

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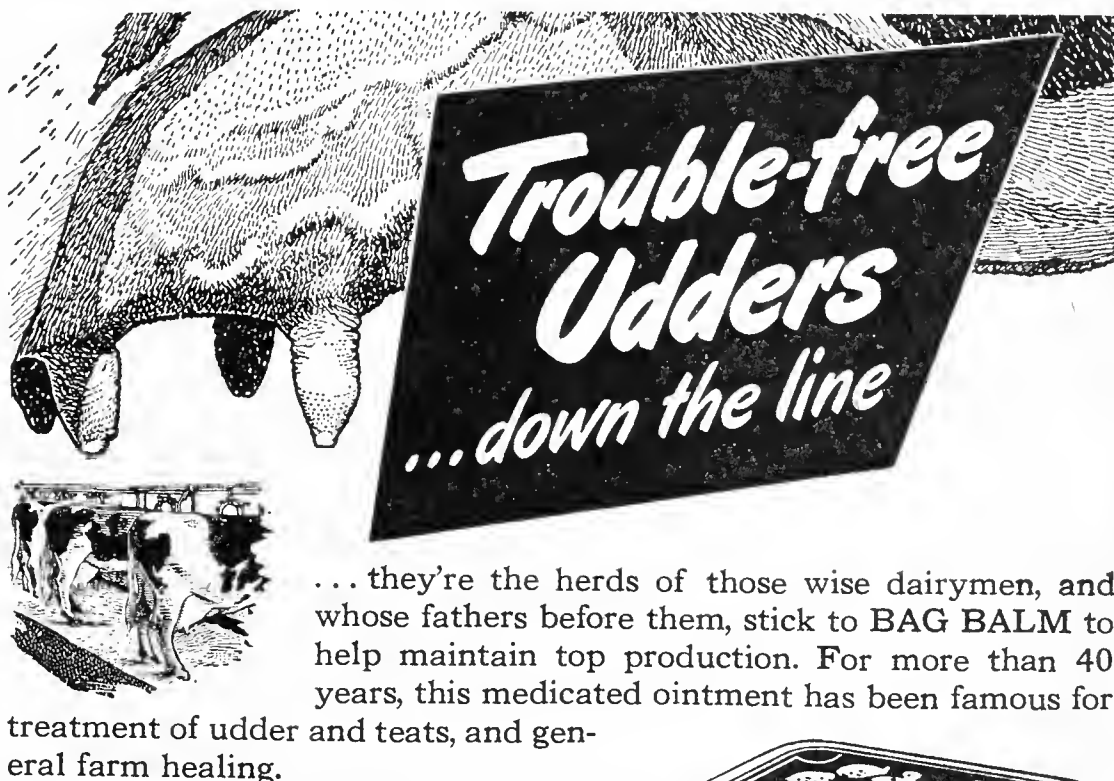
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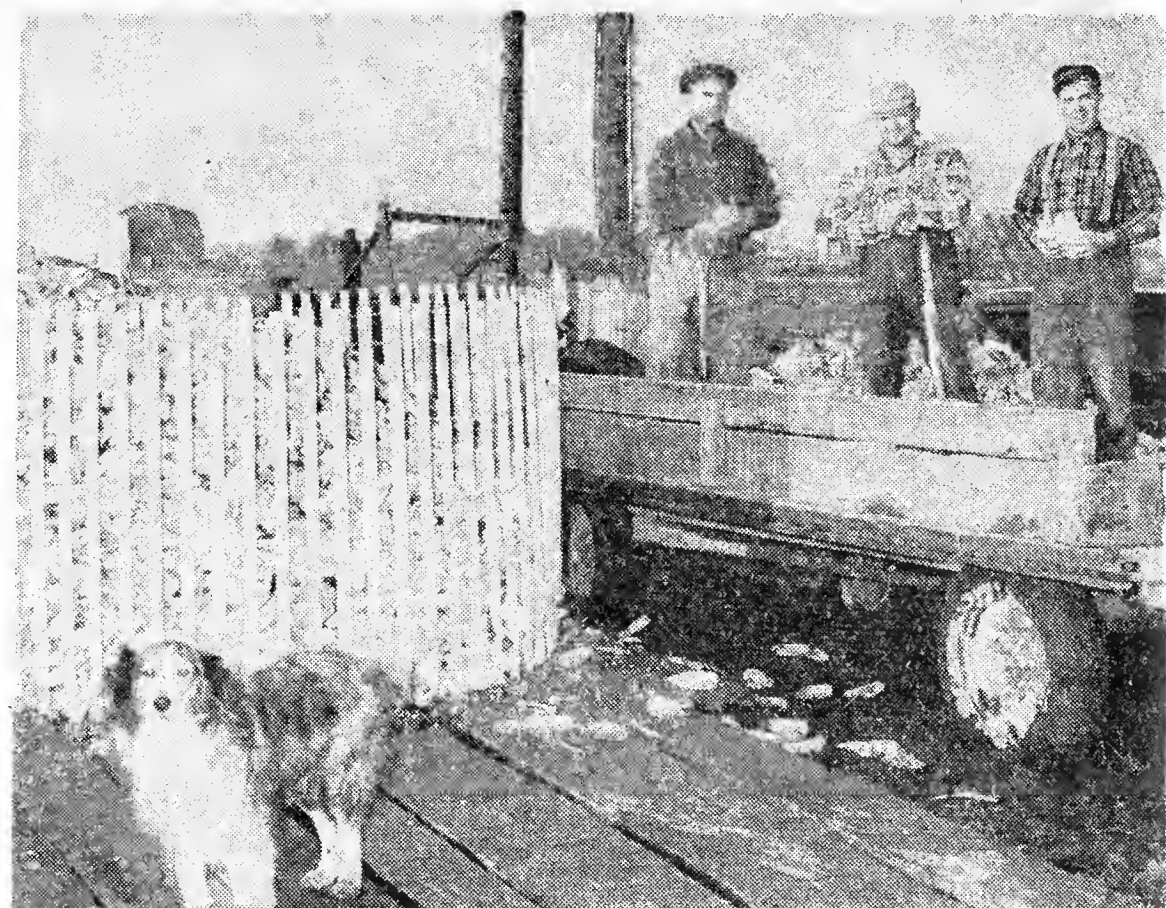


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Truman Dryer, left, of R. D. 4, Canandaigua, N. Y., and some corn which he picked in January. To his right are his son, Clair, and Edward Shaw, a neighbor who is helping them with the corn.

Mr. Dryer grew 1,900 bushels of ear corn on 16 acres and plans to feed it to 2,500 laying hens, 120 breeding ewes, and 130 feeder lambs. Mr. Dryer and his son operate several farms. They grow about 50 acres of wheat, 40 of beans, and 50 of alfalfa; and in addition to the livestock mentioned, they raise about 10 dairy heifers for sale when they freshen.

The Dryers are very enthusiastic about their latest method of brooding chicks in which the heat is supplied by electric heat lamps.

## Spring Crop Plans

### EARLY PLANTS

There is a considerable amount of satisfaction to be gained in growing your own plants rather than buying them. The best place to do this is in a small greenhouse or hotbed. When it comes to hotbeds the easiest kind to handle is the electric hotbed with a thermostat which keeps the heat even. The electric unit can be bought for a moderate cost.

The last couple of years we have been experimenting with the use of a heat lamp for growing a few plants and it works very satisfactorily. The lamp can be used on plants indoors, although most houses are too dry to be entirely satisfactory. I have even grown them down cellar, the bulb furnishing both light and heat, and later in the spring I have grown them on a bench in the garage.

If you want to raise tomato plants, sow the seeds at least 8 weeks before you want to set them out in the garden, or if you plan to transplant each plant into a container of its own (maybe a tin can) so that you will get early tomatoes, 12 weeks is not too long a time. However, you gain nothing; in fact, you stunt plants if they are allowed to become crowded for several weeks before they are transplanted into the garden.

— A. A. —

### LADINO FERTILIZER OBSERVATIONS

"Management and fertilization affect holding a satisfactory stand of ladino clover in mixtures of clover and grasses," according to J. B. R. Dickey of Pennsylvania State College. "If the clover goes out, the nitrogen supply will be inadequate to keep the grass productive and palatable unless it receives liberal annual applications of manure or nitrogen fertilizer.

"The grass sown with ladino is important. Timothy and brome usually do not make enough vigorous growth in July and August to keep up with the clover and may be completely smothered out. Ladino without grass winterkills badly, is much less productive, is not so palatable to cattle as a

mixture, and may cause bloat and digestive disorders. Orchard grass on well-drained locations is the most vigorous and productive partner of ladino, but if sown too thickly will soon crowd out the ladino. Five pounds per acre is a maximum seeding of orchard grass in such mixtures... The clover should be allowed to make a good top growth before cold weather.

"Grazing after October 1 may result in severe winter losses. Ladino clover needs an ample supply of phosphate and potash. Annual applications of 300 to 400 lbs. per acre of 0-12-12, 0-20-20, 0-14-7, or 0-20-10 seem advisable."

— A. A. —

### BIRDSFOOT TREFOIL IN NEW YORK

There has been a big campaign in upstate New York to increase the acreage of birdsfoot trefoil. For full details for seeding, variety, and fertilizer recommendations, consult Extension Bulletin 561 (Cornell University). Briefly summarized they are:

1. Prepare a good seedbed.
2. Use New York grown broadleaf trefoil.
3. Lime to pH 6.0.
4. Apply 500 lbs. of 5-10-10 fertilizer at planting time.
5. Inoculate with specific trefoil culture.
6. Use 5 lbs. of seed per acre.
7. Seed alone and keep weeds down.
8. If nurse crop is used, remove early.
9. If manure is used, apply after at least two years' growth.

— A. A. —

### CYANAMID FOR WEEDS

At the Geneva Experiment Station some trials on the control of weeds in canning factory peas using calcium cyanamid applied with a grain drill or lime spreader have been very encouraging. The calcium cyanamid used was in the form of dustless pellets, which is an improvement, as the old material could not be used when plants were wet. The chemical was applied six days after planting, at the rate of 250 to 300 pounds per acre. Results were good. On plots where 500 pounds were used some damage resulted.



# Good Care Keeps TRACTORS Working

**N**EXT summer, extremely hot days will bring delays and repair bills unless the tractor's cooling system is working properly.

Overloading is one of the main causes of an overheated tractor engine. Another cause is a badly worn or loose fan belt. Either a new belt or a properly adjusted belt will correct the situation.

A clogged water pump or worn bearing in the pump also can cause trouble, especially if the pump is leaking. Repair it or replace it. Regular servicing of that water pump with the proper grade of grease should prevent more worn bearings.

Faulty timing and improper carburetor adjustments will contribute to overheating and valve trouble. Use your operator's manual when making adjustments to correct these troubles.

Clogged radiator fins will cause overheating too. Trash, dirt, weeds and the like will not permit enough air to pass through the grill and radiator to cool the water in the radiator. Keep grill and radiator fins clear of all obstructions by washing through the fins from the engine side. If you have radiator shutters on your tractor, be sure they are open after the engine reaches normal operating temperature.

All hose connections are another point to check. A hose may look all right on the outside but may be in bad shape inside. This will prevent water from circulating as it should. Where hard water is used in the cooling system, lime deposits often form inside the engine and the radiator. Rain water or water that is free from minerals and trash should be used to prevent further deposits.

It is a good idea to flush the cooling system once a year with a lye flushing compound or with a solution of one pound of common washing soda to a gallon of water. Leave the soda and water solution in the radiator for two or three hours with the engine running. Then drain and flush the radiator with clean water before filling it.

Finally, here is a word of caution that may prevent a cracked cylinder block or head. Hot water should not be poured into a cold engine or cold water into a hot engine. Proper care and maintenance of your farm tractor will enable you to get good service during busy months.—*E. C. Schneider, Agricultural Engineer, Vermont Extension Service.*

— A.A. —

## HIGHER CORN YIELDS

The following six rules are given by Virginia Extension specialists for increasing corn yields:

1. Prepare a good seedbed.
2. Apply 400 to 500 lbs. per acre of 3-12-6 or 2-12-12 fertilizer before

planting. Broadcast and plow or disc it in, or apply with a grain drill. Use an additional 300 to 400 lbs. of the same analysis in the row at planting. Where manure is available, 10 tons of manure per acre supplemented with 500 lbs. of 20% superphosphate may be used in place of the above commercial fertilizer, except that put in the row at planting.

3. Plant Hybrid corn.
4. Plant at least 12,000 to 14,000 stalks per acre.
5. Cultivate shallow to avoid cutting off roots.
6. Apply 50 to 80 lbs. of nitrogen as a sidedressing when corn is about knee-high.

— A.A. —

## CROPS FOR MAINE POTATO GROWERS

**I** WAS interested in reading your editorial "Aroostook Turning to Milk and Beef." In a several days' visit to that county last October I heard on every hand "Potatoes are on the way out. We've got to look to another means of livelihood. People just aren't eating the potatoes they used to and we're raising more of 'em per acre!"

This is undoubtedly true, but bettering themselves by turning to milk and beef is, I believe, open to question. There is no doubt that Aroostook County is a very fine farming land. Its chief drawback, as I see it, is its transportation problem which will continue to exist until it enjoys a freight rate on a par with the rest of the East.

Personally I believe more attention should be paid there to raising hay and oats along with potatoes. These two items could at least be economically trucked to most points in New England and their quality is not to be doubted. In my day I have seen oats from all over the United States and Canada. I have never seen finer oats than those from Aroostook except that lack of machinery (oat cleaners and clippers) have made them appear to be a second quality product.

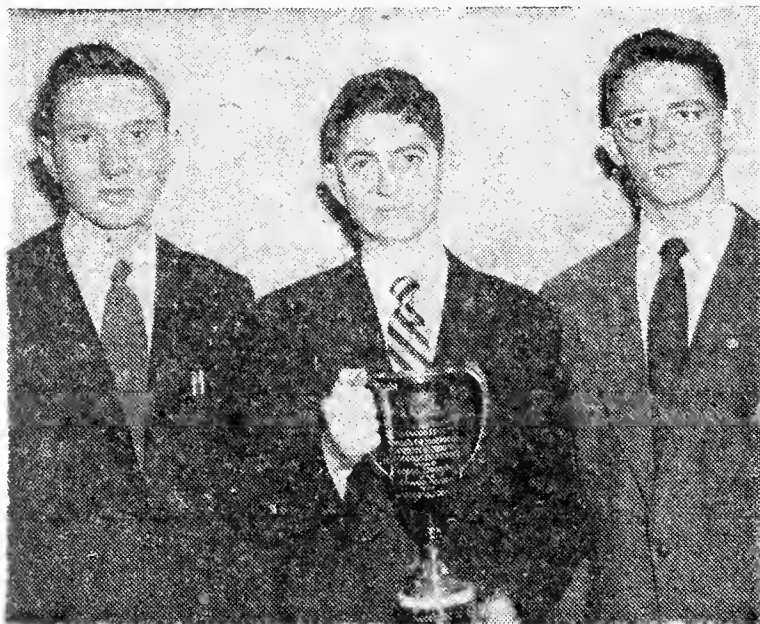
Hay from Aroostook should attract a good market. It is no better than some I have seen from New York State but it will run much better than that raised in other sections of Maine. Here in Oxford County you will find no good hay for sale. Some is raised, and occasionally a little is surplus and therefore for sale, but for the most part that which is available comes from run-out soil and is, therefore, expensive.

Concentrates could, perhaps, be shipped into Aroostook County and mixed with native oats and barley to make good livestock feed. Time will tell.

—*S. J. C., Norway, Me.*

— A.A. —

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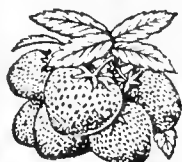
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# How to Feed "HEAVIES" for HATCHING EGGS

By L. E. Weaver

ONE breeder of meat-type New Hampshires has prepared a bulletin for the benefit of flock owners who are using his strain for the production of hatching eggs. In the bulletin he says, "Our New Hampshires have been bred to turn feed into meat, and since protein tends to stimulate egg production, high protein (mash) intake is called for. Everything possible should be done to stimulate mash consumption."

At another place he says, "All scratch grain should be fed as late in the afternoon as possible. We believe a good mixture is one consisting of 1/3 whole corn, 1/3 wheat, and 1/3 oats. Feed 50-50 breeder mash and scratch grain for the first two weeks, then 60% breeder mash and 40% scratch for one month. From this time on, feed 70% breeder mash and 30% scratch."

Note the emphasis on heavy mash feeding. He later states that in extremely hot weather good results have been obtained by feeding 80% breeder mash and 20% scratch. The bulletin also stresses the great importance of plenty of watering space, especially in hot weather, and at least 35 feet of mash feeding space for every 100 hens.

## Stimulating Mash Consumption

Some readers will wonder how it can be possible to get laying hens to eat so much mash. Here are some suggestions from the bulletin.

"Stirring the mash with your hands on each trip through the house will help."

"Feed fresh complete breeder mash twice daily (italics are mine), allowing feeders to be empty one hour during the day, at the same time every day."

"Breeder pellets (not complete) should be fed our birds after two weeks of production. We recommend 5 pounds of breeder pellets per 100 birds per day."

"When slumps in mash consumption occur during cold or hot weather, breeder pellets should be increased enough to keep total feed intake up to normal, and cut back to 5 pounds per 100 birds when the emergency is over."

The feeding plan suggested by this New Hampshire breeder is the same in its basic principle as the feeding plan that has been used for years at the Western New York Egg Laying Test, and at the other tests as far as I know.

The main idea in both plans is to get the pullets to eat as much total feed as they can possibly be coaxed to eat. From that point the plans differ in several ways. The aim at the laying test is to encourage a heavy intake of mash, but no attempt is made to reach the ratios recommended above for meat-type hens.

Instead of pellets, a wet mash is fed at the test. It is started as soon as the rate of production gets up around 70%. Dried milk powder mixed with water is poured, rather sparingly, on top of the dry mash once each day. Another difference is that at the laying test a layers' mash is fed, rather than a breeders' mash. Of course that is because we are not producing hatching eggs and can save a little on the cost of the mash. Probably the most striking difference is that at the test no attempt is made to limit the amount of grain, except that it is not fed until late in the afternoon; none in the morning.

Here is the way the New Hampshires at the test have performed under the plan so far this year. In October the average New Hampshire pullet ate 4.7 pounds of mash and 4.5 pounds of grain—pretty close to a 50-50 ratio. They laid at a 72% rate for the month. In November they averaged to eat 5.5 pounds of mash and 4.5 pounds of grain—a 45-55 ratio, and their production jumped up to 78 per cent.

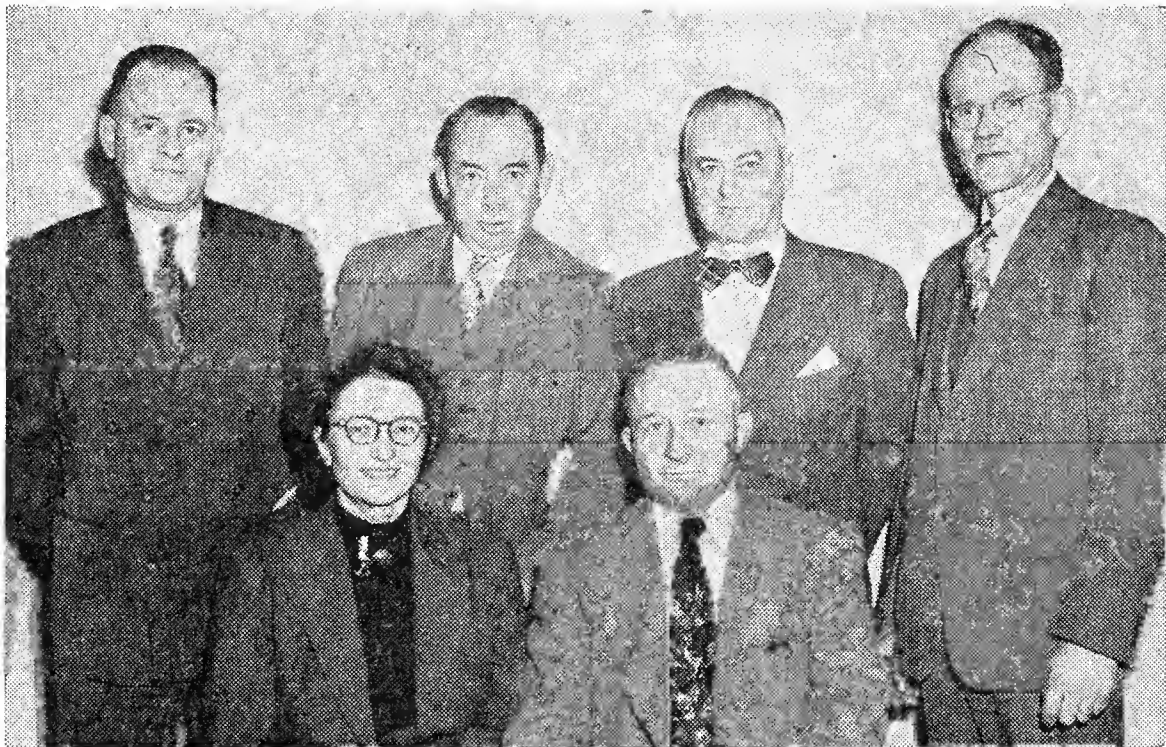
These are egg type New Hampshires, I suspect, but the results produced by using this high-mash plan of feeding, I believe, would similarly improve results with meat-type hens.

## Oats Suggested

Another point emphasized by our New Hampshire friend, but not followed at the laying test, is the feeding of oats at a rate considerably above what is ordinarily used. It is a good suggestion. One man who has been feeding oats liberally told me that his hens laid more eggs and didn't become so fat in the abdomen. It seems to me also that heavy feeding of oats may offset any tendency to feather pulling or cannibalism that pellet feeding might encourage.

In conclusion, I want to make clear that the method of feeding that I have described here, with its emphasis on

(Continued on Opposite Page)



The 1951 executive board of the New England Poultry and Egg Institute, branch of the Poultry and Egg National Board. Standing, left to right: Ralph C. Calley, Boston, Mass., Treasurer; Philip J. Wadhams, E. Hartford, Conn., Vice-chairman; Ernest W. Campbell, Gonic, N. H.; Waldo W. Chick, Wells, Maine. Seated: Eleanor W. Bateman, manager of the Institute; Walter F. Wood, Jr., Holliston, Mass. (Absent when photo was taken: Secretary George E. Durgin, Reading, Mass.)

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heavy feeding of mash and of oats, is designed for use with flocks of heavy-type breeding hens that are producing hatching eggs for the broiler industry. This method is not recommended for market egg production. It will produce the eggs, but at an increased cost for feed. Breeder mash costs more than layers' mash, and all mashes cost more than scratch grain. For high egg yield combined with economy, use laying mash and approximately a 50-50 ratio of grain and mash.

## WET LITTER IN POULTRY HOUSES

**W**ET litter exists as a winter problem on a great many poultry farms. It is an expensive poultry problem because it adds to the cost of producing poultry products. In order to eliminate the trouble, careful study, coupled with trial and error is necessary.

What may seem to be a condition identical with that on some other farm may really be the result of some different condition, and consequently will require a different treatment.

Poor floor construction needs to be considered as the first possibility in eliminating wet litter. Sometimes poultry house floors have been laid before adequate drainage was provided. In new construction this can be avoided by excavating to a depth of 6 or 8 inches and filling in with stone or coarse gravel. In extremely low areas or on soil that is heavy it may be advisable to seal the top layer of stone before laying the concrete.

In cases where the floor is already laid and litter becomes wet from moisture which comes up through the floor by capillary action, a refinishing job is indicated. This can be done by cleaning the floor and then covering it with a layer of 35 pound, or heavier, felt. The laps should be sealed with tar to prevent water from seeping through. Place a new layer of concrete at least one inch thick on top of the paper. Unless the pressure is very great, water will be sealed out of the floor.

If this suggestion does not seem advisable, an alternate plan is to dig a trench around the foundation and install a tile drainage system. This should prevent water from working under the building and up through the floor.

If the possibility of capillary water can be eliminated as a source of trouble, the next consideration is condensation moisture. This comes from moisture in the droppings and also from the air which the birds breathe out. Insulation and ventilation are the factors concerned in dealing with this trouble. Wet litter from this cause is a problem in the late fall and during the winter.—Harold Hickish

## NEW YORK LAW ON BALED HAY WEIGHTS

**A**CCORDING to Clement Baker, Director of the Bureau of Weights and Measures of the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets, a considerable amount of baled hay is not tagged in accordance with legal requirements. The requirements for mow-baled and field-baled hay are different. In the case of mow-baled hay, the New York law requires that each bale be tagged with the net weight and name and business address of baler.

In the case of field-baled hay, the only requirement is that bales be tagged with the business address of the presser or the name of the owner. The net weight is not required because there is so much change in weight after baling. However, when field-baled hay is sold other than by the bale, a bill of sale is required stating the number of bales, and their total net weight at the time of the sale. When field-baled hay is sold at retail, the dealer must weigh and mark the net weight on the tag attached to the bale.

## MY EXPERIENCE WITH BIRDSFOOT TREFOIL

(Continued from Page 16)

most successful farmers in this county with the crop was Emil Gutekuntz, who had a farm in the southern part of the county. He consistently obtained good stands any way he seeded the crop. As in other similar instances, though, he had a soil that was quite well supplied with lime, and he followed a good fertilizer program.

### Seeding Lessons

Seeding failures were frequent in the early years, but in my judgment most of these failures were explainable. It is not surprising that we had these failures, since so little was known about the crop. We had to learn the hard way. One of the chief reasons for these failures, I feel, can be attributed to too much talk about its being a poor land crop. Most of the natural stands occurred where there was lime in the subsoil, or at least the subsoil was only mildly acid. The outstanding successes with the crop occurred where some attention was given to a lime and fertilizer program.

Considering the frequent very high hard seed content, our seeding rates were often too low to give quick initial stands. Then there was difficulty with the first inoculating culture. Farmers, as a result of their previous experience with alfalfa and ladino clover, added birdsfoot to their regular seeding mixtures rather than making a simple mixture of it and timothy as was recommended. Red, alsike and ladino clovers smothered it in the seeding year in the great majority of cases when it was handled in this way.

Based on my experience, I would therefore do the following if I were seeding it myself: Apply lime in accordance with a soil test; use a mixed fertilizer containing some nitrogen at seeding time; inoculate the seed carefully and in excess of the directions on the container; seed a simple mixture of birdsfoot and a grass (no alfalfa or clover in the mixture) seed with oats that were not sown in excess of one and one-half bushels to the acre. If the trefoil plants look yellow and sickly after the oats are harvested, apply a very light top-dressing of manure immediately or 200 to 300 pounds per acre of 10-10-10.

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**CHESTER WHITES** or Berkshire Cross or Yorkshire cross, 7 to 8 wks. old \$9.00 each, 9 to 10 wks. old \$10.00 each, 11 to 12 wks. old \$12.00 each. Ship C.O.D., check or money order. Vaccination \$1.00 each if wanted. Walter Lux, 41 Arlington Road, Woburn, Mass. Tel. No. Woburn 2-0986.

**NEW YORK** State Hampshire Swine Breeders Cooperative Inc., will sell at auction, Saturday, March 3, 1 PM at Empire Sales Pavilion, Caladonia, New York, 45 bred gilts, 10 open gilts, 10 young boars. Cholera treated, Bangs tested. Show at 10 AM. For catalog write Russell Woodworth, Le Roy, New York.

## MULES

**40 YOUNG** MILES, 2 to 4 years old, weighing 10 to 15 hundred pounds apiece. Earle A. Noble, Seneca Castle, New York.

## HORSES

**FOR SALE.** Matched pr. black Percherons, 5-7 well broken, guaranteed absolutely sound. Schuyler Crosby, Sprakers, N. Y., R. D.

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**MARSHALL'S** White Leghorns and Red Rock Crosses bred for high egg production and Marshall's Rock Red Crosses bred for quick broiler profits are from selected strains—farm proven. Special savings on Red Rock Cockerels. Call or write today Marshall Brothers RD 5-A, Ithaca, N. Y. Phone 9082.

**ZIMMER'S** Poultry Farm Dryden Leghorns, Parmenter Reds, Red Rock Cross. They live, they lay, they pay. Satisfaction guaranteed. Details on request. Chester G. Zimmer, Box C, Gallupville, N. Y.

**MCGREGOR FARMS.** Leghorns, Reds and Crosses. They are great producers. All hatching eggs produced on our own farms. They are officially tested and Pullorum clean U. S. and N. Y. approved. New castle vaccinated. Write for circular McGregor Farms, Maine, New York.

**BABCOCK WHITE LEGHORNS** are bred to give you top performance in the laying house. Babcock White Leghorns hold the all-time world record for official contest egg production over all breeds at all egg laying tests. Our new catalog describes these birds and tells you what they will do for you. Babcock Poultry Farm, Route 3-A, Ithaca, New York.

**DRYDEN SPRINGS** Farm White Leghorns. Excellent producers of large white eggs that bring top market prices. Write to Dryden Springs Farm, Dryden, N. Y.

**RICHQUALITY** Leghorns. 38 years of breeding days off in large egg size and heavy production. All stock from eggs produced on our own farms. Pullorum clean. Vaccinated for Newcastle. Write for catalog Rich Poultry Farms, Wallace H. Rich & Son, Hobart, New York.

**CAPON** pellets (5 makes) 100-\$3.00, 1000-\$25.00. Implantors \$1.75, \$2.00, \$3.00, \$5.00. Implantors exchanged Turkey bits 100-.50, 1000-\$2.50, pliers .50. Enheptin 1/2 lb. \$2.25, 5 lb. \$18.00. Everything for chicken or turkey. Chicken Rocks, Sidney, N. Y.

**HOBART POULTRY FARM.** Leghorns, Large Birds. Large Eggs. Write for illustrated circular. Walter S. Rich & Son, Hobart, New York. Phone Hobart 5281.

**HATCHING** Every Week—Pullorum Clean Ebenwood Farm Hamp. Nothing better for eggs, meat and profits. Free catalog. Ebenwood Farm, Box B-50 West Bridgewater, Mass.

**BE SAFE!** Order now for early profits. Rice Brothers famous Leghorns—sturdy, healthy, great layers. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write now for free price list, full information. Ask about Rice-Babcock strain-cross. Act now, insure delivery. Rice Brothers, Trumansburg, N. Y.

**WESTVILLE LEGHORNS:** For early egg size, White eggs of high interior quality, a characteristic of Westville leghorns. Premium quality eggs, bring premium prices. Pullorum clean. Your order now, guarantees delivery date. Fred Schempf, Milford, New York.

**CAPONS** \$54.00 per 100. Choice of three breeds, 4 1/2 weeks old, F.O.B. Buffalo. Full information upon request. Schwegler's Hatchery, 209 Northampton, Buffalo, New York.

**U. S. Approved** Pullorum clean Red Rock and Barred Rocks, write, Raymond Sprague, McDonough, N. Y.

**POULTRY FARMERS**—broiler growers—turkey raisers read the new American Poultry Journal for latest ideas and greater profits. 12 months, 50c. Special offer, 4 years, \$1.00. American Poultry Journal, 587 South Clark, Chicago, Ill.

**McINTYRE** White Rocks. Contest proven strain. All stock pedigreed sired. U. S. Certified, Pullorum clean. Write for details. McIntyre Poultry Farm, Gowanda, New York.

**FORD'S** Rugged Leghorns make big profits! Breeders rigidly selected and trapnetted. Excellent livability. Remarkable production and large strain. No pullorum in six years. Try some at last year's low prices. Vernon Ford, Route 6A, Lockport, New York.

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**TRUTT'S** Hatchery—Buy our U. S. Approved Pullorum clean stock and be satisfied. 100% livability. Hatches weekly—year round. Nichols strain New Hampshire Reds—White Rocks—Barred Rocks—straight run—100, \$16.00. Pullets \$25.00, Cockerels \$16.00. White Leghorns, straight run—\$17.00. Pullets, \$32.00. Box A. Hummels Wharf, Pa.

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**TURKEYS**—genuine broad breasted bronze. Improved white Hollands. For better poultry at lower prices, write Kline's Turkey Plant, Box G, Middlebrook, Pa.

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**PILGRIM** Geese 100% sex-linked eggs, goslings and breeders. Beth-Hone Farm, Bethany Road, Honesdale, Pa., Phone 689-J-12.

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**GOSLINGS**—Geese—White China. From prize-winning place flock. Including Grand Champion Waterfowl 1950 Boston Poultry Show and other prize winners. S. J. Seitz, RR 3 Fisk Rd., Lockport, N. Y.

**GOSLINGS** from purebred quality Emden, Toulouse and exhibition Dewlap Toulouse. Cuba Lake Goose Farm & Hatchery, Ernest Thomas, Cuba, New York.

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**DUCKLINGS**—Giant Pekins \$30.00-100, White and Fawn Runners, \$28.00, Hens \$35.00. Colored Rouens \$40.00. Mammoth Pekins \$28.00. Less than 100 add 2c per duckling. Toulouse, Brown, White China Goslings, Eggs. Zetts Poultry Farm, Drifting, Penna.

## RABBITS

**MAKE** big money! Raise Chinchilla Rabbits. Cash markets supplied for your production. Write Today! Rockhill Ranch, Sellersville 24, Pa.

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**COLLIE**-Shepherd pups, make excellent farm dogs. Males \$15.00. Females \$10.00. Plummer McCullough, Mercer, Pa.

**GERMAN** Shepherd pups from excellent bloodlines friendly, farm raised reasonably priced. Write us your requirements. L. B. Underwood, Locke, New York Phone Moravia 482M3.

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**COLLIES**—puppies, grown stock, stud service. Gilcrest Kennels, Gill, Mass.

**SAINT BERNARD** PUPPIES—Own a beautiful massive thoroughbred whose devotion will survive inflation. Best bloodlines for registry. Dr. Stewart Gay, Monticello, New York, Telephone 2039.

**FOR SALE**—Puppies, grown dogs. AKC Cocker Spaniels, St. Bernards. Cross-bred Shepherd Bernards, Collie Bernards, Collie Shepherds. Wormed, distemper vaccinated. Terms, Edna Gladstone, tel 2161, Andes, New York.

**COLLIE** PUPS, Mrs. James Howland, Walton, N. Y.

**NEWFOUNDLAND**—male pup—8 months—registered \$45.00. Idea, farm and watchdogs. Michael Kershner, Farmington, Maine.

**WANTED:** Blood Hound pup. Samuel Novaselsky, Parkville, N. Y.

**REGISTERED** German Shepherd puppies. Grandsire, Champion Captain Franz of Oldchove, \$40. Freeman Howard, East Hiram, Maine.

**EXTRA** nice grade English Shepherd pups \$9 each. Emily Tuell, West Paris, Maine.

**REGISTERED** Collies. Puppies and grown stock. Sunnysbrook Kennels, Winchendon, Mass.

## SEEDS

**MEDIUM CLOVER**, \$16.80; Certified hybrid seed corn, flats, \$5.50, all per bushel. Alfalfa and other grass seed at bargain prices. Write us for samples. Hall Roberts' Son, Postville, Iowa.

**FOR SALE.** Albany County Empire Broadleaf Birdsfoot Trefoil seed Purity 98.57%. Germination 96%. Price delivered with special inoculant \$1.75 lb. 100 lb. bags \$1.60 lb. While supply lasts. Med O Dale Farms, Altamont, N. Y.

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**CUSTOM** Seed Cleaning with tanning and gravity mills. Birdsfoot Trefoil and Ladino a specialty. Gage Stock Farms, Delanson, N. Y. Phone 2545.

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**EMPIRE** Birdsfoot Trefoil seed. Introductory price \$1.50 per pound F.O.B. to March. Minimum order, ten pounds. Send shipping instructions with order. C. F. Crowe, Dryden, New York.

## SEED POTATOES

**FOR SALE:** certified seed potatoes, Katahdins, Smooth Ruralis, Essex, Kennebecs. Low field readings. Book now for Spring delivery. Thompson Farms, Clymer, New York.

**FOR SALE:** certified seed potatoes. 1. Out yielded all varieties in New York—1947. 2. Out yielded all varieties in Pennsylvania—1948. 3. Out yielded Cobblers, 150 cwt. to the acre in the south—1949. 4. 844.2 bu. per acre Maine—1949. 5. Book now for Spring delivery. Thompson Farms, Clymer, New York.

**CERTIFIED** Katahdins, disease readings, both inspections, 3/10 of one per cent virus. \$3.00 per cwt. at farm. LeMay, South Windham, Vermont.

**FOR SALE:** Certified seed potatoes, Katahdins and Ontario. Taber Motor Co., Inc., Cato, New York.

## PLANTS

**GROW** SPROUT'S PLANTS. Strawberry and Raspberry. Northern grown. State inspected, spring dug—live plants. 30 varieties. Free catalog. Rexford Sprout, Sayre, Penna.

**STRAWBERRY** PLANTS, Gem Everbearing, 40 for \$1.00; \$2.00 for 100. Postpaid. Joy Acres, Windsor, Va.

**STRAWBERRY** PLANTS—Best varieties. Catalog free. Basil Perry, R2, Georgetown, Delaware.

**EXPERIMENTAL** Strawberry and Raspberry plants, free, to try out in your soil and locality, also 50 different new and standard varieties to choose from. Write for information and low prices. Sunny Hill Fruit and Nursery Farms, North Collins, New York.

**CERTIFIED** strawberry plants. Premier, Catskill, Fairfax, Robinson, 100-\$1.75, 500-\$6.50, 1000-\$12.00. Gemzeta overbearing \$15.00-1000. Prepaid. John A. Flaten, Union City, Pa.

**VIGOROUS** disease free, Northern grown Howard 17 (Premier) and Catskill Strawberry plants. 100, \$2.75; 300, \$7.50; 500, \$11.00; 1000, \$20. Trimmed ready to set. These two varieties 1 find best. Plant howards on light soil and Catskill on heavier. My plants have strong fibrous root systems and especially adapted for the Northeast. Instructions included. Postpaid. Shipping date April 25 to June 1. Glenn L. Thompson, Johnson, Vermont.

## MAPLE SYRUP

**PURE** Vermont Maple Syrup, grade A \$4.50 gal., \$2.50 1/2 gal. W. H. DeLong, Middlebury, Vt.

## PUBLISHING AND CLOSING DATES

March 3 Issue.....Closes Feb. 16  
March 17 Issue.....Closes March 2  
April 7 Issue.....Closes March 23  
April 21 Issue.....Closes April 6

## REAL ESTATE

**PERMANENT** year round pastures are being rapidly developed in South Carolina and land suitable for permanent pastures is still cheap. You can let the cattle gather their own feed and save the cost of labor for harvesting and feeding. Wholesale milk prices 65c per gallon, retail price 24c per quart. If you are interested in good farm lands suitable for year round permanent pastures, see or contact Bradham Realty Co., Realtors. "We specialize in farm lands, small and large tracts." Phone 48, P O Box 430, Sumter, South Carolina.

**FOR A HOME** or farm in Madison County. Write Arthur W. Peckham Inc., Earle Morton Salesman, Eaton, N. Y.

**FARMS WANTED!!!** If you have a farm to sell advertise it in the big New York Times Farms & Acreage feature to run every Sunday, Feb 25 through April 1, in The Times Classified pages. You'll reach more than 750,000 readers. The Times publishes more farms and acreage advertising than any other New York newspaper. It's first in the nation in real estate advertising because it's first in results. To place your ad see your local real estate broker or, if you wish, we'll write it. Send all facts plus the amount of space you wish to use. We'll set the ad in type, show you proof and quote the cost. Write Farm Desk, Classified Dept. 101, The New York Times, Times Square, New York 18, New York.

**NEW STROUT** catalog. Spring issue, just out! Farms, homes, country businesses, etc., etc. Our 51st year, world's largest! 3084 outstanding bargains, 33 states. Mailed free! Buy now, beat inflation, save thru Strout, 255-R 4th Ave., New York 10, N. Y.

**300 ACRES,** 175 cropland, 125 woods, 40 winter wheat, good buildings, electricity, excellent water. Thomas Gray, Nunda, N. Y.

**FARM**—shares or lease—Hudson Valley—200 acres—Barn 70 stanchions—stock, equipment necessary. Large operation only. Opportunity. Box 514-G, C/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York.

**FARM,** 400 acres Steuben County, N. Y., complete with stock and tools plus wholesale and retail milk business in thriving village, or will sell bare farm, mostly valley flat land. Inquire Box 514-K, C/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, N. Y.

## EQUIPMENT

**WANTED** and for Sale—Farm tractors and machinery. Buying and selling new & used all makes. Go anywhere. Also, Kaisers & Henry J & used cars & trucks, & baler twine. Phil Gardiner, Mullica Hill, N. J., Phone 5-4831.

**CASE** pickup baler, wire tie, good condition, \$500. Norman Fawcett, RFD, No. 1, Coxsackie, New York.

**5-14" BOTTOM,** Oliver Raydex tractor plow on steel, nearly new, \$300.00; McCormick Deering 4-14" plow on rubber, \$275.00; Oliver 3-12" plow on steel, \$125.00; John Deere 2-12" No. 52 on rubber, \$100.00; John Deere 2-14" 4R on rubber, \$150.00; Case 2-14", \$75.00; Oliver Ann Arbor 17-22 pickup baler with water cooled engine, \$750.00; Nearly new Fox silo filler and hay chopper with pipe, \$300.00; 28" McCormick Deering Thresher on rubber, \$425.00. Coryn Farm Supplies, Canandaigua, New York. Phone 1125W.

**FOR SALE:** International long wheel base truck with tight box for forage, good buy, \$295.00; John Deere Forage Harvester, PTO drive, hay attachment, corn attachment, \$795.00; Skyline forage harvester with 30 horse motor with starter, hay attachment, corn attachment in very good condition, \$950.00; John Deere forage harvester PTO drive, hay attachment, corn attachment, blower with pipe for 40' silo, \$775.00. Free delivery anywhere in New York State. Coryn Farm Supplies, Canandaigua, New York, Phone 1125W.

**FOR SALE:** McCormick Deering Farmall II, fully equipped, Cultivator, bean puller, Super Six manure loader, \$1325.00; nearly new VAC Case tractor equipped, \$1025.00, John Deere model RN with cultivator \$1050.00; Allis Chalmers C with cultivator, nearly new \$1050.00; Case model L on rubber, runs and looks like new, \$575.00; HG Cletrac with pump and blade, \$975.00 complete; Oliver 70, tip toe rear, \$500.00; John Deere A with one year old cultivator, \$750.00; Oliver 70 on rubber with buzz saw, \$650.00; Massey Harris 81 with cultivator, \$725.00; John Deere A on rubber, \$550.00; John Deere AR on rubber, \$450.00; Massey Harris Challenger, \$495.00. Free delivery anywhere in New York State. Coryn Farm Supplies, R.D. 2, Canandaigua, New York. Phone Canandaigua 1125W.

## EMPLOYMENT

**OPPORTUNITY** in G.L.F. G.L.F. has openings in New York State, New Jersey and Pennsylvania for qualified men to train for assistant managers and managers. Must have farm experience, at least a high school education. For further details, write S. C. Tarbell, G.L.F. Office Building, Ithaca, New York.

**WANTED:** Experienced, married man for dairy and general farming. References desired. Write Gordon Pierson, Perry, New York.

**WANTED:** Top poultry man, married preferred, assume full charge turkey growing project, established setup raising 5,000 birds yearly, salary and bonus, references required. O. V. Doell, East Lake Road, Canandaigua, New York.

**OUTSIDE FOREMAN**—Massachusetts orchard. Farm bred—experience. Vigorous, responsible man only. Modern 4 room apartment. Box 514-A C/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York.

## HONEY

**NEW HONEY:** Choice clover, New York's finest. 5 lbs. \$1.35; 6-5 lb. \$7.38; Delicious buckwheat 5 lbs. \$1.25; 6-5 lb. \$6.60. All above postpaid 3rd zone. 60 lbs. Clover \$9.00; 60 lbs. buckwheat \$7.20 F.O.B. Sold by ton or pail. Howland Apiaries, Berkshire, N. Y.

## ADDITIONAL ADS

(Continued on Opposite Page)



## Subscriber's Exchange

(Continued from Opposite Page)

### HAY

STRAW and all grades of hay delivered subject to inspection. J. W. Christman, R. D. 4, Fort Plain, N. Y. Tel 48-282.

FOR SALE: Hay and straw, all grades, delivered by truck. Advise what you want. Robert Wolff, Schaghticoke, New York. Phone Greenwich 7433.

HAY—timothy, clover mixed. First and second cutting alfalfa. Straw. James Kelly, 137 E. Seneca Tpke, Syracuse, Phone 92885.

ALL TYPES of hay and straw, delivered by truck load. Guaranteed as represented. Kenneth Stewart, Maplecrest, New York.

100 TONS excellent cow hay. 3 wire bales, also large quantity horse hay. At barn or delivered. Eugene Yurkewicz, Fultonville, New York, Phone Glen 308.

MIXED dairy also second alfalfa. F. Root, Brainard, New York.

40 TONS field baled Trefoil and Timothy hay. Charles Fisher, Ravena, New York, Rt. 9W, Phone 8-6661.

WIRE baled clover, 1st cutting. Also mixed hay, delivered. Arthur G. Emerich, Ballston Lake, New York, Phone Galway 3982.

HAY and straw is our business. Delivery anywhere. J. Tracy, Rt. 2, Fulton, N. Y., Phone 55F5.

### FRUIT

GROWER-SHIPPER tree ripened fruit. Oranges \$2.50 bu. Grapefruit \$2.50 bu. Check or money order. Stacy C. Tallman, 1256 Bay Ave., Clearwater, Florida.

BUSHEL — delicious Temples \$5.95, Navels \$5.00, Valencias \$4.85, Grapefruit \$3.95, prepaid. James Kimber, Winter Park, Florida.

### FRUIT TREES

FOLLOW the expert orchard men by planting Mayo's dependable fruit trees. Write today for prices. Mayo Brothers Nurseries, Dept. 1, Pittsford, N. Y.

### SCHOOLS

AUCTION SCHOOL: Learn auctioneering. Term soon. Free Catalog. Reisch Auction College, Mason City, Ia.

STAMMERING corrected: Free booklet gives full information. Write today. W. A. Denison, 543 Jarvis St., Toronto, Canada.

### MISCELLANEOUS

LADIES' dresses, \$1.09. Shoes \$1.49. Women's, child ren's. Wool sweaters 99c. Rubbers, boots. Men's work clothing, shoes, shirts, underwear, coats, mackinaws housedresses, hose, slacks, pants, skirts, blouses. Blankets \$1.49. Towels. Housefurnishings. Send for free catalog. Consumers Sales Co., 419 63rd Street, Department AA, West New York, New Jersey.

OUTDOOR Toilets, Cesspools, Septic Tanks cleaned deodorized with amazing new product. Just mix dry powder with water; pour into toilet. Safe, no poisons. Save digging, pumping costs. Postcard brings free details. Benson Laboratories, Dept. C-32, Chicago 22, Illinois.

YOUR leather jacket renovated expertly. Request free circular. Berlew Mfg. Co., Dept. 64, Freeport, N. Y.

VIRGINIA PEANUTS, in shell; 6 pounds \$2.00; 20 pounds \$6.00. Postpaid. Joy Acres, Windsor, Va.

LADIES Full Fashioned Nylons 6 pairs for \$1.00 factory rejects; our better grade 3 pairs for \$1.00; our select grade 3 pairs for \$2.00; all sizes, popular shades, satisfaction guaranteed. Hutchinson Hosiery Co., Box 1514, Chattanooga, Tenn.

HARDY'S Salve—The family salve since 1836. At druggists or send 45c. Dept. A. Hardy Salve Company, Claremont, New Hampshire.

QUILT Pieces—Big bundle, about 8 yards. Bright, new fast-color cotton prints. Patterns, free gift. \$1.00. McCombs Brothers 4519 Butler, Pittsburgh 1, Pa.

GOLDEN pop corn, shelled, guaranteed, 5 lbs. \$1.00; 50-16c postpaid. Russell Luce, Groton, New York.

SAVE the birds, fine houses. Cheap. Folder. Keystone, Richfield, Penna.

RAW FURS. Trappers, ship us beaver, raccoon, muskrat and other furs: dried deer skins, ginseng. Name your county when writing for prices. H. Metcalf & Son, Alstead, N. H.

FOR SALE—Northern cedar fence posts, grape-stakes, poles, in short supply, labor situation. Don't delay orders. Fletcher Farms, Norwood, N. Y.

ENVELOPES, letterheads, 300—\$2.00, 500—\$3.00. Noteheads—150—\$1.00. Cards—50—35c. Snell Printery, Red Lion, Penna.

DEAD plants—who wants them? Keep them alive with full pound cans of Killer of Ants 65c, Killer of Jap Beetle Grub 65c, Rose Powder \$1.15, Multi-purpose Powder \$1.15, Tomato Powder 85c, Killer of Cut Worms 65c, No-Nib! Rabbit Repellent 6 oz. \$1.25. Free valuable spray chart and list of garden supplies. Cash with order please. Franks Market Garden, 1398 Allen St. Springfield, Mass.

BEAUTIFUL homemade coverall aprons with bib top and wide skirt. In gay color prints. Small, medium, large. \$1 postpaid. Money back guarantee. Betty K. Gifts, Box 813, New Britain, Connecticut.

CHAIR CANE — Reeds, rattans, rush, splints. Cane your valuable chairs. Easy instructions and samples 25c. Free catalog. Fogarty, 207 River Street, Troy, New York.

CHAMIONS. Genuine. Seamless. Polishes windows, autos, refrigerators, furniture. 16x17 \$2.10. Postpaid. 18x25 \$3.10. Quantity discounts. John J. Fogarty, 207 River St., Troy, N. Y.

WHOLESALE prices. Nylons, watches, cameras, typewriters, violins. Shims, Warwick, N. Y.



By J. F. (Doc) ROBERTS

**W**HAT a hectic week this has been for livestock men everywhere! Reports of "cut-backs" to last June, controls, freezes, and the realization that every animal they owned, the food they wanted to raise, or the things they had to buy were all in the hands of a few men in Washington.

There may be a necessity for such upheavals, and they may do a great deal of good in spite of what a great many of us think. We do know, though, that it will take a long time for a great many farmers to get back the money they lost on the cows they sold on this week's lower market — lower sales which now prove to have been unnecessary; but who knew what those few men in Washington would do? Every packer was taking a big chance on every head he bought.

### A Few Have Much Power

Just so long as those men have the power to make, cut back, or hold prices, then just so long will uncertainty reign and wild guesses and loose conversation be a real power on all our food markets. The public, the farmer, the business man will accept the decision of the people as a whole to set prices and will produce in such a way as to meet those prices. No group is satisfied when prices are controlled by a few men. No one can produce and function for the good of all when their every effort is circumscribed by guesses as to what a handful of men around a table in Washington may do.

No business can operate under the threat of inventory losses and no farm can grow food to meet a price that may be "cut back" at any time. It would be very helpful to business and production if those few men would come out with a policy of no "cut backs" on anything at any time.

Under this present freeze, livestock men can go ahead with their programs with some assurance that their animals will bring about present prices. The "fear" losses preceding the freeze will be recovered, as will other losses in livestock prices over future short periods. Therefore, do not market on a break and do not anticipate much of a raise in the value of livestock for a while at least.

### Avoiding Black Markets

Black marketing can be avoided if those men in Washington will not cut back the prices of hides, wool, pelts, tallow and other by-products of our animals. At present prices for those by-products, the price of just the meat from any animal "killed under an apple tree" would be prohibitive when those by-products are thrown away. A black marketer, during World War II, could throw those parts away or even sell them at a great reduction and still sell his meat for around 50 cents a pound. Today that same meat under those conditions would cost so much that he could not expect to sell it. That is a tip for Washington—that if black marketing should begin to show its ugly head, then just raise the price of ani-

### NURSERY STOCK

QUICK bearing fruit and nut trees shade trees, grapes, berries, plants, ever-blooming rose bushes and flowering shrubs at money saving prices. State and federal inspected. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write today for free colored catalogue. East's Nursery, Amity, Arkansas.

WIND Break Special—2 yr. 8 to 12" Bank Pine seedlings. Fastest growing pine—Make good Christmas trees if kept sheared, 10 for \$1.00; 25 for \$2.00 post paid. \$4.50 per 100; \$30.00 per 1000. Express collect—cash with order. Strick & Allyn Co., R. 1, Elmira, N. Y.

END winter losses. Plant hardy varieties fruits and flowers. Free catalog. Hillcrest Nursery, Greensboro, Vt.

mal by-products which legitimate packers can save, and out will go black markets. If prices on these animal by-products are cut back, then black marketing is assured.

Cows for meat are giving cows for dairy purposes quite a chase. This is just as true with heifers and bulls. I doubt if I have ever seen meat animals and dairy animals so close together as to price. What a wonderful opportunity for dairy improvement this is! Take advantage of it now by getting rid of your old worn-out stock and replacing it with better young stock.

— A. A. —

### DAIRY COUNCIL PROGRAMS

Dairy farmers in Connecticut have had the advantage of a Dairy Council program for 30 years. This past year, 400,000 Connecticut school children learned about milk through the Dairy Council program. The fact that the Council has been in operation for so

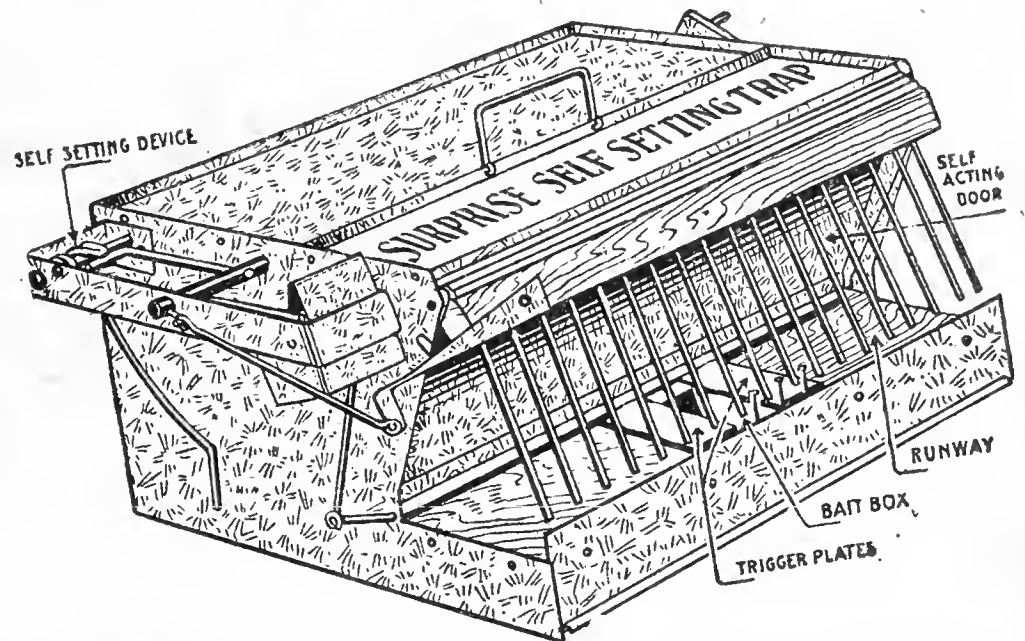
long a period indicates that dairymen believe that it is worth what it costs.

A very interesting booklet has been prepared by the Connecticut Dairy and Food Council, Inc., 120 Gillett Street, Hartford 5, Conn. It is called "Then and Now" and compares the Dairy Council program in 1920 and in 1950.

New York State now has several Dairy Councils. For example, in Elmira, New York, the first annual meeting of the Dairy Council was held on January 9. In spite of unfavorable weather, 50 members were present to hear the report of Director Laura Shaw.

Directors elected were Albert Storch, a farmer, to succeed himself, and Henry Wise, a dealer, to succeed George Wolfe. Other directors whose terms do not expire this year are Henry Wigsten, president, Horseheads, N. Y.; William E. Wells, vice president, Horseheads, N. Y.; William T. Smith, Elmira, N. Y.; Claude Ruger, Elmira, N. Y.; H. G. Gelat, Elmira, and George Antes, Pine City, N. Y.

## A Sure-Fire Rat Catching Machine That Is Easy To Use



During the past 25 years the Surprise Self Setting Trap has been given hundreds of thorough tests and, in competition with other traps, has never failed to prove its superiority. There is nothing to equal it for ridding buildings of rats and it can also be used with great success in fields in trapping ground squirrels. It's a self-setter and a rat getter. If you're wise you'll get a Surprise. \$5.95 Postpaid.

### MONROE GAME FARM

R. F. D. No. 1, Dept. A. Monroe, New York

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**NO SLIP MORE POWER**

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New York State Swine Association  
**Frank L. Wiley, Sec. Treas. Victor, N. Y.**



# Chocolate Cake Contest

## FOR NEW YORK GRANGERS

**P**LENTY of prizes, fun and excitement are in store for New York State Grangers from now until next October, annual meeting time. The big GRANGE-AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST baking contest gets under way this month, and for the first time in all the years that this publication and the Grange have been jointly sponsoring these annual baking competitions, chocolate cake is to be IT!

This year's number of contestants is expected to beat last year's record of 4,000—for who doesn't have a favorite chocolate cake that they would enjoy putting into competition with their neighbors' cakes? In fact, there are so many different kinds of chocolate cake that at first we were stumped as to how to prepare a suitable score card for the judges. But with the expert help of Miss Lillian Shaben, Cornell University food and nutrition specialist, and suggestions from the test kitchens of several commercial companies, we devised the excellent score card on this page.

The score card defines chocolate cake, for the purposes of this contest, as "any cake made with shortening and chocolate or cocoa," and it specifies that entries are to consist of a chocolate cake baked in a square tin—no frosting or filling, and no layer cakes.

Mrs. Herbert Thomsen of Poughkeepsie, state chairman of the Grange Service and Hospitality Committee, and Mrs. Mabel Hebel, A.A.'s home editor, will have charge of the contest. Assisting them will be Mrs. Ola Scudder of Fleischmanns and Mrs. Charles Arnold of Bergen, members of the state S. & H. Committee; also, the chairmen of all Pomona and Subordinate S. & H. committees in the state.

Subordinate Granges will hold their contests first, beginning this month. These will be followed by county contests, in which winners of the local contests will compete. In the final match at State Grange next fall, the 53 county winners will vie for the title of State champion chocolate cake maker and valuable cash and merchandise prizes.



Home Editor Mabel Hebel, Co-director of the Grange Chocolate Cake Contest

Now here are the contest rules and prizes:

### CONTEST RULES

1. Each contestant must be a member of a New York State Subordinate Grange. All members (men and women) are eligible, with the exception of those who are professional bakers.
2. Each contestant is to enter a chocolate cake baked in a square pan approximately 9x9x2 or 9x9x3 inches. (See score card and standards for scoring on this page. A copy of this score card will be furnished to every contestant.)
3. Subordinate Grange winners will compete in the county contests, and the county winners will match cakes in the final state contest in October.

### PRIZES

Twenty-seven cash prizes, totaling \$100.00, are again offered this year by

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST to state contest winners. These will be divided as follows:

First .....	\$25.00
Second .....	20.00
Third .....	15.00
Fourth .....	10.00
Fifth .....	5.00
Sixth .....	3.00
Seventh .....	2.00
Eighth to 27th, \$1.00 each .....	20.00

Also, each county winner taking part in the final State Contest in October will receive from the New York State Grange an entry prize of \$3.00, making a total of \$159.00 in Grange entry prizes.

Besides these cash prizes, many attractive merchandise prizes will be awarded to both State and Pomona winners by AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST advertisers. They will be announced later in these columns and a list of

them will be sent to the chairmen of Pomona Service and Hospitality Committees.

Additional prizes for Pomona Grange Contests and prizes for Subordinate Grange contests will be arranged for by the chairmen in charge of the contests, who have had fine cooperation in the past from local merchants.

### HOW TO CONDUCT LOCAL CONTESTS

The following suggestions are for chairmen who will have charge of the Subordinate Grange contests:

1. Set an early date for your chocolate cake contest and announce it at your next meeting. Give score cards to contestants and put a notice in your local paper about it. (Score cards will be sent to you by Pomona chairman.)
2. Choose judges and arrange with local merchants for prizes, such as cake flour, sugar, etc.
3. Have judges score entries according to standards of the contest score card. If there is a Home Economics expert among the judges, invite her to give a short talk on how to make chocolate cake successfully.
4. Chocolate cake and milk would make wonderful refreshments on chocolate cake contest night! Cakes will not be frosted, but after the judging they could be sprinkled with powdered sugar before serving.

### ATTENTION POMONA CHAIRMEN!

If you are the chairman of your Pomona Service and Hospitality Committee, please write at once to Mrs. Herbert Thomsen, Overocker Road, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and give her your correct name and address. This is very important, as no prizes for the county contests can be shipped until we have a complete list of names and addresses of all Pomona chairmen.

And now AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST says to all the thousands of Grangers who will take part in this contest: Ready, set—go! We wish each and every contestant the best of luck, and we know from past contests that some of the top winners will be inexperienced cooks who determined to learn to bake a prize-winning entry — and did it!



Mrs. Herbert Thomsen, Poughkeepsie, Chairman of State Grange Service and Hospitality Committee.

### SCORE CARD

		Perfect Score	Judge's Score
General Appearance .....		10	
Size .....	5		
Shape .....	5		
Crust .....		15	
Color .....	5		
Texture: .....	5		
a. crisp .....	2		
b. tender .....	2		
c. smooth .....	1		
Thickness .....	5		
Crumb .....		40	
Lightness .....	8		
Texture: .....	24		
a. moist .....	8		
b. tender .....	8		
c. fine, uniform grain .....	8		
Color .....	8		
Flavor (taste and aroma) .....		35	
Total .....		100	

### STANDARDS FOR SCORING

Each contestant will enter a chocolate cake baked in a square pan approximately 9 x 9 x 2 or 9 x 9 x 3 inches. Pan may be a little larger or smaller. For the purposes of this contest, any kind of cake made with shortening and using chocolate or cocoa is eligible. Do not use frosting, icing, or filling. Layer cakes are not eligible.

**SIZE:** Well proportioned; the right size cake for the pan; not too thin or too thick.

**SHAPE:** Square. Flat surface or very slightly rounded.

**CRUST:** COLOR of top, sides, and bottom of cake very nearly uniform. No scorches, no streaks of unabsorbed flour. TEXTURE—crisp (not steamy or soggy, nor too hard and dry); tender; smooth (not bubbly nor lumpy). THICKNESS—as thin as possible.

**CRUMB** (inside of cake): LIGHTNESS—equally light throughout; no heavy spots or streaks; not heavy for size. TEXTURE—moist (not dried out from too much flour or overbaking, but not wet or gummy); tender (not tough; a velvety feel to the tongue; easily broken apart, but not crumbly); grain (fine, round, evenly distributed cells, free from tunnels). COLOR—uniform, characteristic of the kind of cake. Color may vary widely, from a light "milk chocolate" color to a dark brown or reddish brown of devil's food.

**FLAVOR:** Well-blended flavor of ingredients; for example, no pronounced flavor of leavening or shortening. Taste and aroma should be characteristic of the kind of chocolate cake being judged. Note that they count more than any other individual point.



# Woolens Need Good Care

By  
**LOUISE PRICE BELL**

**D**AILY care alone is not sufficient for woolens. They must be washed (if washable), cleaned, pressed or periodically blocked. How often this should be done depends on the fabric and the garment, its color and how often it is worn. Most wool garments should be dry-cleaned, but washable woolens will launder well if you follow a few simple rules:

Examine all garments for stains. Use a good cleaning fluid and follow directions on label.

Rips and torn places should be repaired before washing to prevent enlargement of the holes.

Water for washing and rinsing should be lukewarm, never more than 90 to 100 degrees; the water should feel cool to the hand. Avoid any abrupt changes in water temperatures, such as lukewarm wash water and a cold rinse. This will shrink your woolens.

Make a heavy suds with a neutral soap or one of the good detergents for wool, before the garment is put in. Do not soak wool for any longer than it takes the fabric to become saturated with the suds.

Two or three times the usual amount of soap may be necessary to get wool garments clean. Soap in combination with the alkali in the water forms a curd which remains in the garment unless there are plenty of suds to wash it out. Be sure to use a second heavy suds if necessary to remove all the soil.

When possible, suds should be squeezed through a wool garment by hand, because pounding and rubbing will cause the wool fibres to entangle and mat. When a wringer is necessary for heavier pieces, set it loosely so that the fabric won't mat. Work with the garment under water as much as you can so that the weight of water in it will not distort it. When wool apparel is laundered in your washing machine, make sure that it is not crowded nor agitated violently.

Rinse garments thoroughly in several waters to remove all soap; any soap left in the wool tends to coarsen and discolor it.

After washing knitted wool apparel, blot up excess moisture with a turkish towel rolled completely around the garment. Dry on regular drying frames, or lay flat on a dry turkish towel or paper. For sweaters, socks and knitted blouses, trace the outline of garment on paper before washing. Then place laundered pieces on the outline, and shape with fingertips to original lines.

Never dry wool garments near heated radiators, nor in the hot sun.

## PRESSING WOOLENS

A beautifully washed or cleaned garment deserves a good job of pressing—that last touch that makes or mars the appearance of clothes. A washed wool garment should be pressed while damp. Here are some more pointers on pressing wool:

1. Use a smooth, well-padded board.
2. Press wool fabric on wrong side with a moderately hot iron. A too-hot iron will scorch the fibres.
3. The only way to press wool is to steam-press it. Use a well-dampened cloth—old muslin sheeting for ordinary weights of materials, and lightweight canvas or similar material for heavier fabrics, or a wool press cloth. Keep pressing cloth damp during process.
4. Have a "light touch" with the iron. Do not hold it on one place until the material dries. Never touch the fabric directly with the iron—or press it while dry. Pressing dry makes the



After washing knitted wool apparel, blot up excess moisture with turkish towel rolled completely around the garment. Dry on regular drying frames, or lay flat on dry turkish towel or paper.

Every opening in storage containers should be tightly closed against moths. Use gummed tape to seal packages, boxes, keyholes in trunks, edges of chests and door jamb of storage closet.

fabric shine. Lift cloth while steam still rises.

5. Pin pleats in place and draw buttonholes together before pressing. When pressing pleats, slip a piece of heavy wrapping paper up into each pleat to prevent marks on right side of garment.

6. Seams should be pressed open, without cloth, on wrong side, then steamed with a press cloth. Avoid a mark on right side of material by using a 2-inch strip of wrapping paper under seam edges.

7. Press hems, collar, lapels, and other heavy parts first, starting on wrong side.

8. Stop pressing before material is quite dry, and place the garment on shaped hanger which will let it dry in natural lines.

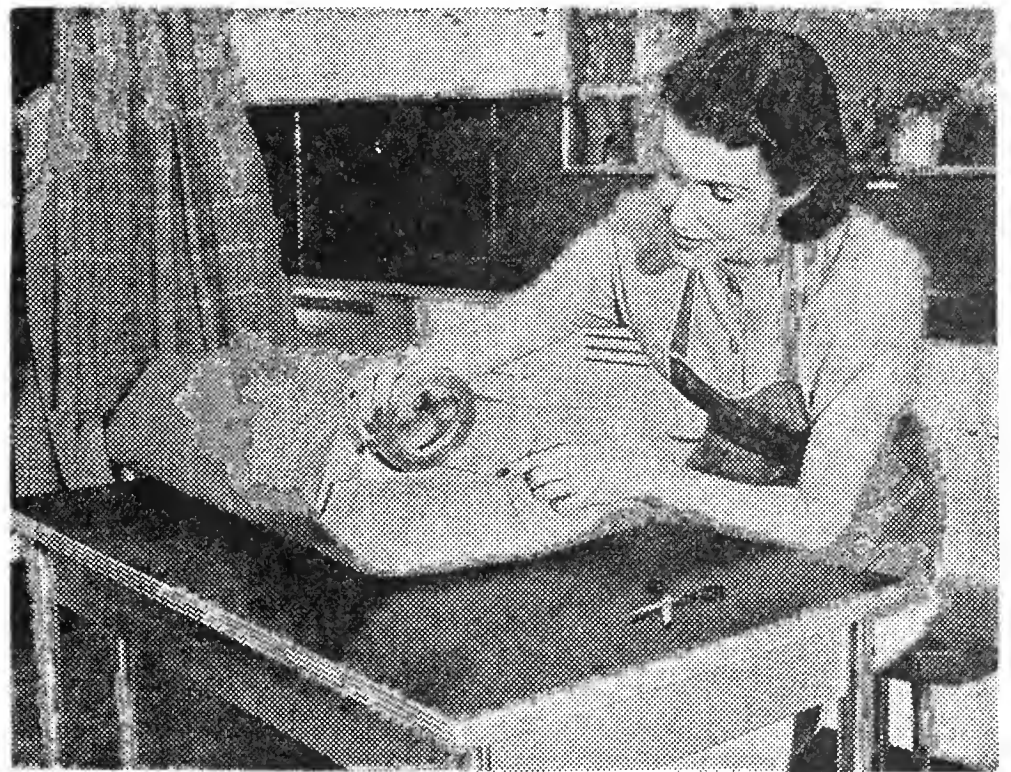
## STORING WOOLENS

The most important points to consider in storing woolens at home are: first, that they are absolutely clean; second, that each box, bag, or other container is completely sealed so moths cannot enter; third, that they are stored in cool, dry places.

Sprinkle liberal quantities of moth crystals into pockets and box crevices. Always pack wool lightly, and never fill a chest so full that the lid must be forced down. Use gummed tape to seal packages, boxes, keyholes in trunks, edges of chests, and door jamb of storage closet.



Press wool fabric on wrong side with moderately hot iron and well-dampened pressing cloth. Folded strips of heavy paper under hemlines, cuffs, and seam edges will prevent pressing marks.



# WHO NEVER BRAIDS A RUG

By **ELAINE V. EMANS**

Who never takes the time to braid a rug,  
Strand over strand, of colored wool or cotton,  
Or silk material for which she has dug  
Into the rag-bag . . . hose, the long-forgotten  
Blue dress, the scarlet jacket . . . misses knowing  
A lovely bond between her and the others  
Who braid and watch their handwork slowly growing:  
Young girls with playhouses, to great-grandmothers.

Who never braids a rug while hours fly  
Can never feel, in rugs that she has bought,  
The pleasure of her whose own rug comes to lie  
Glowing and firm and perfect, as it ought,  
Nor match her pride when, passing through a door,  
She rediscovers it upon the floor.



# It Calls for Compliments!

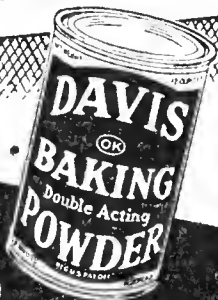


It's made with  
**DAVIS**  
"double action"

## 1-EGG CAKE

- STEP I** 1 3/4 cup Cake Flour  
1 cup Sugar  
3/4 tsp. Salt  
1/2 cup Milk  
1 Egg
- STEP II** 2 3/4 tsps. DAVIS BAKING POWDER
- STEP III** 1/2 cup Milk
- Combine and beat smooth (2-3 minutes)
- Stir in quickly  
Blend gradually into batter; then beat for 1 minute at 365°F
- Bake in two 8-inch round pans for about 25 minutes at 365°F  
Frost with Swel — chocolaty, creamy-smooth — another Davis product.

Try this quick-mix 1-egg cake. It's so easy! And Davis Double Acting Baking Powder gives it lightness and texture you'll be proud to sponsor! Double action means: the batter rises twice—first in the mixing bowl and again in the oven. That means super-lightness—even when you're delayed getting it in the oven. Try it! Send for set of "Quick-Mix" Charts: R. B. Davis Co., Dept. AA-5 Hoboken, N. J.



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**No. 2536.** A smartly styled cotton frock always rates a welcome in any busy wardrobe—especially if it is easy to make, like this! Sizes 12-20, 36-46. Size 18, 3 1/4 yds. 35-in.

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up wonderfully in a fresh Spring print. Versatile jacket. Sizes 12-20, 36-46. Size 18, 5 3/8 yds. 39-in.

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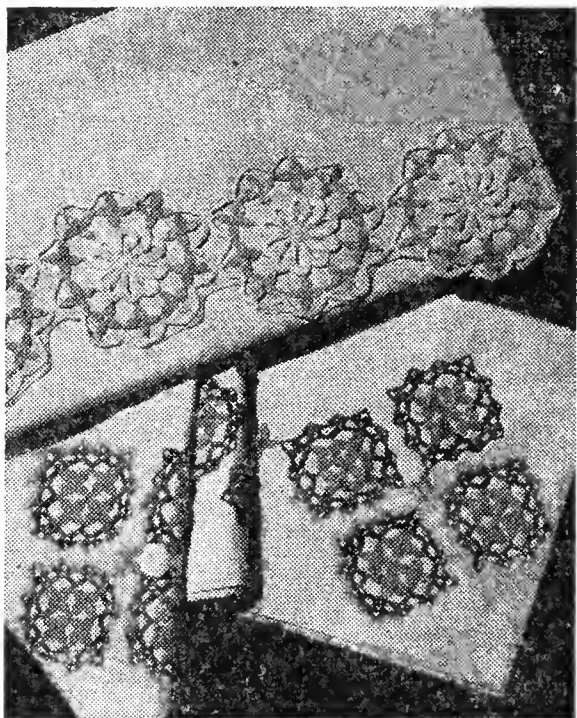
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# Pretty Pillowcases

Rambling Rose is the intriguing name given to design No. P-312, a crocheted applique for pillow cases. Crochet in your favorite colors of mercerized crochet, size 30. It is crocheted in simple crochet stitches and each motif measures 4 1/2 inches in diameter.

Forget-me-not, No. P-310, consists of small simple-to-crochet squares that are sewn in groups of four to make a delightful pillowcase design.

Send three cents for an instruction sheet for each of these designs to Embroidery Department, **AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST**, 10 North Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, New York.





# Good Meals in Lent

By MABEL HEBEL

**M**OST families have the fish-once-a-week habit, but when Lent comes around, fish and shellfish really come into their own. Fish is so easy to cook, so digestible, so high in food value, and comes in such variety that it deserves to be included in our menus much more frequently the year 'round. It's easy to procure these days, too—fresh, frozen, canned, dried, or salted. Here are some delectable fish dishes that your family will like so well they'll want to see them on the table often!

## BAKED HADDOCK IN CHEESE SAUCE

1½ pounds haddock fillets, fresh or frozen  
2 tablespoons butter  
2 tablespoons flour  
1 teaspoon salt  
Dash of pepper  
1 cup milk  
1 cup grated American cheese

Melt butter in saucepan. Stir in flour, ½ teaspoon salt, and pepper. Add milk gradually, while stirring, and cook over low heat until smooth and thickened. Stir in the grated cheese. Arrange fish fillets in shallow baking dish or pan. Sprinkle with the remaining ½ teaspoon salt, and then pour cheese sauce over all. Bake in moderate oven, 350° F., for 25 minutes, or until golden brown. Serves 4.

## FISH IN CUSTARD

2 pounds fish fillets  
1 pint milk  
2 eggs  
½ teaspoon salt  
½ teaspoon pepper

Cut fish into serving-size pieces and dip in seasoned flour. Place in buttered pie dish. Make the custard by scalding milk; add ½ cup of hot milk to beaten eggs; return this mixture to hot milk and stir constantly until slightly thickened. Season with salt and pepper and strain over fish. Set in pan of hot water and bake in a moderate oven, 350° F., until nicely browned, about an hour. Serves 6.

## SHRIMP AND VEGETABLE DINNER

1 cup biscuit mix  
3 cups medium white sauce  
2 onions, thinly sliced  
3 tablespoons butter  
1 cup cooked carrots, diced  
1 cup canned peas, drained  
2 cups canned shrimp

Prepare biscuit dough according to directions on box (or make your own baking powder biscuit recipe). Cut out biscuits and set aside. Prepare white sauce. Sauté onion in butter until

tender but not browned. Add to white sauce with carrots, peas and shrimp. Pour mixture into casserole and arrange circle of biscuits on top. Bake in hot oven, 450° F., for 15 minutes. Tuna fish may be used instead of shrimp. Serves 4.

## TUNA FISH CASSEROLE

1 7-oz. can tuna  
1 tablespoon lemon juice  
4 sliced hard-cooked eggs  
1 cup cooked peas or beans  
2 tablespoons butter  
2 tablespoons flour  
1 cup milk  
¼ teaspoon salt  
Few grains of pepper  
½ teaspoon Worcestershire sauce  
1 cup buttered bread crumbs

Flake the fish. Add lemon juice. Arrange fish, eggs, and peas in a casserole. Melt the butter in the top of double boiler, add flour and blend. Add milk and seasonings, and cook over boiling water, stirring constantly until thick. Pour this white sauce over the fish, eggs, and peas and top with bread crumbs which have been mixed with a tablespoon of melted butter. Bake in moderate oven, 350° F., 20 to 25 minutes until thoroughly heated and crumbs are brown. The oil from the fish may be mixed in with the fish. Serves 4.

A delicious tuna fish casserole which is a "quickie" is made like this:

1 7-ounce can tuna  
2 cups potato chips (or cooked noodles)  
1 can cream of mushroom soup  
¼ cup milk

Mix tuna fish, potato chips (or noodles), soup and milk together. Put in 2-quart buttered casserole and bake in moderate oven, 375° F., 30 to 40 minutes. Serves 4.

## BAKED SALMON SOUFFLE

3 tablespoons butter  
3 tablespoons flour  
½ teaspoon salt  
¼ cup milk  
1 cup flaked salmon  
1 teaspoon lemon juice  
3 egg yolks, beaten until thick and lemon-colored  
3 egg whites, stiffly beaten

Melt butter, add flour and salt. Stir to a smooth paste. Add milk and cook until thickened, stirring constantly. Cool slightly, add salmon, lemon juice, and egg yolks, mixing well. Fold in egg whites. Pour into buttered casserole and set in pan of hot water. Bake in moderate oven, 350° F., for 40 to 50 minutes, or until firm. Serve at once. Serves 6.



Says New Dry Yeast gives such dependable results

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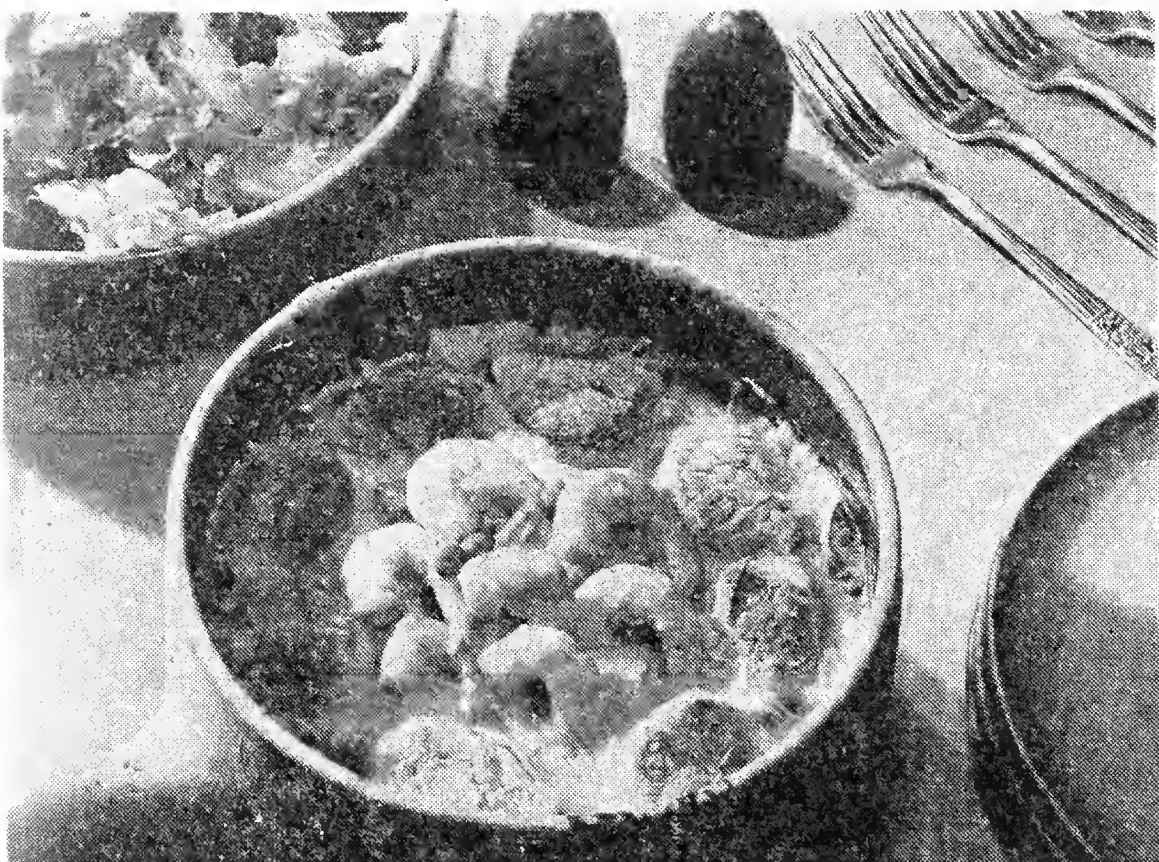
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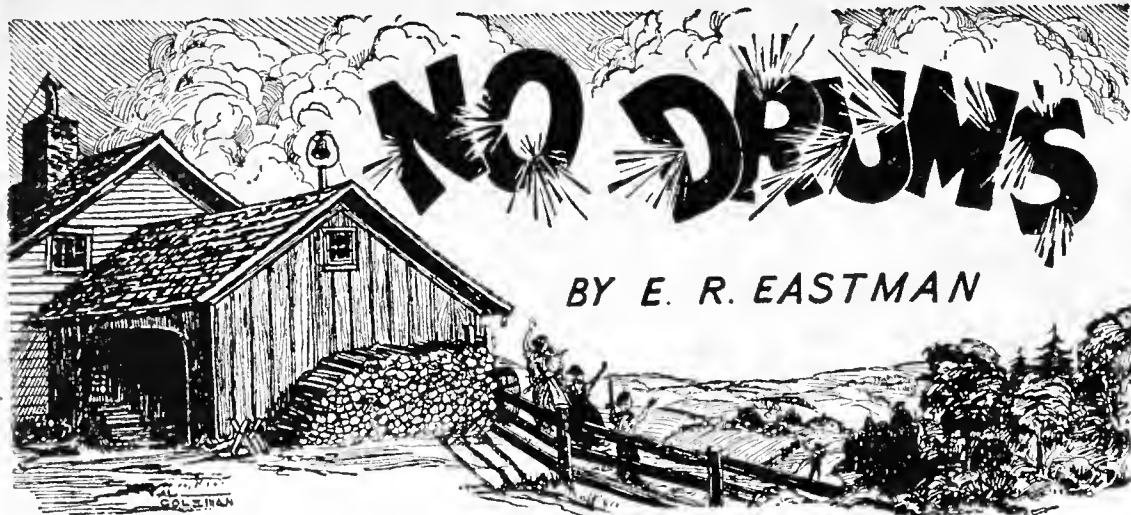
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### WHAT'S GONE BEFORE

Immediately after the marriage of Mark Wilson and his sweetheart, Ann Clinton, Mark leaves to join Abe Lincoln's volunteers. His younger brother, Charlie, runs away to join the army, and later his father, George Wilson, sells off his stock and joins the boys. The day before George leaves, Ann tells him that her father, Fred Clinton, has gone off to enlist, leaving her with the farm work and the knowledge that the mortgage is now owned by Henry Bain, a neighboring farmer who is in love with Ann and hates Mark. In a little respite from the farm work, Ann takes the Clinton girls on a picnic, which turns out to be replete with adventure.

### CHAPTER XII

**T**HE SUN shone, the rain fell and, as always, the crops ripened and had to be harvested. Ann saw apples to be picked, potatoes to be dug, and buckwheat to be cradled, bound, set in the golden shocks, then hauled into the barn and threshed. A couple of acres of corn also waited to be cut, shocked, and finally the grain husked out and the cornstalks stowed away into the barn to feed the cattle.

She knew she could manage to get the corn cut and set up, and the potatoes dug, but as she stood looking at the buckwheat one September day she realized that the cradling job was beyond her. As if in answer to her thought, Enoch Payne just then ambled up the road, a cradle on his arm.

"Had a day on my hands I didn't know what to do with, Ann," he announced, lying like a gentleman, "and thought I'd come over and let down this buckwheat for you."

He stood grinning amid her expostulations.

"I just can't pay you, John. I've nothing to pay you with."

"Shucks!" he said. "There's more'n one way to fight a war. I can't get into the army, but I can help a little bit maybe to save the stuff the soldiers and the home folks need to eat."

A few minutes later he was swinging his cradle up across the buckwheat field, laying the grain in straight even swaths. Ann followed close behind. When she had raked together a bundle of the grain, she picked out a handful of the straw, twisted it deftly together to make a band, passed it around the bundle, gave the ends of her buckwheat rope a tug and a twist, and the bundle was tied. Later the bundles would be stood on their butts in shocks to cure for a few days before putting into the barn.

Day after day the women, children, and old men of the village worked from dawn till dark harvesting the crops and getting them into cellars and barns before winter could close down. Day after day as she worked in the fields, Ann's mind traveled South, trying to picture what Mark was doing. Was he getting enough to eat? Did he have a comfortable place to sleep? And, above all, was he in danger? To a lesser extent she wondered and worried about her father, always ending with the hope that he was where he couldn't get anything to drink, so that he could give the best that he had to soldiering and come back home, perhaps broken of the overpowering habit that had nearly ruined his life and theirs.

As Fall drew to a close, cold and freezing nights were frequent. Ann was finishing the last harvest job of digging the potatoes and putting them in-

to the cellar. The ease with which she could pick up and carry a 60-lb. crate of potatoes brought a feeling of pride in her health and strength. She looked back across the work that she had been able to accomplish almost alone in the fields during the summer and fall, and thought with satisfaction that she was a good farmer, and that when Mark returned she certainly could pull her end of the load.

That night, when the potato digging and storing were finished, and her mother had gone to bed, she set the old washtub in the middle of the floor, heated water on top of the stove, half filled the tub and put in a generous supply of homemade soft soap. As she undressed, she wrinkled her nose in disgust at the thick coating of dust from the potato field that had adhered to her all over and blackened her feet, but a little later, glowing and refreshed from a thorough scrubbing, she caught a glimpse of herself in the big looking glass which had been cracked down through the center ever since she could remember, and her heartbeat accelerated as she thought of Mark. It was a happy thought—happy to know that she had a strong and beautiful body, and that she was married to the man she loved. Then her longing for him changed to sadness and a lump came into her throat as she cried:

"Mark! Mark, dear! When will I ever see you again?"

The days grew shorter, the evenings lengthened, and Ann continued her daily trek to the store. Whenever there was a letter from Mark or from Charles

or George Wilson, she would almost snatch it out of John Crawford's hands and hurry to the Wilson home, where she and Nancy could pour over it together. The Wilsons weren't in the same regiments, but were near enough so they could occasionally get together, and apparently they were all getting along all right except for fatigue and boredom, caused by the constant drilling.

In one of his letters, George wrote Nancy that the last time he had seen his sons they were fed up with the "adventure" of army life, tired and sick of drilling, and either wanted to see some action or get out of it and come home. He added that while he agreed wholeheartedly with the boys, he didn't tell them so, feeling that it would only add fuel to their discontent, and that after the disastrous experience at Bull Run it was evident that the leaders were right that it would take something other than raw recruits to put down the Rebellion.

In his letters, however, George seemed much more interested in learning how things were going at home than in writing about the war, and Nancy was glad to be able to report that with Enoch Payne's and the children's help, they had harvested all the crops, and everything was snug for the winter. There was no use telling him, she thought, that she was stretching the truth considerably. It seemed as if there weren't enough hours in the day nor energy enough to get the work done, and the small amount of cash that they had had from the sale of the cows to Henry Bain was dwindling more rapidly than she cared to think about.

But then, she thought resignedly, she was no different from almost every farm woman she knew. In past years there had always been a little extra cash to buy some of the family's clothes at the store. But now, if the children had any new clothes at all she would have to make them. Fortunately, the spring crop of wool from their little flock of sheep had not been sold. So she got it out, washed and carded it, got out the big spinning wheel and put in every minute she could spare from her other duties working the wool into crude homespun cloth. Later she

died the cloth with various designs. Two fleeces of white wool combined with one of black produced the favorite "sheep's grey." Copperas and alum mixed with a solution made from the bark of the butternut tree gave the yarn a very attractive brown color. Purple dye came from a solution of Nicaragua wood, but most popular of all, especially with the menfolks, was madder red. Nancy worked far into the nights making dresses and coats for herself and the girls and a home-made suit for Tom.

"Not much to look at," she commented, a little ruefully, when she thought of all the labor that had gone into the clothes, "but at least they'll keep us warm."

But with all of her skill Nancy had no way of making boots and shoes, and to buy them ate grievously into her little store of cash.

Nevertheless, Nancy was in a better position than Ann, who had no cash on hand at all and little produce to sell from the farm to pay taxes, interest, and to buy the few clothes and groceries that she and her mother needed. Added to Ann's other troubles was the fact that her mother, always highly nervous, irritable and complaining, now seemed to be much worse. Unlike Nancy Wilson, Mrs. Clinton was more or less helpless when thrown upon her own resources. Realizing the situation, Nancy tried to help, but Ann's pride was an obstacle. Finally, however, a compromise was reached. Ann helped Nancy with the spinning and weaving, and in return Ann got some homespun which, with Nancy's help she made into warm dresses for herself and her mother.

Nearing home one winter evening after a day spent with Nancy, Ann was surprised to see a horse and cutter standing by the horse block in front of the house. The horse was tied to the hitching post and covered with a heavy blanket. From an armchair in the big warm kitchen, Henry Bain rose lazily to greet her, while her mother fluttered around excitedly.

"Henry dropped in to say hello, Ann, and I've invited him to stay for supper."

"That's fine," said Ann, wondering what they would have for a decent meal and worrying for fear Henry had stopped to say something about the interest on the mortgage, which was past due. But Henry was affability itself.

Tired from her long day of spinning, and in no mood for small talk, Ann watched quietly while her mother fussed nervously about in an obvious effort to entertain and please Henry. Listening to her mother boasting about how well they were getting along, Ann feared that Henry would get the impression that they were better off than they actually were and fully able to take care of the payments.

To her relief, her mother finally dropped the subject of the farm and its problems and began to discuss the affairs of the neighborhood. Ann became really annoyed as her mother, anxious to please, agreed with Henry's comment that Mrs. Clinton and the other folks at home were having a difficult time to get along, while the men were having it easy in the army.

"They might a deal better," he said, "be here taking care of you and paying their debts instead of interfering with the rights of the citizens in the South."

Ann managed to hold her temper, feeling that because of the mortgage, she couldn't afford the luxury of quarreling with Henry.

Finally, Henry got around to stating, with some pomposity, that he just didn't know how the folks left at home would get along at all if it weren't for a few citizens, like himself, who stayed home and kept the country running. Then, noticing Ann's flushed face, and

(Continued on Opposite Page)

### SLIM & SPUD



### Slim Takes No Chances



W.L. Nelson

CONT.



## NO DRUMS

(Continued from Opposite Page)

realizing that he was on dangerous ground, he turned to Mrs. Clinton again and began to praise Ann, how proud she must be to have such a good-looking daughter who was a competent worker and could keep things going while the men were gone.

This too obvious compliment made no impression at all on Ann's anger, but it did please her mother, who looked at Henry almost affectionately. When he rose to go, she told him, much to Ann's disgust, how much they had enjoyed his visit and that she hoped he'd come often.

Ann was further upset when Henry replied that he certainly had enjoyed being with them and, since they wished him to, he would come again soon.

\* \* \*

A few days before Christmas, Nancy said to Ann:

"Of course it isn't going to be like Christmas this year with the men gone and with no money to buy anything. On the other hand, it wouldn't be fair to the children not to do something. Have you any ideas?"

"Maybe we could have quite a little fun," responded Ann, "if you'll let me help."

So for the next few days some of the regular work was neglected. Ann and Tom waded through the snow to the woods, found a tree that just suited them, and dragged it back to the house, setting it up in the corner of the big kitchen, where its piney fragrance mingled with the appetizing cooking odors. They popped corn, and the girls spent hours threading it on strings. Then the long strands of white corn were wound over and around the tree.

Nancy found some maple sirup from the previous spring, boiled it to just the right consistency, and, when it cooled, more of the popcorn was rolled in it to make sticky but delicious popcorn balls, some of which were also hung on the tree. Apples were brought up from the cellar and polished to a high gloss, and then they joined the popcorn balls on the tree, glowing among the green branches.

The various members of the family, including Ann, spent much time in John Crawford's store deciding how to make their few pennies buy little gifts for everyone in the family. These included long gay sticks of candy with giddy stripes running around them. Nancy invested in two big sweet oranges to be carefully divided among them Christmas morning. But most of her little store of money, and Ann's too, went for absolute necessities which would be the more appreciated if blessed with the Christmas spirit.

Although, to the children these last days had seemed endless, Christmas Eve came at length. Mrs. Wilson had invited Mrs. Clinton to come with Ann, and Enoch Payne, too, joined the little group. Nancy had made an extra effort with the supper, but the children, even Tom, who considered himself almost a man now, were too excited to do it justice. The table was soon cleared, the dishes washed, and then Nancy said:

"I have a little surprise for you, but we'll have to wait a little longer."

But the waiting period wasn't too long even for the small fry, for soon there came a jingle of sleigh bells outside and the sound of laughter, followed by the opening of the door and the breezy entrance of John Crawford, with little white-haired Mrs. Crawford by his side; Pastor Belden and Mrs. Belden, and tall, spare, homely, middle-aged Mary Curtis, who had helped nurse them all through sicknesses and worked for them at other times, too. Like Enoch Payne, she always seemed to be more interested in helping those who needed help than in getting pay or helping herself.

Wraps were removed and piled on Nancy's bed. Each of the guests had brought along two or three little packages, except John Crawford, who had his arms full of bundles. These he slid under the tree as soon as he arrived, and then straightened up with a sigh of relief.

At last they were all seated, crowded close in a half circle around the big tree, which glistened in the soft light of the kerosene lamps. Nancy spoke softly:

"Mr. Belden, it would be very fitting if you would consecrate our little Christmas get-together with prayer."

The old pastor stood, bowed his head, and talked to God in exactly the same tone of voice and in the same way that he would talk with any other old friend, saying:

"Father, you know our needs and our troubles. But it helps if we can tell them to you. It may seem strange to some of the unthinking that we should celebrate Christmas Eve and the birth of the Prince of Peace when our land is being torn asunder by civil war, when friends and neighbors, citizens all of the same country, are at each other's throats. But we know, oh, God, that in Thy sight a thousand years are but as a night, and the truth which is beyond the understanding of our finite minds is clear to Thy infinite knowledge. The Christ child came to preach peace on earth and goodwill to men, and we cannot understand why we have to suffer the grievous affliction of this war.

"Help us to put our trust in Thee, knowing that some time, somehow, right and not might will prevail. Give us the wisdom to make right decisions in these momentous times, comfort the widow and the orphan in the stricken homes of both the North and the South. Come into this, our own neighborhood, Lord, help us to lean on Thee when our loneliness and sorrow seem more than we can bear. Bless the absent loved ones and the friends gathered here tonight, increase the joy of these little ones, and give us strength and courage to go on. Amen."

"I had planned to have some music now," said Nancy, when Mr. Belden finished, "but I guess the children can't wait any longer, so we'll have music later. Tom, suppose you pick up the presents one at a time, tell Hattie who is to get which, and she'll pass them around. We'll wait until each present is opened before we go on to the next."

As the simple little gifts were handed out, those for the children were eagerly received and joyfully opened, but the pleasure of the others, especially of Ann and Nancy, was subdued, and when some hand-knitted socks and mittens were laid aside for the absent soldiers, Ann could hardly restrain her tears. Realizing this, Mr. Belden said, as soon as the presents had been distributed: "We can't have a Christmas tree without some Christmas music. I can see Enoch Payne's fiddle in the corner. Let's have some good old Christmas carols."

Watching Enoch's big, awkward-looking fingers, gnarled by hard work, sliding so easily over the strings as he led the group in song after song, Ann thought:

"How little we know of the hearts and souls of even our closest friends! There's Enoch now, who never had a music lesson in his life, never had anything but hard work, and yet he has the soul of an artist. Under different circumstances he might have been a noted violinist."

Then noticing the absorbed look with which Mary Curtis watched the play, Ann thought again:

"There is somebody who does understand the heart and soul of Enoch Payne. I hope he knows it."

With Enoch to play the fine old tunes and Timothy Belden to lead, the big kitchen resounded with music. Then came a pause while the women tucked

the younger children, tired from all the excitement, away in their beds. When the singing began again, each person called for his favorite. The carols exhausted, they began to choose the old ballads, and Timothy Belden asked for a verse from Thomas Moore's "Believe Me, If All Those Endearing Young Charms":

"The heart that has truly loved never forgets

But as truly loves on to the close

As the sunflower turns to her god when he sets

The same look that she gave when he rose."

Mrs. Belden wanted "Darling Nellie Grey," and when that was finished, Ann said:

"Mr. Belden, do you know the words to 'The Girl I Left Behind Me?'"

"A verse or two, I guess," he replied. "Want to sing it?"

"Yes," said Ann. "After I left Mark in Owego, a fife and drum corps came down the street. They were playing that tune, and somehow that was comforting and it has seemed like Mark's and my song ever since. Let's sing it."

As Enoch took up the strain of the old marching song, Timothy Belden held up his hand and quoted a verse from memory. Then they sang it with feeling, and so engrossed were they that no one heard the door open. But the song came to an abrupt end when a laughing voice said:

"Who says I left my girl behind me?"

At the door stood Mark, tall, uniformed, grinning at them from ear to ear. There was a moment of astounded silence, and then Ann flew to his arms, almost yelling:

"Is it you? It can't really be you!"

Mark hugged her hard, and then, somewhat embarrassed, he stepped back a pace and everyone gathered around to shake his hand and pat his back. He kissed his mother, and to cover his self-consciousness, said:

"What's to eat, Mother? I'm starved!"

Nancy hastened to set some bread and milk on the table, and while he ate, everyone plied him with questions. Mark told them that he had been more fortunate than his father or Charles in getting a brief furlough, and that the others sent their love and were well the last time he had seen them. Looking at the shining Christmas tree, Mark said he wished he could have been there for the beginning of the evening's festivities, but he and some of the other fellows had missed the stage in Owego. Anyway, he was home and that was all that mattered.

Knowing that the family wanted to be alone with Mark, the guests soon took their leave. Soon afterwards, Mark and Ann and her mother said goodnight to Nancy, and together went down the road to the Clinton house.

When Mark and Ann were alone in their room, he said, a little awkwardly:

"Ann, I heard what you said about hearing that tune, 'The Girl I Left Behind Me,' that day in Owego. I heard them tooting that piece, too, and I felt it was a sort of a special message. I didn't know then whether I was leaving my girl behind me for good. But here I am, thank God!"

Ann waited for Mark to make the first advance, but suddenly he was overpowered with shyness. Although the hour was late, he asked question after question about the farm and Ann's life since he had been gone. Then as he in turn told her about his army life, their awkwardness wore off. Getting up suddenly from his chair, he pulled her up from the stool where she was sitting, and said, huskily:

"Ann, my darling wife! I've missed you so. How I've missed you!"

As his lips pressed hers, she whispered:

"And I've missed you, darling. How can I ever let you go again?"

(To be continued)

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# KERNELS, SCREENINGS and CHAFF



## SUNNYGABLES NOTES

By John Babcock

### LOAFERS OUT OF LOAFING PEN

**D**AIRY Herd Improvement Association records are no good unless you use them. Jack Conner has a fine herd of purebred Brown Swiss which has never been culled closely. He and his wife Jean kept a sharp eye on the DHIA records and found that a few individuals were no more than paying their way. These individuals were thriving under the pen stable system, but were putting on weight where they should have put out milk. With beef prices running good, Jack consigned them as beef rather than risk his reputation by putting mediocre dairy replacements on the market under his name.

### Pay Off

I have a lot of fun needling first Jack and then Boots Poelvoorde as to which is the best dairy breed—Brown Swiss or Holstein. You might just as well argue with two new mothers as to which has the smartest or best looking baby. Jack had a good comeback in favor of his herd when he showed me the receipts from his cull cows.

Of the 4 animals sold, one in particular stood out for the price she brought. I doubt that she would have approached as much money as a dairy replacement.

Weighing out at 1,390 pounds, this four-year-old cow graded choice and sold for a total of \$361.40. That's not bad for a culled dairy cow. I recently saw another Brown Swiss cow slaughtered in Ohio which would have graded good to choice, and which weighed out alive at 1,750 pounds. This weight betrayed her dairy characteristics and milk producing potential, but proved that where they don't pay as milkers, the recovery value on a Brown Swiss is good at current beef prices.

### GRASS SILAGE AGAIN

**I**REALIZE that talking grass silage may be uninteresting to a lot of people and that a fellow can easily become a "bug" over a favorite subject to the point where he is a bore. Grass silage, though, so occupies our thoughts here at Sunnygables that we just have to talk about it some. I think that in our animal agriculture scheme it is important to a lot of other people, too.

### New Discovery

With any subject that you are well acquainted with, it is easy to assume there isn't much you don't

know. With grass silage, time merely proves how little we actually do know.

For instance, I always visualized a tower or trench silo, full of tightly packed green grass, as almost impregnable to water or air from the outside. I was first set straight on this when I learned from a Cornell scientist that the entire mass in a silo breathes all the time, like a living thing.

Just lately I found out another important activity in a silo. It seems that, packed as the silage is, water runs through it as through gravelly soil. In the case of our long grass silo, the water follows the marks that separated the loads dumped in, and courses its way through the silo right to the very bottom. This accounts for a good amount of the spoilage where the silage is wet, soggy, and more like green manure than good feed. Since the grass went in well wilted, we can only assume that the water came down through the silage from the surface.

### Another Slant

In January, I passed on my observation to Dr. Charles Rogers at the Wooster Experiment Station of Ohio State University. Since Dr. Rogers is, in my mind, one of the best informed scientists we have on the practical aspects of making grass silage, I was interested in his reactions.

By the time we had finished talking, I found that farmers had reported surface water discoloration clear to the bottom of uncovered tower silos. Also, Doctor Rogers had completed an experiment in which he was sure that water entering from the top of a silo goes right on through the whole mass.

He pointed out that water carries air. If it didn't, fish wouldn't be able to survive. Also, this large amount of water makes a good solution in which the chemistry of spoilage can take place more rapidly.

Now we have recorded another of the many mistakes we made in putting up our first long grass silage. Instead of covering the silo with porous limestone, we are going to take pains next year to protect the surface from rain falling on it, surface water draining into it, and ground water that might enter. In addition, as we finish off the trench we will take pains to "thatch" the top, much as a hay stack is finished.

Perhaps we have learned by these experiences and observations that in every case, in tower or trench, sil-



—Photo: C. Hadley Smith

Here is Jack's answer to a mild case of pneumonia suffered by two of his Brown Swiss calves. He cleaned out a well sealed grain room and set up an incubator. With help from the veterinarian, fresh whole milk, and a lot of mothering from Jack, they recovered nicely. Infrared heat lamps and blankets kept the little fellows warm and snug, but Jack is wondering whether raising his calves on nurse cows might have helped him avoid sickness in the first place.

age should be protected from the entrance of excessive surface water. With the large initial cost of a tower silo today, it makes sense to go the rest of the way and put a roof on top of it.

### SHEEP?

**I**N PAST years we have had a lot of experience with sheep at Sunnygables. Our most profitable sheep operation was marketing hot-house lambs to the select New York City buyers. Sheep, like any farm animal, do well only when the person keeping them likes what he is doing. Both Jack and I like sheep and talked a lot about running them on the ground-level poultry floors. With the nation's sheep population at an all-time low, and high prices for both lamb and wool apparently in the cards for years to come, the idea merited some thought.

Ewes are expensive right now, but those who encouraged us to buy sheep pointed out that ten or a dozen ewes could be bought for the price a good cow would bring. And in Ohio, where we ran sheep on the farm I worked with, the operation never lost us money. We roughly figured that the ewes' wool paid their supplementary feed costs and that the lamb crop was largely profit. Other farmers pointed out that money can be made with sheep on good grazing lands and high quality feed rather than on the marginal natural grass hill pastures that are often reserved for them.

### No For Now

At this point we have decided to stay out of the sheep business. Among the many considerations that needed balancing, one or two

in particular made us balk. The first was our rather limited grazing acreage, which we had best reserve for a growing dairy herd. The second was fencing.

From the dog loss figures I see in the papers from various counties, it is not only necessary to fence the sheep in, but as nearly as possible to fence the dogs out. Also, one feels more comfortable in having sheep close enough to keep track of them all the time. Putting them out in a back pasture can lead to disasters that would not occur were they nearer the barn.

Most of the fencing at Sunnygables is neither hog tight nor horse high, as the old expression goes. Our cows are well fence broken and give very little trouble where we use three strand barb wire fences. The posts are home cut. This makes inexpensive and effective fencing. Moreover, a barb wire fence can be made up into five or six strands at important places, or reduced to as little as two strands along creek banks or next to fields that offer little temptation to cows hunting greener pastures or the neighbor's bull. Such fences are easy to keep up, last a good while, and can be moved without much trouble. Where needed, they can easily be changed into electric fences.

Since such fences are not adequate for sheep, we think the cost involved to fence and maintain sheep pastures enough of a consideration to make us at least put off raising sheep at Sunnygables for a while longer.



# SERVICE BUREAU

By H. L. Cosline

## BEFORE YOU SIGN!

NOW that the nation is preparing to defend itself, there is the prospect (unfortunate though it may be) that new jobs may open up in Washington. There is a fairly general belief on the part of citizens that any new agencies which are essential should be staffed by those already working in Washington—possibly by government workers who would become available through discontinuance of non-essential activities.

Anyway, the point of this item is to warn readers that already some correspondence schools are using the possibility of new government positions as bait. If you read such an ad, or if you are approached by an agent from such a school, remember these facts:

1. Correspondence schools cannot guarantee a government position.

2. Even though you pass a Civil Service examination you might not be appointed.

3. When you sign a correspondence school contract, you usually agree to pay the full cost whether you complete the full course or not. Before you sign any such contract, be sure that you have the money to pay for it; that you want to take it, and that you have the ability and perseverance to complete the course.

— A. A. —

## POOR OLD "SPANISH PRISONER"

The "Spanish Prisoner Swindle" is the oldest known. So much publicity has been given to it that everyone should know about it, although it appears anew at least once in each generation. Right now Post Office inspector Edward J. O'Neill of Syracuse reports that central New York residents have received letters telling the same old story.

The appeal which comes in a letter from Mexico or maybe from Cuba tells that the writer is in prison; that he has a quarter of a million dollars or so hidden away in a trunk or a safe deposit box which he will be glad to divide with anyone who will help him recover it.

The catch comes when the "prisoner's friends" require that the gullible victim put up a considerable sum of

cash to show his good faith, or to advance money for necessary expenses. In the past, anyone who has been so foolish as to fall for this scheme has found that both his cash and the "prisoner's friends" have promptly disappeared. Of course there never was a "prisoner" or a quarter of a million hid away in cash!

— A. A. —

## COW DOGS

I recently purchased a cow dog, but was not satisfied with him. After trying him out for a while, I shipped him back C.O.D. The fellow from whom I bought him refused to accept the shipment, which cost me over \$10 more. Can you help me to get this, plus what I paid for the dog?

There are several things to consider when buying a dog from a distance. First, there is usually a trial period during which time the dog can be returned for a refund. A guarantee does not apply after this trial period is up, and the subscriber who wrote the above letter waited too long before returning the animal.

When a dog is purchased, there should be an understanding as to who will pay the transportation charges in case he is returned. An animal should never be returned C.O.D. (unless the seller has authorized it) because it is quite probable that shipment will be refused, piling up still more expense for the buyer.

It should be remembered that dogs aren't standard merchandise like machines. A dog that has shown up well in training and promises to be a valuable animal may act differently in new surroundings and prove unsatisfactory to the purchaser. When a dog doesn't work out well, it doesn't necessarily mean that he has been misrepresented. However, the buyer should be able to return such an animal within the specified trial period and get a refund.

— A. A. —

If any reader knows the present address of Miles Johnson, formerly of Johnson and Wurtsboro, N. Y., we would very much like to have it. It is believed that he moved to the vicinity of Binghamton about six or seven months ago. Address the Service Bureau, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

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## Reward Check Goes to Vermont

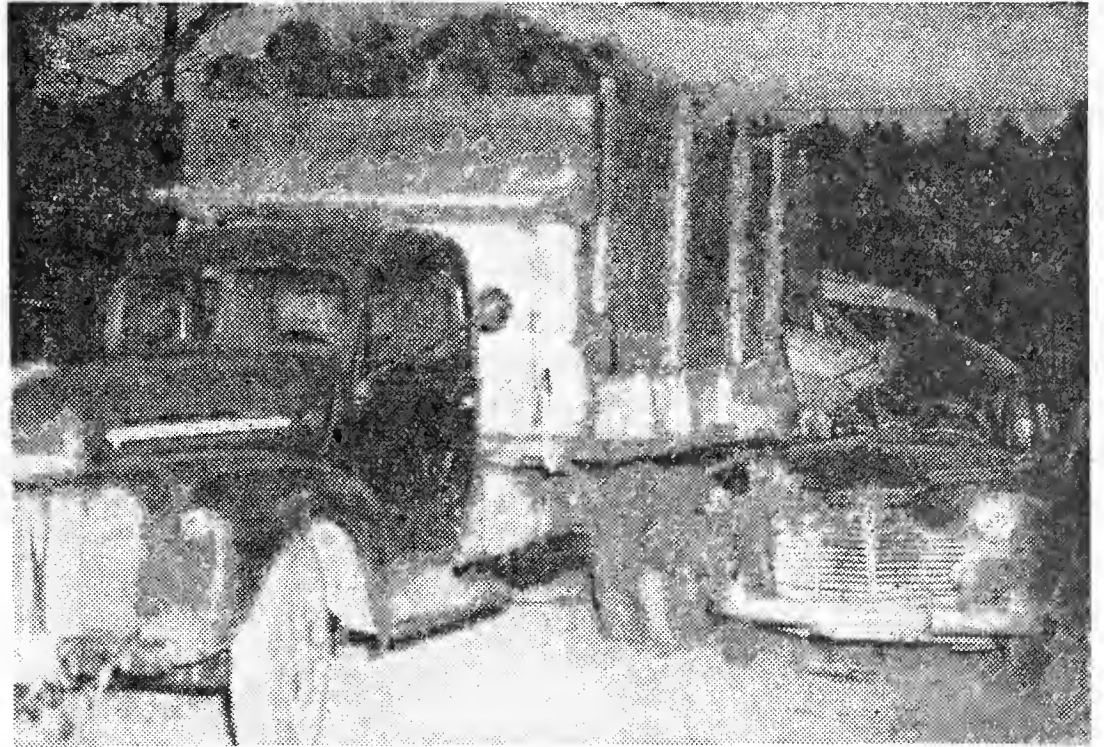
BECAUSE Milo Hancock of Irasburg, Vermont, promptly reported the theft of two heifers to the State Police and cooperated with them in tracking down the culprits, he has been sent the \$25 cattle theft reward check shown here.

Hormidas Bolduc and his son, Girard, were taken to court and admitted to this theft as well as several others. The father was sentenced to not less than two and a half years nor more than four years in Windsor State Prison. Girard was given not less than nine months nor more than twelve months in the House of Correction in Windsor.

The AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST poultry

try theft reward offer and the cattle theft reward offer are made with the idea that they will encourage farmers to search for evidence, lose no time in reporting cattle or poultry losses, and to follow through to see that the criminals are prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law. The thief or thieves must be caught, brought to trial and sentenced to spend at least thirty days behind bars before a person can become eligible for the reward. It DOES NOT APPLY to the theft of anything except cattle or poultry. Recently, we have had a number of reward claims in connection with stolen gasoline, farm machinery, etc., which are not covered by our reward offer.

# PLEASURE RIDE BECOMES DEATH RIDE



## TWO DEAD, THREE INJURED, ALL RELATIVES

It was a bright October afternoon near Twelve Corners, Maine, the Bamford brothers John and George were riding with their sons in a 1941 sedan. Without warning there was a terrible crash, the sedan collided with the rear end of a big dump truck loaded with pulp wood. The tremendous impact sent a stick of pulp wood back through the window into the back seat and squarely into the forehead of John Bamford. The smashing force of the wood hurling through the car killed John instantly. His brother riding in the front seat was crushed to death by the collision and all three sons received minor injuries.

Two killed, three injured yet only one, John, was protected with the North American. His wife received \$1000.00 from his North American Travel Accident policy. Everyone in the accident could have received benefits yet only one did. This terrible accident proves that all members of the family should be protected.

## BENEFITS RECENTLY PAID

### A Friend's Name May Be in This List

Claire A. Crump, Carthage, N. Y. ....	14.28	Myrtle A. Hanson, No. Brookfield, Mass. ....	103.57
Auto accident—sprained back		Auto accident—bruises and cuts	
Blanch G. Eastman, Ellisburg, N. Y. ....	77.14	Theodore Russo, R. 1, Deerfield, Mass. ....	17.86
Auto accident—fractured nose and foot, lacerated knee		Auto accident—cut forehead & scalp	
Lewis E. Spies, R. 1, Redwood, N. Y. ....	14.28	Clayton Barnett, Groveton, N. H. (2 pol)	68.56
Auto accident—fractured nose		Auto accident—back strain, muscle injury, bruises	
Webster Beldock, R. 1, Lisbon, N. Y. ....	51.43		
(2 pol) Auto accident—injured ankle, knee and hand			
Herbert Besaw, R. 4, Gouverneur, N. Y. ....	7.85		
Auto collision—cut knee and forehead			
Ronald G. Nicol, Hammond, N. Y. (2 pol) ....	171.42		
Auto accident—injured teeth, arm, shoulder and face			
Lemuel L. Collins, R. 1, Burdett, N. Y. ....	180.00		
Truck accident—cut head, fractured vertebra, brush burns			
Max H. Gutzwiller, Mecklenburg, N. Y. ....	25.33		
Auto accident—lacerated face, cont. chest, sprained back			
Martin Reagan, R. 1, Rathbone, N. Y. ....	27.14		
Auto accident—broke nose, cut knee, face, and forehead			
Sadie T. Grover, Lockwood, N. Y. ....	10.00		
Auto accident—bruised head, chest, arm			
Georgia H. Hoff, Napanooh, N. Y. ....	34.28	Jesse E. Klebe, R. 1, Colebrook, N. H. ....	17.14
Struck by car—contusions & abrasions of left ankle		Auto accident—broke nose, injured arm	
Carlton J. Royce, R. 1, North Java, N. Y. ....	18.57	Rose C. Ouellette, Conway, N. H. ....	36.00
Auto accident—fractured rib		Auto accident—badly bruised chest	
Robert T. Moss, R. 2, Branchport, N. Y. ....	60.00	Harold Downer, R. 4, Bristol, Vt. ....	16.42
(2 pol) Truck accident—dislocated knee cartilage		Auto accident—bruised leg, sprained ankle	
Mildred E. Pearson, Buckfield, Me. ....	130.00	Genie L. Holt, E. Franklin St., Danielson, Conn. ....	97.14
Auto accident—concussion brain, broken arm, cuts		Auto accident—fract. ribs, arm & collar bone	
Hilmer O. Anderson, Ashfield, Mass. ....	50.00	Howard L. Patterson, Woodstown, N. J. ....	1000.00
Auto accident—concussion, lacerated eyelid		Auto accident—death benefits	
Patrick Schools, R. 2, Houlton, Me. ....	32.14	Sylvia Vosburg, Skinners Eddy, Pa. ....	18.57
Auto accident—injured back and cut forehead		Auto accident—shock, contused chest wall	
Leo Chioeino, 129 Clark St., Gardner, Mass. ....	42.86	James L. Johnson, Hamsville, Md. ....	31.43
Struck by auto—cut hand and chin		Car hit light pole—injured chest, back and cut over eye	
		Ronald Decker, Vernon, N. J. ....	110.71
		Auto accident—fract. nose, broke teeth	

*Insure  
Everyone  
In '51*

*Keep Your Policy Renewed*

**North American Accident Insurance Co. of Chicago**

N. A. ASSOCIATES DEPARTMENT

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.



**IN 1950  
MORE THOUSANDS OF FARMERS  
THAN EVER BEFORE  
SWITCHED TO SURGE**



**MILK WITH GENUINE  
SURGE  
TUG & PULL**

Year after year the switch to Surge continues to grow as increasing thousands of farmers turn to Genuine Surge TUG & PULL for better milking. In 1950 more farmers than ever before\* became convinced that no calf, no man, and no machine can do a safe, complete and satisfactory job of milking cows without Genuine Surge TUG & PULL ... so ... they switched to Surge.

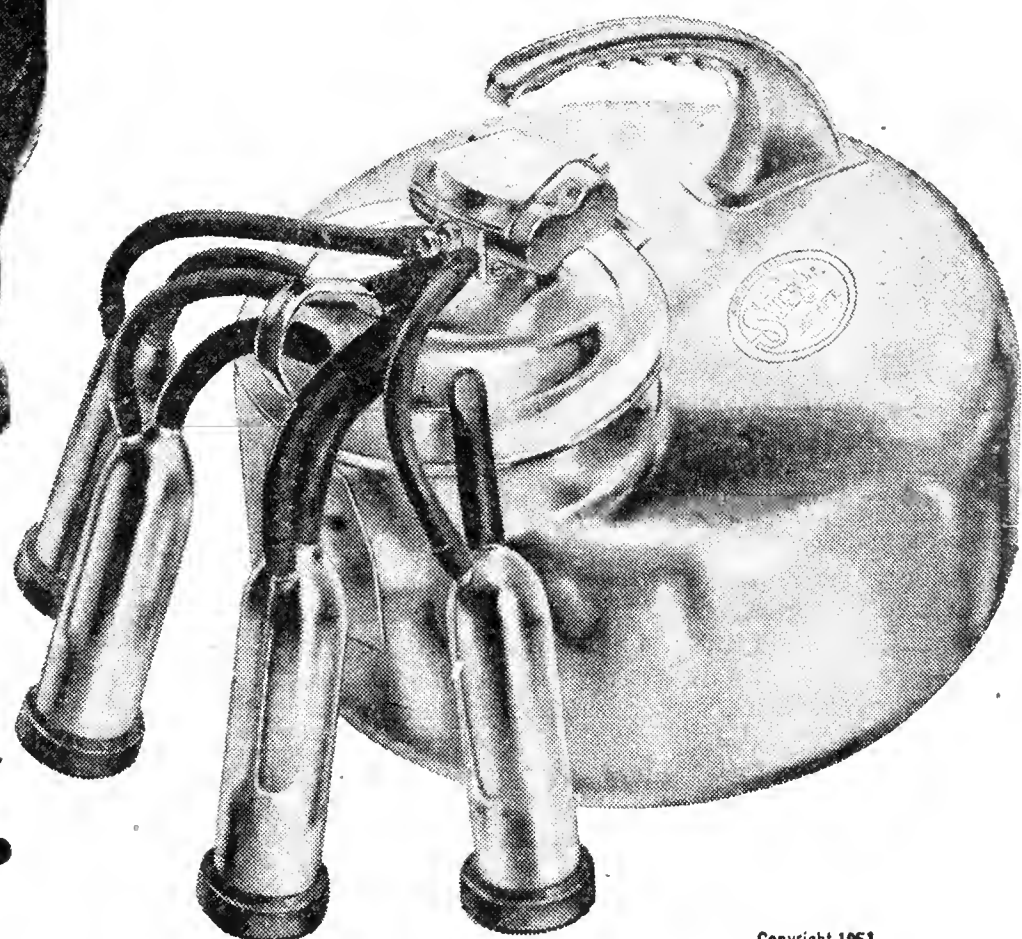
*\*More than in any previous year*



**BABSON BROS. CO. of N.Y.**

**842 WEST BELDEN AVENUE • SYRACUSE 1, N. Y.**

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# AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST



The Baker family—Mary and Jim, Dad, Mother and Grandmother—enjoy the evening meal, with home-grown products including beef, milk, potatoes, and snap beans. For dessert there will be pumpkin pie from home-frozen pumpkin.

—A.A. Staff Photo

## A Garden for GOOD FARM LIVING

**W**HEN DAN BAKER of Ithaca, N. Y., and his family sit down at the table, much of the food they eat has been raised right on the farm. The happy combination that brings this desirable result includes a keen realization of the possibilities of a garden, the know-how to grow a good one, and two youngsters who are enthusiastic 4-H Club members and gardeners.

The Bakers' 30-cubic-foot freezer was packed last fall with 164 packages of fruits and vegetables, plus liberal amounts of pork and beef. In the cellar were 200 quarts of home-canned products, a full crock of sauerkraut, and some stored potatoes and carrots. Mrs. Baker's motto is, "Preserve enough of the farm products so that something can be used from the garden — fresh, frozen or canned—every day in the year." Liberal quantities of milk and eggs are also supplied by the farm.

Jim, who is 17 and who has been a 4-H Club member for 7 years, takes the major responsibility for the family garden. His garden project takes in 12,500 square feet, while Mary, who is 13 and also a 4-year Club member, takes care of 2,500 square feet. The young folks like to show their products at fairs, and this past fall Jim won \$30 in prizes and Mary, \$19.

In addition to 19 varieties of annual vegetables, including potatoes, the garden supplies asparagus, rhubarb, strawberries and raspberries. In fact, Jim had  $\frac{1}{8}$  of an acre of

strawberries as a 4-H project, and after freezing 30 quarts he sold enough berries to net him \$50.

The most impressive feature of the Bakers' garden is the attention to detail which brings results. They don't plant seed and then depend entirely on nature for results. The garden is plowed early in the spring. Both manure and 5-10-5 fertilizer are used for additional plant food, and a garden tractor helps keep weeds under control, especially in the early stages. Bugs and diseases are handled by a general purpose dust containing rotenone for insects and a fixed copper compound for fungus diseases.

Jim says it takes about an hour a day to do the work. That hour is doubtless one of the most profitable of all hours worked, because a rough estimate of the retail value of fruits and vegetables grown and eaten on the farm is about \$400. Assuming that an hour a day is spent on the garden for 5 months, or roughly 150 hours, the return per hour of work is about \$2.50. Not bad for a couple of youngsters with a moderate amount of help from the rest of the family. When a pig, half a beef, milk and eggs are added to the total, the retail value of food produced and used on the farm approximates \$1,000.

All farm families—yes, you too—can eat at the first table, especially if you grow a good proportion of your own fruits and vegetables. First you must have the desire, then the knowledge, and finally the perseverance to bring it to pass.



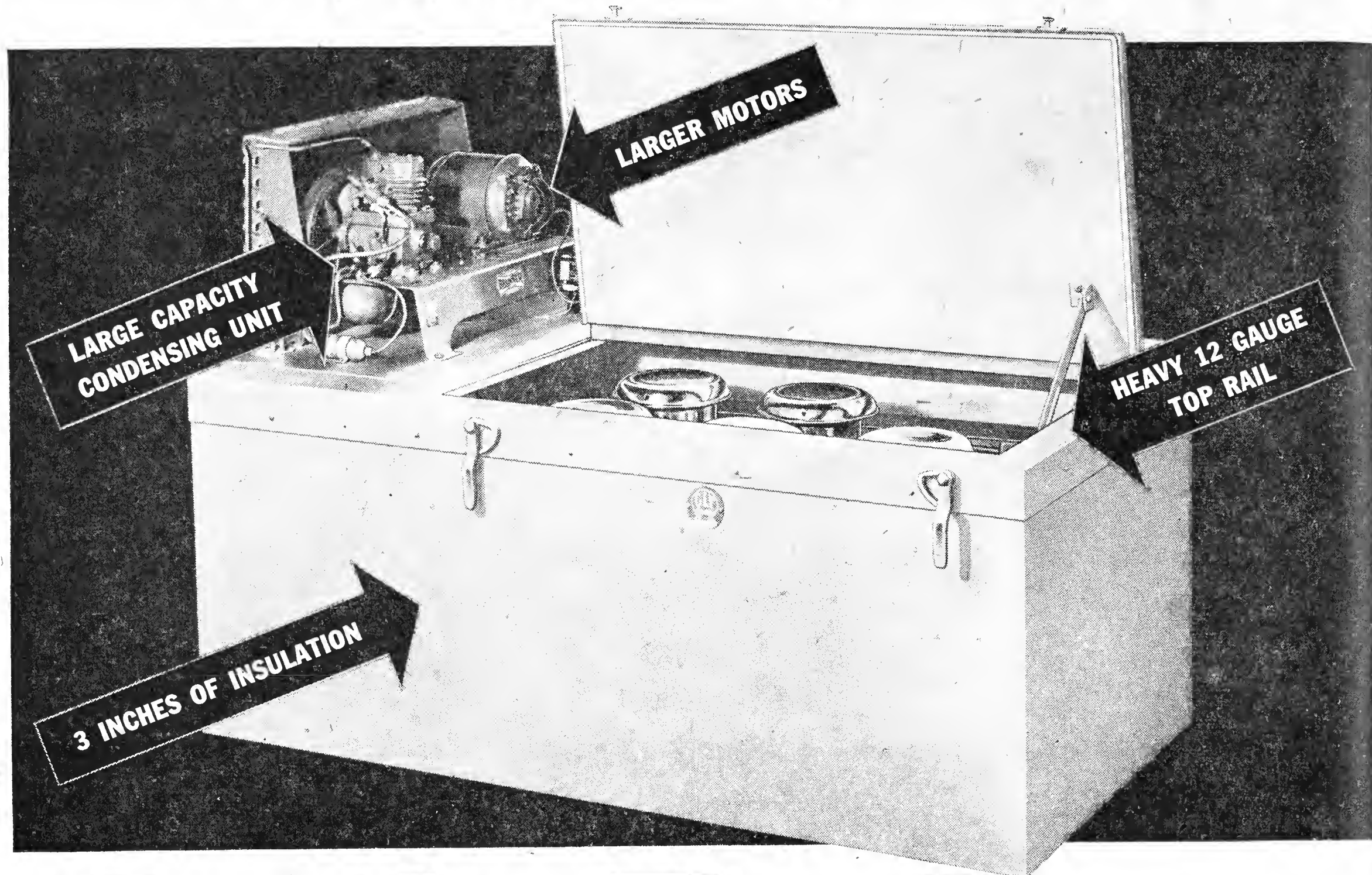
As spring approaches, 4-H Club members Mary and Jim—the gardeners of the family—check over a seed catalog.

The aim on the Baker farm is to use something from the freezer or cellar every day during the winter.





*Year After Year of Trouble-Free, Economical Cooling  
Because G.L.F. Milk Coolers are . . .*



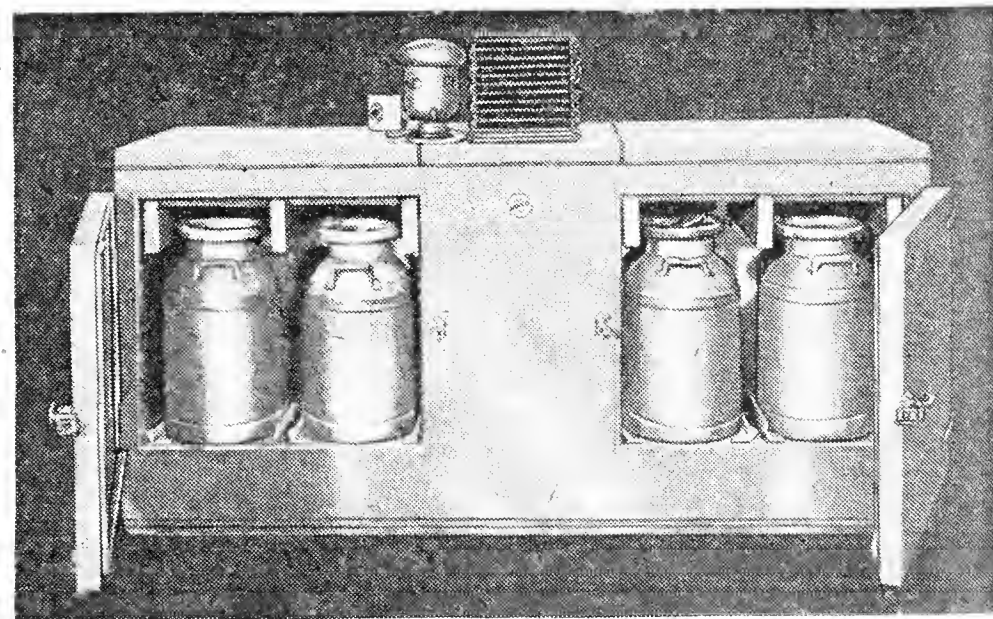
# Built To Last

**M**ANY of the first milk coolers put out by G.L.F. are still in use on dairy farms in the Northeast. They have been providing year-in and year-out efficient and economical service. They are just the kind of coolers farmers asked G.L.F. for back in 1935—coolers that will cool two milkings a day at a low cost per year of use. Over the years, improvements have been made but G.L.F. continues to keep in mind the primary requirements of dairymen for low cost milk cooling.

This is the time to get a milk cooler that is ruggedly built and will give trouble-free service for years ahead—the kind of a cooler that will last and last.

## *Features of G.L.F. Milk Coolers*

- Large Capacity Condensing Units to provide satisfactory cooling during the peak loads of flush periods.
- Bigger Motors are used for reserve power at peak periods and insure longer service.
- Heavy Construction throughout to assure years of use with the banging and wear of loading and unloading heavy milk cans.
- Zerocel Insulation 3" thick on sides and bottom to provide ample protection in warm weather.



## *"Jet-Aire" Side Opening Coolers*

"Less than a foot from the milk house floor to the cooler door." This feature of the new "Jet-Aire" milk cooler saves the tugging and lifting of heavy milk cans.

The "Jet-Aire" system of water distribution keeps lower temperature water circulating over the milk cans and can cool a full load from 90 to 50 degrees within one hour.

Available in 4, 6 and 8 can sizes.

Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc., Ithaca, New York

# G.L.F. Milk Coolers





Cutting and bunching dill on the McKasty vegetable farm.

## QUALITY *Rings the Cash Register*

**I**T'S a wonderful market, if you give it what it wants!" That's the appraisal of the New York produce market voiced by Mrs. Margaret McKasty. She ought to know, for she's been working with her husband, Martin McKasty, and the rest of the family for the past 21 years on their farm near Huntington, Long Island, to suit the whims of the big city trade.

"Every once in a while," she explains, "I spend most of a day just standing around one of the big markets in the city, watching the sort of vegetables the shoppers put in their bags. You'll see a shipment of broccoli come in, all cleaned and graded and pretty as a picture — and two-thirds of the baskets that go through the check stand will have a bunch of that broccoli in them. Then you'll see some carrots, poorly bunched and not sorted for size, sometimes not even well washed, and the shoppers will pick through them trying to find a nice bunch and usually giving up and going on to look for something else."

### Pleasing Mrs. Consumer

These little "research tours" have pretty well established the practice in growing, grading, and selling the crop for the McKasty family.

As an example, in 1949, when the potato surplus was a national problem, the spud crop from 50 acres of the 86-acre McKasty farm was snapped up by New York produce buyers. And again this year, with Long Island potatoes flooding the market, the same buyers sought the McKasty crop and paid a premium price for it.

### A Market for Each Grade

"We graded them 'fancy' — I'll tell you that," says Mrs. McKasty. And every grade found its particular market. The No. 1 sizes went to the exclusive hotel and steak-house trade. The No. 2 grade sold to a potato salad maker, who would have taken 5,000 sacks of this quality if the McKastys had been able to deliver. The No. 3 grade went to markets in the New York foreign quarter. The "Jumbos" all sold to restaurants and lunch wagons for French fry purposes. The culls, referred to as "pig potatoes," were traded with a hog raiser for manure.

### "Picture Book" Acres

Before "quality" crops can be marketed, however, a "quality" job of growing has to be turned in. This means a lot of work for the family crew, which includes three daughters, a son, and a cousin. But that work shows up in "picture-book" acres of onions, cabbage, lettuce, kale and other green vegetables, all hand-set, to say nothing of the cleanest, prettiest potato fields you're likely to see anywhere.

Naturally, protecting these crops against insect pests and plant diseases is one of the major activities through

the growing season. Harold Neder, the cousin, who operates the McKasty spray rig, estimates that where three vegetable crops a year are taken off the same fields, he applies from 2,000 to 2,400 gallons of spray per acre to the produce.

It hasn't always been easy to keep the bugs and diseases in check. The McKastys recall a spring several years ago when a "blight" they weren't prepared for hit their valuable cold frames of lettuce plants. They quickly got in



Martin McKasty, Jr. washing parsnips to provide a clean and attractive product, the way all McKasty vegetables go to market. The insert is Martin (Pop) McKasty.

touch with the Du Pont Company's agricultural specialist in New York. The "blight" was analyzed and one of the new carbamate fungicides — the zinc-base material known as "Parzate" — was prescribed to halt the spread of the fungous infection.

### Plant Protection

Since that time, "Parzate" fungicide has been a regular part of the program for protecting plants against disease. It is mixed with DDT for application to potatoes, to combine insect protection with insurance against late blight and other spud maladies. It is combined with other insecticides for the other truck crops, where edible portions are above ground and materials less toxic than DDT are required.

The proof of the program is certainly to be found in the appearance of McKasty crops on their way to market. And when they admire the top layer of a crate, buyers know they can depend on finding the same quality all the way to the bottom of the box, for that's another principle on the McKasty farm.

"No 'sample crates' are packed by us," boasts Mrs. McKasty!

*"A pipeful of crimp cut Prince Albert means real smoking joy to me,"*

says NELSON TANNER,  
Soil Conservationist

**"PRINCE ALBERT IS COOLER SMOKING AND RICHER TASTING THAN ANY OTHER PIPE TOBACCO FOR ME. CRIMP CUT P.A. IS ALWAYS EASY ON MY TONGUE!"**

*Nelson Tanner*



Prince Albert's choice, naturally mild tobacco is specially treated to insure against tongue bite. Try P.A.! Rich-tasting and crimp cut, Prince Albert stays flavor fresh in the handy humidortop pocket tin.

R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., Winston-Salem, N. C.

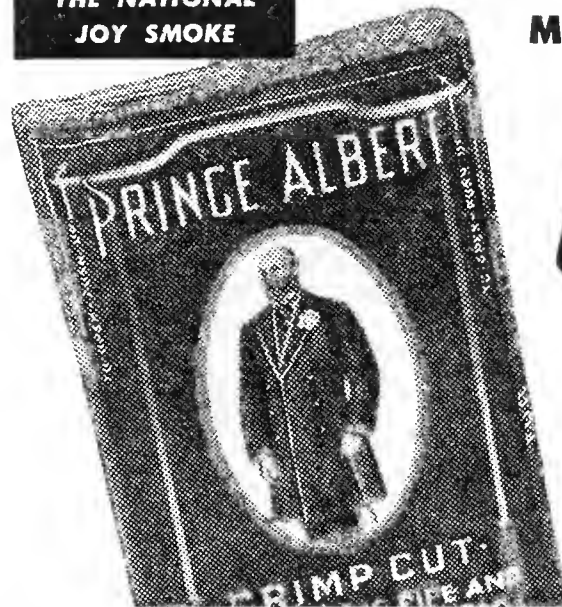
THE NATIONAL  
JOY SMOKE

MORE MEN SMOKE

*Prince Albert*

THAN ANY OTHER  
TOBACCO

★ TUNE IN "Grand Ole Opry",  
Saturday Nights on NBC



★ BUY U. S. SAVINGS BONDS ★



# THE EDITORIAL PAGE

## WHO IS YOUR TOWN SUPERVISOR?

FOR YEARS I have written, talked and worked to keep control of our public affairs in the localities. At times I become discouraged because so many of the people in the localities take so little interest in their public affairs. There is no use talking about grass roots government unless the people themselves are willing to take part in it. They are not doing that now.

Recently an AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST staff member asked a group of young people the names of their public officials. They did very well in naming the President and several other national office holders, and they could name a lesser number of State officials. But very few of them could name their own town supervisor or any other county or town officials! I doubt if any large proportion of older people could do much better.

The town meeting and the school meeting are two of the most democratic institutions we have left. But so far as the general public is concerned, these important meetings are little used. About the only time they are well attended is when there is a row on.

One reason for the poor attendance both at school meetings and town meetings is that they are poorly advertised, poorly planned, and the programs are uninteresting. As a definite suggestion to boards of education, town supervisors and town boards, why not start now to build interest in your coming school and town meetings?

Farm organizations have done a good job in this respect. Their meetings are well attended. On the program there is usually a good dinner; there is some community singing, the business of the meeting is presented in well-thought-out charts; there is opportunity for questions and discussions; there is frequently one good speaker and sometimes an entertainer. Those who attend go home having spent a pleasant afternoon or evening, with a good idea of the business of their organization, and resolved to come again next year.

I urge supervisors, other town and county officials, and members of school boards to give attention to this important business of getting a larger number of the local people interested in running their own business.

*By E. R. Eastman*

## WOULD YOU PLANT AN APPLE ORCHARD NOW?

A YOUNG MAN WRITES:

"I am in partnership with my father in the apple business. Our trees are mostly getting old. If I am to stay in the business we must have young orchards coming along. What is the outlook?"

THERE are several sections of our Northeast that are naturally adapted to apples, and where the quality is unexcelled. If a young man lives in an apple-producing section, if he has soil naturally adapted, if he is willing to keep up with the latest practices and, above all, if he likes the business, I think most of those who have studied the problem would encourage him to go ahead. He naturally will not proceed without getting what help he can from authorities on the soil and other conditions on his own farm; on the outlook for different varieties, and on the future market situation, such as competition from other apple-growing sections and from other fruits.

What do some of you apple growers think? There are a lot of young fellows who would like your opinion. Let's have some letters.

## UNREASONABLE MILK SANITATION RULES

NOT IN years have I seen a man so angry as a dairyman was the other day at a milk health inspector. For two years, this farmer and his sons have used every minute of their time, outside of their farm operations, in building a modern barn and stable. The inspector visited the barn the other day and told the farmer of several costly changes that he would have to make in his new barn, stable and milking parlor before his milk could be accepted.

The farmer "blew up" and told the inspector what he thought of many of the impractical sanitary rules and the lack of common sense in their enforcement.

Anyone who has produced milk knows that this

farmer is right. Every good farmer wants to produce high quality, clean milk, and progress has been made in doing so. But the problem has been approached wrong end to. I don't want to buy or drink unclean milk, but I'll take milk any time that meets the following qualifications:

1. Low sediment test.
2. Low bacteria test.
3. Freedom from offensive odors.

These tests could be applied at the milk plant, and it would seldom be necessary even to visit the stable, for if the barns were dirty or the milk improperly handled it would not meet the tests.

Fortunately, the milk industry, the scientists, and the authorities are studying the problem of simplifying milk sanitation. Let's hope that they will come up with some simple and more practical rules.

## OUR ALASKA TOUR STARTS AUG. 1

JUST 93 lucky persons are going to be able to take the wonderful Alaska Tour which AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is sponsoring this summer! We are sorry to have to limit the party to 93, but we could not secure more boat space. Tour dates are August 1 to August 26, and it will be an "all-expense" trip conducted by our popular tour conductor, Mr. Verne BeDell.

In addition to Alaska, the places to be visited will include Yellowstone National Park, beautiful Mt. Rainier, the Canadian Rockies, Lake Louise, Banff, and a fascinating boat trip amidst matchless scenery on the Inland Passage to Alaska, the Land of the Midnight Sun. Full details of the trip will be in our next issue. If you want to go, don't delay in getting a copy of the itinerary and in making a reservation. Remember, we will take the first 93 persons who make their reservations. For tour itinerary, write to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Box 367-T, Ithaca, N. Y.

\* \* \*

If you can't tell which came first the hen or the egg, can you tell which end of the egg the hen lays first? More important to know is that in order to preserve quality, eggs always should be packed with the small end down.

## EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

IN THESE days of fast-moving trains and automobiles, even some of the oldsters have forgotten how irritatingly slow some of the "accommodation trains" and other locals used to be on the old branch line railroads. Many old chestnuts resulted from experiences with slow trains. Mr. Frank M. Bailey of Auburn, Maine, tells one about the man who went into the station agent's office and asked when the train from a certain town would get in. The agent replied:

"Pretty soon now. The engineer's dog has been here quite a few minutes."

There were a number of slow train chestnuts, too, about cows on the track, and here's one of these, also furnished by Mr. Bailey:

A train was rolling along at a slow speed and all at once stopped. The conductor went through to find out what the trouble was. When he came back a man on the front seat asked what the trouble was, and the conductor said, "Cow on the track."

They rolled along again for a while and stopped again. When the conductor came through the second time, the same man asked what the trouble was and he replied, "We caught up with that darn cow again!"

Along this same line, my brother used to claim that some trains needed a cow catcher on both ends, the one in front to push the cows gently off the track and one at the rear to keep the cow from running over the train!

Know any more good railroad stories? Send them in.



NO MATTER how interested a man may be in his job or in his public work, his chief interest in life is or should be his family, for the family and the home are, of course, the chief sources of our happiness and the most important units in our society.

As an illustration of one ideal American family and what its members have been able to achieve under our American way of life, I call your attention to the picture above of my friends, Mr. and Mrs. Martin F. Hilfinger, of Syracuse, and their family of four sons with their wives. In the group are represented twelve college degrees; the five men were awarded a total of 26 varsity block letters covering six different sports at Hamilton College and Syracuse University; three of them were captains of varsity teams; all of them are members of Psi Upsilon fraternity. The three oldest have splendid war records. All are doing well; all are good citizens. In addition to the group shown there are four grandchildren.

Among our readers are many thousands whose families have made outstanding achievement in one way or another. Let's hear about them in a short letter, and we'll publish as many of these letters as we can find space for.



# AA's Farmers' Dollar Guide

**FARMING UNDER PRICE CONTROLS:** It looks as though the general price level would continue upward. However, a full-scale war is not certain and improvement in world relations could conceivably (though not probably) bring price recessions. If that happens, businessmen, including farmers, would take lower prices; but wages, and therefore production costs, would continue high. Good course for farmers is to aim for reasonably high, but not "all out," production.

**PRODUCTION:** Under a price control economy, put more emphasis on quantity and less on quality. As controls become effective, price premiums for quality vanish. **Top farm production is important, but so is top industrial production.** Strikes which farmers think unjustified do not inspire them to increase hours or risks from patriotic motives alone.

**FARM LABOR:** Hired men are leaving farms for 2 reasons—high pay in industry, and to don uniforms. Here are some ideas about farm labor that you may want to consider:

1. If you have a good hired man, a few improvements in the tenant house may keep him satisfied.
2. Consider more privileges, such as bigger garden, firewood, a few hens, a veal calf or an occasional day off.
3. If you plan to hire help from a labor camp, make arrangements early.
4. Keep equipment repaired and ready to go.
5. Plan only work that you can handle with your prospective labor force. You can reduce labor by doing work on time, controlling weeds with chemicals instead of cultivation, rearranging buildings to save steps, putting nitrogen on a meadow or two instead of plowing them.
6. If you have a hired man of draft age, keep the draft board informed.

**SUPPLIES:** No man is hoarding who gets needed supplies early. Buy and take early delivery on spray materials, seeds, fertilizer, lime, baling wire and twine, baskets and crates. Maintain a good inventory of feed. It does pullets no good to change their ration quickly. Plan ahead what you will do if you can't get exact supplies you want.

**INSURANCE:** Why not look over your fire insurance policies and figure how far the coverage would go toward replacing buildings? You might want to increase the coverage. If you had enough life insurance 10 years ago, you will now need about double the amount to give your survivors the same purchasing power.

**BRICKBATS:** Consumers have little love for farmers. They are told and they believe that farmers are getting rich. They do not understand that while U. S. net farm income in 1947 was 18 billion dollars, it dropped to 13 billion dollars in 1950 although hourly earnings of factory workers were 18% higher in 1950 than in 1947. Consumers, for 19% of their income, can buy the same amount of food that required 23% of their average income in 1935-39.

Meantime labor unions are practically invited by government to seek pay raises apparently under assumption that workers are entitled to more whenever living costs increase. Government thinking about food prices seems to follow entirely different line. Because food looms large in living costs and because no one dares to put an effective ceiling on wages, some politicians propose ceilings on farm products including those which are not up to parity. In bald language, the idea seems to be, "we have got to start somewhere; we don't dare start with wages, so let the farmer be the goat."

**MUD:** Ugly rumors claim that many Reconstruction Finance Corporation loans have been made on the basis of political favoritism and influence rather than merit. Here's a good question: Why should any government agency ever be in the banking business; or why should any government agency ever be in any business?

Washington, D. C. residents are concerned over crime situation. The city government is not elected, but headed by 3 commissioners appointed by the President. Dissatisfaction is reported with one commissioner claimed to be closely associated with a big liquor wholesaler. Washington has been characterized as one of the nation's worse cities, crime-wise. —H. L. Cosline

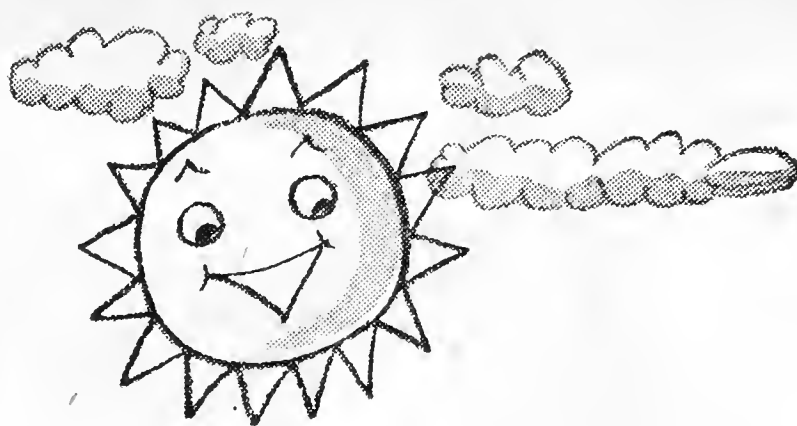
## The Song of the Lazy Farmer



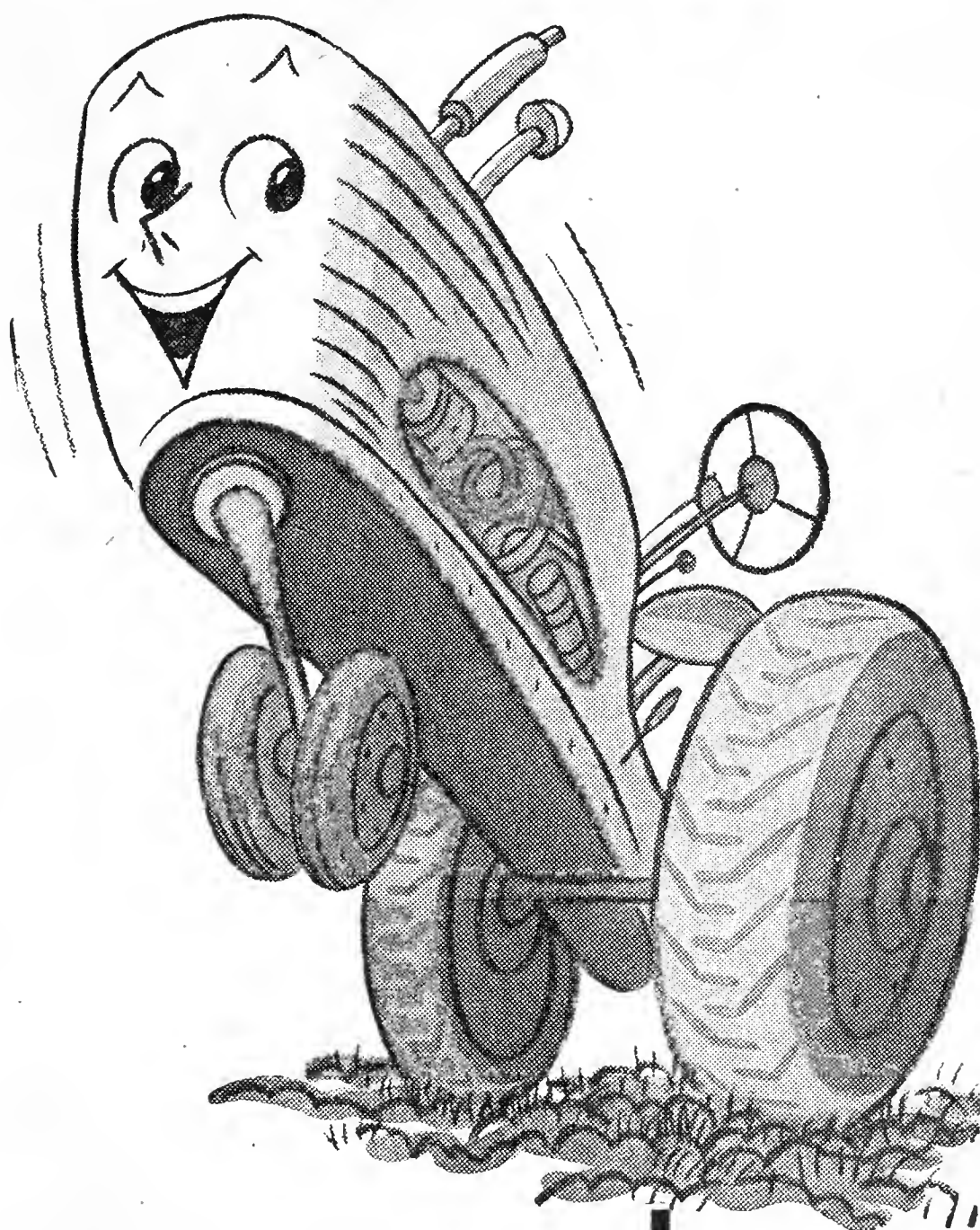
A WOMAN is the strangest thing the Lord has ever made, by jing. I've never lost my wonderment, in spite of all the years I've spent in close relationship with one, observing crazy things she's done. No man would ever lay down laws and use for reason. "Just because . . ." Nor would we tramp for miles on end to save a dime on what we spend for groceries, and then, after that, pay thirty dollars for a hat; or buy a bunch of clothes today and take 'em all back right away, just 'cause somebody else has got the same stripe, check or polka-dot.

A woman takes more time to dress, despite the fact she's wearing less, than any man would ever use if he first had to make his shoes. She spends an hour upon her face, with tubes and jars all o'er the place; but if you took that long to shave, she'd really start to rant and rave. But, whoa! it's silly as can be to let such business worry me; no matter how old

you should grow or where in this world you might go, not even as an Arab sheik, with thirty new wives ev'ry week, could you expect to figure out just what a woman's all about.



# rarin' to go!



He'll take that big spring plowing and planting work-load right in stride because he's powered and lubricated with **DEPENDABLE** Esso Products. Developed specifically to meet the rugged requirements of mechanized farming, famous **ESSO FARM PRODUCTS** help keep machinery in top-running condition right through the year . . . always ready to take on a tough work schedule.

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Farm  
Products

ESSO STANDARD OIL COMPANY



## Hoosier farmer says... "Swift's New Process Blenn



**produces high yielding, quality soybeans"**

*"I have been using BLENN on soybeans for the past few years with excellent results. When not limited by weather and weeds, I have found BLENN will consistently produce 30 bushels or better of quality soybeans per acre.*

*"BLENN safeguards our crops. Its completeness produces high quality and early maturing soybeans and small grains."*

*Adlai Wolf,  
Reynolds, Indiana*

Mr. Wolf's experience with BLENN, Swift's specialized crop maker, has been duplicated by thousands of other farmers who raise soybeans, corn and small grains. It helps them get bigger yields of better quality.

Here's why BLENN works so well. Feeding BLENN to crops is like feeding a good supplement to livestock. The growth elements in BLENN balance the natural plant nutrients in your soil. Then your crops get all essential growth elements needed...and that means higher yields; improved quality, and more money from every acre.

**BLENN is chemically hitched**  
New Process BLENN is made by an exclusive method developed by Swift. Complete mechanical mixing is followed by complete chemical processing. All growth elements in the formula become chemically hitched together in each granule. Growth elements can't separate out as your planter joggles over the field.

### More uniform 4 ways

Swift's New Process also makes BLENN more uniform in four important ways: 1) uniform blending, mixing, curing; 2) uniform distribution through your machines; 3) uniform freedom

from caking, lumping, bridging; 4) uniform feeding of your corn and other crops.

You'll want to make sure you get all the New Process BLENN you'll need for your corn and grain crops. Shortage of plant food materials is again a possibility. So see your Authorized Swift Agent or dealer right away and order your BLENN.

### Do your pastures need fertilizing?

Do you know how you can tell what plant foods can do for your pastures? Think back to last spring. Remember how the pasture was spotted with small areas of greener, taller, more lush grass?

Those areas had been fertilized—by manure from the cows. Commercial plant foods can do the same thing for your whole pasture.

To help you grow better grass America's greatest crop—we have prepared an informative new booklet, "A Guide to Better Pastures." We'd like you to have a copy. Please write to Swift & Company, Plant Food Division, Chicago 9, Illinois, and we'll send your copy. This booklet is free!

## Swift's New Process



# Blenn

## Plant Food

**Buy at the sign of the RED STEER**

## Some Advances in Chemical Weed Control

By JOHN VanGELUWE and ERNEST MARSHALL

**W**E ARE SURE you will agree that weeds are a problem on your farm. Weeds and brush present a problem on every type of farm in the Northeast, whether it be in corn, grain, vegetable crops, or even in the commercial orchard.

The phenomenal growth of chemical weed control practices which has taken place during the past few years has markedly changed cultivations and farming practices in many areas of the United States. During the next few years, northeastern farmers will see even more rapid advances in chemical weed control. Out of this will come a demand for more and better equipment built especially for chemical weed and brush control. The conventional sprayer to which farmers were accustomed was designed for high-gallonage, high-pressure spraying of fruits and vegetables. Such equipment was not versatile enough to handle the different demands placed on sprayers by new chemical weed control practices.

### Special Equipment

Many of the new weed killers are of the hormone type, and for safe use have to be applied at very low gallonage rates, such as 5-6 gallons per acre. Thus a demand was placed upon industry to develop sprayers capable of applying these low gallonages. They also had to be able to apply higher gallonages when used with weed killers which need greater amounts of water as carriers for most effective action. The challenge to industry was accepted, and today we have equipment designed especially for this type of work.

Breaking this equipment down we find four principal parts—pump, tank, boom and nozzles. Each part has several points which must be taken into consideration.

**THE PUMP** is the heart of the system. It controls the pressure and volume of material being used. Several points are very important when considering the pump for sprayers which are to be used for weed control work. It should be made of non-corrosive metal and, in the Northeast, versatile enough to handle gallonages varying from 2 to 40 gallons per acre. The pump must be built so that its efficiency does not drop off too rapidly after some use. These pumps vary in the manner in which they are attached to the outfit. They may be driven direct from the power take off, by a V-belt attachment, or by a separate gasoline motor. In general, pumps are of four types: rotary, centrifugal, rubber impeller, and piston type. Information concerning them can be obtained by writing companies that handle the various types.

**THE TANK** or tanks act as the reservoir. It is desirable to have the tank large enough so it need not be refilled too often. It must be made of metal, preferably non-corrosive metal. On the farm, standard 55-gallon drums are often used for this purpose. Wooden tanks should never be used for weed control sprayers, since it is practically impossible to clean thoroughly the hormone type weed killers from them.

### A Rigid Boom

**THE BOOM** needs to be constructed relatively rigid so that it does not swing or whip during operations on rough or hilly ground. A good type of boom is one that is both folding and adjustable, so that it can be easily transported and readily adjusted in height above the ground. The boom may be mounted either in front or behind the tractor. A rear mounted boom is gen-

erally preferable because vapors and fumes of the materials being applied will not bother the operator.

**THE NOZZLES** most generally used on weed control equipment have a flat spray pattern. This type of nozzle gives a uniform pattern and thorough coverage. Volume of application can be changed by changing either the complete nozzles, or in some cases, just the replaceable tips. Complete lines of nozzles of different angles, volumes and types are carried by several suppliers. These same suppliers publish charts showing rates of speeds to use, type and size of nozzles for various weed control jobs.

Ground sprayers can be mounted on several pieces of equipment. The most common method is to mount the sprayer on the farm tractor. This usually requires the least investment. Large commercial operators very often use jeep or trailer mounted sprayers. Some types of weed sprayers are mounted on a separate chassis and are fixed so that they can be attached to a tractor or jeep as a trailer unit. This type of sprayer sometimes has a separate engine to drive the pump.

Those, in general, are the basic requirements for weed control equipment. Weed control machinery is relatively inexpensive when compared with most other farm implements.

Uses for these sprayers will increase so that with the inevitable expansion of chemical weed control, they will be a multi-purpose machine suitable for use on many crops and for many purposes. Every year new crops are added to the list that can be sprayed for weed control. As new materials are introduced, the farm weed sprayer will become an indispensable piece of farm equipment.

Last year, army worms invaded southwestern New York State in large numbers and threatened to destroy crops in that area. Sufficient conventional spraying equipment was not available to the farmers in the area and was too expensive to purchase for that one outbreak. However, there were local supplies of inexpensive weed sprayers available which the farmers purchased and used effectively to combat the threatened disaster.

Low volume equipment also appears to have a future in the application of concentrate insecticides. Work conducted by various experiment stations indicates that certain insects can be controlled with insecticides applied in low volumes of water and under low pressure. It is foreseeable that in the future large areas of forage crops will be sprayed for insect control with this type of equipment. High volume application is not feasible so that, of necessity, low volume equipment will be used. Thus the low volume weed sprayer will become more and more a very profitable piece of farm machinery.

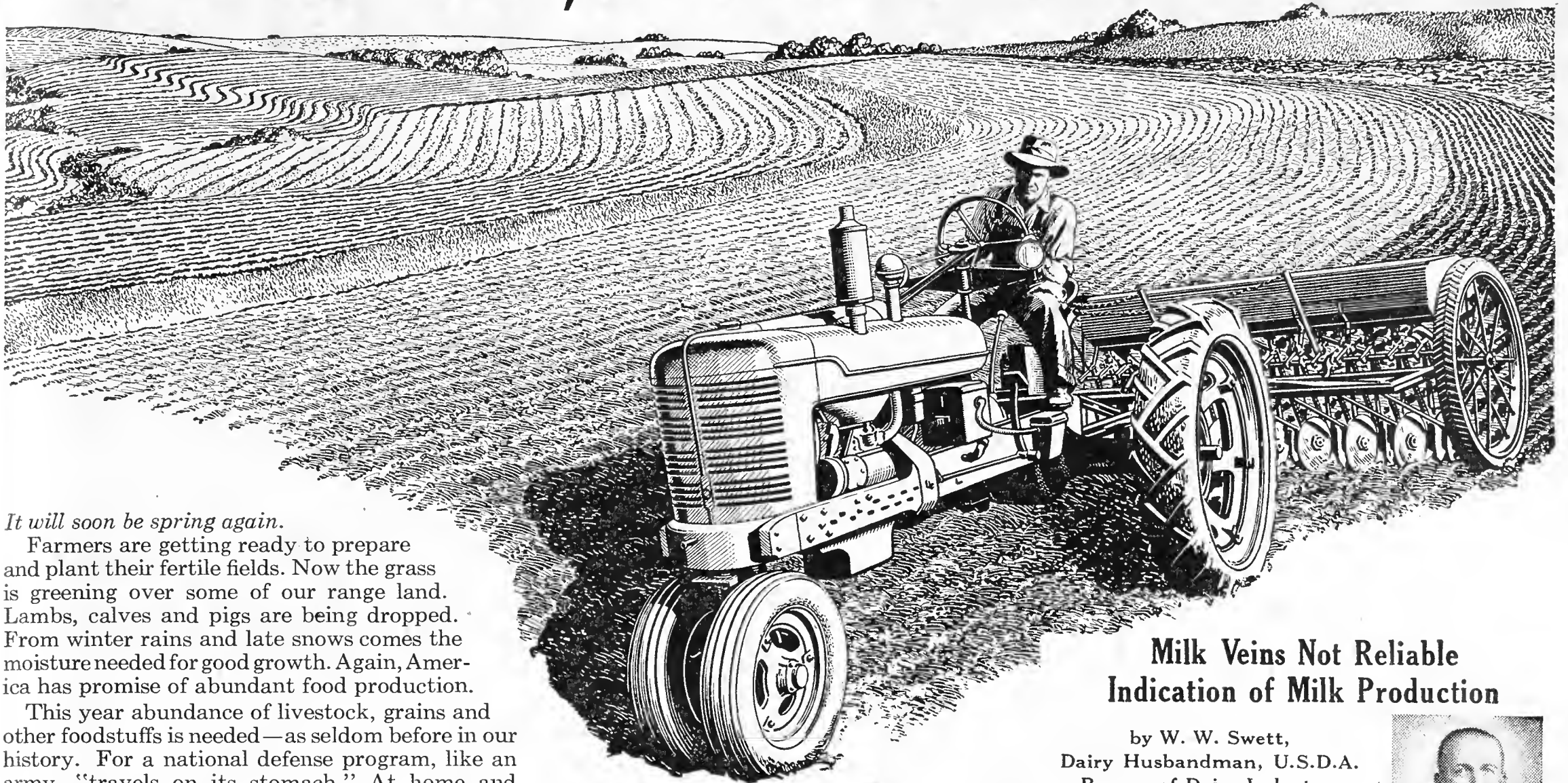
During this and the next few years the northeastern farmer can profitably consider weed spraying and the equipment that accompanies such an operation. This offers an excellent method to conserve farm labor. It is exceedingly important that a farmer examine the equipment available and correlate this with his individual needs. He must purchase the equipment which most suitably fits his current and future needs in weed control and low volume spraying.

— A. A. —

A common cause of spark plug failure is a broken insulator, caused by careless installation or accident.



# "First the blade, then the ear..."



*It will soon be spring again.*

Farmers are getting ready to prepare and plant their fertile fields. Now the grass is greening over some of our range land. Lambs, calves and pigs are being dropped. From winter rains and late snows comes the moisture needed for good growth. Again, America has promise of abundant food production.

This year abundance of livestock, grains and other foodstuffs is needed—as seldom before in our history. For a national defense program, like an army, "travels on its stomach." At home and abroad our armed services will require great quantities of food. People must be well fed to work at peak levels.

*Production of food on such a gigantic scale will put a heavy strain on our land . . . not only this season, but far into the future.*

So the conservation of our soil's fertility and of our water resources is more important now than ever before. We can not afford the luxury of waste. Fortunately, farmers and ranchers know how erosion can be arrested. How our watersheds can be preserved. How with proper conservation practices they can maintain soil productivity at present high levels . . . And how we can reach even higher levels of food production in the future.

In this emergency the use of conservation methods fitted to individual farms and ranches is a must. We believe that thus the nation's farmers and ranchers can contribute in full measure to our national strength.

## Soda Bill Sez . . .



Backbone is fine—unless the head at the top of it is made of that same stuff.

Cheer up! Yesterday's gone and tomorrow hasn't arrived yet.

## Martha Logan's Recipe for

### LAMB SHOULDER WITH MINT STUFFING

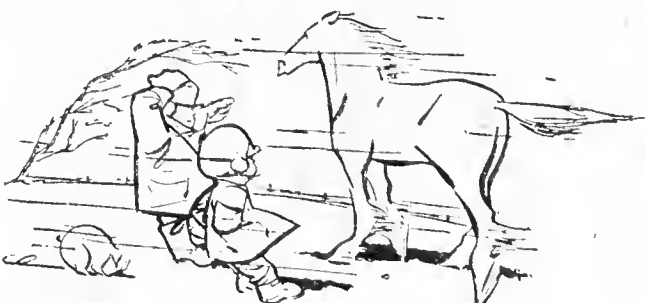
To roast lamb shoulder well done, allow 35 minutes per pound. The average shoulder weighs 4 to 6 pounds.

#### MINT STUFFING (Yield: 4 to 6 cups)

10 slices bread, broken in small pieces	2 teaspoons poultry seasoning
1 medium apple, chopped fine	
2 tablespoons celery finely chopped	1½ cups (about) fruit juice or water
1 tablespoon chopped dried mint leaves	

Mix all ingredients in large bowl. Place stuffing on brown paper which has been rubbed with shortening and placed on a rack in a roasting pan. Put roast over the dressing, fat side up. Roast in a slow oven (325° F.) about 2½ hours.

## OUR CITY COUSIN



"When that March wind blows full force, I can see he's a draft horse!"

## Business Know-How Is Needed



In America little business and big business make a team that is hard to beat. In many industries little businesses make the parts which big business assembles into big, complete, finished products. Working together in this way, business as a whole has developed the "know-how" that gives our nation its mighty productive strength.

To me, it is essentially American to start little and grow big. Swift & Company is a good example of what I mean. Gustavus Swift started in a small community. He bought a heifer and sold the meat personally from his original red wagon. As he gained "know-how" his business thrived. Later his sons worked with him in developing a service essential to a growing nation. Today, little companies still grow big—and the combined know-how of all business is one great bulwark of our defense.

When national emergencies arise, where except in business would you find the trained manpower to handle problems of production and distribution? Managers of business readily accept a dual responsibility. They become responsible for handling in their own companies the special problems created by the emergency. They put their combined business know-how to work to keep America strong.

It is my conviction that we Americans live better because there are both big and little businesses. I maintain that business know-how develops as businesses grow . . . and that such know-how is essential to the defense of all the big and little things for which we Americans stand.

*F.M. Simpson.*

*Agricultural Research Dept.*

## Quote of the Month

"Our plans for the coming year must be based upon the greatest possible production. That must be the keynote for farmers and stockmen . . . It's crystal clear that . . . in 1951, an ample supply of food is essential for victory. All-out food production is our job. Plan it that way."

Nelson R. Crow, *Publisher Western Livestock Jrl.*

## Milk Veins Not Reliable Indication of Milk Production

by W. W. Swett,  
Dairy Husbandman, U.S.D.A.  
Bureau of Dairy Industry,  
Washington, D. C.



*W. W. Swett*

An abundance of "milk veins" does not appear to be essential for superior milking performance in dairy cows. Neither is it necessary for heavy-producing cows to have large "milk welis" or a network of veins on the surface of the udder.

Although the importance of these characteristics has been stressed for many years in classrooms, show rings and barn lots, recent studies indicate that there was no significant relationship between them and the amount of milk produced by Holstein or Jersey cows in the herd of the Bureau of Dairy Industry, at Beltsville, Md.

It was found, particularly with Holsteins, that the veins on the surface of the udder were more pronounced on udders that were tight, compact and closely held to the body than on the loose, flexible type of udders that are considered by many as of superior "quality." This raises the question of whether or not the veins on the surface of the udder may be the result of faulty circulation and possibly objectionable.

Detailed studies of the dissected arteries and veins of a high-producing cow indicate that the internal veins are large enough by themselves to carry away from the udder all of the blood brought to it by the arteries. This being the case, the lack of any significant relationship between "milk veins" and milk production is not surprising.

## Food Factory Runs on Grass

A steer is a food factory that turns feedstuffs into meat—efficiently, economically. It manufactures grass, hay, roughages and grains into tasty, nutritious meat . . . Some folks see our steer differently. They say it is a grain burner. That's because they don't know the facts. Here is what it takes to make a 1,200-pound steer—10 to 15 tons of grass; ½ to 1 ton of hay; 200 to 250 pounds of protein supplement; only about 60 bushels of corn. By far the most of this feed is material unfit for human use. People cannot eat grass, hay or roughage. Protein supplements such as meat scraps, cottonseed or soybean meal also are not good human food. Half of our country is in grass, which would have little value if it were not fed to livestock. The basis of meat production is grass, hay and forage.

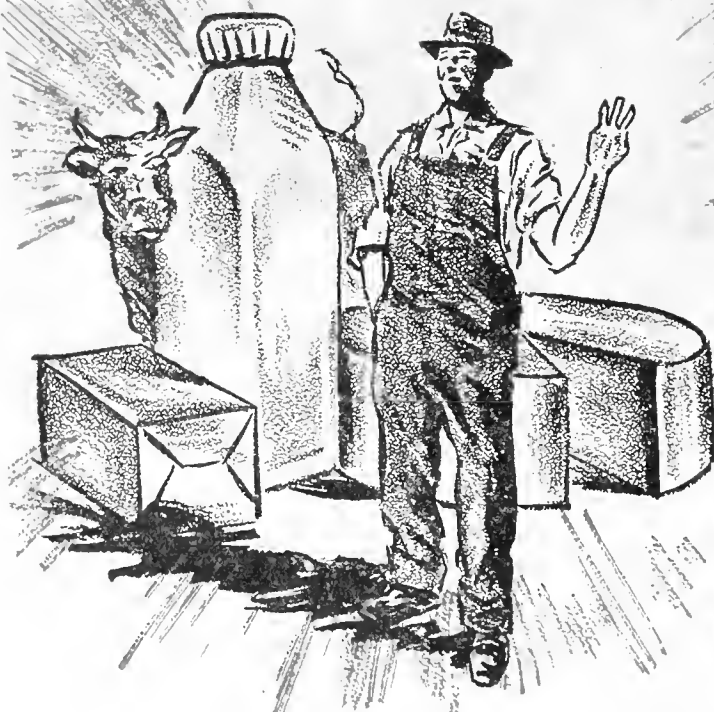
## Swift & Company

UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO 9, ILLINOIS

*Nutrition is our business—and yours*



# LEAGUE URGES 3-POINT PROGRAM To SAFEGUARD NATION'S FOOD SUPPLY



## Says Gov't Ignores Food-Production Problems in Re-armament Program

Shocked by the government's indifference toward problems of food production, the 24-man Board of Directors of the Dairymen's League has gone on record with a declaration that "farmers are discouraged and distressed by lack of planning in Washington necessary to assure all-out food production."

To remedy a dangerous situation, the League Directors urged adoption of a 3-point program calling for:

- 1—immediate action by government officials to lessen the drain on the farm labor supply;
- 2—appointment of recognized farm leaders to advisory and policy positions in the government;
- 3—abandonment of all thought of agricultural subsidies to farmers.

As evidence that the nation's food needs are being ignored, the League's Board pointed out that men experienced and skilled in the care of farm animals and the operating of costly and complicated farm machinery are being drafted, while others are yielding to the lure of high industrial wages. Little thought is being given to the need for replacement parts in farm machinery. And in contrast to high beef prices, the price of milk is so out of line that good dairy cows and heifers are being sold for slaughter.

### Subsidies a Fraud

Subsidies are a fraud upon both consumer and producer, the statement declared. They generate a false sense of the value of food, and lead consumers to believe that the subsidized prices are the real and only price. Whereas actually there is a hidden cost in all subsidized prices that must be paid in taxes, including the exorbitant and unnecessary burden of bureaucratic administration. Subsidies threaten the food supply because they cast farmers in role of charity wards, and impose controls and regulations that are distasteful. In short they are a step toward the very dictatorship we are arming to prevent.

**DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE**

*Cooperative*

**ASSOCIATION, INC.**

## Solid - Drilled Silage Crops

By GEORGE SERVISS

**S**OME interest in solid drilled silage crops develops almost every year. Most of this interest seems to arise from the desire of farmers to find a crop that will produce as much silage to the acre as corn, and of about the same quality but which will not require cultivation. Part of the interest also arises from the fact that there would be less erosion on much of our sloping land with a solid drilled crop than with a cultivated row crop.

Part of the answer to saving labor in cultivation is through the use of chemical weed killers, except in situations where the principal weeds are quackgrass, nut grass or other resistant weeds. Most broadleaf weeds are easily and cheaply killed, and with 2,4-D. We are not going to throw the cultivator away, but the regular use of chemical weed killers, where they are recommended, will give better control of weeds, reduce the number of cultivations necessary, and result in increased yields.

### Crops to Grow

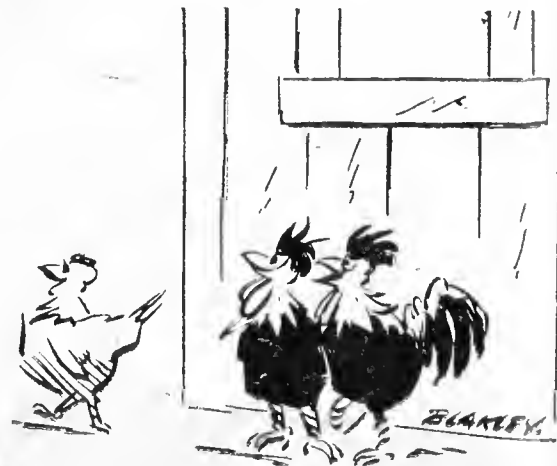
The logical choice for an annual solid drilled silage crop would be made from the following: sorghum, the millets, sudan grass and mixtures of these with soybeans. Sorghum is the crop that would most nearly approach corn in yields. In hot, dry years in the southern part of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST territory it would be very likely to equal corn in green weight yields.

While the silage made from it is quite palatable to stock, ton for ton it has only about three-fourths the feeding value of well-cured corn silage. The sweet succulent varieties (commonly call sorgo) are the ones generally used for silage in the northern part of the country. These would be the ones to use in the northeast.

Japanese millet is the best of the millets for silage purposes. It is also the best to sow on late, wet soils or at high altitudes where the weather is cool throughout most of the growing season. Under the conditions mentioned, we would not plant it in combination with soybeans. The quality of the resulting silage for feeding purposes is fair. In our opinion, though, it makes the best feed of any of the millets. German or golden millet often yield more where the drainage is good, but do not make as good feed.

Sudan grass is often used for silage, but the results have not been consistently satisfactory. It is probable, though, that the sweet varieties would make a more satisfactory silage than the common since they are more succulent. Sudan grass, like sorghum, is a hot weather crop and does best on well drained soils in seasons when summer temperatures are above normal. Sowing it in combination with soybeans improves the value of the silage but usually results in somewhat less yield.

Where soy beans are planted in combination with any of the crops mentioned, the usual practice is to plant one bushel of soybeans per acre plus one-half of the normal rate of the other crop.



"Nice Lookin' Chick, Huh?"

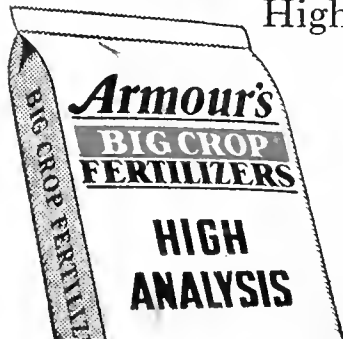


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NOW  
ON!"**

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No one knows what's ahead, so place your order now for High Analysis with your Armour Agent. Be ready to grow bigger, better crops.

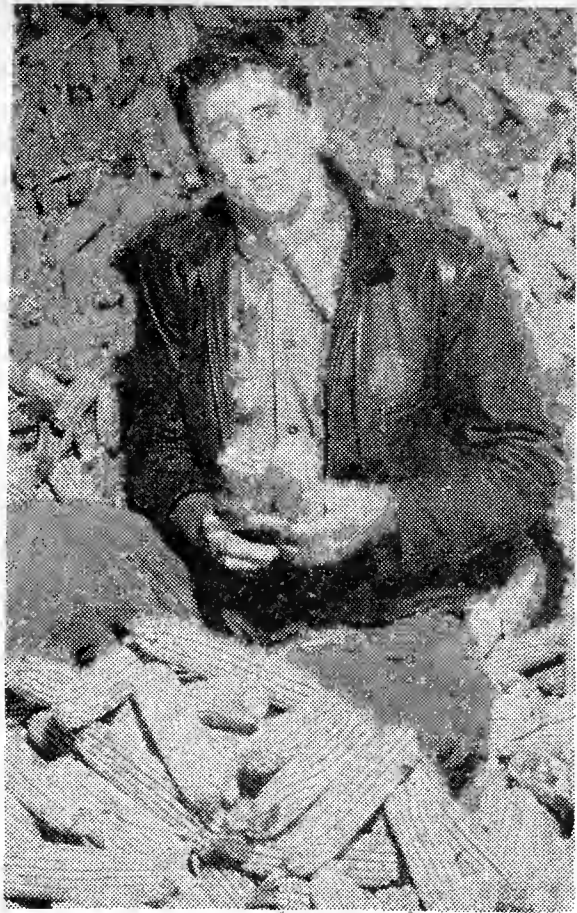
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**Order Now!  
Don't  
Wait Until  
Planting Time.**



**ARMOUR FERTILIZER WORKS**



The Champ—and his corn.

## 134.54 Bushel Yield Wins

A WESTERN New York youth who had never before grown field corn walked away with top honors in New York state in the DeKalb National Corn Growing contest. At a banquet in Syracuse, honoring outstanding accomplishments in corn growing, Bruce Acomb, 21, RFD 1, Dansville, Livingston County, N. Y., was crowned Corn King for the 1950 season. His winning yield was 134.54 bu. per acre (shelled corn basis).

The naming of Acomb came as the seed organization honored high entrants in the event from 29 counties in the state. Principal speaker at the dinner was Ray Nelson, assistant general manager of the DeKalb organization who came from Illinois to honor the growers.

The 21-year-old bachelor farms more than 200 acres in the fertile Canaseraga flats of the Genesee country. Bruce carries on a cash crop operation; maintains fertility by rotation and use of fertilizer. The championship field was planted with DeKalb variety 406, a full season type. The field contained 11 acres, only 5 of which was necessary for entry in the contest. Young Acomb planted his corn in 35 inch rows and the spacing in the row measured 10½ inches at harvest. Three hundred pounds per acre of 5-10-10 were used to fertilize the crop.

### County Winners

The other county champions in the DeKalb contest, listed in the order of their yields, were:

Loren Heinzman, Ontario, 122.83; William Wolfrum & Son, Rensselaer, 121.94; Sholtz Brothers, Oneida, 120.98; Burt Bobzien, Niagara, 118.98; Amber H. Towne, Onondaga, 117.50; Warren D. Johnson, Orleans, 112.67; Harold Jepsen, Yates, 110.54; Irving Fleming, Columbia, 107.45.

Wellington W. Porter, Seneca, 101.71; William J. Argersinger, Madison, 101.56; Fred E. Kulow, Wayne, 100.75; Clark Welch, Oswego, 100.57; Allan C. Brownell & Son, Washington, 100.22; Taylor Brothers, Wyoming, 95.23; William J. Fisher, Monroe, 94.30; Ball Brothers, Cayuga, 93.35; Harry D. Quick, Ulster, 91.79; R. W. Shaver & Kenneth Daley, Dutchess, 88.17.

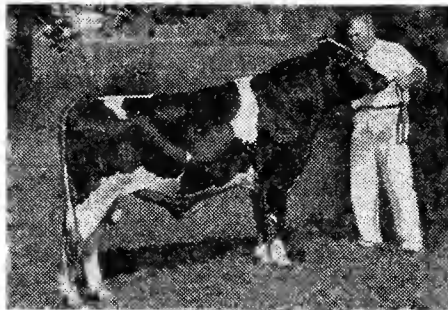
Jacob Thomas, Chemung, 86.89; Fred C. Hanford, Tioga, 86.23; Totten Brothers, Genesee, 77.46; Robert Delling, Erie, 77.09; John N. Wolf, Chautauqua, 75.73; William D. Hopkins, Steuben, 74.48; John Waring, Cattaraugus, 72.74; Clyde Nellis & Son, Montgomery, 70.39; Joseph J. Gorsky, Saratoga, 60.14; John H. Bradbury & Son, Herkimer, 53.81.



New Holland "77" twine-tie baler handles up to 10 tons of hay an hour! It's the highest capacity baler available today.

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says R. WALTER HURLBURT,  
Berkshire Co., Mass. 1950 Winner—  
All New England Green Pastures Contest



**WALTER HURLBURT**, Holstein breeder, with Hurlwood Admiral Burke Lad No. 1112103—1st prize yearling bull at 1950 Eastern States Exposition. Modern farming methods have upped his grain-milk ratio 1 to 6 in winter, 1 to 8 in summer. He knows, too, the importance of good hay machinery—"I've used New Holland balers since 1942!"



### TROUBLE-FREE BALING WITH CERTIFIED TWINE

The United States Testing Co. has awarded its Seal of Approval to New Holland Twine for meeting its rigid

standards of uniformity, quality and strength. Farmers everywhere agree you can't buy a better twine.

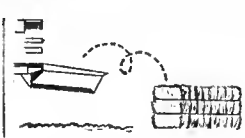
### SOME OF THE EXCLUSIVE "77" FEATURES



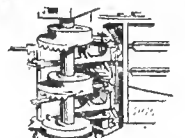
**A CARLOAD AN HOUR!**  
The "77"'s remarkable capacity saves valuable man-hours. When the hay is ready, you bale it fast!



**COMPRESSION-TIED!**  
Bales stay tied in spite of rough handling. Fewer losses through breakage.



**ROLL-AWAY CHUTE**  
Slides bales well away from wheels and allows closer windrowing.



**INVERTED KNOTTERS**  
prevent clogging by dust, chaff. Hundreds of bales tied without a miss.



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Street or RFD \_\_\_\_\_

Acres Farmed? \_\_\_\_\_

County \_\_\_\_\_

Town \_\_\_\_\_

State \_\_\_\_\_





# 10 Facts to remember about **NATURAL** **CHILEAN NITRATE**

- 1. Natural.** Chilean Nitrate is the only *natural nitrate* in the world.
- 2. Nitrate Nitrogen.** The nitrogen is 100 per cent *nitrate*.
- 3. Sodium.** Chilean Nitrate contains 26 per cent *sodium*, equivalent to 35 per cent sodium oxide. Sodium is *essential* to maximum yields. It substitutes for potassium, where lacking, and makes soil phosphate more available. It also improves the vigor and feeding qualities of forage crops.
- 4. Iodine.** Chilean Nitrate contains *iodine* to help meet the needs of plants, animals, and human beings.
- 5. Other Plant Food Elements.** Chilean Nitrate contains *natural* traces of many other elements that contribute to strong, healthy plant growth.
- 6. Ideal Condition.** Chilean Nitrate comes in *free-flowing* pellets—easy to handle and to apply.
- 7. Quick-Acting.** Chilean Nitrate is *completely* available.
- 8. Anti-Acid.** Chilean Nitrate helps keep the soil *sweet*.
- 9. Time-Tested.** Chilean Nitrate has been *proved* by more than 100 years of research and farming.
- 10. Doubly Profitable—Economical.** Chilean Nitrate improves the *quality* of crops as well as the yield, making it doubly *profitable* and *economical*.  
• Specify *Natural Chilean Nitrate of Soda* by name when you order your fertilizer.

*Natural*  
**CHILEAN NITRATE  
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Arthur L. Sisco, New Braintree, Mass.

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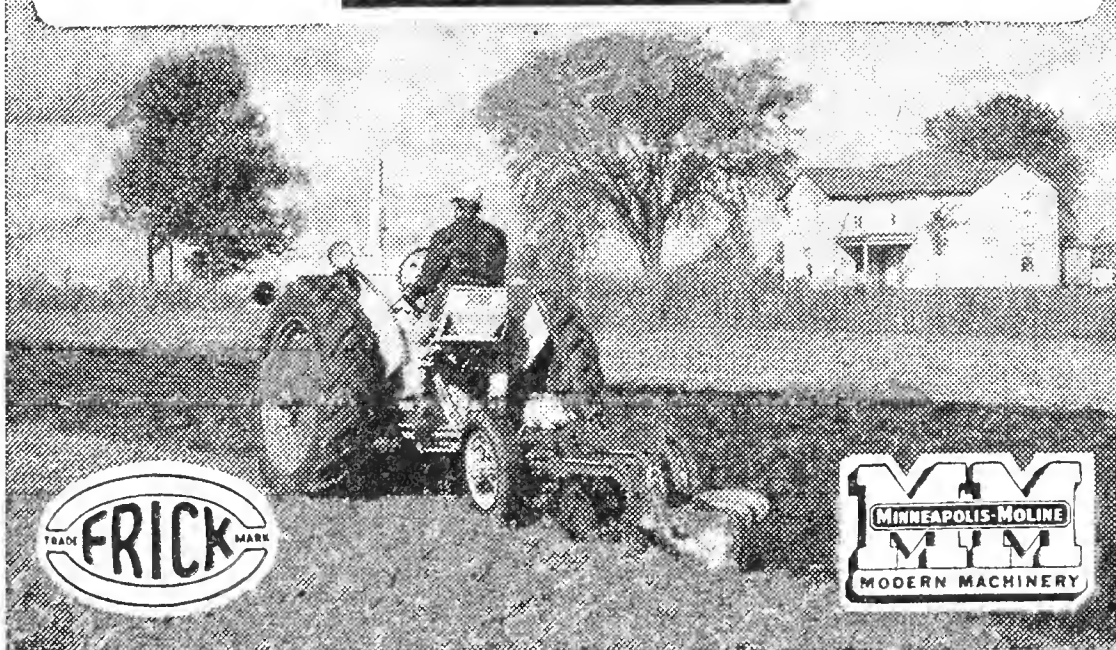
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## Roy McPherson—Fruit Grower and Friend

By JEANNE PONTIUS RINDGE

WESTERN New York has lost in the death of Roy Pierson McPherson of the Oatka Trail, near LeRoy, a modern pioneer who, like his own orchards famed for their quality, combined the best traditions of the past with the sanest aspects of modern progress.

Mr. McPherson's ancestors settled this land near the Big Springs (Caledonia) one hundred and fifty years ago. He lived almost all his life in the rambling colonial farmhouse built by his great-grandfather above the winding Oatka. His 25 acres of apple or-

chards nestle upon a hill-surrounded plateau high above the creek.

A staunch Presbyterian, as were his Scotch ancestors, Mr. McPherson never sold an apple on Sunday. Even so, almost all the crop was sold from the barn direct to the customer. Those who forgot his Sabbath rule were forced to return—often long distances—on another day. They usually did.

With farmers such as Roy Pierson McPherson was, both our agriculture and our way of life will be in safe hands. May his influence spread.

— A. A. —

## TRUCKS, REAL ESTATE AND HIGHWAY COSTS

AN INCREASE of \$2,000,000 in their property tax bill faces the 85,000 farm-owning members of the G.L.F. unless highway-user fees are equalized by an increase of taxes on heavy trucks. James W. Harnach, GLF's traffic counsel, gave this estimate recently, based on using the money raised from higher truck taxes in increased state aid to local communities. An engineering survey, by Griffenhagen and Associates for the Citizens Public Expenditure Survey, had revealed that the big commercial vehicles pay less than one-fourth as much in highway-user fees as passenger cars.

Proposed legislation, being considered by the Joint Legislative Committee on Highway, Canals and Revenues (Senator George T. Manning, chairman), is designed to make heavy trucks pay for the use they make of the roads at a rate nearer that which passenger cars and light trucks pay.

"The state cannot afford to increase its highway aid to local government unless it raises taxes some place," Mr. Harnach said. "The fairest source of additional revenue seems to be the heavy truckers who are not paying as big a share of the fuel and license taxes as they should be paying."

"If the big truckers do not contribute more of their share of the cost of the highways in this state, then the property owners are going to have to carry a heavier burden than they now carry."

"GLF owns more than 550 trucks and pays taxes on property in 52 of the 57 counties in New York," Mr. Harnach went on. "So we shall have to pay more either way. Although GLF would benefit more—superficially, anyhow—by an increase in property taxes than by a rise in truck taxes, our consideration must be primarily for our membership. And our membership would be hit hard by an increase in property taxes."

This year's dates for Farm and Home Week at Cornell are March 19 to 23.

## A Self-Service Stand

A novel self-service roadstand that attracts paying customers is this one on the Wendall Hall farm at Cape Vincent, N. Y. The artistic touch, applied by Mrs. Hall, stops cars by the scores. At the end of the day the small cash box is usually full — the farm-produced vegetables and fruits gone. Incidentally, the signs unhook so they can be changed, depending on the supply of produce.

The attractive lady on the right of the wagon wheeled cart was created out of an old post for the body, buttons for eyes, a spool for a nose, drain pipe arms, red and white plastic yardage for the dress and blouse.







## NO 'LOST QUARTERS' ON RENNEBOHM FARM SINCE USING PENSTIX®

MADISON, Wis.—“We haven't been losing quarters since using PENSTIX,” Clifford Jurgens, herdsman on the Rennebohm Farm here stated at a recent interview. He and his father, Arnold, manager of the farm, have been using PENSTIX for the treatment of mastitis since they first appeared on the market two years ago.

Farming 285 acres with 107 registered Holsteins, Clifford Jurgens finds PENSTIX easy to use, easy to keep on hand. He says, “At the first sign of mastitis we insert two PENSTIX into the infected quarter and then follow this up with one insertion every twelve hours. Often the infection clears up completely in less than two days. Never takes more than three in the more serious cases.”

Commenting on PENSTIX-SM bougies, the new combined antibiotic treatment, combining penicillin and dihydrostreptomycin in a single bougie, Mr. Jurgens said, “We are mighty glad to have PENSTIX-SM available, with streptomycin added, especially for treatment of severe infections. But for most cases of mastitis, I don't see how you can beat PENSTIX.”

### WYETH'S PROVEN PRODUCTS FOR MASTITIS CONTROL

- PENSTIX penicillin bougies or PENSTIX-SM, penicillin-streptomycin bougies, (the combination antibiotic treatment for more severe infections) are available at your drug, feed or Animal Health Products store.
- For cows with dry quarters, or with more deep seated infections, many dairymen prefer WYETH PENICILLIN OINTMENT or PENICILLIN-DIHYDROSTREPTOMYCIN OINTMENT, in handy easy-to-insert tubes. Write Wyeth for your FREE mastitis booklet.

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## Seed Treatment--

### What It Can and Cannot Do

By G. F. MILES

**S**OME microscopic organisms in the soil neither help nor hinder the farmer in his efforts to grow crops. Others are so helpful and so important that without them crops could not be grown. The nitrifying and the nitrogen-fixing organisms are examples of this group.

There is still a third group of micro-organisms, many of which are not well known except by the harm they do to seeds and plants. There are the parasitic organisms that attack planted seeds and seedlings, causing the seeds to decay and the seedlings to damp-off, blight, and often die.

These parasitic organisms are hardy. They can thrive in all soils, surviving the freezing of winter and the heat and drought of summer. We cannot kill them without at the same time killing the friendly organisms essential for the growth of plants. Our only recourse then is to learn to grow our crops in spite of these pests in the soil.

### The Danger Point

The planted seed begins to absorb water from the soil, which softens the seed coat. The seed coat ruptures and the tiny sprout and roots push out into the soil. This is the big moment for which the enemy has been waiting. They move in to attack the defenseless seed and seedling.

If the attack is vigorous, the young sprout, the roots, and the stored food may be quickly destroyed and reduced to a rotted mass. The result is obvious—no seedling from that seed and a miss or skip in the stand.

If the attack is less vigorous, the seedling may survive, but much of the stored food will be destroyed by the enemy invaders. In that case the seedling must struggle along as best it can on a reduced portion of stored food. That means a seedling slow to emerge from the soil and weak in growing ability after it does emerge.

In this battle between the germinating seed and its parasites, the seed often fights at a disadvantage. Conditions unfavorable for germination, such as low soil temperature, or too much or too little soil moisture, retard germination and prolong the very critical period during which the seeds and seedlings are subject to attack. In such cases more and more seedlings will succumb in the battle; and the resulting crop stand will be poor, scattered, and unprofitable.

### Seed Treatment Protects

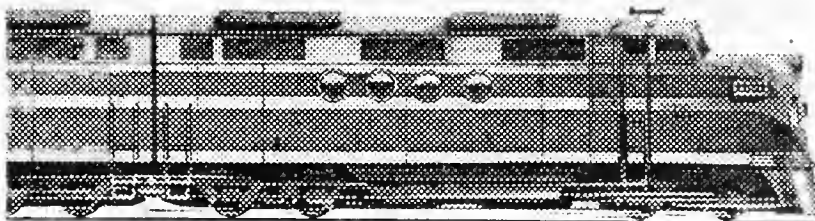
Now let's see where chemical treatment of the seed fits into the picture. Suppose man intervenes in the struggle and takes steps to handicap the parasites. He can do this by coating the seed with a chemical which is toxic or poisonous to the parasite but harmless to the seed and seedling. This chemical protective barrier kills the nearby parasites; or at least checks their attack until the seed can germinate and the seedling can emerge above ground and become established.

Having attempted to show what seed treatment does and how it accomplishes this result, I would like to make the situation still clearer, if possible, by reciting some of the things we cannot expect chemical seed treatment to do.

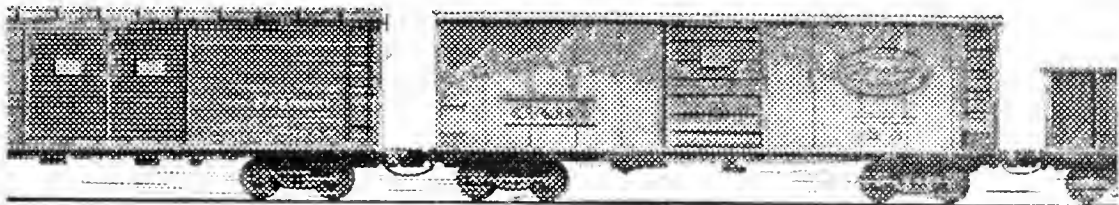
1. Seed treatment is not a fertilizer or nutrient. It does not feed the germinating seed or seedling—it protects it.
2. So far as we know, seed treating chemicals do not stimulate or speed up germination or growth. There may be exceptions to this statement, but it is hard to believe that stimulation is an important factor in the benefits accruing from seed treatment.
3. Seed treatment does not improve

(Continued on Page 16)

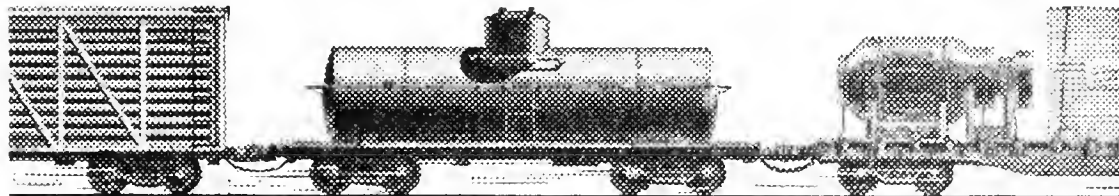
# Today



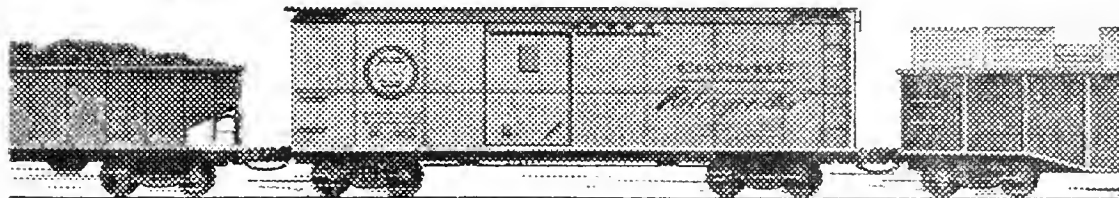
## the average freight train



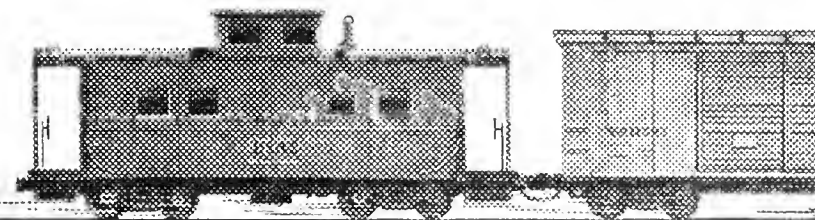
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# Fertilizing Small Fruits

## In the Northeast

### Brambles

Carl S. Bittner, Pomology Specialist at Pennsylvania State College, advocates the use of cover crops in raspberry culture. He says prompt removal and burning the old canes will permit better development of new canes and also aid in disease control. Since old canes left in the field compete with the new ones for soil nutrients and water, he suggests old cane removal and planting of cover crop.

The cover crop helps prevent erosion and increases organic content of the soil. It serves as a sort of check-valve on belated growth and maturity of the new canes. Millet and sudan grass are cited as the most popular cover crop, but he points out that domestic ryegrass is also extensively used. Essential to the best growth of the cover crop, in his opinion, is thorough but shallow cultivation as soon as the canes are removed. Superphosphate or mixed fertilizer carrying both phosphate and potash will encourage growth of cover crop. High nitrogen fertilizers or manure should not be applied to the cover crop because they encourage late growth and immaturity of the canes.

\* \* \*

L. P. Latimer, University of New Hampshire, discusses red raspberry culture in Extension Circular 264. Whether or not to fertilize raspberry plants may be determined by the previous growth of the plants. Unless the soil is very sandy, manure is the only fertilizer advised at time of planting, using 8 to 10 tons in late fall or early spring. The following amounts of commercial fertilizers may be substituted for manure after the first year if they are necessary: 100 lbs. nitrate of soda, 200 lbs. tankage, 200 lbs. acid phosphate, and 200 lbs. sulphate of potash. Apply about the time growth starts in the spring.

\* \* \*

Raspberries and blackberries succeed on a variety of soil types if the soil is abundantly supplied with organic matter and plant food, and is well drained, according to Indiana Horticultural Specialists. Where it is impossible to secure animal manure, green manure crops such as soybeans, cowpeas, clover, lespedeza, or alfalfa may be grown on the land the year, or preferably several years, before setting the plants. If the soil is low in organic matter, postpone commercial planting until a succession of green manure crops has been worked into the soil. The soil-building crops should receive from 300 to 500 lbs. per acre of a fertilizer supplying 4% to 8% nitrogen, 8% to 12% phosphoric acid, and 6% to 10% potash.

### Strawberries

In Massachusetts Extension Leaflet No. 29, "Strawberry Growing," the specialists say, "Commercial fertilizers have produced little response on medium loam soils well filled with organic matter. If sufficient phosphorus and potash have been used in the rotation to supply the needs of the other crops, there will be enough for the strawberries, while decomposing organic matter will take care of the need for nitrogen. On light soils there is evidence that applications of phosphorus and potash may be beneficial. More nitrogen will also be needed, so it may be advisable to harrow in 1,000 lbs. or so per acre of a complete fertilizer such as a 5-8-7 before the plants are set."

\* \* \*

Strawberries grown on sandy soils of New Jersey often require a spring application of fertilizer to maintain plant

vigor and increase production. On the heavier, more retentive soils, spring fertilization does not seem to be necessary provided the plants were well fertilized during the previous season. Strawberries can be over-fertilized during the spring of the fruiting year. It appears that the application made during March or early April should not be in excess of 500 to 600 lbs. per acre of 5-10-5 or 5-10-10 fertilizer. Excessive fertilizer on the fruiting field will delay ripening, encourage rot, and cause soft berries of poor shipping quality.

### Grapes

In discussing soil management and fertilizers, Professor O. C. Roberts of the Massachusetts Extension Service says that the soil management program in the well-managed vineyard consists of clean cultivation from early spring until about the middle of July, when a cover crop of barley or buckwheat should be sown.

Benefits from the use of fertilizer vary so greatly, depending upon the type of soil, that no specific formula can be recommended for all vineyards. If barnyard or hen manure is not available, nitrate of soda applied at the rate of 200 to 250 lbs. per acre is a suitable substitute.

On most soils an annual application of 10 tons of manure per acre should be sufficient. In addition, superphosphate at the rate of 300 lbs. per acre and muriate of potash at 75 lbs. per acre are regarded as normal applications and are recommended.

### Blueberries

Problems in growing cultivated blueberries are discussed by John S. Bailey in the 54th Annual Report of the Massachusetts Fruit Growers' Association. On the subject of management and fertilization, Bailey points out that recently there has been a marked tendency to change over to the mulch system.

Mulching has the advantage of eliminating cultivation with its possible injury to the roots, adding considerable organic matter, conserving moisture, and at least in the case of hay mulches, adding nitrogen, potash, and other minerals.

Cultivated blueberries, he points out, respond best to a complete fertilizer. A 7-7-7 mixture has given good results when applied at the rate of 600 to 1,000 lbs. per acre on fully matured, bearing bushes.

\* \* \*

In New Hampshire Extension Circular 275, W. W. Smith discusses culture of low-bush blueberries. He points out that due to continuous harvesting and burning, some of the older blueberry fields have become non-productive, with the plants so weak they will not support a fire. In many cases, applications of 200 to 400 lbs. per acre of a 7-7-7 fertilizer have invigorated the plants and increased their growth and fruit yields.

But here is a word of warning about fertilizing blueberry fields. Do not apply fertilizer unless the plants are very weak. Fertilizer will make weeds as well as blueberry plants vigorous, and the weeds may grow and choke out the berry plants. Fertilizers for blueberries should be applied in May or early June.

— A. A. —

Copies of E. R. Eastman's latest novel, *THE SETTLERS*, are going fast. You can get yours by writing to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Box 367-TS, Ithaca, N. Y., and enclosing check or money-order for \$3.00.



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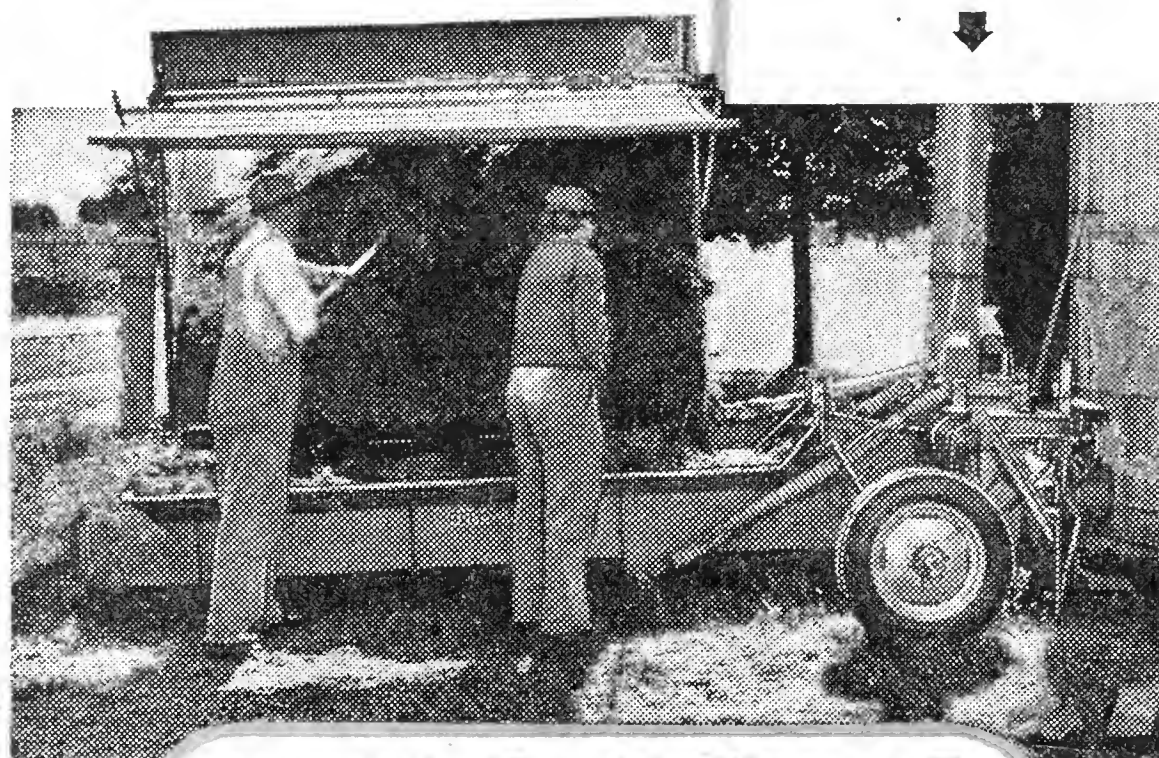
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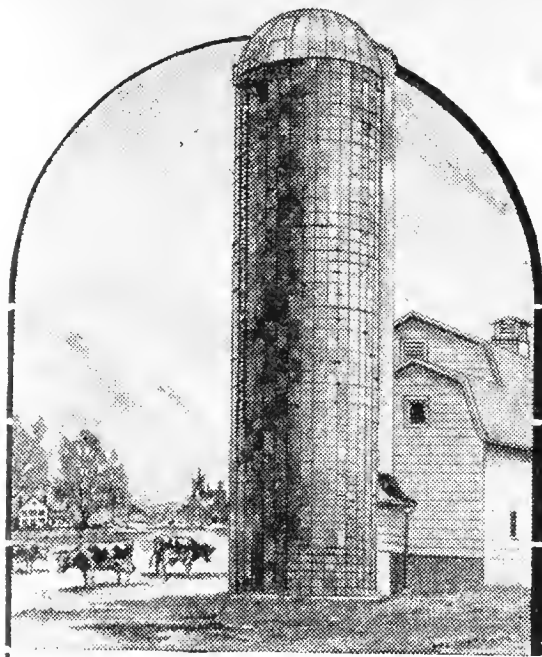
Has big nine-inch pipe capacity to match the Forage Harvester's tonnage. Special curved fan blades save power and fuel, throw into highest silos. Big, spring-balanced conveyor is easily raised for wagon or truck to drive through for power unloading.



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## It's Handy

### MOISTURE IN GASOLINE

Here is my experience in preventing moisture trouble in my gasoline tank. It may be helpful to other subscribers. I keep my gasoline tank always full during the winter months. This greatly decreases the amount of moisture laden air in the tank and the chances for moisture condensing are greatly decreased. This is especially important if the car is kept in a heated garage before being taken out into the cold. This will prevent many a stop in zero weather and sometimes a tow to a garage to thaw a frozen fuel line.

—I.W.D.

— A.A. —

### MARKING OFF GARDEN ROWS

Instead of bothering with a ball of twine or a tape measure to mark off garden rows, I use a measuring stick to mark the distance between rows, then I place a marker at each end and run a wheelbarrow down the row keeping my eye on the marker ahead. At the end of the row I turn around and go back up the next row the same way. I found I could do this in as little time (and less bother) as it took to wind up the tape measure or move the twine around. On a windy day the twine often blows around, making it difficult to make straight rows.—Irene Howland, West Milan, N. H.

— A.A. —

### DRAIN COVER

A short while ago I visited a farmer who was just putting in a new concrete floor in his milk house. Instead of purchasing a drain cover, he used a worn clutch plate from a Model A Ford.

—N. H. Foote, Farmingdale, N. Y.

— A.A. —

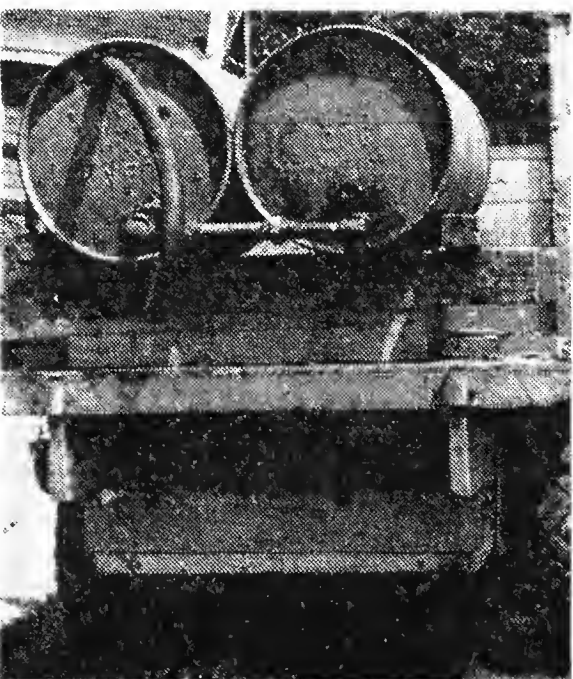
### WATER CARRIER FOR POULTRY RANGE

It isn't always convenient to pipe water to the poultry range, and hauling water is usually considered a time consuming job. But Arthur Hines of Lexington, Massachusetts, makes his job easier with this double barrel arrangement on his farm truck.

The oil barrels are supported and braced on the truck body with wooden blocks. Pipe elbows are fitted to the lower side of the barrels, as shown. Short pipe fittings and a faucet complete the arrangement.

Barrels are filled through opening in top with the aid of a hose or a high water pipe similar to the type used by fruit growers for filling spray tanks. Screw caps close all openings when barrels are filled to capacity to avoid spilling. Poultryman simply inserts hose in range waterers and turns faucet.

Opening shown in barrels are usually left open when filling or emptying to allow for passage of air. Hose drains from both barrels at once.—C.L.S.



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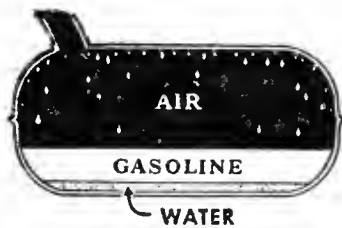


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## Question Box

I plan to grow a few potatoes in my garden. Does green sprouting increase yields? How long before planting should it be started?

Green sprouting results in a quicker come-up, and therefore a better crop. Spread the uncut seed potatoes on the garage floor about two weeks before you expect to plant them.

Having moved to the country, I expect to grow a garden for the first time. There are five in our family. How big a garden do we need?

That will depend somewhat on your plans for canning, freezing or storing for winter use. One authority says, plan for an area 100 feet by 110 feet, which is about 1/4 of an acre.

What is the best way to apply commercial fertilizer in the garden?

That depends on several things. If the application is light, sprinkle it along the row before the furrow is opened. If you use a 5-10-5 fertilizer at the rate of a ton or two per acre (5 to 10 pounds per 100 square feet), it's a good idea to broadcast half of it before plowing and to use the balance in the row before planting.

How can I get strawberries to grow more runners and new plants?

By setting early on fertile soil, well supplied with humus, and by choosing a variety that tends to produce runners.

Often the real problem is to prevent too many plants. It's still a good idea to set new plants early, but to thin so that new plants which are allowed to grow are at least six inches apart.

What fertilizer should be used on home garden raspberries where growth has been unsatisfactory?

Use 6 pounds of a 5-10-5 per 100 feet of row this spring. It won't help this year's crop much, if any, but will help growth of canes for next year's crop.

What is the advantage of growing baby limas in the home garden?

It is a matter of personal preference. We like the large beans. We think they have as good quality and that it takes too long to shell the "babys."

Our rhubarb, which has been set two years, is not growing as it should.

Rhubarb is a heavy feeder. Put a double handful of fertilizer around each hill; also a shovel of rotted manure if it is available. If not available, peat moss will help to retain moisture in the soil.

Is it essential that fruit trees in a home garden be given a dormant spray?

It is one of the most effective sprays. It should handle peach tree curl and will kill many eggs of insects that would do damage later. As it is applied before the buds burst, it is about the only spray that can be applied effectively to trees by a bucket pump or knapsack sprayer. It just takes too much spray to cover a tree after the leaves are out.

What causes red raspberries to crumble when they are picked?

This is due to a disease called mosaic. Probably you should pull out the plants and start a new bed, being sure to buy plants free from the disease.

What fertilizer should I use on my strawberry bed this spring?

If you are talking about this year's producing bed, don't use any. If you plan to renew it, add 5 pounds per 100 square feet of a 5-10-5 after the harvest is completed.

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## Losses here

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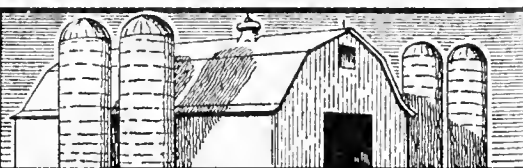
First, make a syrup with 2 cups granulated sugar and one cup of water. No cooking needed. Or you can use corn syrup or liquid honey, instead of sugar syrup.

Then get 2 1/2 ounces of Pinex from any druggist. This is a special compound of proven ingredients, in concentrated form, well-known for its quick action on throat and bronchial irritations.

Put Pinex into a pint bottle, and fill up with your syrup. Thus you make a full pint of splendid medicine—about four times as much for your money. It never spoils, and tastes fine.

And for quick, blessed relief, it is surprising. You can feel it take hold in a way that means business. It loosens phlegm, soothes irritated membranes, eases soreness. Makes breathing easy, and lets you get restful sleep. Just try it, and if not pleased, your money will be refunded.

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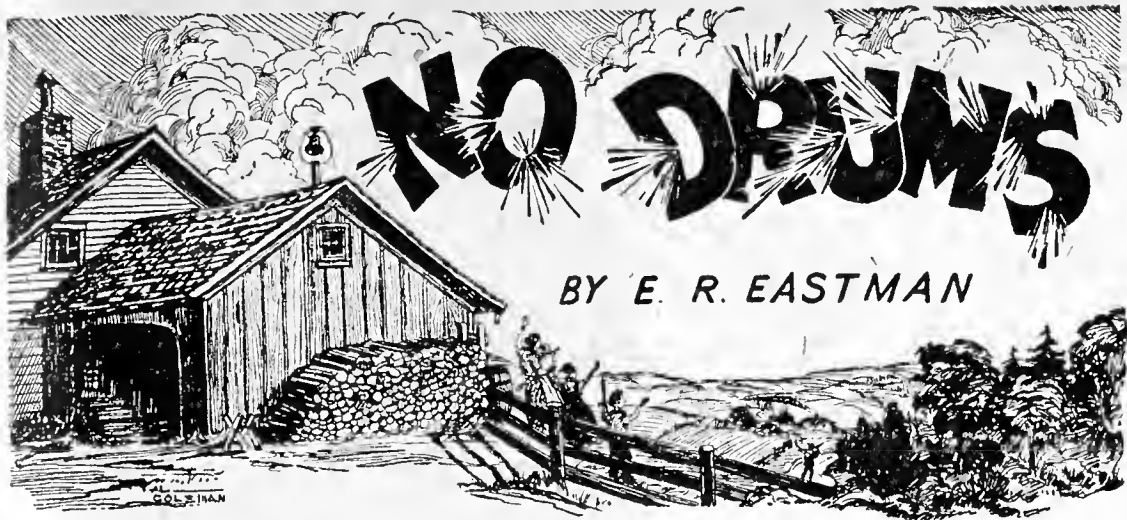
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## WHAT'S GONE BEFORE

Immediately after the marriage of Mark Wilson and his sweetheart, Ann Clinton, Mark leaves to join Abe Lincoln's volunteers. His younger brother, Charlie, runs away to join the army, and later his father, George Wilson, sells off his stock and joins the boys. When Ann's father, Fred Clinton, also enlists, it leaves Nancy Wilson and Ann with a hard time getting the farm work done on both farms and providing clothing for themselves and the younger members of the Wilson family. Enoch Payne, a neighboring farmer who works by the day, helps them out as much as he can. Henry Bain, who is in love with Ann and hates Mark, begins making frequent calls at Ann's home, in which he is encouraged by her mother. Nancy and Ann put on a little Christmas celebration for the sake of the children, during which Mark arrives unexpectedly on leave.

## CHAPTER XIII

AFTER the Christmas holidays and Mark's return to camp, the days gradually grew a little longer, but the winter settled down harder than ever. For the home folks the biggest problem now was to get wood for the fires. There was plenty of it on every farm; the difficulty lay in getting it cut and drawn out from the deep snow in the woods and worked up into the lengths that the stoves would take.

Both Nancy and Ann finally gave up trying to heat any rooms in their houses except the kitchens. Morning after morning as young Tom Wilson stuck his feet hesitantly out from under the bed covers, he could see the snow that had drifted in through the cracks in his bedroom window. Grabbing his clothes, he would make a break for the kitchen to dress in front of the fire, often forgetting that now with his father away there would be no fire until he built it. Shivering in his shirt tail, he would light the fire and get the kitchen warmed up before his mother and the girls appeared.

Soon after the chores were done and it was getting light, Enoch Payne would come trudging up the road through the snow, and then he and Tom, taking the lunch that Nancy had put up for them, would cross the creek and make their way with difficulty through the snow up the long hill until they came to the woodlot at the top. In the woods the trees protected them from the bitter wind.

One morning, while Tom watched, Enoch cleared the trash around a big maple. Then after an expert glance about him, he spat on his hands and soon had a deep gash in the tree on the side where he wanted it to fall. As the ringing blows of the axe echoed through the cold air, Tom envied Enoch's ability to place every blow of the axe exactly where he wished it.

After cutting the notch as deep as he thought necessary, Enoch called for the crosscut saw and the two of them, kneeling on each side of the tree, started the saw on the opposite side from the notch. Suddenly, as the saw bit in a little beyond the center, the tree began to creak and tremble. With a glance upward to judge the direction of the fall, Enoch yelled "Timber!" and, pulling the saw out, they ran as fast as they could away from the tree, which seemed to hesitate for a moment and then went over with a mighty crash.

Then followed the long tedious task

of trimming off the branches, blocking up the trunk so the saw would not bind or pinch, and sawing it into logs that later could be rolled onto the bobsleigh and hauled out by the oxen to the homestead. It seemed a long time to Tom before Enoch declared that it was time to eat. They built a big bonfire, got their dinner pails, and, placing their sandwiches on long sticks, thawed them out and toasted them a bit over the hot coals.

To Tom that, was the best part of the whole day, for it seemed as if he had never before been so hungry, or food tasted so good.

Enoch, on opening his dinner pail, had carefully laid his big slab of apple pie on a huge chip and set it on the snow away from the fire until he was ready for it. While they were busy toasting their sandwiches, a chickadee, attracted by the sight of the food, began circling over their heads. Enoch yelled at it and the frightened bird departed in haste, but left his calling card, of all places, on poor Enoch's piece of pie.

Angrier than Tom had ever seen him, Enoch jumped up, grabbed a stick and ran off through the woods, shouting and brandishing the stick in a vain effort to take vengeance on the bird. When he returned to the fire, looking somewhat shamefaced, Tom, half scared but bursting with mirth, doubled over in a sudden fit of coughing. Not a word was spoken between them for a while until finally Tom said:

"Enoch, Ma gave me too much pie, more'n I want or need."

Taking his jackknife he divided the

pie and handed the half over to Enoch, who took it with a grin and ate it heartily.

Sitting on a log close to the warm fire, Tom thought how nice it would be to stay there for a while, or else go home. He hated the idea of going back to the hard work. But Enoch said:

"Come on, boy. These winter days are short, you know, and we might as well get something done while we're here."

In the middle of the afternoon Enoch notched an especially big maple, but one which was crooked at the top. When they had sawed in from the side opposite to the notch and through the middle, the tree started to waver and groan. Enoch cast a rather anxious look upward, and said:

"Come on, we'd better get away from here. I'm not too sure where this darn thing is going to fall."

Enoch's fears were realized. Instead of falling in the exact spot he had planned, the maple struck a smaller tree and lodged there.

"Now we're in a mess," said Enoch, disgustedly. "Might have known I couldn't count on that old crooked top."

"What'll we do now?" inquired Tom.

"Cut down the other tree. But you keep away from it, boy. I'll get it down with the axe."

As Enoch chopped, Tom noticed that the big maple trembled violently every time the axe hit the small tree. He called out:

"Watch out, Enoch! It won't take much to pry that big one loose."

But Enoch paid no attention and kept on chopping. Suddenly a limb let loose with a loud crack and the huge tree started to fall. As Tom yelled, Enoch looked up, and then, apparently confused, ran the wrong way. Horrified, Tom saw a limb from the falling tree whip down on Enoch and throw him violently.

Panicstricken, the boy rushed to the fallen tree and crowded in among the branches, yelling:

"Enoch! Enoch! Are you hurt?"

There was no answer. Frantic now, the boy grabbed the limb that lay on Enoch and pulled on it with all his

strength. He found that it lifted fairly easily and, best of all, that it was not resting heavily on Enoch. He was able to get hold of Enoch by the shoulders and to drag him out from the brush to an open space. Laying him flat on his back, Tom leaned over him, vainly calling his name. Dropping on his knees, Tom put his ear to Enoch's chest and found that his heart was beating. His own heart thumping wildly, Tom debated what to do next. Obviously he had no way of getting a heavy man to the house by his own efforts, and if he went for help Enoch might die or freeze.

Rushing over to the fire, Tom stirred up the coals and then half-carried, half-dragged Enoch near enough so that he was within the warmth of the fire. Next he set up a brush and log shelter back of Enoch to reflect the heat. Just as he was starting out on a run for help, he heard Enoch call his name. Hurrying back, he found him sitting up rubbing his head dazedly, but conscious and apparently not badly hurt. After a few moments Enoch said weakly:

"What—what happened, Tom?"

Out of his fright and nervousness Tom spoke harshly:

"You durn fool! I thought you were a woodsman. Instead of runnin' away from the tree, you pretty nearly ran right under it. What got into you?"

"Didn't think it was goin' to fall that way," mumbled Enoch.

"Are you hurt?" Tom inquired, more gently. Enoch moved his arms and legs gingerly, then said:

"Guess not. Seem to have everything all in one piece and workin'. How about goin' home? I've had enough of these woods for one day."

"Can you make it?"

Enoch got slowly to his feet, tottered a bit as he stood up, then braced himself and said:

"Sure I can."

"Well, I'll carry everything if you can get yourself home, but sit down for a minute while I pick up the tools."

After picking up the axe and other tools, Tom returned to the fire and stood grinning down at Enoch:

"It ain't your day, Enoch. First the little bird; then the big tree!"

But Enoch was himself again and said, tartly:

"If you ever tell about that bird, I'll break your neck."

"Won't promise! But I'll see that you get another piece of Ma's pie when we get home if there's any left."

A few days later Enoch, none the worse for his adventure, dropped into the Clinton kitchen to see how Ann and her mother were getting along. The kitchen was cold, and Enoch, getting a non-committal answer to his question about wood, poked his head into the woodshed and found only a few sticks left.

"Got to do something about this wood business," he told Ann.

"I should think you'd had enough of the woods to last you all winter," said Ann, demurely.

But Enoch saw the twinkle in her eyes, and said:

"That darn Tom! Can't keep a thing to himself. I'll fix him! I'll make him help me get some logs out of your woodlot."

Thereafter for several days Enoch and Tom were busy cutting and drawing logs from the Clinton woodlot, but one morning as he rolled a big log forward on the skidway and got ready to start sawing with a crosscut saw, Enoch looked up to find Ann standing beside him.

"Enoch," she said, "Tom isn't here—nor should he be—and how are you going to work a two-man saw with only one man? I can't drive you away from our work here, and I don't know how I'm ever going to pay you, but at least I think I can operate one end of that saw just as good as a man."

(Continued on Page 29)

## SLIM &amp; SPUD



## Hair! Hair! What's Going On

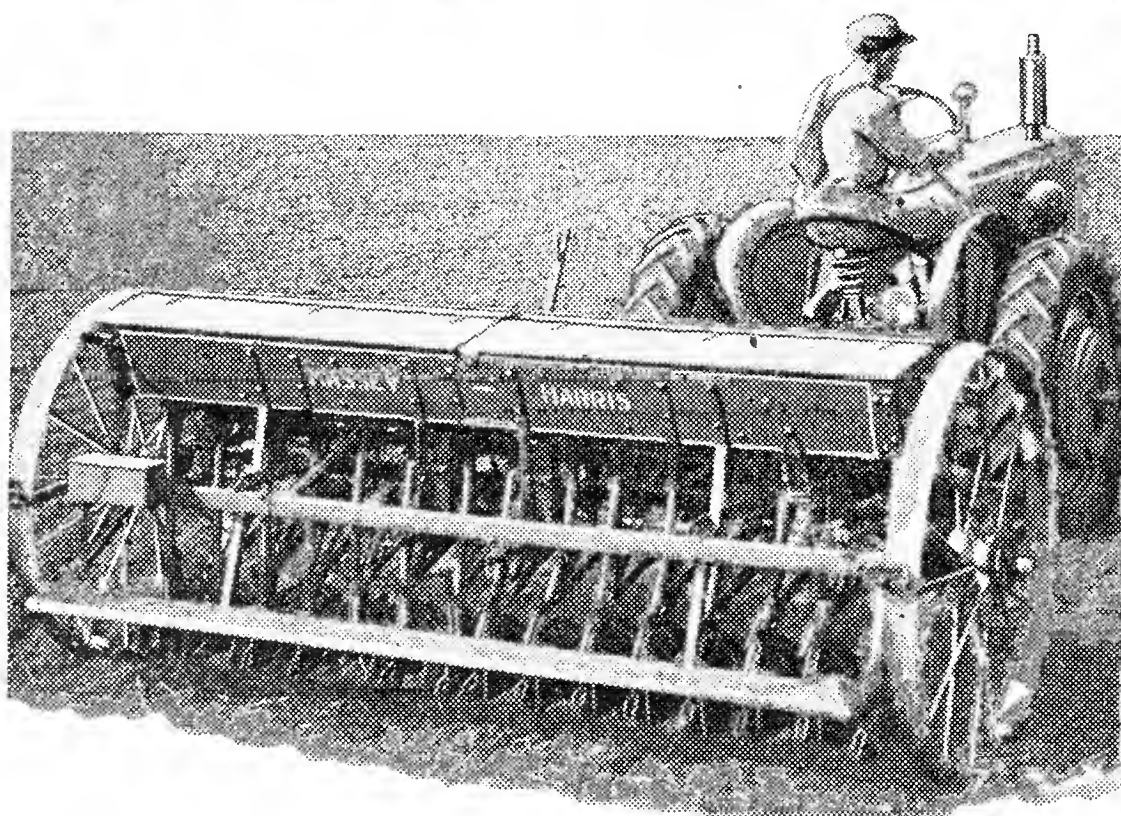


CONT.



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## Try These New Vegetable Varieties

By Paul Work

**V**ARIETY requirements for the home garden and for the commercial producer of vegetables differ a good deal, but they overlap a good deal too. Golden Cross sweet corn is good for everybody, and so are Golden Acre cabbage and Stokesdale tomato and Marketer cucumber. Of the two new green bush beans of last year, Topcrop and Contender, both are good for commercial planters; but Topcrop is of high quality but less handsome, and Contender is better looking, more rugged, but not as toothsome for the table—unless taken pretty young. The Surecrop cucumber (All America) is a fine hybrid where resistance to mosaic and downy mildew are needed; but if these diseases are not serious, Marketer is hard to beat. And so it goes.

### What Growers Want

Commercial growers are still interested in varieties of vegetables that yield well, ship well, look good and taste good. Disease resistance is much in demand. But other characteristics have come in. If sweet corn is to be picked by hand, it should pull easily; if by machine, it needs a long shank. Snap bean plants should hold their pods up from the dirt and they should be easily picked. Crops for market should mature at one time to avoid extra pickings of a field. A year or two ago it was almost impossible to get a crew to go over a snap bean field twice, to say nothing of thrice.

### The Home Gardener

The home gardener, on the other hand, looks for dependable performance, but table quality looms high. In general, home gardeners do not want too great concentration of maturity—they'd rather not have 24 plants of Golden Acre cabbage come on in the same week-end. The commercial man can plant half acre patches a week apart and save labor in the harvesting, since he does not have to cut over 2 acres four or six times. Some home gardeners even buy a mixture of varieties of sweet corn for a succession.

Disease resistance is important for the home gardener, too, because some serious enemies cannot be controlled with spray or dust and others require various materials and methods. Even so, I get along pretty well with one duster for DDT for insects and one for fixed copper for fungus diseases.

### New Varieties

Those who liked the old Refugee or Thousand-to-One green snap bean for canning should be pleased with IDA-GREEN of Rogers. The plant is more like that of other varieties, and is mosaic resistant. Pods are longer and darker green than Refugee. TENDERLONG 15 of Associated is similar to Tendergreen but is resistant to two forms of mosaic.

For those who want to cut cabbage over a long period from the same patch, BONANZA of Ferry-Morse is good, as it shows unusual resistance to bursting. It is not much earlier than Glory, but heads are hard when quite small. The plant is large and quality is not up to that of Glory.

NIAGARA is a new slicing cucumber, bred by Henry Munger, resistant to mosaic but, like Surecrop mentioned above, it is hardly up to Marketer in yield. Last year's Yorkstate Pickling is also mosaic resistant.

GRANITE STATE muskmelon (A.A.S.)\* from Yeager of New Hampshire is early, small, oval, thick fleshed

\* A.A.S. means an All America Selection.

and of good quality, fine for northern climates.

ASGROW Y-40 and ASGROW Y-41 of Associated are new hybrid onions similar to Early Yellow Globe. ASGROW Y-42 is of the Sweet Spanish type. Performance of the hybrids has varied with conditions, but they have shown great uniformity.

Home gardeners and roadside marketers will welcome SENECA 60, HIGH QUALITY sweet corn of Robson, which is earlier than Seneca Dawn, with deep kernels and better table quality than most earlies. F. M. CROSS, Ferry-Morse, is about in season with Golden Cross, pulls over a slightly longer season. Ears are somewhat tapering, mostly 16-row, with small cob, deep kernels and well filled. GOLDEN CROWN of Robson is similar to Golden Cross with a higher percentage of No. 1 ears claimed.

We now have good watermelons as early as muskmelons. NEW HAMPSHIRE MIDGET (A.A.S.) is very early and an improvement over White Mountain. Fruits are very small, oblong, with many small seeds. Don't let them become over-ripe. NORTHLAND is a hybrid bred by Harris, early, small, striped, nearly round, with red flesh, and high quality.

### Standbys

Some of last year's introductions should be tried out, such as CONTENDER and TOPCROP beans, both from the United States Department of Agriculture, mentioned above; BURPEEANA pea (Burpee); BURLINGTON pepper (Campbell Soup), for Jersey; GOLD MINE and GOLDEN JEWEL sweet corn bred by Lachman of Massachusetts; IOCHIEF sweet corn; EARLY WONDER tomato. LAKELAND of Woodruff and JEFFERSON of Associated are late for New York but, planted at normal time or a trifle later, are likely to furnish good tomatoes late in the fall.

As always, we do not recommend "plunging" on new varieties. Try them out on a small scale.

Fuller descriptions and some other items are given in Cornell Extension Bulletin 827, which will soon be in the hands of county agents or may be had from the New York State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, New York.

— A. A. —

### SEED TREATMENT

(Continued from Page 11)

germination; it cannot restore life to dead seeds. If the germinability of a given lot of seed is 75% before seed treatment, it is still only 75% after seed treatment. However, low seed germination is nearly always accompanied by a rather high percentage of weak seeds. Very often the protection given these weak seeds by seed treatment will enable them to germinate and produce seedlings, which they could not do without seed treatment.


4. Seed treatment is not a substitute for high quality in seed; neither does it lessen the importance of proper attention to seed bed preparation, adequate seeding rate, soil fertility, lime, and inoculation of legume seeds.

The important question in connection with seed treatment is, what can the farmer expect of it?

He can expect a good seed treatment frequently to increase the number of emerging seedlings and the final stand of healthy seedlings by reducing the large number of seeds which rot in the soil, and by checking the loss from damping-off and seedling blight. He can expect stronger and more vigorous seedlings through the reduction in the percentage of weak seedlings resulting from partially decayed seeds.



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THE ROBSON COP®. Fred F. French Bldg. N. Y. 17 — DEPT. M-3

**ARE YOU A GOOD "BOSS"**

**I**F your labor turnover has been high in the past, it is time to decide what you have been doing wrong as an employer. It is hard to see yourself as your employees see you, but it should be viewed if the problem is to be faced squarely and honestly. Check these points:

1. Do you really investigate prospective employees? Do you secure information from past employers as to length of service? Has the man shown evidence of enough interest in farming to have secured some training in the field? Have your prospects in the past been working in farming because they want to be in it, or because they have had to do so?
2. How have you handled your help in the past during the "breaking in" period? Do you give clear directions for doing a job and do you really try to teach your new man just how your methods are to be carried out?

The questions listed are merely a few of the many that might be asked of one's self. The next step is that of building a foundation for better relations with employees. Some of the bricks in the foundation should be:

1. Let each worker know how he is getting along and leave little to guess work.
2. Give credit when credit is due.
3. Tell your men in advance whenever possible about changes that will affect them.
4. Make best use of each person's ability.
5. Treat each person as an individual.
6. Put yourself in the other person's place. How would you feel in his boots?

It costs money to be constantly changing help and much improvement will result when some employers reach a conclusion that part of the farm labor problem can be changed by employer improvement.

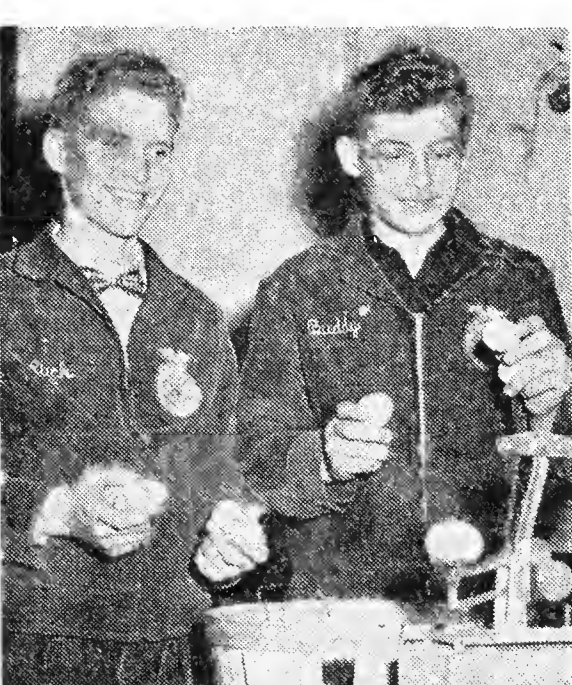
—Robert R. Stockbridge  
—A.A.—

**SAVING COSTLY SEED**

When I am seeding high priced grass seed with the grass seeder attachment on the drill and there is some left in the drill when the field is finished, it usually is hard to get this out by hand. So I take the vacuum cleaner, clean the bag thoroughly, and then suck the seed out with the cleaner. It surely works fine.—I.W.D.

—A.A.—

If you have been longing to visit some of the famous beauty spots of America, now is your chance. AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is sponsoring a wonderful tour this summer, Aug. 1-26, to Yellowstone Park, Alaska, and Canadian Rockies. Full details in March 17 issue.



Richard Van Skiver of Sussex and Paul Goranson of Glenwood (left to right) made up the winning team in the Vo-Ag egg-grading contest held during New Jersey Farmers' Week. Both boys are from Sussex High School, which captured the trophy this year.



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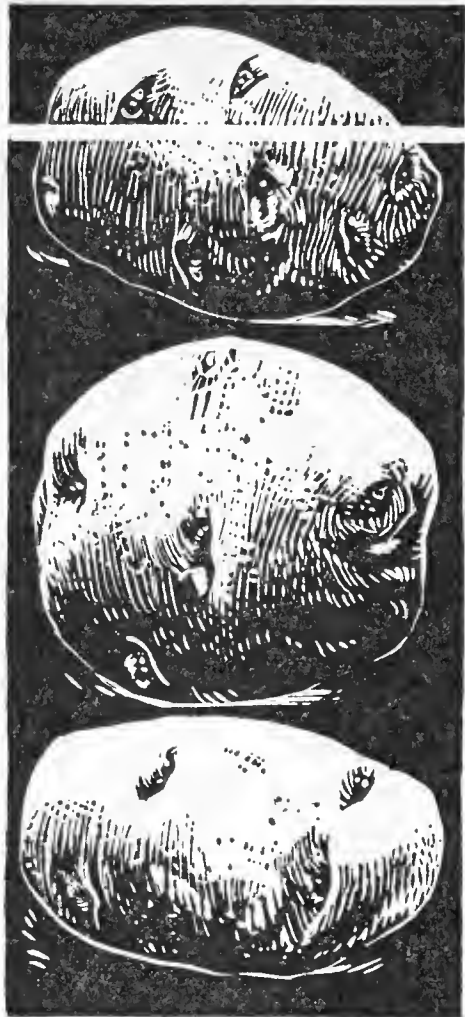
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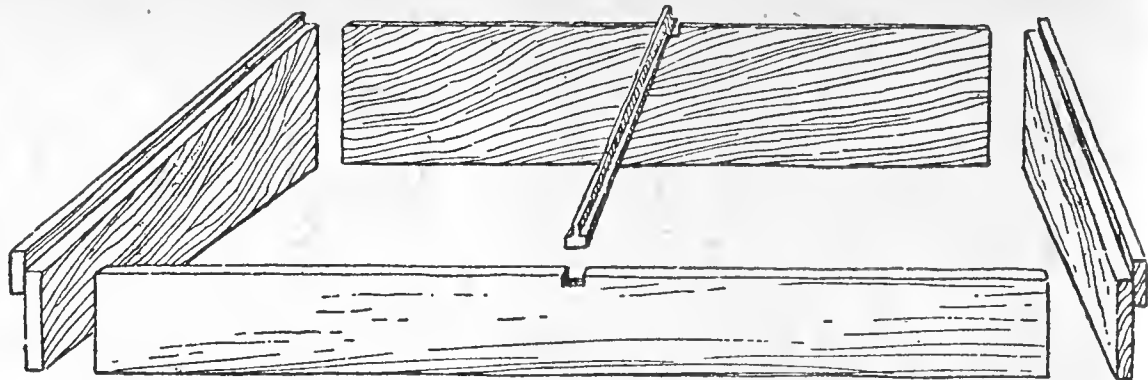
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Here, taken from Cornell Bulletin 696, are the pieces necessary for the frame of an electric hotbed. Made 6 feet square, it will take 2 standard hotbed sash. A height of 12" in front and 18" in back will give space for the heating cable covered with sand or cinders.

## Growing Plants in an ELECTRIC HOTBED

**G**RANDMA grew some pretty fair tomato plants in her kitchen window. At least they were better than I can grow in mine, because with a modern heating system the air in the house is altogether too dry.

Right now I am at the point of buying a small electric hotbed unit with a thermostat to regulate the heat. To check some of my own ideas and to ask a few questions, I talked with Art Pratt at Cornell, a man who is well known by thousands of 4-H vegetable growers in New York State. First I asked Art how practical it would be to put a piece of insulation board on the ground in a sheltered spot next to the garage, build a frame covered with glass sash on top of it, put in heat cables on top of the board, cover them with sand or cinders, and then set plant-growing flats on top of them. Art okayed the idea, and if my ambition equals my plans I will let you know later how the idea worked out.

The electric unit for a two-sash hotbed is reasonable in price, and Art feels that it is probably your best bet if you want to raise a few plants, either vegetables or flowers, for your own garden.

### Use a Cellar Window

One of the very simplest kinds of plant growing hotbeds is the one which is built just outside of and around a cellar window. The open cellar window provides a considerable amount of heat, although with this kind of a hotbed you won't be able to start your plants until around the middle of March in central New York, or maybe a little later. The sun will be the chief source of heat, so such a cellar window hotbed should be located on the East or South side of the house and in a well protected spot.

If you have a horse manure pile (and they are getting scarcer every year) you can flatten the pile, set a cold frame on top of it, put in 6 inches of dirt and plant your seeds. However, Art Pratt and I agreed that there are some definite handicaps in using any manure-heated hotbed to grow plants for a farm garden. The biggest difficulty is the fact that someone has to be on the job to raise the sash in the forenoon when the sun gets high, and to close it again around 3 p.m., or whenever the weather turns from sunny to cloudy. If you want to try that kind of a hotbed, you'll find it necessary to keep a very close watch on it, otherwise you will either cook or freeze your plants.

When you consider everything, the small electric hotbed with the heat supplied by soil cable and with a thermostat to regulate the heat is your best bet. The thermostat keeps the heat uniform, cuts down on the attention you have to give it, and the experience you will need to run such a hotbed is far less than in the case of a hotbed heated by manure.

### Soil In Flats

After your hotbed is ready there are still a number of steps to take before

the seeds are planted. For example, what about soil? If you didn't save some soil last fall, there should be times during March when it will be warm enough so you can get a few bushels of soil from the garden and put it in the cellar to dry out. If your garden is very fertile and the soil is not too heavy, you will have fair results with this soil without any other treatment than to mix thoroughly a good heaping handful of 5-10-5 fertilizer to each bushel of soil.

It will take very little time, however, to put this soil through a screen to take out the stones and break up the lumps. If the soil is a little heavy, get some fine sand, maybe from some nearby creek bed, and mix in about 50% as much sand as you have soil. If you have any way of getting to a pile of well-rotted manure, you are in even better shape and can mix together 1 part of screened garden soil, 1 part of sand and 1 part of well-rotted manure.

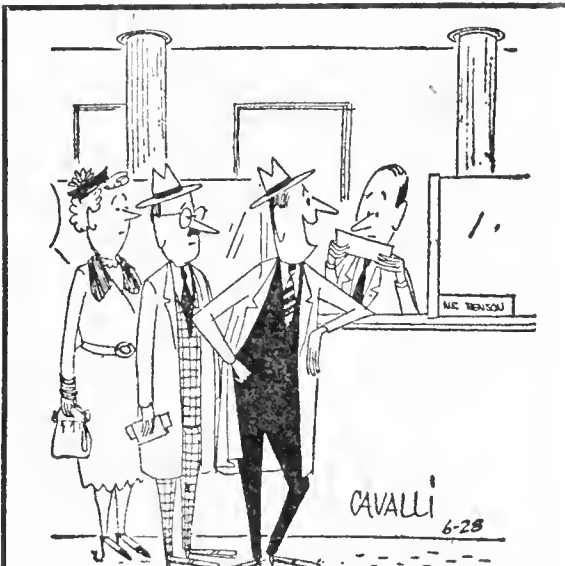
### Build Your Own Frame

Now just a word about the frame which you will need for a small electric hotbed. A frame 6 feet square will take 2 standard 3' x 6' sash. These hotbed sash are better than storm windows, because they cut off less light. However, if you have the storm windows and don't have the sash, you can build the frame so that the storm window sash will fit. The illustration on this page will show details of construction.

If the frame is to be used as a cold frame, a height of 6" in front and 12" in back is sufficient; but for a hotbed where you will need some space for the sand or cinders around the soil heating cable and then some space for the flats which will be put on top of the cinders, we suggest a height of 12" in front and 18" in the back.

Whether you finally decide to grow your plants or buy them, we suggest that this is the year to grow a good garden and a big one. With it, you will eat better and for less money. There is no marketing expense to add to the cost when fresh, tasty vegetables are cooked and on the table an hour after they are harvested!

—H. L. Costline



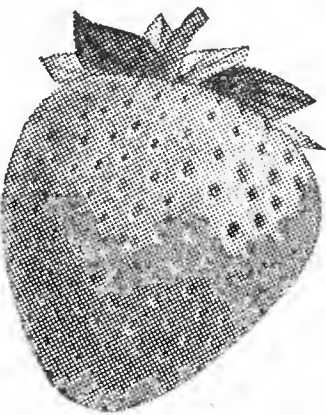
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## A FORUM FOR Backyard Gardeners

### GARDEN TOOLS

If you have ever known a really enthusiastic fisherman — or maybe a golfer—you may have an idea as to how much money he can spend for equipment. Likewise the backyard gardener who really follows gardening as a hobby is practically unlimited in the equipment he can buy. At the other end of the scale is the gardener who is interested in the money he can save in growing vegetables and who, on a pinch, can get along with a spade, hoe, rake and a small hand duster.

I have had a little experience with a



couple of the more expensive gardening gadgets, one of which is a power hedge clipper. I couldn't possibly justify the investment on the basis of time saved, but I do have, quite a bit of hedge and many shrubs, and if I couldn't buy another clipper I wouldn't part with it. I also have a garden tractor equipped with a lawnmower which is attached to the front end of the tractor. I use the tractor to cultivate when the vegetables are young and, especially, to work unplanted portions of the garden to kill weeds.

If it were only a matter of cultivating the garden for our small family, however, I wouldn't have considered buying a tractor, but I couldn't possibly mow the amount of lawn I have with a hand mower, (or at least I wouldn't); and as long as power is necessary, there are advantages in having the tractor plus a mower, rather than having a small power mower.

— A. A. —

### GROW ROSES

We get much enjoyment from a small plot devoted to hybrid tea roses. Before starting the area, we thought that growing roses was too complicated but we found we were wrong.

Fortunately the bed is on a well-drained site. In preparing the bed we first dug out all the soil to a depth of about 1 foot and put in a layer of well-rotted manure. Then we mixed rotted manure with the soil as we put it back

in the hole. I think we used around a couple of bushels to the bed which is about 50 square feet.

We do a minimum of insect control. We follow the practice of dusting fruit trees and as this dust contains sulphur we throw out a few puffs from the duster as we go past the rose garden on the way to the fruit trees.

It is advisable to protect the roses in the fall by mounding up dirt and peat moss. When we cut the blooms, we leave at least two buds and that is about all there is to it.

Any good nursery stock catalog will show you a number of varieties. From 6 to 10 roses will keep 2 or 3 bud vases full all summer.

— A. A. —

### A STRAWBERRY QUESTION

Can you tell me whether or not the same strawberry plant will produce berries for more than one year? I know that we are always advised to set out one-year-old plants, but it seems to me sometimes that a plant has produced which I was quite sure had grown some berries the year before.

We referred this question to Professor George Slate of the Geneva Experiment Station who says that the same plant will grow strawberries for two years or more. He is not sure how long they will produce but he thinks they might for three or four years if well taken care of. The question, of course, has very little practical value as we are still going to continue to set out a new bed every year.

— A. A. —

### DIVIDING DELPHINIUMS

Can delphiniums be divided? Why do they not last longer in the flower garden?

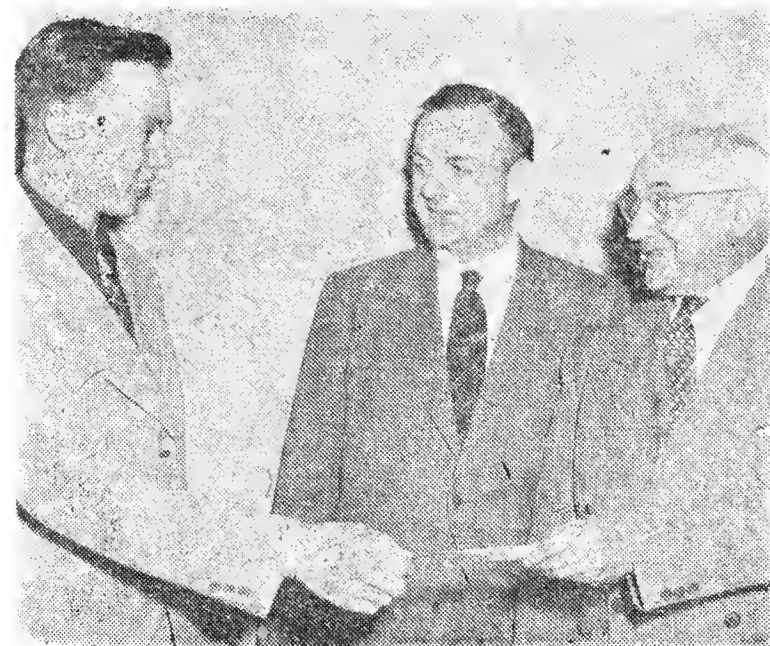
It is possible to take up and divide delphiniums and thereby multiply the number. However, gardeners generally find that they do not last very long—seldom over 3 years—due to disease (especially crown rot). Therefore many gardeners treat them as a biennial and buy plants or sow seed every year.

If you would like to try sowing seed, put them out in a row in the garden in June. Incidentally, after they bloom try cutting the stems and applying some fertilizer. The chances are you will get an excellent second bloom in late summer.

— A. A. —

### THRIPS ON "GLADS"

A few years ago one of the troubles in growing gladioli was the difficulty of controlling thrips. Now the recommended treatment is to use a 5 per cent DDT dust once a week, starting as soon as the third leaf appears.—*The Backyard Gardener.*



When the New York State Council of Farmer Cooperatives met last fall, Robert Briggs, left, of East Meredith, Delaware Co., N. Y., gave a talk he had prepared on "Self-Help Through Cooperatives." At the meeting he was presented with a \$25 check by A. J. Waldo of Canastota, (right), president of the Council. In the center is Warren Ranney of Ithaca.

Robert is running his own farm and has 12 cows and 500 layers.

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Tursant Corp. 100 National St. Rochester, N. Y.



# More About Hatching Eggs FOR BROILERS

By DONALD KUNEY

Seneca Falls, N. Y., Poultryman

IN THE January 20 issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST I read Lee Weaver's comments about producing hatching eggs for broilers. For the past 3 years I have had some experience in this venture and I find that I do not entirely agree with all of Lee's statements. Thinking that you might be interested in my experience, here it is:

The production of hatching eggs is not something "new under the sun." The broiler industry of the Del-Mar-Va Peninsula started in 1923-24. Broiler production showed steady increases until in 1931 7,000,000 broilers were marketed and, in 1949, 127,000,000.

To satisfy the broiler industry demand, baby chicks were first shipped to the area. Now 83% of all chick replacements are hatched in the Del-Mar-Va area.

New England poultrymen have been producing hatching eggs ever since the beginning of the broiler industry until New England has come to be looked on as the number one source of hatching eggs. New England hatching eggs have been and are being shipped to all corners of this country and the world. Seventy-three per cent of all mature birds in the State of New Hampshire were bloodtested last year.

## New York Now In Picture

It has only been during the past few years that New York poultrymen have been introducing hatching eggs for the broiler industry. Up until that time, the industry would not accept the New York Pullorum Blood-testing Program.

To produce hatching eggs for the broiler industry is an altogether different type of production than producing hatching eggs for local New York State hatcheries. A broiler hatchery takes eggs the year around. During the past 10 years, they have taken hatching eggs all but 3 to 5 weeks out of 52. Because the chicks produced are for broilers, eggs can be used that would not be acceptable for pullet flock replacements. From January to June, 23 oz. eggs are shipped for hatching eggs; from June to January, 22 oz. eggs will be acceptable.

The flock owner starts shipping hatching eggs as soon as the egg size reaches the minimum 22 or 23 oz. This means he can sell a lot of medium eggs for the price of large eggs, plus the hatching egg premium. The meat type strains of poultry that the broiler industry requires come into production with early large egg size. Records

show that after a flock of pullets get up in egg size, 90% of all eggs produced go for hatching.

## Premiums

The premium for hatching eggs over the top market quotation varies according to the supply and demand for hatching eggs. During the spring and summer months, the premium is usually the highest. This past year, premiums have been as high as 20 to 35 cents over the top market for large brown eggs.

Because the broiler growers want chicks the year around, hatching egg flock owners can and should start pullet chicks in all seasons of the year. Usually, pullet chicks started in the fall months will produce eggs that will receive the higher premium. However, only poultrymen who have the equipment should attempt fall brooding. Fall brooding requires more space, since the pullet will need to be housed at the age when the spring pullet is on range.

The Del-Mar-Va broiler area is the largest in the U. S. A. In 1949, it produced 26% of the total broiler production of the country, or 45% of the broiler production in the seven concentrated broiler producing areas.

The broiler industry needs hatching eggs and is going to need more because more broilers are being produced each year. I believe New York poultrymen can produce them at a profit.

— A. A. —

## GIRL WINS EGG-GRADING CONTEST

Frances Wooden of Pleasant Valley became the first girl ever to win the New Jersey State 4-H Egg Grading Contest when her score of 98.5 topped a field of ten other 4-H district champions in the event at Farmers' Week. Second place went to Kenneth Wooden, a cousin, of Lambertville, with a score of 97.0. The other contestants, in order of their final scores, were Eleanor Fry of Columbia, Julius Bauermann of Montville, Thomas Gant of Monroeville, Walter Ossowski of Cranbury, Earl Hunt of Titusville, William Lamb of Cross Keys, Ralph Visscher of Clifton, and Howard La Claire of Cross Keys.

— A. A. —

## HIDDEN NAMES

For the past two issues we have revived our "hidden name" contest which we ran a year or so ago. The contest is simple. We merely print *without any relation to advertising or editorial matter* a number of names and addresses of our subscribers. When a subscriber sees his name and address in such a position without reference to advertising or editorial matter, and sends a letter saying, "I saw my name on page — of the — issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST" we will send that subscriber \$1.00.

Unfortunately there has been some misunderstanding by readers who failed to read previous announcements carefully, therefore, we emphasize that the \$1.00 will be sent only to the person who sees his *own name* and address. The letter from the reader whose name and address appears should be in this office within one week of date of issue.

— A. A. —

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## PUBLISHING AND CLOSING DATES

March 17 Issue.....Closes March 2  
April 7 Issue.....Closes March 23  
April 21 Issue.....Closes April 6  
May 5 Issue.....Closes April 20

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## ADDITIONAL ADS

(Continued on Opposite Page)

Say you saw it in **AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST**



## Subscriber's Exchange

(Continued from Opposite Page)

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GROWER-SHIPPER tree ripened fruit. Oranges \$2.50 bu. Grapefruit \$2.50 bu. Check or money order. Stacy C. Tallman, 1256 Bay Ave., Clearwater, Florida.

RUSHES Delicious Temples \$6.35, Valencia \$5.25. Pineapple Oranges \$4.95, Grapefruit \$4.55. Prepaid. My booklet "Harnessing Life" free with orders if requested. James Kimber, Winter Park, Florida.

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## DOWN THE



By J. F. "Doc" ROBERTS

**I**T LOOKS now as if we were going to go through the same old political shenanigans with prices, controls and rationing all over again: "Freezes" that thaw out and run in every direction, abusive propaganda (most of it not true)—until food and the farmer find themselves "butchered."

For some reason or other I find most farmers more complacent than formerly. It is hard to say whether this is due to experience with controls that they know will not work, or whether they realize that prices cannot break as long as the government comes out with a spending budget of over 70 billion dollars. Of course they are again right, for until or when the government stops pouring out billions where necessary, and also where unnecessary, there is no other answer but inflation.

### It Happened Here

Our livestock prices have all advanced since the "freezes." The way this ruling was set up, this could not happen, but it has. Just another example of the lack of realistic thinking among mayors and other politicians in taking over businesses they know nothing about.

There is some talk now that surely there is a price over which the public cannot go. This is especially true when the new taxes begin to take over 30% of all income. The thinking seems to be that if prices of food and other things are allowed to go up to this point, then prices cannot get any higher and black marketing will be impossible. In other words, let supply and demand set the price at the highest possible level, and then the bureaucrats can use that price for their rulings and be absolutely safe. Apparently that should work, but supply and demand prices are flexible and change very rapidly under any and every changing condition. So again, while that looks sensible and sure-fire for political controls, it won't work either.

"Production" is going to be the important farm word as long as government is going to spend over 70 billion dollars a year—and they are going to spend it if they can get it. Better production is really the only farm answer to increased costs, whether it is look-

ed upon as a selfish personal reason or as a national or international patriotic reason.

### Livestock and Safety

During the first World War the great slogan was: "Two blades of grass where one grew before." After that war, this proved disastrous to thousands of farmers. History does have a way of repeating itself, just as it is doing right now with prices. While better production, and even greater production, is going to be a farm necessity, there are ways and means of doing it without our expanding and without getting too far out on a limb. Buying young livestock that will grow into production or gain in weight, instead of purchasing highly-mature and high-producing livestock or growing up your own young animals, is one way of protecting yourself. Maintaining strict rotations of our lands is another way—not to find them all plowed up and nothing coming on at the end of this period. The possibility of a poor growing or poor crop year should not be forgotten. There is a limit to how far or how deep any of us should get into this greater production.

How far we can go with animal and meat expansion is a question no one can answer for us. Yet we are reading every day about the great opportunities for its expansion. If we had never seen the time when there was more than enough meat to go around, this talk would carry more weight.

In all truth the Northeast is in the best position to expand livestock production of any other section. This is true because we are way under-expanded at the present time, and with the increased costs of marketing, transportation and changes in population, the Northeast should get back to its early position as a livestock center.

We are hearing a great deal about the South with its year-round grazing, etc.; yet this week, during an unusual cold spell, we hear of thousands of livestock dying of exposure. If you have ever seen livestock in the South in a dry, hot summer, you would still feel that even with our cold winters our livestock never goes through such a setback or such a tough period. These new sections we are hearing so much about are not new—this country was discovered a long time ago.

Give me the good old Northeast for stability of growing conditions, water, livestock production and the security it offers in year-in and year-out farming, along with the same sort of conservative but stable thinking of my neighbors.

—A.A.—

### DUTCHESS MEN BUY \$30,000 ANGUS BULL

Homeplace Eileenmere 999-35th, reserve champion bull at the International Livestock Exposition, was bought at the exposition in Chicago by three Dutchess County Aberdeen Angus breeders for \$30,000.

The purchasers will use the bull jointly at all times in their herds but the bull will be housed for a year on each farm. According to Lee Leachman and Allan Ryan of Ankony Farm, Myron and Agnes Fuerst of Fuerst Stock Farm, and Ted Ryan of Mole's Hill Farm, this sire will be at Ankony Farm, Rhinebeck, N. Y., in 1951; at Fuerst Stock Farm, Pine Plains, N. Y., in 1952; and at Mole's Hill Farm at Millerton, N. Y. and Sharon, Conn., in 1953.

This son of Eileenmere 999th, and grandson of Eileenmere 487th, chief herd sire in the Penny and James herd at Hamilton, Missouri, was bought from Penny and James after winning many 1950 awards. He was reserve grand champion at the All American Futurity, the American Royal, the National Angus Show, and the International.

He was grand champion at the Missouri State Fair and several other shows.

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BOX "Z"

PINE PLAINS

Dutchess County, N. Y.

## 2 Day Norris Estate DISPERSAL

Thursday and Friday  
March 15, and 16, 1951

at 10:30 a.m. each day to settle Norris Estate 6 Yates County farms, 130 head of cattle and all farm machinery at auction. Thursday, March 15 at Sherman-Potter farm, 1/2 mile east of Penn Yan, New York, 30 Holstein and Milking Shorthorn dairy cows, the complete line of farm machinery used on all farms, and the following real estate to sell at 3:30 p.m.:

the 148 acre Sherman-Potter farm and the 330 acre Thomas and Myron Norris farm. These are two good productive farms.

Friday, March 16 at the John Norris farm on the Dresden-Himrod Road, 6 miles southeast of Penn Yan, New York: 100 head of Holstein, milking shorthorn dairy cows, heifers and feeder steers; approximately 1100 bu. oats, 1000 bus. ear corn, 100 tons mixed hay. The following real estate to sell at 3:30 p.m.:

the fine 130 acre John Norris farm, the 274 acre Old Place, the 85 acre Hazard farm, the 92 acre Eldred farm, and the Norris grain elevator together with the 1/4 acre in Himrod, New York.

TERMS: CASH

Upon the acceptance of the highest bid on real estate, 15% will be required in cash or certified check, the balance in cash at delivery of marketable title. Possession to be given April 1, 1951. For appointment to inspect real estate or for free brochure or credit arrangements, write or phone Harris Wilcox, Realtor, Bergen, New York, Phone 97. After March 11 call Hotel Wagner, Penn Yan, New York, Headquarters.

Lincoln Rochester Trust Co., successor Trustees for Norris Estate.

Harry C. Cole, Auctioneer, Penn Yan, N. Y. Harris Wilcox, Auctioneer & Realtor, Bergen, New York.

Wm. J. Call, R2, Evans Mills, N. Y.

## 263rd EARLVILLE SALE

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7

Heated Sale Pavilion, EARLVILLE, MADISON CO., N. Y. 40 miles south of Syracuse on good highway Route 12-B.

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100 Fresh and Close Springers; 20 Service Age Bulls; 10 Bred and Open Heifers. Many young calves of both sex sell after their dams.

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R. AUSTIN BACKUS — MEXICO, N. Y. Sales Manager & Auctioneer

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## LOST

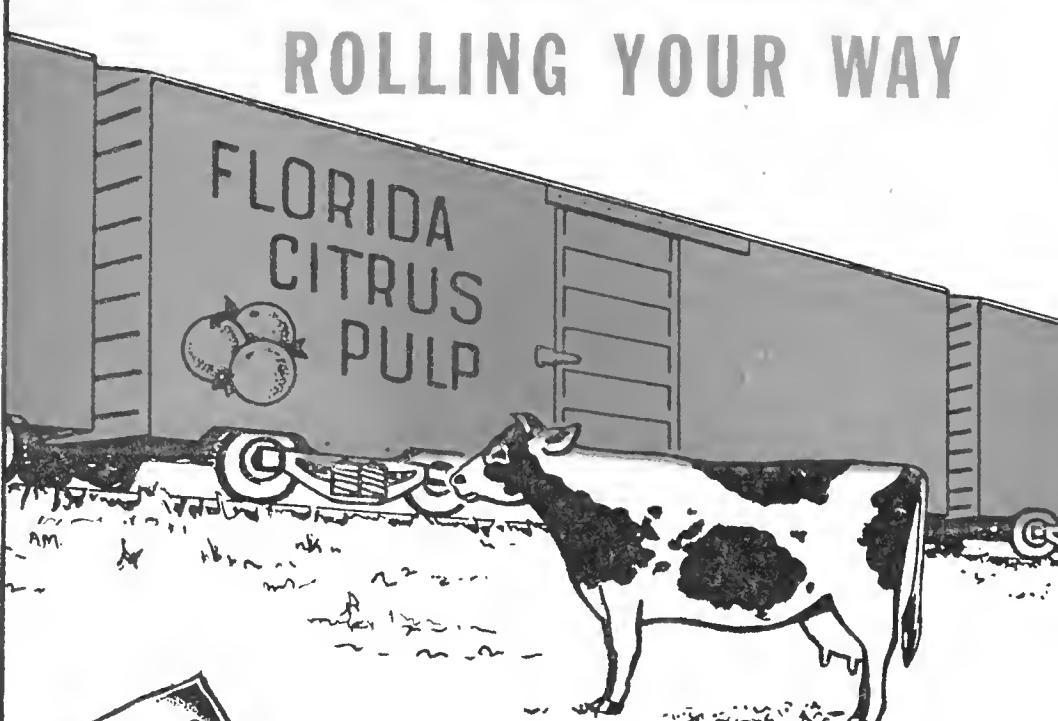
In the vicinity of Union Bridge, Md., a gentleman's silver bracelet with the word "STUBBY" engraved. Reward for its return.

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Patented piston action picks entire windrow up clean, without wrapping, clogging or shelling. Light, and easy to attach. Stiff and spring



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See your dealer, or write Innes Co., Bettendorf, Iowa.

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Say you saw it in *AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST* | Henry Rebele, R2, Delhi, N. Y.

## A Sure-Fire Rat Catching Machine That Is Easy To Use



During the past 25 years the Surprise Self Setting Trap has been given hundreds of thorough tests and, in competition with other traps, has never failed to prove its superiority. There is nothing to equal it for ridding buildings of rats and it can also be used with great success in fields in trapping ground squirrels. It's a self-setter and a rat getter. If you're wise you'll get a Surprise. \$5.95 Postpaid.

**MONROE GAME FARM**

R. F. D. No. 1, Dept. A. Monroe, New York



## From the Editor's MAILBAG

### HOW I RID MY HOUSE PLANTS OF LICE AND BUGS

**F**ACED with the fact that I was about to lose many of my cherished house plants, I wondered if some home cure could be found that would bring desired results, for didn't our grandmothers use home remedies for many things? They didn't run off to the store every time they had a problem to meet, such as this.

After discovering that my lovely multi-colored coleus, gardenias, and free blooming begonias were losing their leaves and color, I tried a mild Ivory soap spray at intervals, but to no use. Within a few days the plants were again infected with as many—and it seemed like more—bugs. Sprays were bought at the suggestion of many other plant lovers, but it all sifted down to useless work and a waste of money.

I then decided to try a home remedy and the thought of Lifebuoy soap came to my attention. By this time my plants were a sorry looking sight as they had lost all urge to bloom and most of the leaves had turned yellow and fallen off. At the least jar of the table or plant, a few leaves would drop to the floor.

My first move was to obtain the bar of Lifebuoy. This and a small pan of lukewarm water were placed on several thicknesses of newspapers on the kitchen table. Each plant was brought to the table and I then wet the ball of the forefinger and thumb in the water, rubbed them over the cake of soap and rubbed the fingers over the top and back of the leaves in one operation. This first application was done very carefully, running the soapy fingers down the length of each stem.

Don't raise your arms in protest because of the work. It's not such a long process; any house plant lover would call it fun. Within the space of twenty-four hours my plants had taken on a new lease on life. After ten days I again repeated the soap bath—not that lice were again present, but as a precautionary measure.

Now after two months my plants are

free of ANY KIND OF BUGS OR LICE and are as healthy and green looking as any plant. The free blooming ones are a mass of flowers.

—Alice Gammell, Colrain, Mass.  
— A. A. —

### TREES TO PLANT

**F**ROM the looks of things the elm is on the way out but the maple, either Norway or "Rock or Sugar" are the best of the dense shade-type tree, and as they are insect and disease resistant, they should be planted.

The Silver maple which has often been planted in the past in quite large numbers around homes, grows fast but it doesn't stand up well in storms, so for this reason the planting of this tree should be avoided.

The weeping willow is okay to plant but the very dense shade it gives will kill all grass under it.

The black walnut makes a nice tree to plant at the corners of a lawn, as the shade from it isn't as dense as most other trees, and the grass will grow under it as well as in the open. It also is a fast growing tree once it gets established, but the nut hulls and leaf ribs make some raking necessary.

The English and Japanese walnuts make a much more dense crown than the black walnut.

—Paul Baron, Andover, Conn.  
— A. A. —

### USING SPREADER IN ZERO WEATHER

**I**N John Babcock's column he mentioned the silly feeling accompanying the unloading of a manure spreader by hand. 'Tis even worse in a 45 m.p.h. wind at a temperature well below zero.

I had this problem myself many times, till I began leaving a 5-gallon can of old crankcase drainings by my spreader. After each daily spreading all chains and crossbars in the bed of the spreader got some oil poured over them. My spreader is out in all kinds of weather at the end of the ramp. This oil method has worked well in our coldest temperature of 10 below and after a night ice storm. All chains and drags were free. — Floyd Lampkin, Thurmont, Md.



Extension Service workers of New York State joined with the railroads recently to honor John Hall Barron, first county agricultural agent. The railroads serving New York State presented a silver plaque to Mr. L. R. Simons, director of extension, noting that Mr. Barron started serving New York Farmers on March 1, 1911. His salary was paid by the D. L. & W. Railroad and the Binghamton Chamber of Commerce.

Left to right: Edward J. Leenhouts, Rochester, New York Central Manager of Stockyards and Agricultural Development; L. R. Simons, Director of New York State Extension Service, Ithaca; Hawley Rogers, agricultural agent for the Erie Railroad in Buffalo; O. B. Price, Rochester, New York Central General Agricultural and Livestock Agent.





Hundreds of Maryland farms have added new barns like that at left, to meet Washington inspection requirements.

## Strict Regulations On Maryland Dairy Farms

By JIM HALL

ON a recent trip in the Old Line State, I found that the chief difference between Maryland and some of our other Northeast states was that they had about a month longer fall grazing and far more rigid milk regulations.

The milk regulations are so iron clad in Maryland that after a few hours in the state anyone with eyes can tell, just by driving past a farm, whether that farm's milk is shipped to Washington, Baltimore or Philadelphia!

Washington perhaps has the toughest requirements. Milk authorities in the nation's capital won't accept milk from a farm where there is a straw stack in the barnyard; they require windows on both sides of the barn; they insist on a paved barnyard when it is adjacent to the barn, and they require that cows face out in the stanchions. The light and space requirements per animal are such that the familiar old bank barns so common to Maryland and Southern Pennsylvania could not be converted to meet all the specifications.

The result is that in Maryland you'll see farm after farm with a building lay-out like that shown at the top of this page. There'll be a good old bank barn with the over-hang so popular in that area, plus a modern concrete block, steel-roofed barn nearby. So many of these new barns were put up to meet Washington requirements that everyone calls them "Washington type" barns. Some of the men put concrete barnyards alongside the new barn, but most of them, like Hanson E. Crum of New Midway, who rents the farm and buildings shown in the above picture, build a fence runway from the new to the old barns so that the animals can use the old barnyards and have the benefit of the old stone windbreaks—a real benefit, by the way, because the old West wind constantly hurries across Maryland to get to the sea.

### Added to Herd

Now these milk regulations didn't all go into effect at once, but as one was added to another and farmers realized that they'd need a new barn, most of them decided that while they were building they might just as well add a few head to their herd to help pay for the new barn. Men who had 10, 12, or 14 milkers apparently all decided that 30 would be a nice round number and built to accommodate that many. You'll find hundreds of these barns, all with 15 stanchions on a side, with all the cows facing out, and doors at both ends to let the manure spreader be pulled through. The barns are all high and so light from the many windows that it's almost like being outdoors. As a matter of fact, these barns are so doggone clean that they reminded me of a modern milking parlor—it was hard to realize that cows were living right in the barn day and night.

While the barn requirements are strict enough, they are nothing to what Washington requires in the way of a milk house—or dairy, as they call it

in Maryland. This dairy must be at least 10 feet from the barn and must consist of three rooms—one for the boiler because all utensils must be steam cleaned, one for the washroom, and one for the cooler. This 'dairy' may be connected to the barn by a roof but there can not be any walls connecting the dairy to the barn. For the Baltimore market, there may be a wall on one side of the passageway from the barn to dairy, but one side must be open. For the Pennsylvania market, this 'open air' passageway is not required, and that's how from the road you can tell where a man ships his milk!

The Baltimore requirements are a little easier than Washington's in a couple of other respects, too. The 'dairy' may be as close to the barn as six feet—provided the dairy room door can open outward—and they don't have to have a boiler room. For Baltimore the dairyman may use the old barn, provided he arranges it so that the cattle face out and so there are two square feet of window space for each cow. Both cities require that the inside of the barn be of concrete for at least 18 inches up from the floor and that the inside be plastered.

### Try Grass Silage

Dairy crops in Maryland are much the same as in the rest of the Northeast, although ladino and birdsfoot trefoil aren't so common; and grass silage seems to be just getting a good foothold. Alva Young of Detour has put up rye silage, and Dick Richardson has put up grass silage for years on his fine big farm between Toneytown and Frizzleburg; but the biggest grass silage operation I have ever seen anywhere is at Francis Herring's farm near Westminster. He has 10 silos and 7 of these are filled each spring with first cutting from fields that were seeded with 20 lbs. of alfalfa and 3 lbs. of timothy to the acre.

Francis has 800 acres and has been putting up grass silage since 1932 for his feeder beef cattle. Each year, between August 30 and November 15, he buys 560 feeder cattle at the Union Stockyards in Baltimore, feeds them 3,000 tons of grass and corn silage plus good hay from 150 acres and his own mixture of corn, cotton seed meal, etc., and sells them at the same stockyards, starting in February. To help keep his fields under control, he buys 80 calves each spring to market in the fall when pastures are done. A purebred commercial herd of 350 to 500 Hampshire pigs also helps convert his 250 acres of corn into meat for the Baltimore market.

Francis discovered something that other Northeast beef raisers have wanted to know: When he puts up alfalfa silage without wilting, he is troubled with yellow fat in his beef animals, but when it is wilted, the fat is white. He also found out that he can change the fat from yellow to white in about 5 days by substituting linseed oil meal and barley for the cotton seed oil meal in his grain ration!

# FRESHENING TIME

is DANGER MONTH!



Of all the year's cycle, for the dairy cow, the few weeks before and after calving are the weeks of worry . . . and the weeks that can make or break the entire lactation period to follow. Many cows lack the physical vigor to come through freshening safely without a medicinal build-up.

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THE TWO @-A-DAY

Build-Up



Use Kow-Kare, too, for any cow with sluggish appetite or unexplained low milk yield. Your farm-supply store can supply Kow-Kare in 3 sizes, including the new economy 50 lb. Drum. Send for FREE BOOK, "Care and Feeding of Dairy Cattle".

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# Rural Radio Network

## FM PROGRAM SCHEDULE FOR MARCH, 1951

MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY
6:30 Melody Farm 7:00 Farm Digest, M'kts. 7:15 Weather Roundup 7:30 Fred Glimpse	6:30 Melody Farm 7:00 Farm Digest M'kts. 7:15 Weather Roundup 7:30 Fred Glimpse	6:30 Melody Farm 7:00 Farm Digest, M'kts. 7:15 Weather Roundup 7:30 Fred Glimpse
8:00 News 8:30 The Scrapbook 9:00 News 9:10 Golden Treasury 9:45 Road Conditions 10:05 Chapel in the Sky 10:15 Excursions in Science 10:30 Accent on Music	8:00 News 8:30 The Scrapbook 9:00 News 9:10 Golden Treasury 9:45 Road Conditions 10:05 Chapel in the Sky 10:15 This Is Holland 10:30 Accent on Music	8:00 News 8:30 The Scrapbook 9:00 News 9:10 Golden Treasury 9:45 Road Conditions 10:05 Chapel in the Sky 10:15 Your Home Grounds 10:30 Accent on Music
11:00 News 11:05 Market Roundup 11:15 G.L.F. Calling 11:30 Country Home 11:45 Egg Market	11:00 News 11:05 Market Roundup 11:15 G.L.F. Calling 11:30 Country Home 11:45 Egg Market	11:00 News 11:05 Market Roundup 11:15 G.L.F. Calling 11:30 Country Home 11:45 Egg Market
12:00 World at Noon 12:15 Weather Roundup 12:20 Market Roundup 12:30 York State Farmer	12:00 World at Noon 12:15 Weather Roundup 12:20 Market Roundup 12:30 York State Farmer	12:00 World at Noon 12:15 Weather Roundup 12:20 Market Roundup 12:30 York State Farmer
1:00 News, Chemistry 1:15 UN Today 1:30 School of the Air	1:00 News, Stars Sing 1:15 UN Today 1:30 School of the Air	1:00 News, Stars Sing 1:15 UN Today 1:30 School of the Air
2:00 News, Memory Time 2:15 Novels on the Air 2:30 Other People's Business 3:05 Symphonic Matinee 4:05 Concert Stage	2:00 News, Organ Melody 2:15 Novels on the Air 2:30 Other People's Business 3:05 Symphonic Matinee 4:05 Concert Stage	2:00 News, Memory Time 2:15 Novels on the Air 2:30 Other People's Business 3:05 Symphonic Matinee 4:05 Concert Stage
5:00 News, Top Tunes 5:30 Clumpy, the Bear 5:45 Sports, Nick Stemmler	5:00 News, Top Tunes 5:30 The Storyteller 5:45 Sports, Nick Stemmler	5:00 News, Top Tunes 5:30 The Storyteller 5:45 Sports, Nick Stemmler
6:00 News 6:15 Weather Roundup 6:20 Markets 6:30 Evening at Home	6:00 News 6:15 Weather Roundup 6:20 Markets 6:30 Evening at Home	6:00 News 6:15 Weather Roundup 6:20 Markets 6:30 Evening at Home
7:10 Light and Shadow 7:25 Weather Roundup 7:30 Jacques Fray 8:05 Symphony Hall 9:05 Library of Music 9:30 Around the World 10:05 Latin America 11:06 Evening Hymn	7:10 U. N. Story 7:25 Weather Roundup 7:30 WQXR Artists 8:05 Symphony Hall 9:05 Music Since 1900 9:30 Music of Spain 10:05 Record Showcase 11:06 Evening Hymn	7:10 What About Music 7:25 Weather Roundup 7:30 Jacques Fray 8:05 Symphony Hall 9:05 Library of Music 9:30 Around the World 10:05 Record Premieres 11:30 Civil Defense

THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
6:30 Melody Farm 7:00 Farm Digest M'kts. 7:15 Weather Roundup 7:30 Fred Glimpse	6:30 Melody Farm 7:00 Farm Digest, M'kts. 7:15 Weather Roundup 7:30 Fred Glimpse	6:30 Melody Farm 7:00 Farm Digest, Mk'ts. 7:15 Weather Roundup 7:30 Fred Glimpse
8:00 News 8:30 The Scrapbook 9:00 News 9:10 Golden Treasury 9:45 Road Conditions 10:05 Chapel in the Sky 10:15 Showers of Blessings 10:30 Accent on Music	8:00 News 8:30 The Scrapbook 9:00 News 9:10 Golden Treasury 9:45 Road Conditions 10:05 Chapel in the Sky 10:15 Ag School of the Air 10:30 Accent on Music	8:10 Farm Garden 8:30 The Scrapbook 9:00 News 9:15 Know Your Birds 9:30 Garden Club of the Air 9:45 Road Conditions 10:15 N. Y. Times Youth Forum
11:00 News 11:05 Market Roundup 11:15 G.L.F. Calling 11:30 Country Home 11:45 Egg Market	11:00 News 11:05 Market Roundup 11:15 G.L.F. Calling 11:30 Country Home 11:45 Egg Market	11:00 News 11:15 GLF Calling 11:30 Proudly We Hail
12:00 World at Noon 12:15 Weather Roundup 12:20 Market Roundup 12:30 York State Farmer	12:00 World at Noon 12:15 Weather Roundup 12:20 Market Roundup 12:30 York State Farmer	12:00 News 12:20 Market Trends 12:30 Youth R.F.D.
1:00 News, Stars Sing 1:15 UN Today 1:30 School of the Air	1:00 News, Specials 1:15 UN Today 1:30 School of the Air	1:05 Midday Symphony 2:05 Continental Melodies 3:00 News, Recital Hall 4:05 Masterworks of Music 4:30 Campus Radio Theatre 5:05 Ithaca Coll. Concerts
2:00 News, Nature Week 2:15 Novels on the Air 2:30 Other People's Business 3:05 Symphonic Matinee 4:05 Concert Stage	2:00 News, Memory Time 2:15 Novels on the Air 2:30 Other People's Business 3:05 Symphonic Matinee 4:05 Concert Stage	6:00 News 6:15 Weather Roundup 6:30 Religion Makes News 6:45 Freedom Story
5:00 News, Top Tunes 5:30 The Storyteller 5:45 Sports, Nick Stemmler	5:00 News, Top Tunes 5:30 Adventure Trails 5:45 Sports, Nick Stemmler	7:10 Your Business Reporter 7:25 Weather Roundup 7:30 Plan For Survival 8:05 Symphony Hall
6:00 News 6:15 Weather Roundup 6:20 Markets 6:30 Evening at Home	6:00 News 6:15 Weather Roundup 6:20 Markets 6:30 Evening at Home	9:05 Great Conductors 9:30 WQXR-FM Studio Series 10:05 Made in Italy 11:06 Evening Hymn
7:10 Live in America 7:25 Weather Roundup 7:30 Duo-Piano Classics 8:05 Symphony Hall 9:05 Concert Hall 9:30 Much Ado About Music 10:05 Record Showcase 11:06 Evening Hymn	7:10 Adventures in Research 7:25 Weather Roundup 7:30 Jacques Fray 8:05 Symphony Hall 9:05 Library of Music 9:30 Concert Hall 10:05 Latin America 11:06 Evening Hymn	

SUNDAY
3:00 News, Symphony 5:00 Radio Weekly Press 5:30 West Point Concerts 6:05 WQXR-FM String Quartet 7:05 First Performances 8:05 The Opera House 10:05 Record Premieres 11:06 Evening Hymn

Rural Radio Network programs are on the following FM stations:

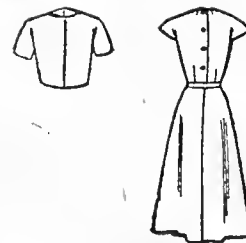
WFNF Wethersfield 107.7 mc	WFLY Troy 92.3 mc
WVBT Bristol Center 95.1	WWNY-FM Watertown 100.5 mc
WVCN DeRuyter 105.1 mc	WRUN-FM Rome-Utica 105.7 mc
WVCV Cherry Valley 101.9 mc	WHLD-FM Niagara Falls 98.5 mc
WQAN-FM, Scranton, Pa. 92.3	WHVA Poughkeepsie 104.7 mc
WHCU-FM Ithaca 97.3 mc	WMSA-FM Massena 105.3 mc
WHDL-FM Olean 95.7 mc	

Farm and Home Week: 7:30 a. m., 8:30 a. m., 2 p. m. March 19-23

# Style Leaders



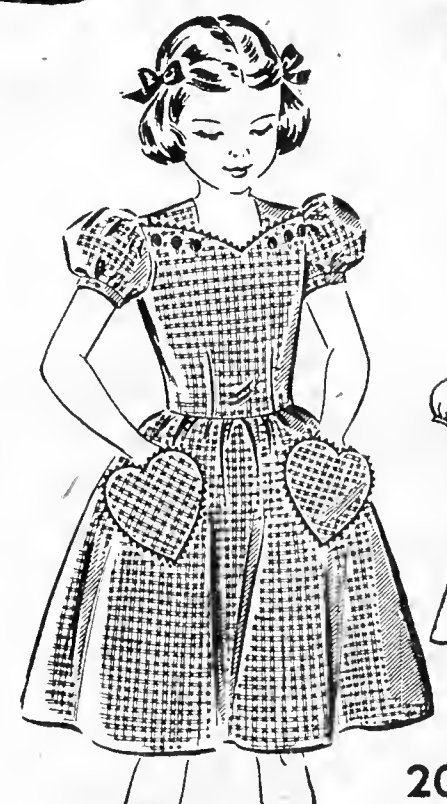
2087



2281



2389



2088

**No. 2087.** Ensembles are bigger than ever in dress and bolero combinations! This cap sleeve charmer with scalloped yoke has a jacket that buttons below a trim collar. Sizes 10-20. Size 16, 6 1/4 yds. 35-in.

**No. 2281.** One of the nicest features of this cotton is shoulder buttoning—it means you can make it in a jiffy, iron it just as easily! Sizes 12-20, 36-40. Size 16, 3 3/4 yds. 35-in., 3 1/4 yds. ric rac.

**No. 2389.** This convertible collar shirt-waist is especially easy to wear—tucked shoulders give a soft blouse to the bodice. Short or three-quarter

length sleeves. Sizes 12-20, 36-44. Size 18, 4 yds. 39-in.

**No. 2088.** Two new details are noteworthy in this dirndl! The bodice has simulated button-yoke lines and the skirt has two heart-shaped pockets. Sizes 2-10. Size 4, 2 yds. 35-in., with 2 yds. ric rac.

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## Please Tell Me...

By Kathleen Berresford, Nutritionist

My baby is a year old and still wants his bottle. My neighbors think he is too old for this and that I should take it away from him. What do you advise?

Every baby has his own particular needs. Some babies are ready to drink from a cup at 7 months. Others stay on the bottle until they are two or even three years old. Your baby will give up the bottle when he is ready to. In the meantime, you might offer his orange juice and a little of his milk in a small cup so that he can let you know when he wants more from the cup. It will probably take longer for him to give up the last bottle at night than the daytime bottles.

**Do my children still need cod liver oil? They are 3 and 5 years old.**  
Children need some form of vitamin

D as long as they are growing, in order to make good bone formation and prevent severe rickets. Scientific studies have proved that they need it through adolescence. Cod liver oil is one of the cheapest ways to supply it. Many doctors advise giving it the year round, with a smaller dose in the summer. If you stop giving it in the summer, the children may lose their liking for it, and it is easy to forget to start it again in the fall.

— A. A. —

## MAKE EACH CHILD A BOX

ALL children love to color, paint, and cut out pictures. They can spend hours at this pastime; but where there are several children in the family, quarrels and mix-up of equipment are likely to occur if each one isn't given a special container to keep his equipment in. I solved this problem at our house by painting empty cigar boxes different colors. Each child was given his own box. Now there isn't any argument about whose pencil or scissors are being used, for each child learns early to keep and use his own tools.—B.C.



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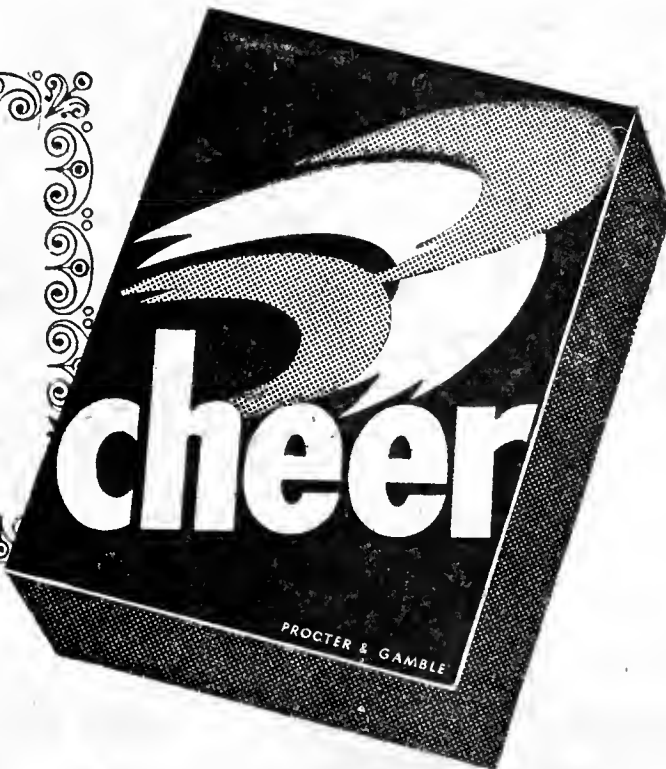
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# More Flowers FOR LESS WORK

BY GRACE WATKINS HUCKETT



◀ A discarded Easter plant became this thing of beauty in a Maine garden 6 months after the Easter season. After danger of frosts had passed, bulb was set outdoors in good rich loam and kept watered all summer.

—Photo by Harry A. Packard

busy person. There are, however, so many other lovely flowers I wish I had space and time to care for that I have to be firm with myself when it comes to planning.

If I had spots where fairly big plants could grow, protected from wind, and get the necessary sunshine, I would sow seeds of the pink-flowering spider plant (cleome) or one of the fancier sunflowers; they now come in chrysanthemum-flowering forms or even in reddish colors. Another one to plant in spots that do not have to be disturbed is the annual larkspur. It reseeds and in that way gets off to an early start. New seed would have to be sown every two or three years and the ground kept fertile.

## 1951 Flower Winners

The 1951 Silver Medal Winner of the ALL-AMERICA SELECTIONS is the so-called Mexican sunflower, Tithonia Torch. It bears single dahlia-like flowers fiery orange-red in color, fine for cutting. It blooms in July or August, makes bushy plants about 4 feet

Marigold Glitters has large fluffy chrysanthemum-like canary-yellow flowers, 3 inches in diameter. Winner of All-America Bronze Medal.

—Photo by Burpee



**T**HE most flowers for the least work" has to be the motto for very busy people. In such cases, the easiest way to get flowers is to grow annuals in rows in the vegetable garden and let machinery do part of the work. This would give ample flowers for bowls and vases in the house, besides adding a beauty spot to an otherwise purely utilitarian part of the property.

I know some farm families who plant such perennials as peonies and chrysanthemums along the outside rows of their vegetable gardens; this makes both cultivation and needed supports during blossoming easier to manage—besides giving passersby a pleasing eyeful.

Another angle to this planting of flowers in the vegetable garden is that in times of abundance certain flowers that hold up well could be sold at roadside stands. Pussy-willows, the spring bulbs, lilacs and peonies belong in the

permanent plantings and are eagerly sought for by city-folk starved for a bit of nature. Larkspur, sweet peas, gladioli, summer phlox, marigolds and zinnias come in beautiful colors and last well as cut flowers. Also they grow well in ordinary garden soil.

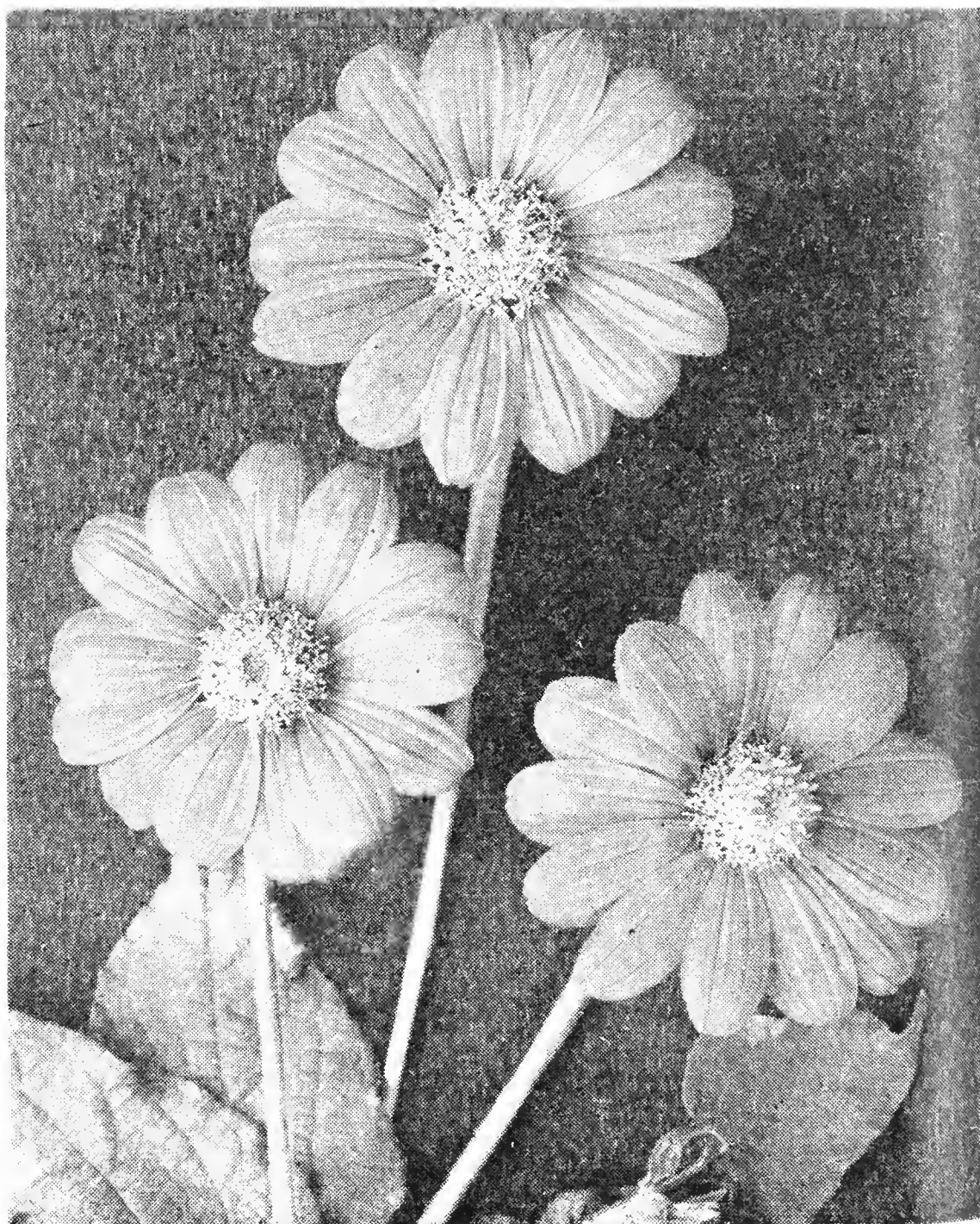
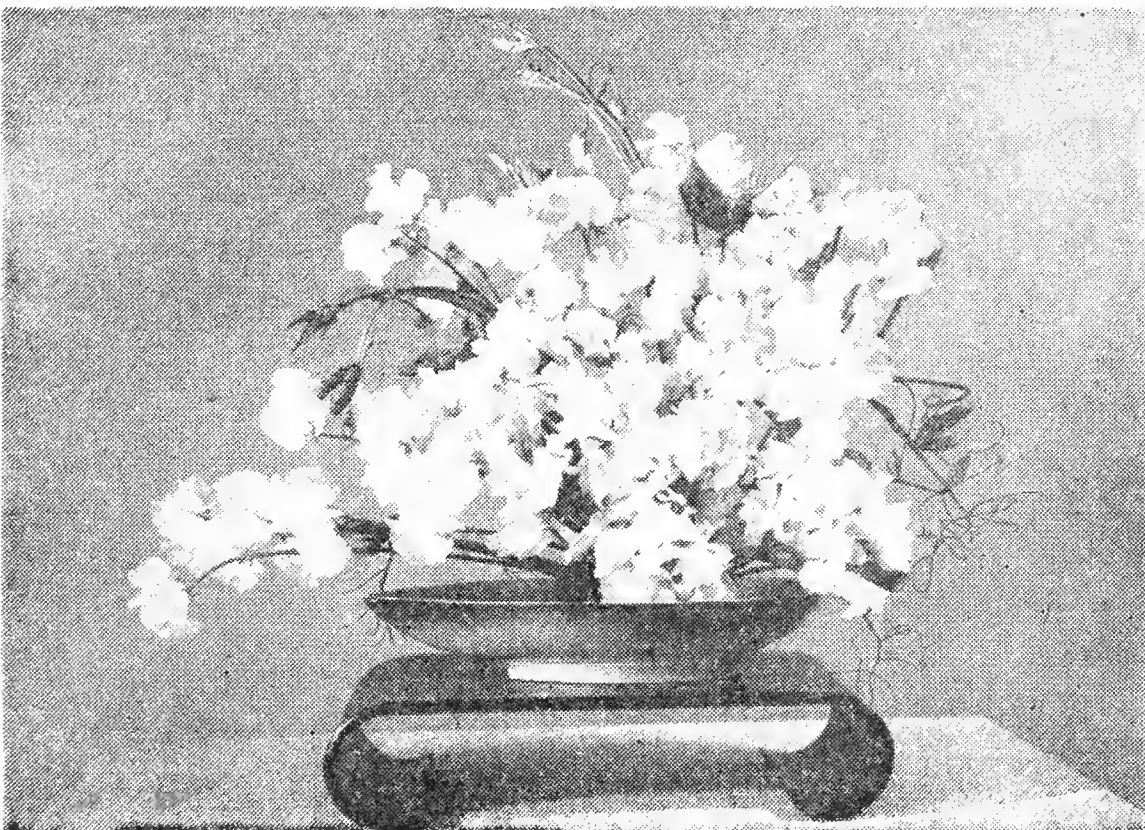
Where flowers are planted in borders for landscape effects, that means a certain amount of transplanting except for the perennials which form the backbone of the planting. The annuals in that case are used for filler after early-flowering perennials have put on their show, so need to be started early in flats or pots and to be almost to the blooming stage when finally transplanted into the border.

For such purposes I have come to rely chiefly on petunias, marigolds and zinnias. There is sufficient variety in these three groups, as to height, color and type of bloom, whether ruffly, twisted-petaled or just usual, to meet almost any demands in the garden of a

Sweet Peas along the garden fence are a source of delight. This new giant, Fragrance, is an appealing shade of cream which is nice alone or with other colors.

—Photo by Burpee

Tithonia Torch or Mexican sunflower, developed by Bodger Seeds, Ltd., El Monte, Calif., is a streamlined form of the original Tithonia. Winner of All-America Silver Medal.





## More Flowers For Less Work

an entire garden with marigolds in these different varieties, as was demonstrated at the big New York and Philadelphia flower shows last year. To prolong the season of bloom, the home gardener can start some of the seeds indoors, then when the ground warms up, start other seeds outside.

The Jap beetle is the first real pest on marigolds that I have experienced. And the rascals are very selective, I notice! They choose certain varieties and only when they are demolished do the beetles move on to another. I have learned to go to these favorites of theirs first when on a killing expedition.

Petunias have advanced tremendously in late years, especially as to color. Last year's introduction, the really red dwarf Fire Chief, gave a fine account of itself in my garden. Flaming Velvet is a darker red and is taller, being a bedding type. Rose of Heaven belongs in this group and is a good clear pink. The balcony petunias are more spreading; old favorites are Blue Wonder and White Wonder. It is best to start petunias early indoors; then they are ready to flower when needed in July and August. Mine always continue until frost.

For very fine effects in the garden and as cut flowers, the ruffled giant

petunias excel, of course. If you have not grown the common varieties, I suggest that you do not start with this fancy stock. It's more expensive and requires special know-how.

Zinnias have come up in the world. I remember the stiff round flowers and unattractive colors of the earlier models, their chief virtue being that they withstood hot weather. The hybridists have been busy, and now we have zinnias from dwarf to giant, pastel or vivid in color, petals twisted and tubular, strap-shaped, fluffy and ruffled, or flat. The baby pompom, lilliput or cupid zinnias are good for edgings and for small arrangements. The taller ones can be fitted into vacant spots where bulbs, poppies or other early flowering perennials have died off. The flower arrangers can do wonders with the newer zinnias!

Another useful annual for an edging where small bulbs show earlier in the spring is sweet alyssum. Little Gem or Carpet of Snow does not straggle as does Maritimum. All reseed freely; once started they keep coming up every year. Thinning may be in order in some spots, and filling out in others. If one wants to take the trouble to shear the plants from time to time, a neat straight-edged effect may be obtained.

## NO DRUMS

(Continued from Page 15)

He rather surprised her by agreeing. "I'll admit that one man can't do much with a two-man saw," he commented. "And I'm not sure that a two-man saw can be operated by one man and one woman, but let's see how it works."

For hour after hour, Ann pulled and shoved on her end of the saw until finally Enoch called a halt.

"You did all right at first," he told her, "but now you're tired, and you're not only dragging your feet but taking a free ride, too. We've sawed enough to keep me busy splitting it for quite a while. You go home and rest."

At last a sizeable pile of wood was sawed and split, enough to last Ann and her mother for the kitchen for some time, and that certainly was a comfort.

Henry Bain had now become a regular caller at the Clinton home, where Mrs. Clinton always made him welcome. Even Ann grew accustomed to his visits and began to respond to his friendliness, his apparent interest in their farm problems, and his friendly advice. But always in the back of her mind was suspicion of his motives and the belief that his interest was based upon the hope that some day he would own the farm. It never occurred to Ann that he might have a personal interest in her. But so very friendly was Mrs. Clinton that one evening when he was alone with her, Henry hinted that he had always been interested in Ann and was unhappy when she married Mark Wilson.

Noting the sympathetic look on Mrs. Clinton's face, he made bold to go a step farther and pointed out how much more he could have done for both Ann and her mother if Ann had married him.

After that talk, his visits became even more frequent, and Mrs. Clinton outdid herself in trying to make him welcome. One evening when he was there, she abruptly excused herself, saying that she had a headache, and went off to bed. Ann glanced at her retreating form suspiciously, for she knew that her mother did not have headaches frequently, and she had said nothing about it earlier in the

evening. But Ann made a polite effort to carry on the conversation with Henry, hoping all the time that he would go. Instead, he continued to talk about the farm and the crops, and then said:

"For a girl, you certainly did a good job with the crops on this place this year, Ann. But of course, there are a lot of things that you can't do, and raising crops isn't all there is to it. Farmers have to have some cash."

Thinking that he was hinting about the unpaid interest on the mortgage, Ann flushed and said, defensively:

"Well, Henry, don't you think these are unusual times? Even good farmers aren't making much money now, with all the help gone to war."

To this her visitor made no direct reply. He sat silently for some moments, opening and shutting the blade of his jackknife, and then suddenly burst forth:

"Ann, you don't know how much I've wanted you, how heartbroken I was when you married Wilson!"

"Hush!" she exclaimed, startled.

"No, I won't hush. I've got to tell you," he persisted. "If you'd just given me a chance, you wouldn't have to do all of this hard work. I'd have taken care of you."

Embarrassed and uneasy, Ann got up out of her chair.

"You shouldn't talk to me like this, Henry," she said quietly. "I'm sorry if I have hurt you, but I was in love with Mark when I married him, and I'm more in love with him now than ever."

She stopped, then added:

"And I'm sure he loves me."

Henry closed his knife with a snap and put it back in his pocket.

"Well," he said, shortly, "I hope you don't ever regret your marriage to him."

To Ann the remark sounded like a threat. She turned to face him.

"I won't regret it," she stated, positively.

An awkward silence followed her words and then Henry said, rather lamely:

"Well, I guess it's time to go."

Ann made no reply as he put on his overcoat and hat and went out the door, banging it behind him.

(To be continued)

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# KERNELS, SCREENINGS and CHAFF



## AT HAYFIELDS

By TOM MILLIMAN

### BRIGHAM FARMS

**U**SUALLY the title is Brigham Jerseys. Some of the articles on this famous herd were entitled, "World's Record Herd Average" or "How the Jerseys at Brigham Farms accomplished . . . ." After seeing them, I can only write of the Brigham Jerseys the title "Brigham Farms" for the reason that land and farming come ahead of the cows in the planned action of owner Elbert S. Brigham. A visit was made to Brigham Farms at St. Albans, Vermont, on November 9, 1950, for the reason that the articles and personal reports from visitors didn't jibe with my thinking by about 100 lbs. of fat per cow.

How could a herd of 104 Jerseys on twice-a-day milking hang up in 1949 an average production of 11,703 lbs. milk, 616 lbs. fat, per cow, 2-yr. old heifers included? Taking into account 45 years of ownership, 23 years with the same herdsman, and evaluating the effect of a long succession of sons of the best Jersey bulls, still there was left a 100 lbs. gap in my reasoning.

After many delays, J. Leon Atwood of Plattsburg, N. Y., and I made the trip to St. Albans. Mr. Atwood was in 1949 the leading Ayrshire herd owner in U.S.A. with actual production of 534 lbs. fat for 25 cows milked twice-a-day during the calendar year.

Our visit was highly exhilarating for a good many reasons and most of all because we found farmer conditions throughout. There was nothing fancy. As the herd expanded Mr. Brigham merely enlarged his main barn by extending it out in one, two, and finally in three directions at modest cost. The central part of the farm has been in the Brigham family since 1804 and has been gradually expanded by the present owner until it embraces 640 acres.

*Immediately upon meeting Mr. Brigham the key to the remarkable performance became apparent. He first spoke not of cows but of soil, lime, fertilizer, rotation, permanent pasture reclamation, rotation pastures, grass silage, corn silage, alfalfa, and good mixed hay. It is upon these things as well as upon the herd of Jerseys that he has provided guidance in 45 years of ownership.*

The goal at Brigham Farms is to provide every animal on the place with all the high quality roughage she can eat 365 days in the year.

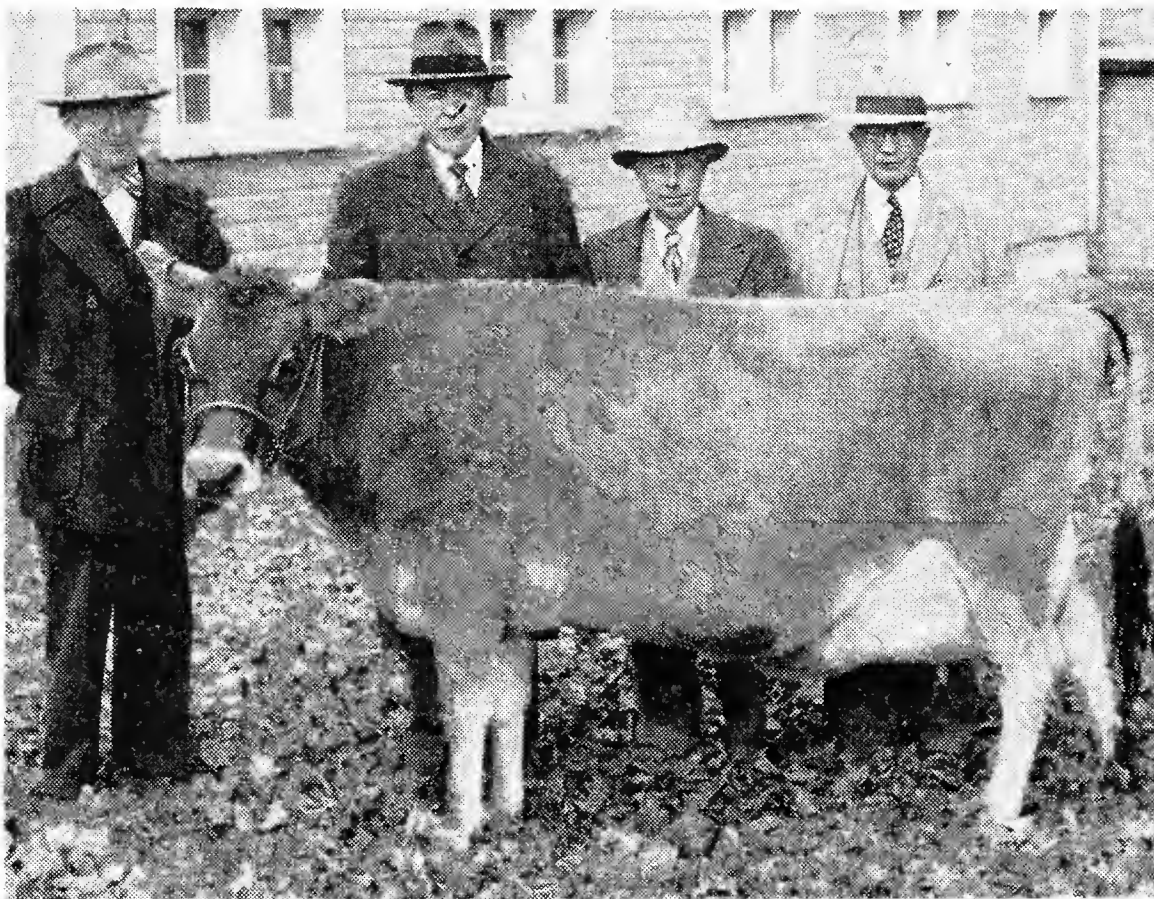
Much attention is given to pastures. We saw some of the most modern pasture mixtures for rotational grazing. Then, too, we saw high yielding permanent pastures on rough, sloping, stony land. These are fertilized annually, one year with manure and the next with 5-10-10 fertilizer at the rate of 500 lbs. to the acre. When the legumes in a rotated pasture or hayfield begin to fade, that field is manured, fertilized with 400 lbs. to the acre of 8-16-16 and planted to corn. Lime of course is used as needed to bring the soil to a nearly neutral condition.

### Big Cows

The Brigham herd is made up of purebred Jerseys of the largest size we ever saw. In the opinion of Mr. Atwood and myself, the extra size came not so

much from breeding as from the land itself.

The feeding schedule for milking cows is interesting. In 24 hours, 5 feedings of three kinds of roughage are provided all milking animals. Grain is fed three times — morning, noon, and night. The morning roughage consists of a limited amount of corn silage plus hay. At noon, corn silage is again fed in limited amount with the grain ra-



LEFT TO RIGHT: Cesaire Lacoste, herdsman; Elbert S. Brigham, owner, Brigham Farms, St. Albans, Vt.; J. Leon Atwood, noted Ayrshire breeder, Plattsburg, N. Y.; and T. E. Milliman. Cesaire is in town clothes because he had just returned from having his injured right hand dressed by the doctor.

The cow shown is 3-year-old Volunteer Confidant Daria, 4 days after 2nd calving. She started her 1st lactation at 2 yrs., 5 mos. and on twice-a-day milking produced in 305 days, 11,554 lbs. milk, 626 lbs. butterfat. This is actual production, rather than mature equivalent. Note the large size of this 3-year-old Jersey. We saw no small Jerseys at Brigham Farms.

tion. At night a very large feeding of grass silage is given and this amounts to as much as the two earlier feedings of corn silage or more. Hay is fed again at night, of course.

In the matter of grain, one would expect heavy milking cows testing 5.3 butterfat to be fed to the limit. Such is not the case at Brigham Farms. No cow ever receives more than 16 lbs. of grain regardless of her production. The feeding ratio for the whole herd in 1949 was 1 lb. of grain to 3½ lbs. of milk.

The 1949 national record of 616 lbs. fat topped any large herd of any breed regardless of the number of times milked daily. Herdsman Cesaire Lacoste, on the job for 23 years, and his father-in-law, Mgr. E. A. Dupre, have had much to do with the development of the farm and herd under Mr. Brigham's direction. Only practical things have been undertaken. We saw nothing beyond the reach of any dairyman operating his own land and milking his own cows. The 1949 record was not a freak since the one made in 1948 reached 588 lbs. on 105 cows. As far back as 1941 the average was 512 lbs. on more than 100 cows.

As Mr. Atwood and I left Messrs. Brigham and Lacoste and headed back to New York State over the Lake Champlain bridge, we concluded that the Brigham formula is workable by any dairyman. Such a high production

goal can be reached by determined dairymen staying at it long enough. To us the formula seemed to be:

1. Good land treatment ahead of anything else; lime where needed, fertilizer, rotation, improved pastures, grass silage, corn silage, good mixed hay (much of it second cutting); alfalfa in mixtures and wherever this choosy legume can be grown alone. To these can now be added birdsfoot trefoil.
2. Sufficient mineral feeding of the soil to insure large growth of animals and cause them to yield well from rich forage.
3. High intake of good roughage—spring, summer, fall, and winter—365 days a year for each animal on the place.
4. Uninterrupted ownership and skill of helpers applied to all the factors in dairying.

I think it will be conceded that any enterprising farmer can gradually achieve the roughage program prevailing at Brigham Farms. Now that arti-

beef out of dairy cows? What cows?

1. The smaller virgin heifers. They have an easier time giving birth to the somewhat smaller calves sired by Angus bulls.
2. The occasional good old cow which somehow fails to transmit desirable production to her daughters.
3. The lowest producers of the poorest families, with or without bad udders or other marked type defects.

William F. Schaefer, Jr., Mgr., NEPA Artificial Breeding Cooperative at Tunkhannock, Pa., serving Northeastern Pennsylvania, wrote on December 20, 1950, "We added Angus bulls on July 1st and in 5 months have bred 993 cows to them out of 16,300 total services, which is about 5½%. The Angus Service has been added primarily for the three reasons you enumerated and chiefly to supply a beef animal or two for farm consumption. Our members seem quite interested and this service is the result of their demands. The breeding efficiency of Angus as used in this and other cooperatives has been quite good. Some breeders resort to it after having difficulty in settling good cows to bulls of the same breed. Sometimes the cross will result in pregnancy in such cases."

In pointing out the favorable experience of Northeastern Pennsylvania dairymen in getting hard-to-breed cows settled by Angus bulls, Mr. Schaefer in the above has added a fourth classification of cows. Certainly all of us would rather have a fresh cow with an Angus calf than a non-settling cow headed for the butcher.

A well-selected Angus bull can be depended upon to get a black, chunky, smallish calf out of whatever dairy cow he is bred to, regardless of her color. The half-blood Angus steers make good early maturing beef for home or market. So do the halfblood Angus heifers. The artificial use of Angus bulls in dairy bull studs is spreading in several areas of the nation and includes Massachusetts. The cooperative and proprietary artificial breeding services cannot be expected to add the Angus breed except upon demand sufficient to warrant buying and maintaining the bulls. Dairymen who are without it but will support it on one or more cows per year can probably hasten the arrival of the service by asking for it through their regular artificial breeding channels or, if preferred, through AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. For those who are partial to some other beef breed, it might be well to add that up to now, apparently all of the beef bulls added to dairy bull studs have been of the Angus breed.

### CHAFF

**T**HE late great H. E. Babcock, who founded this page called "Kernels, Screenings and Chaff" and wrote it for 18 years, confined his utterances almost entirely to Kernels and Screenings. He almost never reverted to chaff except in writing about the personalities of certain of the animals at Sunnyside. If the readers of the page as alternately conducted by Johnny Babcock and myself have been charitable enough to regard our offerings as either Kernels or Screenings instead of Chaff, then the following can properly carry the last named title.

No effort will be made to defend any of the statements appearing under the title of "Chaff."

While a few of the best farmers in the Northeast may keep two or more dogs for hunting purposes, the old belief still continues that good farmers keep one dog and poor farmers two dogs; sometimes three.

*Heavy milking cows in any stage of lactation, when on pasture, graze more rapidly, in a wider swath, and sweep it cleaner. This is another way of saying that good cows can be judged by standing in front and watching them graze.*

EDITOR'S NOTE: To the above most excellent program I think many farmers in the Northeast should add the growing of more corn for grain in order to cut the high cost of purchased concentrates. The earlier maturing hybrids, corn picking equipment, and the increasing cost of feed brought from the West are reasons why more eastern farmers should grow more of their own corn.—E.R.E.

### NEEDED—Artificial Service by Angus Bulls

**I**N common with thousands of farms, Hayfields now has more forage producing capacity than is needed for raising cattle to replace those that go out of the milking barn. Also in common with many, we have a little more dry-stock barn room than is strictly needed for raising dairy replacements. We could use the excess farm and barn capacity to grow a few beef cattle. But we don't want to buy beef breeding stock. Why not use Angus bulls to get





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## Service Bureau

By H. L. COSLINE

### PHONY ADDRESS

Last December, a couple of men called at my home and sold me a used vacuum cleaner. They claimed to be representing the Rochester Westinghouse Agency, 122 Genesee St., Rochester, N. Y. The cleaner did not prove satisfactory; and since the salesmen had given us a written guarantee of one year, we wrote the company. Our letter was returned marked "unknown." We are out \$35, and wonder if there is anything you can do to help us or to put a stop to such activities so that others will not get cheated.

On checking, we found that no such company is listed in the Rochester directory or telephone book, neither is there any such address in Rochester. If these fellows should show up somewhere else, we would like to know about it. It would help a lot if we could have their license number. The fact that they gave a "phony" address would seem to indicate that these men are not operating on a legitimate basis. Anyone knowing their present whereabouts should write the Service Bureau, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

— A. A. —

### POOR PAINT

I have a letter from a concern in California saying that they have some paint in their warehouse in this area which they have got to move and which they will sell me at a price considerably below the going price for good paint. Do you think I would be safe in buying it?

We definitely advise against buying this paint. We are told on good authority that, on request, the company will send you a sample which you will find excellent, but that when you buy a quantity it will not be of the same quality. We are told that there has been considerable dissatisfaction with the company you mention. The inference in their letter that they have paint they must sacrifice at a low price is, in our opinion, definitely misleading. Furthermore, the cost of application of paint is such a high percentage of the total cost that it seems to us poor management to skimp on quality.

— A. A. —

### "SO-RITE"

During November, the Service Bureau had three complaints against So-Rite Fashions, 385 Gerard Ave., New York 51, N. Y., in connection with orders improperly filled or never shipped. As each complaint reached us, we wrote the company about it. Soon after writing these letters, they began to come back, unopened and marked "Refused."

In an attempt to find out what the score was, we checked with the National Better Business Bureau. They in turn presented the complaints to So-Rite Fashions, but heard nothing from them.

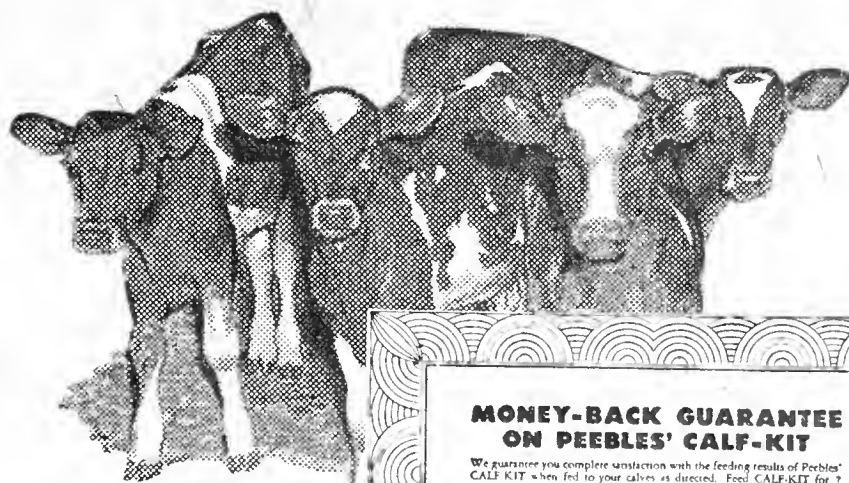
In view of the circumstances, the subscribers who made complaints to us are being advised to send a complete report of their experiences to the Federal Trade Commission, Washington 25, D. C. In case there are other readers who have suffered losses through dealings with this company, we feel this information should be made available to them through the Service Bureau column. Perhaps if there are enough complaints lodged against them, So-Rite Fashions will be persuaded to make restitution.

— A. A. —

Numbers of subscribers have asked where they can buy stories written by C. A. Stephens. We are glad to be able to tell our readers that four Stephens books are still available. They are: "My Folks in Maine," "Great Year of Our Lives," "Busy Year," and "Katahdin Camps."

The price is \$2.00 each and orders can be sent to Robert F. Bickford, 167 Main Street, Norway, Maine.

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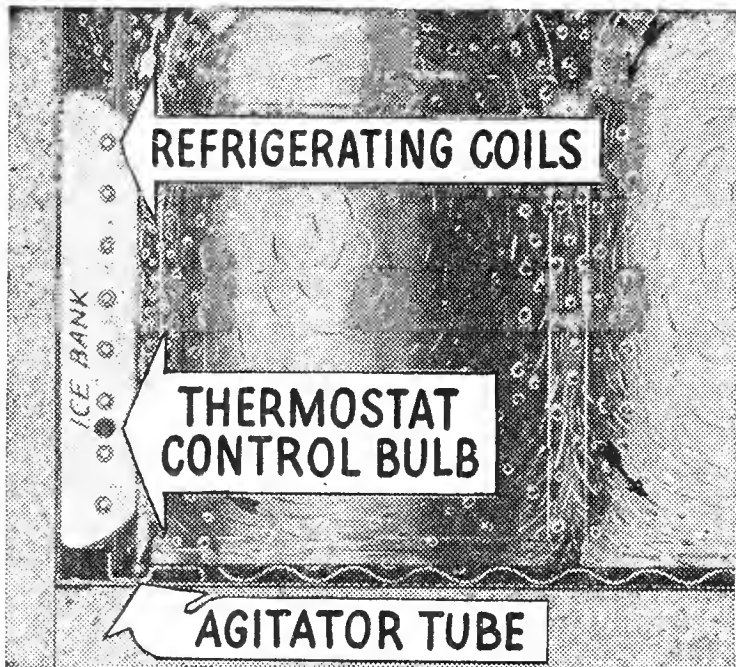
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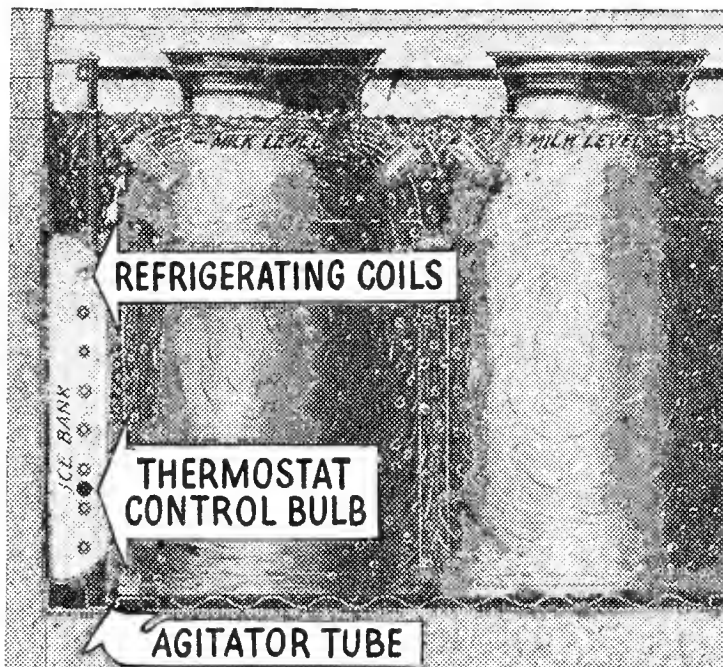


# NEW INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER cooler

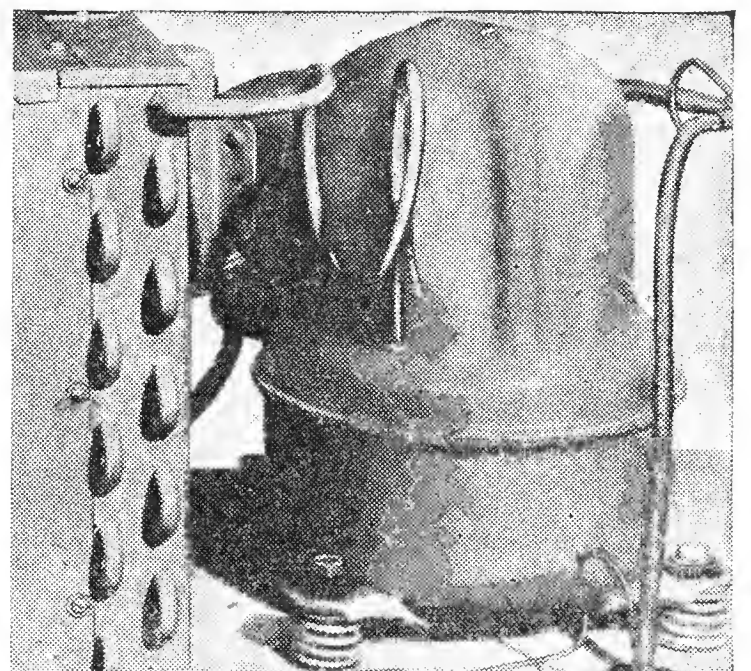
## gives you fast "TRIPLE-ACTION" chilling



**1** NEW ice bank control gives you Action No. 1. Supplies a big ice bank reserve to absorb milk heat fast... chills all the milk in cans to below 50° in less than one hour. Chilling continues until temperatures are as low as 33°. This quick continuous chilling assures quality milk even on hottest days.

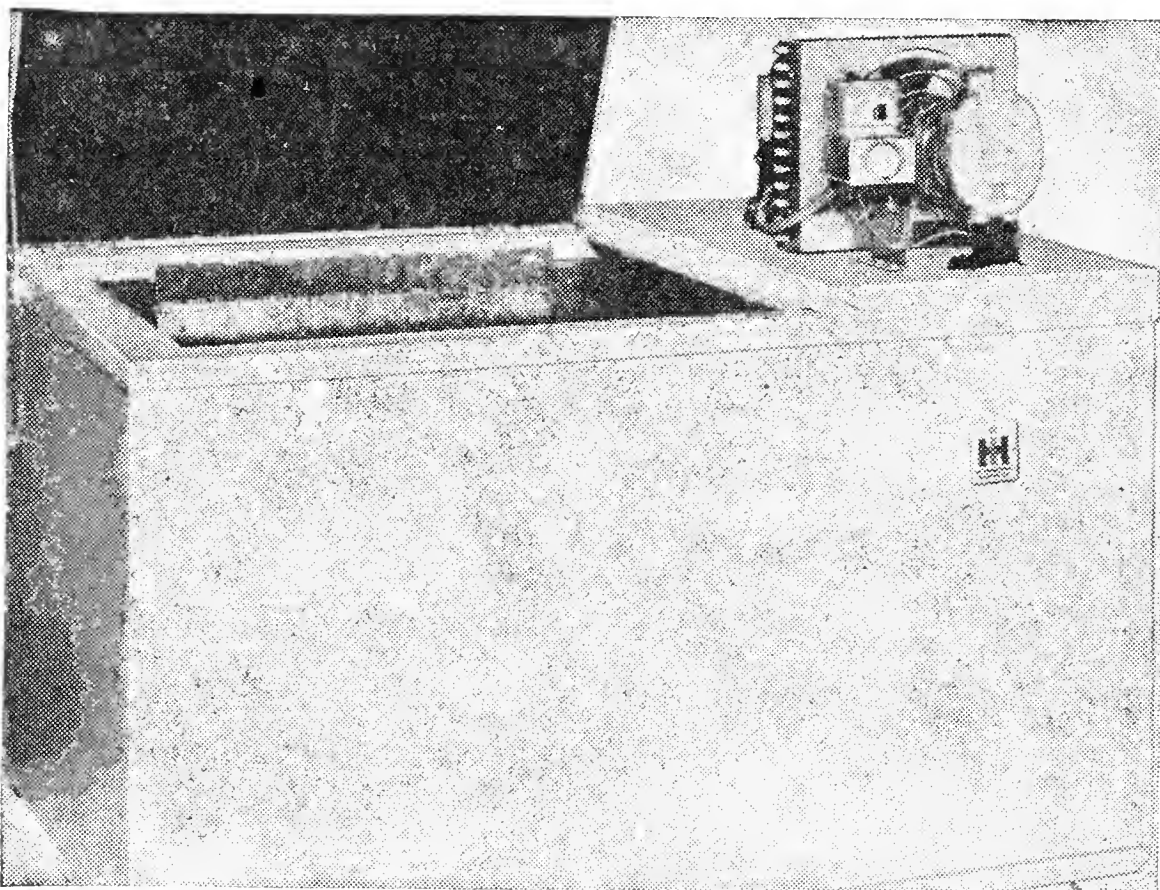


**2** NEW agitator control gives you Action No. 2 with regulated, pneumatic ice water agitation. Fast-moving ice water is forced all around the cans for rapid, uniform chilling. Now you can start ice water agitation when you want. There is no waiting. Stops automatically at the time selected up to one hour.



**3** NEW refrigerating unit gives you Action No. 3. This hermetically sealed unit is thermostatically controlled to rebuild ice bank to desired thickness before next milking. Now guaranteed 5 years. These triple-action features are your assurance of rapid cooling of all parts of every can at every milking.

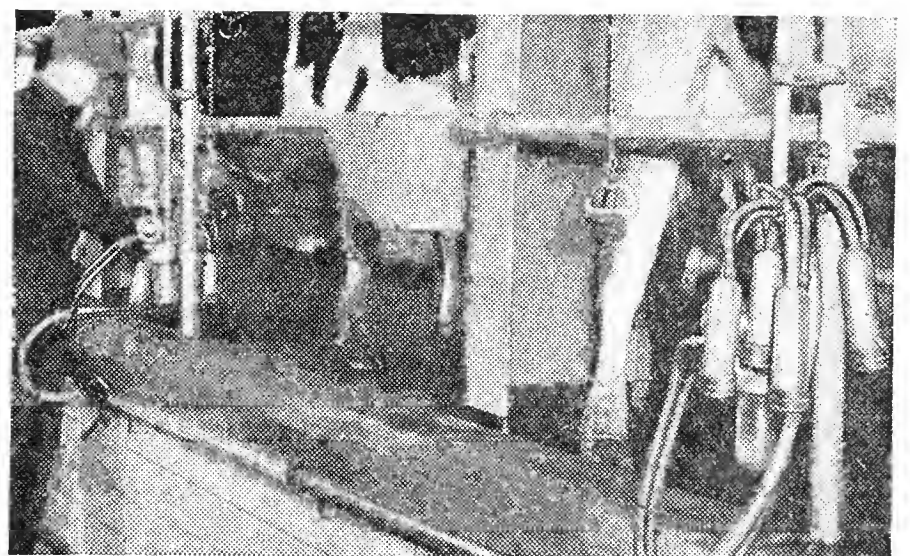
**Built better than ever with  
NEW AUTOMATIC CONTROLS to  
check bacteria growth Extra Fast**



You get in excess of 150 pounds of ice in the huge ice bank inside the 6-can cooler. This assures you quick-chilling, winter-cold, even on the hottest days. And because the ice bank is rebuilt between milkings, an International Harvester cooler will chill its capacity twice every 24 hours.

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# AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

## Each Spring IS A P R O M I S E

**A** FRIEND of mine retired from his profession and went to southern California intending to live there the rest of his life. After one year he was back, because he and his wife missed the rolling seasons, and particularly the springtime in this Northeast country of ours.

Some years ago my brother Fay (George Duff) and I were sitting on the front porch of his farm home, on one of the first warm nights of early spring. Down through the old cow lane, the green was beginning to show along the edges of the fence and the peepers were singing in the swamp pasture. After listening a while, Fay said:

"Eddie, can you remember when you were a small boy in that long ago springtime when we moved over into the West Creek valley to a much larger farm?"

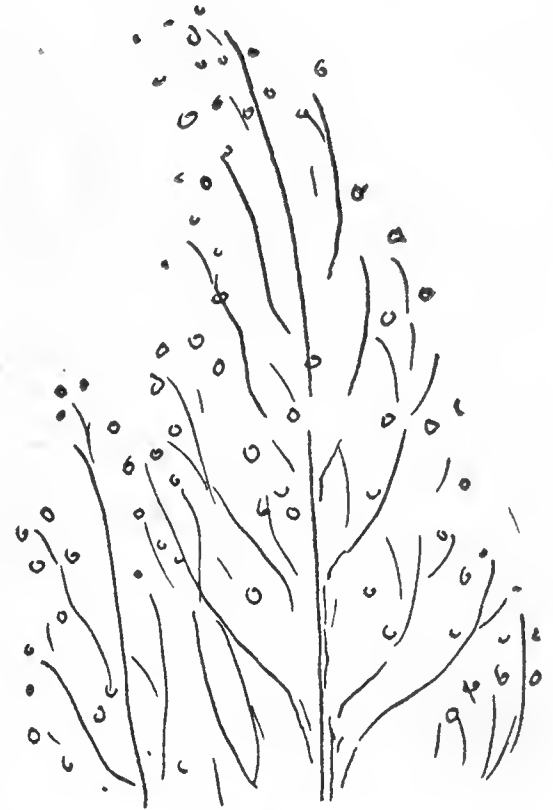
"You bet I remember!" I said. "That valley, which was much the same as it was when first settled, and that new farm seemed like a fairyland to a small boy. I think it was you who taught me how to milk my first cow. And I remember the thrill I got from gathering eggs by the milkpailful from our big flock of hens, and from tapping the trees and helping you and Father gather and boil the maple sap. Every time I smell new-turned earth in the spring I go back through memory's

lane to that old farm where I watched you strike your first furrow across the meadow on the flat, with the robins in the furrow behind you."

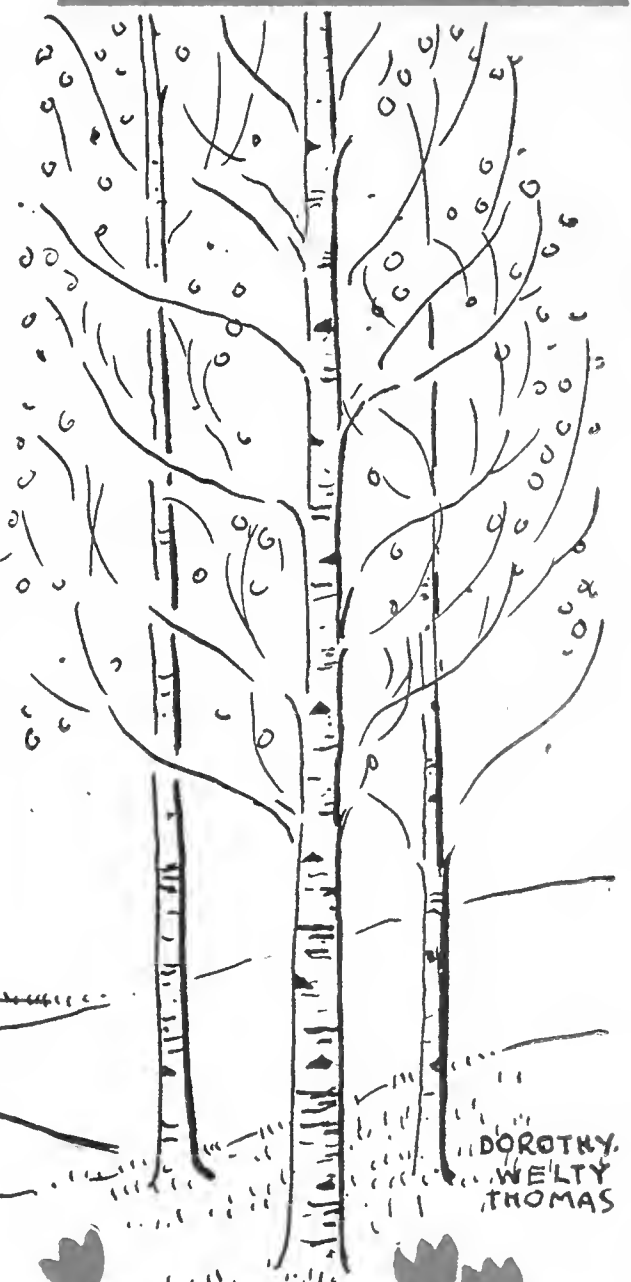
"Yes," said Fay. "Just now while I was listening to the peepers on this warm night I was thinking of those old days. Probably they seem better to us in retrospect than they really were, but, thank God, most of us have never entirely lost the lift of the heart that comes with the awakening of life in the spring in this Northeast country of ours. Look at those maples down there on the edge of the yard, the bare woods at the end of the pasture, and the brown fields. They seem dead—but they aren't. They're just asleep. In a short time now all of this country will bloom again with life. What more do you want in the way of a miracle than the leaves of the trees? I think about it every spring — millions of leaves, all alike, and yet all different. It's the same with grass. Plow it under, freeze it, but give it time and it's back again as green as ever. It sleeps but never dies."

So will it be with us, I trust. We shall not die, but fall asleep to rest until the Great Spring. With the miracle of the renewed life and beauty of each of our springtimes, the Master repeats his promise:

"I am the resurrection, and the life; he that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live; and whosoever liveth and believeth in me shall never die."



By  
**E. R. EASTMAN**





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1. 30 years of experience has given G.L.F. Seed Specialists the know-how to select, process and deliver the kind of seed Northeastern farmers need and want.
2. Crop surveys—G.L.F. makes very extensive and thorough private seed crop surveys to be sure G.L.F. seed comes from the healthiest, most productive seed crops. The seed selected comes from strains which have proved their hardiness to Northeastern climates.
3. Continuous research—G.L.F. has pioneered in the development of techniques and equipment for more effective processing and treatment of seed.

This year, when production will mean so much to every farm, it is important to be sure of the quality of the seed planted. A good thing to remember is, if you don't know your seed, know your seed man. The men in your G.L.F. Service Agencies can help you select the seed to do the best job on your farm.

Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc., Ithaca, New York

# G.L.F. Seed Service



## Why Boys Stay on the Farm

YOUR editorial on "grandma cows" was very interesting and I thought you might like the information about one "great-great-great-grandmother cow" which we have here. In addition to fulfilling her job at the milk pail, she has been instrumental in another job which I am sure you will agree has been even more important.

Back in 1937, when Floyd, Jr., was less than 10 years old, we were looking for a purebred Holstein heifer calf for him to use in his (we hoped) 4-H project. We finally located one. Kandarque Colantha Pride was her official registered name, and apparently she had a lot of ancestors tracing to the family of Pride cows at Cornell. We put the calf in a sack in the back of the car and from then on she was Floyd's calf. She got the best of feed and care and when old enough she got choice patches of pasture around the buildings along with her other feed. As a calf (and since as a cow) she appreciates attention.

Floyd began showing her at the Tompkins County Fair the first year he had her and kept doing so until I think he was ruled out by age. Although not as large as some cows, she had a splendid conformation and an udder that some judges described as "almost perfect," and Floyd never failed to come home with a blue ribbon plus other prize awards.

Her first two calves were heifers and we still have one of them. She had no more heifer calves until last year and this year. We used one of her calves as a herd sire and sold the rest. She has had a calf every year since a two-year-old and once, in one twelve month period, calved twice.

She is still going strong, still gets a little extra attention, and I will keep her in the herd as long as she can stay. I might add that we do not seem to have much trouble keeping cows to an age that seems like a long time to most dairymen. However, while we plan to feed them to get good production, I have never felt that one could do so if one was continuously trying for the last possible pint of milk.

As you know, Floyd has been very active, until age caught up with him, in 4-H activities. I think he earned most of the awards possible. The trip to Washington and the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST scholarship to Camp Minawanka were probably the two which made the most lasting impression on him. I offered all the encouragement possible but I think this cow helped a great deal to keep up his interest. He paid for her himself, in various ways, and I wanted him to have the pride that comes with ownership.

Every once in a while some farmer asks me how I kept Floyd interested in 4-H and usually their story is pretty much the same. "We gave our boy a purebred heifer calf and he won't even take care of it." I tell them sell him the calf, and then let him assume the responsibility of caring for it. If he forgets now and then, as boys will, take care of it but don't let him know you did it. If it is his calf and going to be his cow, most boys will, if given any chance at all, take some pride in what they accomplish with it. It follows along that dad has some pride, too, in seeing the boy succeed.

It shouldn't be too hard to find a lot of great-great-great-grandmother cows, but I wouldn't expect that there would be too many that have had the means of adding inspiration to a 4-H Club boy to achieve more than usual success in his club work. And I am sure the contacts made there and the lessons learned have contributed much to the building of character.—Floyd E. Morter, Freeville, New York.



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# THE EDITORIAL PAGE

## A LONG TIME DEBT

**R**EPORTS indicate that the prices of farms sold are rapidly increasing. Therefore, if you are thinking of buying a farm at these prices, remember that unless you have cash you will probably be paying for that farm over a long period, possibly from twenty to thirty years. In that time, probably during most of it, the prices of the products you sell from that farm will be far lower than they are now.

Putting it another way, at a time when farms are selling at big prices it is very easy to get saddled with a farm debt that will make a prisoner of you for the rest of your life.

This farm capitalization problem is another example of the way our young people are losing the opportunities their fathers and grandfathers had. To buy, equip and stock a farm big enough so that a family can make a living from it now costs from \$15,000 to \$50,000. In former days all a young man and his wife needed was a good team, a small amount of simple equipment, some inexpensive stock, a few hundred dollars—and all kinds of ambition.

## WHAT THE RURAL CHURCH NEEDS

**W**ITH MORE gadgets than our fathers ever dreamed of, with higher standards of living than ever before, isn't it strange that nearly everyone is so upset, dissatisfied and unhappy? The reason is that our spiritual progress has not kept pace with all the wonderful things that have been done along material lines. That is why we of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST have always been interested in supporting the rural church, and I call your special attention to Paul Work's story about it on Page 18.

What every church needs, particularly the rural church, is the support of more laymen. What can you expect of a pastor with salary so small that he is worried all the time about educating his children, or even—as is sometimes the case—over obtaining the bare necessities of life? We should get rid of the "charity" idea in connection with the minister's salary and other church expenses. If the church could have the same fine support of laymen that most farm organizations do, or for example the Boy Scouts, how much more effective it could be!

## IT'S A MUST

**I**N PLANNING your great spring campaign to produce this year's food, it is to be hoped that you will not leave out plans for a first-class farm garden. A farm garden is always good; this year, with prices where they are, it's a must.

Unless you have a garden you have no idea of the satisfaction that my family derives from being able to get almost everything we eat, including our own home-grown meat, from our own farm and out of the freezer. Nothing adds more to a farmer's independence than his own home-grown food picked from his own garden and frozen or otherwise processed.

## THE ROAD TO RUIN

"The day will come when we will force the United States to spend itself into destruction."

—*Lenin, Russian leader.*

**N**EVER in my life have I seen so much dissatisfaction on the part of nearly everyone I know as there is now over President Truman's budget and the whole general tax situation. One man expressed the general feeling to me when he said, with all the emphasis at his command, "They taxed me twice"—meaning that he couldn't deduct his Federal income tax from his State income tax.

But the real criticism is on Truman's insistence that in addition to all the money needed for national

*By E. R. Eastman*

## IF YOU USE BALING WIRE OR BINDING TWINE, BE SURE TO READ THIS

**A** SHORT time ago, Bob Burnette of Skaneateles, Executive Director of the New York State Farm Equipment Dealers Association, called my attention to the fact that equipment dealers had very little baling wire on hand, and that unless it was possible to make sure of a supply, farmers with baling machines would just be out of luck.

I immediately called U. S. Senator Herbert H. Lehman by telephone and asked him to do what he could to make sure that the military demands did not cut off this highly essential material for farmers. Senator Lehman, knowing what this would mean, immediately took the matter up with officials of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Mr. Burnette also wrote directly to the USDA official who has charge of this matter.

As a result of these prompt actions, both baling wire and twine for farmers have been put on the priority list. However, every user should make careful note of the procedure necessary to insure his supply. Go immediately to the equipment dealer with whom you regularly trade. He will have a form called "Defense Order 97." You will need to fill out this blank for the amount of wire or twine you will require, and your dealer will forward it to the proper authorities for attention. The dealer himself cannot order either twine or wire; you have to order it yourself through him.

Now, don't neglect this matter, or you may find yourself ready for haying or harvesting and no wire or twine available.

defense, there must still be billions of dollars spent for socialistic schemes.

As a result of the tax situation and of the general lack of confidence in either the Republican or the Democratic political leadership on both foreign and domestic policies, there is little patriotic desire or feeling either to pay taxes, or buy bonds, or to support the government in many other ways.

That sort of situation, of course, is dangerous, but it will continue to exist until there is leadership that can inspire confidence in the people.

## WORK CLOSE TO BARN

**O**N THE home farm where I lived as a boy there was a long hill, at the top of which was a meadow of perhaps four or five acres. Every spring the dug road which led up through the pasture to the meadow washed out, making it necessary for us to work several days every year putting the road in order so as to get two or three loads of poor hay off the back meadow. I remember always arguing with Father about spending so much time and work for nothing.

The matter is brought to mind again by John Babcock's comment in "Kernels, Screenings & Chaff" in this issue about using fertilizer and working the meadows and pastures nearest to the barn. There are few pastures or meadows that cannot, under right treatment, be made to produce from fifty to a hundred per cent more than they do now. With the high cost of labor and its scarcity, it is just plain common sense to improve pastures and meadows nearest to the barn, even though they are fairly good to start with.

## EAT MORE POTATOES

**I**N SPITE of the important part Irish potatoes play in our diet today, it is interesting to know that the chances are your great-grandpa never ate them very much, for they were not in general use until after 1850. When I was a boy we ate potatoes three times a day. Now many people eat them only once a day or even only a few times a week. This is indeed unfortunate, not only from the standpoint of potato growers but because potatoes are an excellent food.

Dr. C. M. McCay, Cornell Professor of Nutrition, says rightly that potatoes deserve a more important place in the national diet. He points out that they are not likely to be destroyed in time of national emergency like grain or hay in the fields, as they are easily kept in the cellars. "We could," Dr. McCay says, "if necessary without machinery produce enough of them to eat." He adds that if everyone would eat less sugar and more potatoes, we would have better health in America.

## THE ANSWER TO HIGH PRICED CORN

**A** CORN BELT hog grower said recently that an efficient farmer could make a profit on feeding corn to hogs at a price even as high as \$2.25 a bushel. If that is true, where do you think the Central West corn and hog producer will market his corn? If price controls continue in effect, eastern feeders can get caught in the pincers, for of course, the western corn grower will feed all of his corn to his own hogs or sell it to his nearby hog-growing neighbors, unless there should happen to be a tremendous corn crop with a surplus. Unless there is such a surplus, or unless the price of pork materially declines, the eastern poultry and dairy feeder will be out of luck.

One answer to this problem of high priced corn is for the northeastern farmer to grow more of it on his own farm. As AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has pointed out many times, that is possible and practical now where it wasn't a few years ago, because there are now hybrid varieties that will yield well and mature early, and because corn for grain can be harvested with a mechanical picker, thereby saving a large amount of hand work.

## EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

**Y**EARS AGO at Freeville Junction, N. Y., passengers often spent hours waiting for trains, because four trains met there twice a day and none could leave until all were in. One traveling man said he had spent forty years on the road, 39 of which were spent waiting for trains at Freeville Junction.

Last time in this corner I told some "slow train" stories and asked readers for more. They are still coming in! One of the best was an old poem sent in by Edward Ozmun of South Lansing, New York, printed years ago in some local newspaper. Space will not permit the printing of all the verses, but here are two of them:

My Pa he is a traveling man,  
Pa goes most everywhere;  
And sometimes, too, my Pa comes home  
When he has time to spare.  
One time when Pa came home he brought  
A very pretty cane  
He'd whittled out at Freeville while  
He waited for the train . . .

Last week when Pa came home, you bet  
We children all were "skeered."  
We didn't know our Pa because  
He wore a great long beard.  
Pa says to me, "Now don't get mad,  
Nor think I've gone insane,  
My whiskers grew at Freeville while  
I waited for the train!"



# AA's Farmers' Dollar Guide

**A**SIDE from indicating that "the sky is the limit" on food production, Washington has done nothing to encourage farmers to increase production. Administration policy makers must be convinced of the danger of too little food before situation can be corrected.

**SUPPLIES:** U. S. Department of Agriculture is supposed to tell "higher-ups" what agriculture needs to do the job. Farm organization spokesmen say USDA hasn't been consulted and is not sufficiently militant in presenting farmers' needs. Congressman Abernethy of Mississippi warns "that hungry bellies and higher prices will result."

To date, procedure has been to allocate scarce materials to all other groups and to give agriculture what's left, if any. Among expected farm shortages are superphosphate, spray materials, machinery including anything made of steel, containers, etc.

**FARM HELP:** Selective Service is notifying local boards to go easy on essential farm workers. Some draft boards are better aware of farm needs than others. USDA Under-Secretary Clarence McCormick told House Agriculture Committee: "It is absolutely essential that agriculture retain enough key men to provide the skills needed for planning farming operations, operating farm machinery and directing work of inexperienced laborers." If this isn't being done in your area, it is time to yell.

**PRICE CEILINGS:** Well-understood principle that the way to get more production is to give price incentive—a principle always used in building planes, tanks, and guns—is ignored when it comes to food production. On the contrary, suggestions are being made that price ceilings should be imposed on foods, including those selling below parity.

Price ceilings—in so far as they have been ordered—were imposed under pressure from labor unions and consumers. They are not working well! Resulting uncertainty is one of our biggest production handicaps. No one, either in industry or agriculture, knows what to look for next.

Evidence mounts that in spite of unrelenting opposition of most farm organizations, food subsidies may be crammed down farmers' throats in attempt to fool consumers into thinking they can have high wages and cheap food at the same time.

**MILK:** Total U. S. milk production in 1950 was 120.6 billion pounds—1% above 1949 and only 1% below the record made in 1945. Dairy cow numbers were practically unchanged; milk production per cow 1% higher. U. S. milk production in January was 1% below January last year, but 5% above the 1950-49 average for the month. However, production per capita for the month was below last year and the 10-year average.

**LIVESTOCK:** U. S. livestock and poultry showed an increase on January 1 for the second successive year. This year, numbers were 4% higher than a year ago but 13% below the January 1, 1944, peak. There was a 4% increase in sheep, first gain since 1942. Number of chickens was 3% below last year.

During 1950, meat production was 20,219 million pounds—3% more than in '49 and 5% above 1948. Higher meat prices are not caused by scarcity! 1950 beef production was up 1%; pork production up 6%; veal down 8%, and mutton and lamb down 1%.

**POTATOES:** On February 1, combined grower and dealer holdings of potatoes were 125,740,000 bushels—2% above the same date last year. Compared to a year ago, stocks were smaller in the East, about the same in central states, but larger in the West.

**TIMELY HINTS:** At present price of veal calves, a good way to use kickers, 3-teaters, and cows affected with mastitis is to raise veal. Raising what grain you can handle with your normal labor supply looks like good insurance. Feed prices are uncertain enough to go slow on stocking up; however, keep enough on hand so you won't run short. At present fertilizer prices, use plenty; get it on your farm soon. Check on beef prices and consider selling low producers now.—Hugh Cosline

## The Song of the Lazy Farmer



**A**FELLER came around today to tell me how much it would pay if I'd put in more thought and toil on being kinder to my soil. He said he'd draw me up a plan to show exactly how I can keep dirt from washing down the crick and grow alfalfa twice as thick. He told me all my fence is fine, except it's in too straight a line; my crops should be in crooked rows, he said, like those that neighbor grows. The gullies should be dammed or filled, and he suggested that I build a pond to let the water store, just like a city reservoir.

It's plain enough for me to see that this guy hasn't heard of me. Just think of all the work I'd catch to build those fences up from scratch; to lay out contours I would tramp until each leg was one big cramp. If I wiped gullies off the map, where would I put my junk and scrap? A pond sounds dangerous to me, suppose Mirandy drowned, by gee. It's likely that more weeds would grow wherever there's a crooked row; I couldn't plan to rest a day, I'd have to get out there and spray. More income, sure, like neighbor makes, but is it worth the work it takes?

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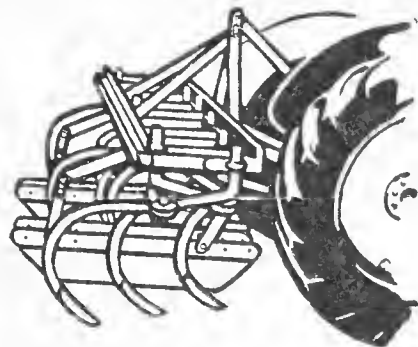
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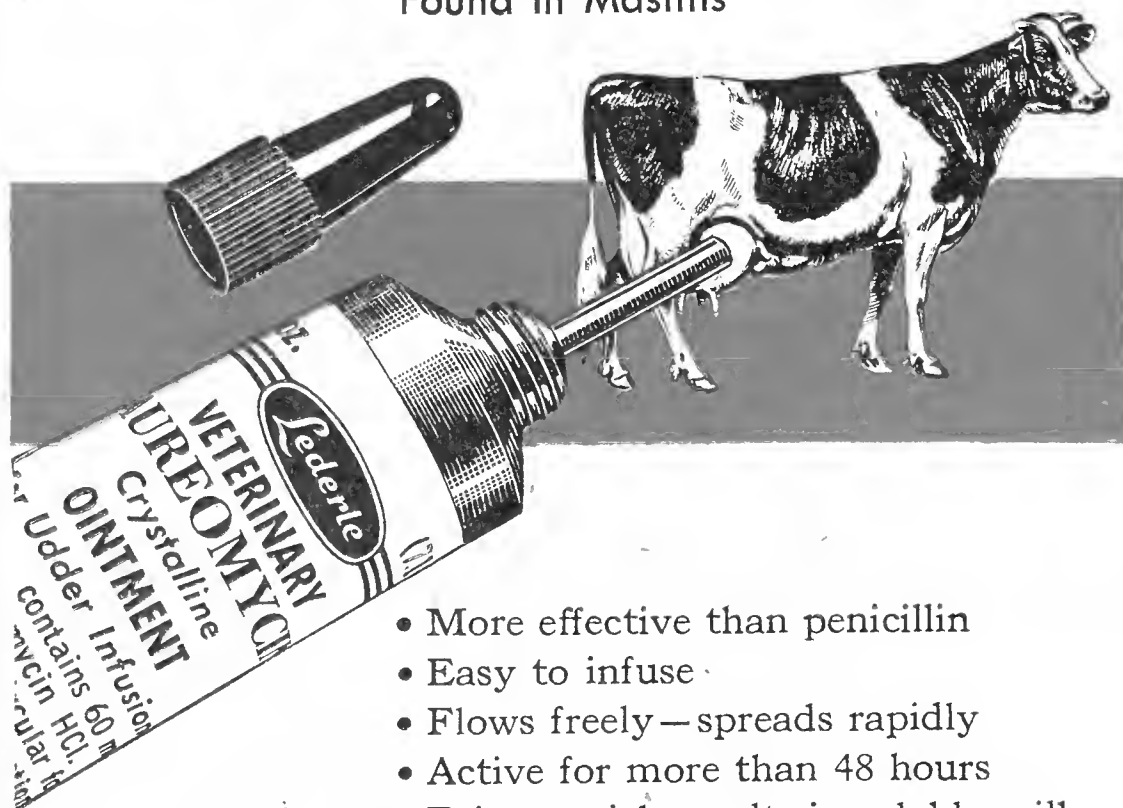
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In cases of acute septic mastitis, in addition to udder infusion, the injectable form of SULMET\* Sulfamethazine *Lederle*\*\* should be used. Subsequent treatment may be conducted with SULMET OBLETS\*.

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Art Wager, left, veteran show clerk of the Steuben County Potato Growers Convention at Cohocton, N. Y., watches Prof. Ora Smith of Cornell University appraise exhibits.

## New York, Penn Growers Hold Winter Meetings

WASHINGTON'S Birthday was potato day in Western New York and Northern Pennsylvania as potato growers and specialists from many areas gathered for meetings held at Cohocton and Wellsville.

Marketing was the theme of the 24th annual Steuben County Growers' convention held at Cohocton, New York, February 22-23; while Better Growing Practices was one of the chief topics at the Allegany-Potter Potato Show held at Wellsville.

Featured at the Steuben County meeting was a display of the potato packs of county shippers and samples of certified seed crops. There also was an exhibit of processed and pre-peeled potatoes, a freak show, and the Battle of the Bulls, as the contest for heavy-weight championship is called. Eighteen speakers from five different states appeared on the program, which was sponsored by the Steuben County Farm Bureau as an aid to the program for "better potatoes and more profits."

Carrying out the theme was a forum discussion on marketing the crop, in which Carl Sehindler of Loblaw Groceries of Buffalo; Lee Schultheis, resident buyer of Kroeger Company; and Joe Neylon, potato shipper of Avoca, New York, participated, with Professor Maurice C. Bond of Cornell as moderator. Among the other speakers were Porter Taylor, Director of the Fruit and Vegetable Division of the American Farm Bureau Federation; and Sturges Dorrance, who has directed the advertising program of the State of Maine potatoes since the program's inception.

Professor Ora Smith of Cornell again judged the potato exhibits, and Art Wager of Cohocton was clerk of the spud show for the 24th time.

The 8th Annual Potato Growers' meeting at Wellsville also featured a show which attracted more than 100 exhibits from nearly 100 of the best adult and junior potato growers in Allegany County, New York, and Potter County, Penna. Professor A. J. Pratt of Cornell University was judge of the show which featured exhibits of Katahdins and Smooth Rurals, with smaller showings of Russets, Sebagoes, Pontiacs, Tectons and Kennebecs.

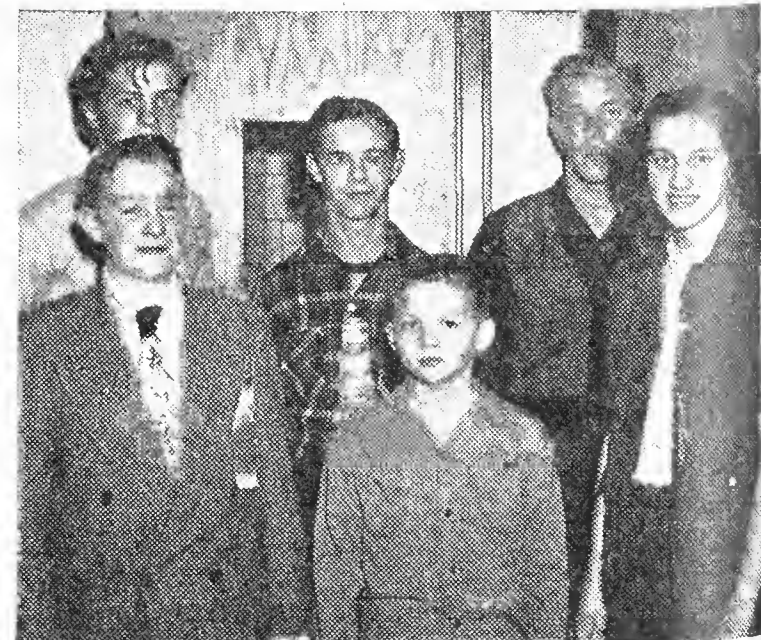
Dr. M. W. Meadows of Cornell, spoke twice at the Wellsville meeting and again the next day at Cohocton, discussing fertilizing potatoes in 1951. He advised growers not to skimp on fertilizer, seed or spraying practices in an effort to save money, claiming that the best bet is to plant fewer potatoes and give them better attention.

Stating that in growing, "Soil is the most important factor but the cheapest because it involves less than two per cent of the total cost," Meadows said, "Nevertheless, if the soil doesn't give you results, get off it and get some that will."

He told of recent experiments in which he tried various fertilizer ratios with the result that a 5-5-5 fertilizer may be better than the customary 5-10-10. "The results show a build-up of phosphorus and potassium in the soil, but a need for nitrogen, which tends to prove that the most economical yield will come from a 1-1-1 ratio." He pointed out that this will mean a saving to the grower of \$14 per acre on phosphorus and potassium.

The extension specialist also pointed out that growers could save labor, time and money by adopting chemical weed controls, using pre-emergent sprays a day or two before potato sprouts break ground.

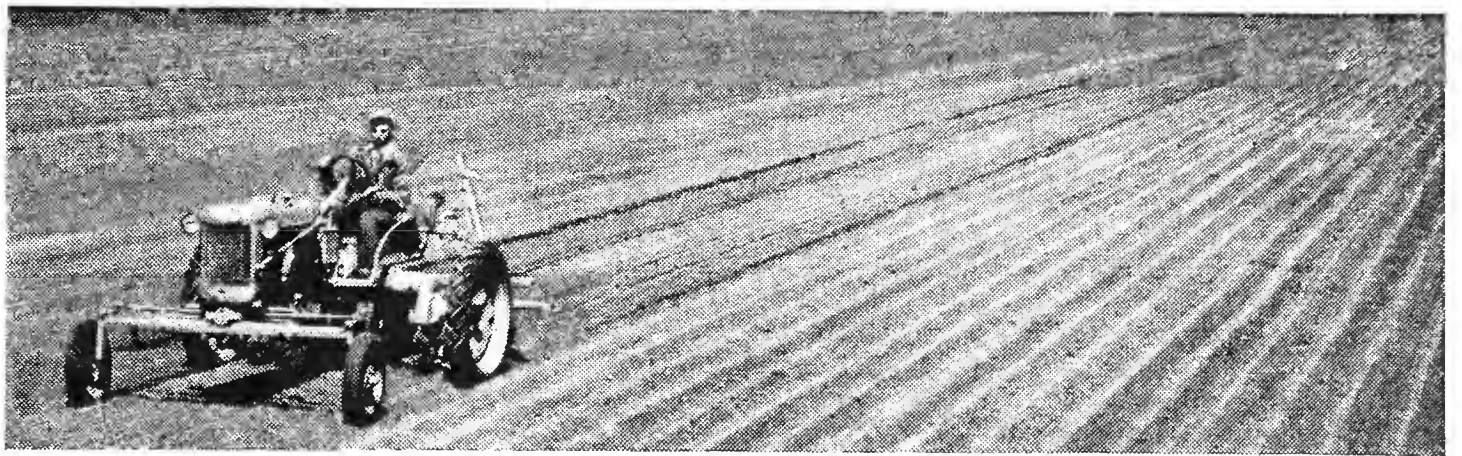
Some recipients of awards at the Allegany-Potter Potato Show were, from left, front row: Joseph Brandes, Wellsville, highest 4-H individual judge and junior sweepstakes winner; Richard Sherwood, Wellsville, 2nd youngest junior award; Gladys Sherwood, Wellsville, 1st junior award. Back row: Lyle Slocum, Andover, 3rd individual judge; Richard Nye, 2nd individual judge; Robert Dunham, who works for Ed Kent of Andover, won the 1st hired man award.







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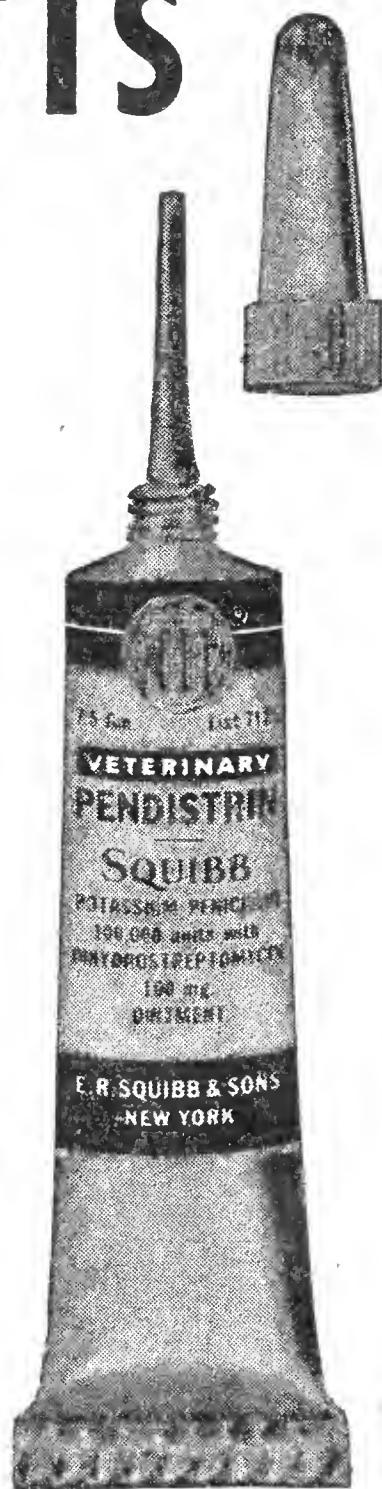
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# Farmers Can Pull THEIR OWN WEIGHT

By **EDWARD S. FOSTER**

General Secretary New York State Farm Bureau Federation

THE following is a resolution adopted by the board of directors of the New York State Farm Bureau Federation on February 6, on controlling inflation and reducing government spending:

In the defense of our country against communism, it is clearly evident that the production of essential materials will in large measure determine the outcome of the conflict.

In controlling inflation it is our firm belief that:

1. Credit for consumer purchasing must be reduced to a minimum.

2. Manpower must be used for production of essential goods and services.

3. Our defense program must be paid insofar as possible out of current income, for further borrowing by an already overspent government would encourage inflation and add to our future problems.

4. Non-essential government spending must be stopped.

Be it resolved that we vigorously recommend that agriculture take the leadership in this country in reducing non-essential government spending. It is our firm opinion that the great majority of farmers in New York State, in the interest of economy and reduction in government spending, believe that Congress should immediately bring to an end the use of public funds for the purchase of such materials as lime, superphosphate and any other fertilizer materials, or other services and payments given to farmers through programs of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.





DELAWARE  
Case No. 3405

## "My Chicks Go to Market for 1<sup>4</sup>/<sub>10</sub> Cents per Mile!"

—says JAMES STAFFORD  
Poultryman of Middletown, Del.

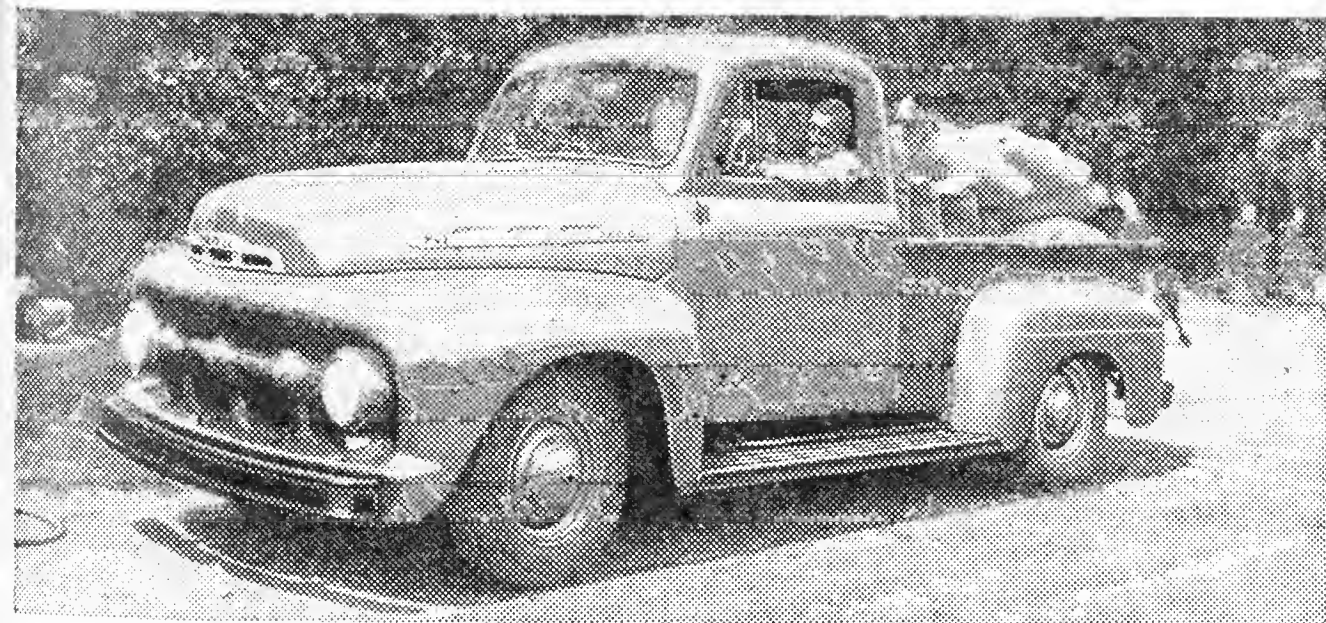
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Stafford and driver haul chicks and eggs to market, operating his truck 8 to 14 hours a day.



This new Ford F-1 Pickup for '51, like Stafford's F-1 Panel, is America's No. 1 Economy Value. It features new steering

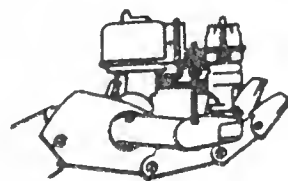
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To help you grow better grass—America's greatest crop—we have prepared an informative new booklet, "A Guide to Better Pastures." We'd like you to have a copy. Please write to Swift & Company, Plant Food Division, Chicago 9, Illinois, and we'll send your copy on receipt of your letter. This booklet is *free!*

**Swift's New Process**



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Plant Food**

**Buy at the sign of the RED STEER**

## **New England Agronomists Choose Fertilizer Grades**

By J. S. OWENS

**F**ERTILIZER grades based upon ten ratios of fertilizing elements are ample for New England. This was the conclusion reached by representatives of the Agronomy departments of the six New England Agricultural colleges meeting in Boston recently. On the day following they presented their recommendations to the fertilizer manufacturers who supply practically all of the commercial fertilizers used on New England farms and gardens. The manufacturers expressed keen interest in measures which would aid in simplification for farmers and thereby effect a more efficient use of their products. They are also anxious to adopt any practice which will facilitate plant operations.

Since the supplies of materials and manufacturing equipment varies, more than one concentration may be made with the same ratio of plant nutrients even by the same manufacturer. This accounts for choosing ten ratios which serve as the basis for multiples of any ratio.

#### **One Ratio—Several Grades**

The third ratio in the list below is a 1-1-1. That's easy. The common grade of this ratio is a 7-7-7. That's familiar too. This grade has 7% nitrogen, 7% phosphoric acid ( $P_2O_5$ ) and 7% potash ( $K_2O$ ); 100 pounds contains 7 pounds each of nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash. In a ton there are 140 pounds of nitrogen, 140 pounds phosphoric acid, and 140 pounds potash. The grade could also be a 10-10-10, which is a 1-1-1 ratio with 10% of each fertilizing ingredient. The proportions are the same as in the 7-7-7 but only 70% as many pounds are needed to supply the same plant nutrients. When more concentrated materials are available a 15-15-15 might be made, which is only another grade with a 1-1-1 ratio but over twice as "strong" as the 7-7-7.

In addition to the base ratios in the list which follows, there is the **minimum** or the lowest concentration grade which appears desirable under present conditions. The third column gives one of the higher concentration grades which has become familiar.

Ratios	Minimum Grade	"Higher Analysis" Grade of Same Ratio
0-1-2	0-10-20	0-12-24
0-1-1	0-14-14	0-20-20
1-1-1	7-7-7	10-10-10
1-2-1	5-10-5	8-16-8
3-4-4	(5-8-7) 6-8-8 (Southern New England)	
2-3-3	6-9-9 (Northern New England)	
2-3-4	6-9-12 (Maine)	
2-1-2	6-3-6	
1-1-5	5-5-15 Tobacco	

The first ratio, the 0-1-2, is a new one. This was added to supply a grade with high potash for legumes, particularly for top-dressing alfalfa and ladino clover. These crops have been shown to need an annual application of around 100 to 150 pounds of actual potash per acre on many soils. With an application of 600 pounds of an 0-10-20 (0-1-2 ratio) 120 pounds of potash ( $K_2O$ ) would be supplied and only 60 pounds of phosphoric acid ( $P_2O_5$ ) and that appears to be ample. With the use of an 0-14-14 (0-1-1 ratio grade), 857 pounds would be required to furnish the 120 pounds of potash ( $K_2O$ ) but this would also furnish 120 pounds of phosphoric acid ( $P_2O_5$ ) or more than seems to be generally needed for yearly applications.

The choice of the other ratios was derived in a manner similar to that described for the 0-1-2. The known requirements of the important crops were grouped and ratios chosen to cover these as closely as appears necessary for practical use.

The agronomists also analyzed the

need for the less familiar secondary or minor elements, magnesium, boron, manganese, copper, and zinc. The need for these is known to be confined to certain crops and even to certain soils. It, therefore, appears best that they not be included in all fertilizers but only in those for the special situations. Extra precautions are often required. Boron, for instance, (supplied in borax) is known to be beneficial to alfalfa, apples, cauliflower, spinach, turnips and several other crops. However, large amounts may be harmful and even small amounts harmful under certain conditions.

The agronomists also urged the use of the names of elements rather than those of compounds. This becomes especially important with the introduction of the many new materials which may be used to supply minor elements. Borax, for instance, is the common source of the element boron. However, the boron content of borax varies and the number of pounds of borax applied does not insure the proper amount of boron. Magnesia is magnesium plus oxygen. At present, both terms are used with only confusion resulting.

The use of the term "phosphoric acid" is especially unfortunate. The term used on the bag, "phosphoric acid" is actually not the acid ( $H_3PO_4$ ) but  $P_2O_5$ , phosphoric pentoxide, which is 2.2 times the phosphorus. Ordinary superphosphate (20%  $P_2O_5$ ) does not have 20% phosphorus (P) but only 9.1%. That would seem a small figure on a fertilizer bag but we can become accustomed to it since it gives the proper information.

#### **Fewer Grades**

It is pounds of plant nutrients applied that counts. The reduction in the number of grades, yet supplying the necessary variations in plant nutrient content, is aimed at emphasizing the "plant food" content. Therefore, the agronomists plan to recommend pounds of plant nutrients, that is nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash, and of minor elements, instead of pounds of fertilizer. This is not a new idea to the fertilizer industry, to agronomists or to many farmers, however, for all to use "plant foods" as a basis for recommendations and determining rates of application is new and should go a long way towards removing confusion.

The choice of fertilizer grades at this time will have little effect upon grades placed on the market *this year*, but they will be effective in 1951. The manufacturers have already prudently prepared for the coming season and will make few changes unless it is the introduction of the 0-1-2 ratio grades.



*"Men make the best after-dinner speakers, son. Women can't wait that long."*



# Start



## ***Grow Them Fast • Keep Them Healthy***

**A** GAIN this year, poultrymen — both large commercial operators and small flock owners—are making G.L.F. Chick Starter their number one choice. The basic reason is simple—G.L.F. Chick Starter is doing the kind of a job that they want a chick starter to do.

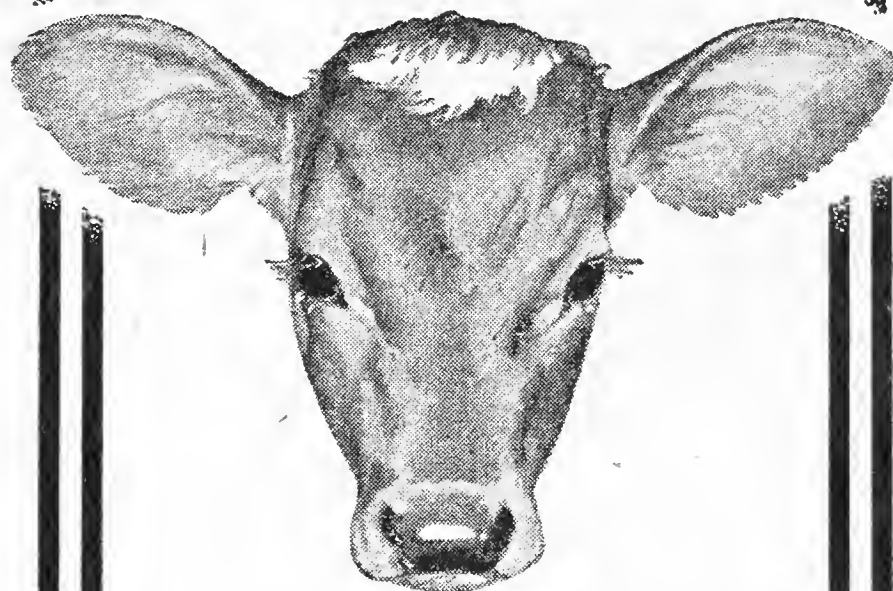
### ***The Right Combination***

The formula for G.L.F. Chick Starter is based on the performance of the feed on thousands of farms plus the latest scientific knowledge of our agricultural colleges. It is a combination of quality controlled feed ingredients which furnish the necessary *proteins, vitamins* and *minerals* for a highly efficient feed. Added to these ingredients are vitamin B<sub>12</sub> supplements and antibiotics which build stronger, healthier birds and give faster early growth.

Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc.  
Ithaca, New York

# **G.L.F. Chick Starter**

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## ***A Thrifty Way to Grow Big Calves***

**M**ILK and G.L.F. Calf Starter go together for best results in raising a calf—the kind of a calf that will grow to be a husky, healthy heifer.

G.L.F. Calf Starter is an appetizing feed—calves really get to like it in short order.

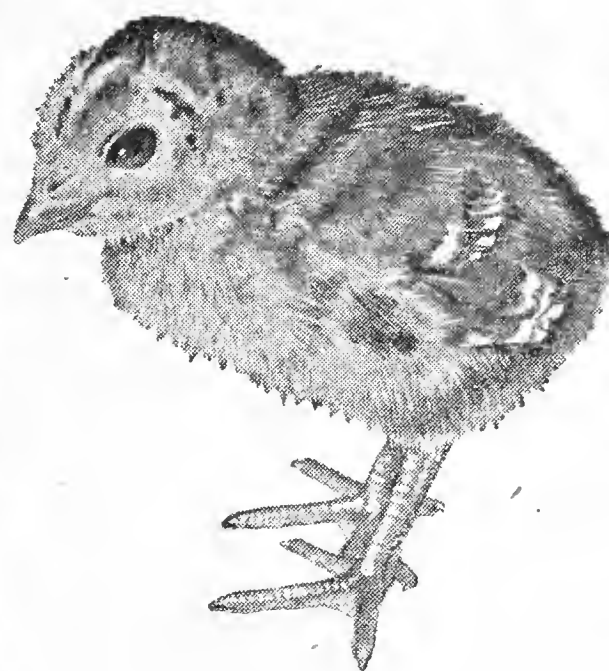
### ***Feeding G.L.F. Calf Starter***

Because G.L.F. Calf Starter is a dry feed it is very simple to feed. Offering a handful of Calf Starter to the calf is a good beginning about the time it learns to drink from a pail. After a few days all you need to do is put a day's supply in the feed box each morning.

From three weeks on a calf will begin eating more and more Calf Starter with her milk diet. At about 7 weeks milk feeding can stop and the Calf Starter increased. When the calf is consuming a good amount of high quality hay and some fitting ration the Calf Starter can be cut out. This is usually at about 16 weeks of age.

# **G.L.F. Calf Starter**

# right



## ***High Protein--High Energy for Better Poults***

**I**t takes a high protein, high energy feed to keep the pace with the ability of poults to grow fast during early life. A poult will multiply its weight 12 times in the first 4 weeks. G.L.F. Turkey Starter is formulated with these facts in mind.

G.L.F. Turkey Starter is a 28 per cent protein feed and is high in energy. Antibiotics are added as a growth stimulus which gives more uniformity of growth as well as better feathering.

### ***It's Easy to Feed***

Feeding G.L.F. Turkey Starter is not complicated. The important thing to remember is making the feed easy for the poults to get it.

**First 2 days**—Place Turkey Starter on low containers such as egg case flats. Sprinkle some grain and granite (hard) grit on top of the mash.

**Third day to 8 weeks**—Keep G.L.F. Turkey Starting Mash continuously before poults in hoppers. Keep granite grit in separate hoppers.

# **G.L.F. Turkey Starter**



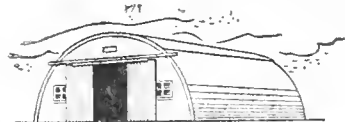
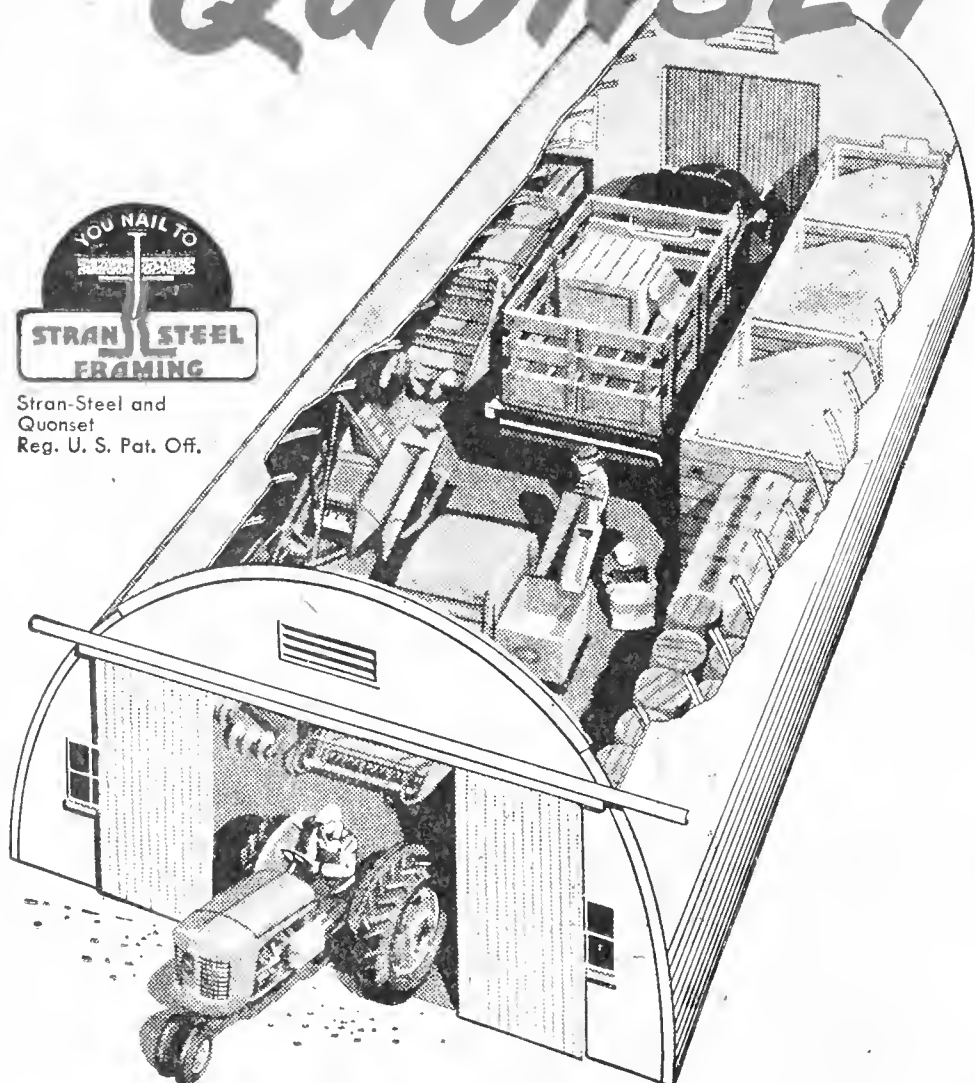
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Quonset 32

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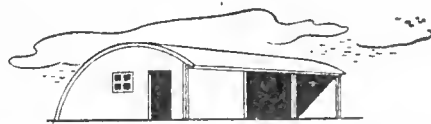
Perhaps the hardest-working, least-complaining, and most versatile piece of "equipment" you can have on your farm is a Stran-Steel Quonset building!

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Quonset 24



Quonset 40

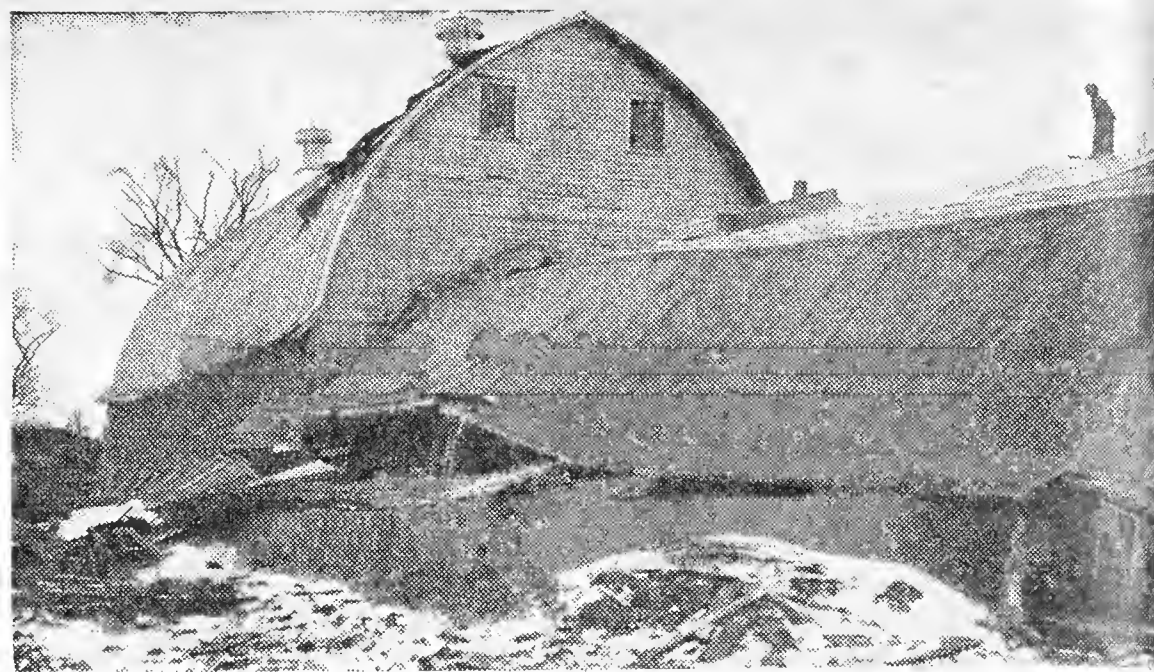
Use this coupon for information about Quonsets in use in *your* kind of farming. (We will include the name of your nearest Quonset dealer, from whom you can get detailed costs.)

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The Burroughs Brothers barns at Vergennes, Vt. Note that large barn collapsed, too, and the sidewall of stable is flat.

## Poorly Constructed Barns Collapse in Big Wind

By Ivan W. Bigalow

**I**N the late nineteen twenties a flood spilled its muddy waters through the length of Vermont, destroying homes, barns, bridges, and roads. Again in September 1937 water gushed across the farms of southern Vermont to repeat the performance. The summer of 1948 found the vicinity of Rutland under a blanket of water, mud and debris. The flash flood caused the Chittenden dam to break resulting in wrecked homes and damaged farmlands.

On November 25, 1950, the Vermont farmer again felt the sting of nature's lash. An 80 to 100 mile per hour wind tugged violently at the homes and farm buildings throughout the state. The high wind completely leveled many timber and sugar maple orchards. Many dairy barns could not withstand the strain of nature's pull. The barns, even though filled with hay, slid off the foundations and collapsed upon the cattle imprisoned in their stanchions. Most of the animals were killed instantly. Farmers and veterinarians crawled beneath the wreckage to mercy kill the remaining cattle.

### 35 Barns Lost

The storm centered its fury in the area from Rutland north toward Burlington with the greatest damage in Addison County where the gale destroyed approximately 35 dairy barns and killed 1,000 cattle. Many other barns were badly damaged and in need of repair.

Winston Seeley, a farmer south of Middlebury, left his farm Saturday night November 25 to escort his daughter to her piano lesson in town. Mrs. Seeley, at home with the remainder of the family, was soon concerned with the increased howling of the wind. Somewhere a tree fell across the power lines leaving her home in darkness. The front door blew open and the windows crashed letting wind and rain into the house. Mr. Seeley finally picked his way home through fields, fences and fallen trees to join his family in the nightmare.

All of Winston Seeley's barns were destroyed. His dairy barn, housing 75 head, was a twisted mass of broken lumber and wet hay. Thirty-three milch cows and ten head of young cattle were dead and could not be salvaged for beef. The tool shed laid flat upon the machinery stored in it. His sugar bush had the appearance of a spilled box of tooth picks. Mr. Seeley hung 800 buckets last year, but has no trees to tap this spring. Eventually he can replace the barn and the herd of cattle, but he can never rebuild his

sugar maple orchard.

Mr. Seeley is confronted with the problem of rebuilding a dairy barn with limited capital, but at a time when construction costs are sky high and milk returns are mediocre. He not only wants to build an inexpensive barn, but also wants a modern, efficient system where two men can handle 45 milch cows. He is seriously considering the merit of pen stabling. A barn of inexpensive substantial pole frame construction would greatly reduce building costs per cow over conventional barn construction. Some extra bedding will be necessary for the pen stable (approximately two thirds more than what should be used in the stanchion barn). Not only the cheaper construction costs but the advantages of better herd health, savings in labor and increased fertilizer values of manure appeal to this farmer.

### Reveals Weaknesses

Poor construction was the greatest cause of barn collapse. The rafter to plate connection failed first. Rafters in old frame barns laid in pockets on the plate. Rafters merely toe nailed to the plate must be securely reinforced by strapping the rafter to the plate with metal strips. Rafters may also be tied to the joists with 45 degree braces. Knee braces nailed to joist and to the studding at intervals of 8' to 10' resist side sway. A long brace from rafter to sidewall ties the rafter to the plate and greatly strengthens this connection.

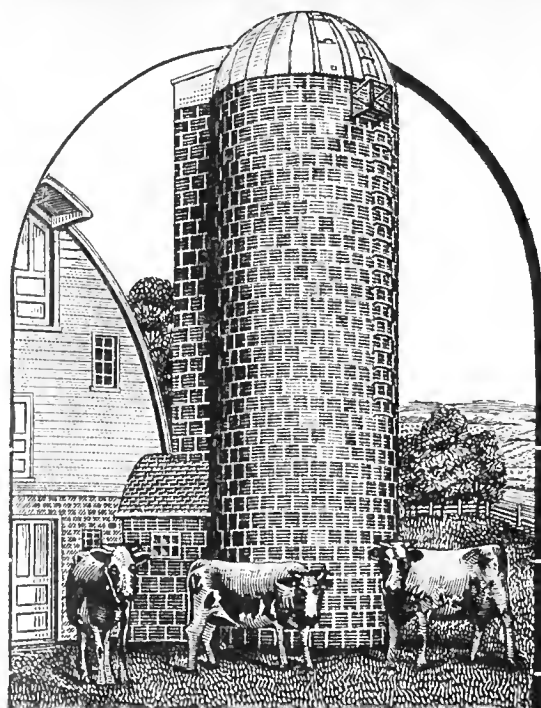
The second weakest spot was the sill to foundation connection. In some cases the sill was merely set upon the foundations. The gale pushed the building from the foundation. A 5/8" bolt should be placed in the foundation wall every six feet and bolted to the plate.

The loss to farmers was a great one, but in rebuilding they can plan more efficient, comfortable stables. Large stalls for Holstein cows, (at least 4' wide and 5' 4" long), convenient cross alleys and end alleys, and wide feed alleys for the use of feed carts will be incorporated in the new barns.

Barn meetings are planned through the wind damaged area. The scale model barns used so much in New York State will be on show and discussed at these meetings. One model illustrates good conventional stable construction and arrangement. The second model is an example of pen stabling using pole frame construction.

(EDITOR'S NOTE—Mr. Bigalow, Cornell University District Engineer, is on "loan" to Vermont to help and advise the farmers who suffered such big losses in last fall's wind storm.)

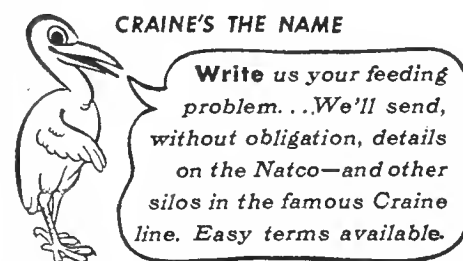




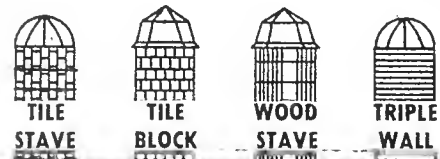
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## A Visit With THE EDITOR

By E. R. EASTMAN

### The Right Way to Do It

SCHOOL officials and laymen interested in school affairs in two sections of Tompkins County, New York, deserve the highest possible commendation for the way they have approached two difficult school problems.

In the Ithaca area there are 43 common and union free school districts, most of which have in years past contracted with the Ithaca City system. For many reasons too lengthy to explain here, this plan has become unsatisfactory both to the contracting districts and to the Ithaca school authorities.

Instead of a lot of emotional fault-finding, trustees elected a representative from each town to study the situation and make recommendations. From time to time meetings have been held and the public kept up to date on the progress made by the committee. The *Ithaca Journal* carried a series of very informative articles about the situation and the school laws involved.

In the Dryden area similar studies have been made relative to the advisability of bringing the whole Etna, Freeville and McLean districts into one large central school at Dryden. Meetings have been held in the different communities, called by the people themselves, and the questions involved calmly and logically discussed. The only part in either the Ithaca or the Dryden area played by the State Department of Education was to supply requested information.

As a result, when final votes are taken in both areas, there will be a full understanding on the part of every interested voter of all the facts involved. And that, I submit, is the right kind of democratic procedure.

\* \* \*

### Why Prices Are High

THE other day in a bakery, women were lined up before the counter three deep waiting to be served, and I waited half an hour before I could get to the counter. The same day I passed a meat market and stopped to look through the window at the crowd of women milling around waiting to buy, and I know that when many of them finally reached the counter they bought the highest-priced cuts.

The chief reason for high prices is the huge demand and the apparent financial ability of a large number of people to buy almost anything they want.

Of course, there are many with fixed incomes who are in serious financial difficulties because of taxes and inflation, but I don't think that the consumer who insists on the highest-priced cuts of meat and who crowds the stores to buy many unnecessary things has any just complaint about prices.

I have been particularly incensed of late by consumer criticism of farmers because farm prices below parity are not included in the price freeze. Parity is simply a device to keep farm prices in line with what the farmer has to buy. With the exception of a few commodities, prices received by farmers are nowhere near equal to those he has to pay to operate his business or run his home. For example, while farm prices have risen approximately 21% on the average since the beginning of the Korean War, the prices of textiles have risen 31%, and many other commodities to an equal or greater extent.

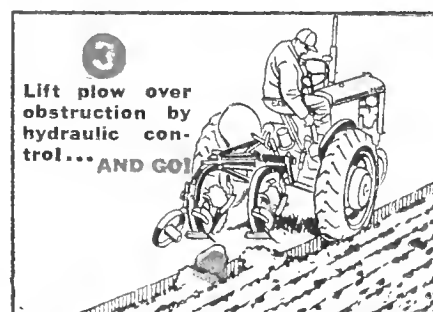
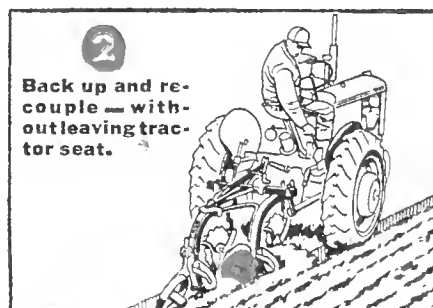
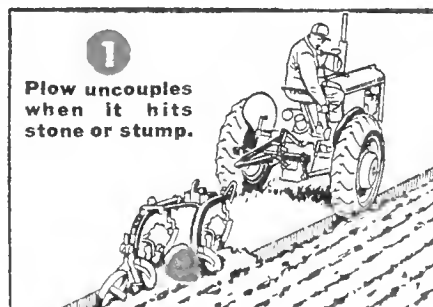
The Secretary of Agriculture and the Congress are right in their stand that prices of the products the farmer has to sell should not be fixed until they reach parity.

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Now Case gives you, for the first time, all the advantages of a mounted plow plus the protection of a sure-acting break-away coupling. When this new Break-Away Plow hits a rock or stump, the safety release lets go, saving shares and beams from damage. It re-couples instantly and automatically by backing tractor. It has the same one-minute 3-point hook-up as the regular Latch-On Plow, still available for farmers who have no need of the break-away feature. All Latch-On moldboard plows have a free-floating action that keeps them working at even depth through tough spots and in rough ground. See your Case dealer for a demonstration of these remarkable plows and other Latch-On implements.



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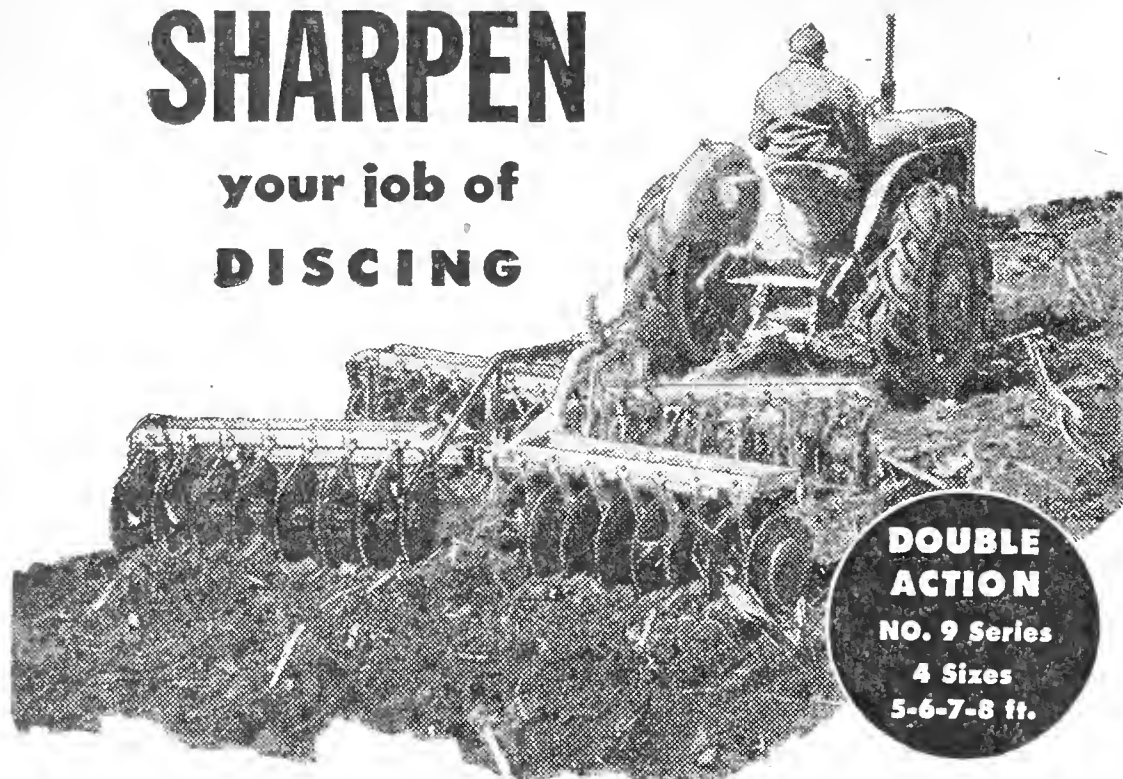
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# SHARPEN

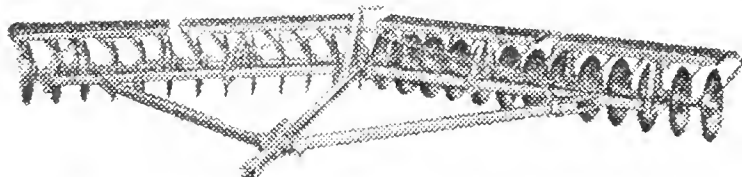
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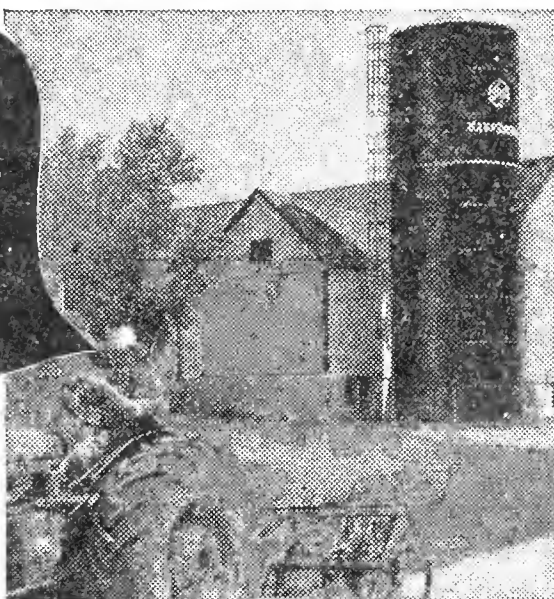
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## These Farmers Raise Thoroughbred Horses

By JEANNE PONTIUS RINDGE

**T**HE thoroughbred horse is the unusual crop of at least 100 plain dirt farmers of Livingston and adjacent counties in Western New York. Probably nowhere else in the world is the raising of light horses, on a sizeable and systematic scale, developed by farmers as a sideline to the regular farm program.

The Genesee Valley Breeding Association is a constantly growing monument to the memory of one woman who, nearly 50 years ago, conceived the idea that light horse raising should become a profitable farm industry rather than the hobby of the "gentleman farmer." Her foresight, determination and hard work, joined with the efforts of her neighboring farmers in the Genesee Valley, made this unusual program possible.

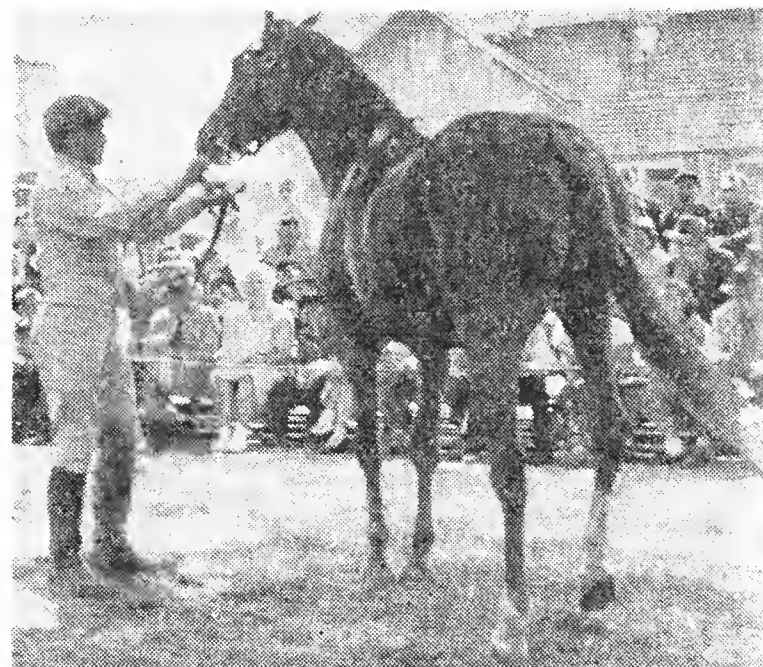
She was Mrs. Herbert Wadsworth, whose husband was the cousin of the "Old Congressman," J. W. Wadsworth, father of "Jim" Wadsworth, recently retired Congressman from this district. The Wadsworth family has been "landed gentry" in the Genesee Valley since early settlement days. Mrs. Herbert Wadsworth died in 1934.

Through by-laws stipulated by Mrs. Wadsworth, it is impossible

worth and now run by the Jockey Club as a public service).

Stud fees for these remarkable sires are \$15.00 to Breeders' Association members in Livingston and adjacent counties, \$25.00 elsewhere in the state, and \$50.00 for out-of-staters.

Although highly speculative, thoroughbred horse breeding is a paying business for these area farmers. Genesee Valley colts increasingly are in demand. At Saratoga sales, in recent years, Leo W. Davin of Caledonia topped the sale with a chestnut colt by Omaha, Chance Flyer, which went for \$3,800. John Steel of Avon, indefatigable worker and secretary of the breeders' association, sold a chestnut



▲ The first annual thoroughbred auction of the Genesee Valley Breeders' Association was held last summer at Ashantee estate, near Avon.

◆ Peter Hanrette, LeRoy, N. Y., with Curate, brother of Man O' War. Mr. Hanrette worked closely with Mrs. Wadsworth in establishing the Genesee Breeders' Association. He was its president for many years.

filly by Tourist 2nd for \$2,700. A yearling colt by Tourist 2nd belonging to Irving Yates of Avon brought \$1,200 last fall.

There are more farm-owned thoroughbreds and half-breds at the annual colt show at the Avon Springs Downs than at any other show

in the world. The show is sponsored by the breeders' association which now owns the once-famous Downs.

When Mrs. Wadsworth, owner of the great Ashantee estate near Avon, first conceived the idea for farm-raised horses, the demand in the main, was for hunters. Aside from the local market for them (Genesee Valley is famous for its Hunt), it was found that the rich calcium content of the limestone subsoil of the valley was ideal for producing bone and substance in horse-flesh.

Mrs. Wadsworth believed that crossing thoroughbreds with the best farm stock would produce hunting stock which would combine speed and jumping ability with the heavier-set stamina of the Clydesdales and Percherons. The cross proved highly successful.

The trend in recent years has been toward thoroughbreds, although half-breds and hunters still are in demand. Valley farmers have made the shift along with increasing demand.





## From the Editor's MAILBAG

### OUR HEALTH GAME HELPED

Am writing to give my experience in following eight health resolutions given by the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, in your paper of January 20.

I think I have kept the resolutions very well, and results are very beneficial not only to my physical health but my mental attitude as well. Eating good healthful foods, yet much less than formerly, rid me of that tired feeling and gave me more pep. My eyes are in better condition, and I can actually think more clearly. I feel younger, too. Won't make my letter long by writing about all eight resolutions, but each one helped a lot.

Thank you very much for printing them in your very fine and helpful paper, the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, which I have taken for many years and sure hope to continue to take many more.—I.M.W., Maine.

—A.A.—

### INGENUOUS

"I have an assignment in school. It is to write a composition on the improvements (since the Civil War) in agriculture — both in machinery and crops. I would like to have you write a composition for me of about 500 or 600 words on the improvements in agriculture since the Civil War."

EDITOR'S NOTE: The ingenuity of the young man who wrote us the above letter intrigues us. He should go far. For your information we accommodated him to the extent of giving him some definite suggestions which we hope he can use to advantage in writing his OWN composition.

—A.A.—

### QUESTIONS FOR '51

Congratulations on your switchmen's strike editorial. Which brings up questions for 1951 to answer:

1. Why did switchmen strike while our boys were dying in Korea?
2. Why have we had the New Deal for 18 years?
3. Why is Labor Socialism ruining Britain?
4. How did Mao's Communists conquer China's 462,000,000 people?
5. Why is Stalin the worst world danger in the 700 years since Genghis Khan?

There are two standard ways of finding the answers to these questions. The first is an easy way, what we might call the "human nature" way. This way consists in first deciding what answer we wish to find, no matter whether it is the right answer or not.

The second way is the scientific method taught us by Liberty Hyde Bailey and the late Dr. George Warren. Every industrialist who wants to escape bankruptcy uses it in his daily business. First, get all the facts, the unpleasant as well as the pleasant. Next, draw the conclusion warranted by all the facts. Third,— act on that conclusion.

When John D. Rockefeller retired at 70, the richest man in the world, a friend asked if he would now divulge the secret of Standard Oil success. He replied "Yes, it was that we never tried to fool ourselves."

When we use the Bailey and Warren scientific method for study of our 1951 questions—when we, like Rockefeller refuse to try to fool ourselves—we find that the questions of the switchmen's strike, the New Deal, British Labor

Socialism, Red China, and world danger from Communist aggression all go back to the same cause.

The answer to these questions is that since 1917 we have lived in a world revolution, whether we faced the fact or not. Russian Communism, Chinese Communism, Labor Socialism, the New Deal and the switchmen's strike are all the same thing under different names and disguises, nothing more or

less than gang war for gang robbery. We live in a world civil war. Every nation has a Communist gang, a Socialist gang, or a New Deal gang, determined never to stop until it has robbed and ruined everyone outside the party gang of thieves.

Everyone hopes that if he sits down on his fundamental posterior and does little or nothing at all, then in some wonderful and mysterious way everything will come out all right, without his having to exert himself.

Why is it that every industrialist uses the Bailey and Warren scientific method to solve his daily business problems, and like Rockefeller refuses to try to fool himself about his customers and his competitors—and then turns to the use of the lazy "human nature" method of trying to fool himself when he faces danger from Communism,

Socialism and the New Deal?

Ed, did you ever think over the close parallel between the aggression by negro slavery from 1800 to 1861, and aggression by Communism, Socialism and the New Deal from 1917 to 1951?

Democracy, Christianity and capitalism are doomed unless they can find the guts, the money, and the brains to fight Communism, Socialism, and the New Deal.

Your friend

Dan Dean, Nichols, N. Y.

—A.A.—

By enabling 15 per cent of our working force to produce our food and fiber (originally it was 85 per cent), farm mechanization has freed the man power needed to develop other phases of our society and economy—manufacturing, business, professions, transportation and service industries.



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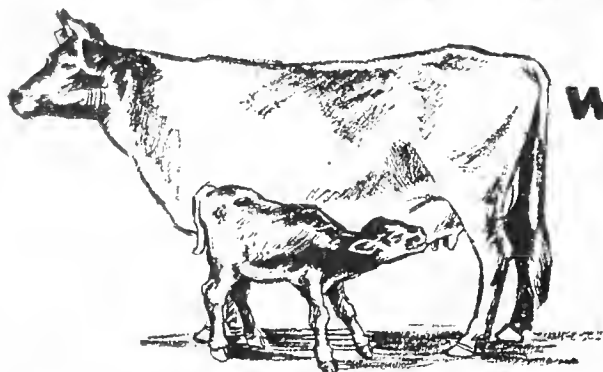
It's important to you to have the hand of experience on the telephone job in rural America.

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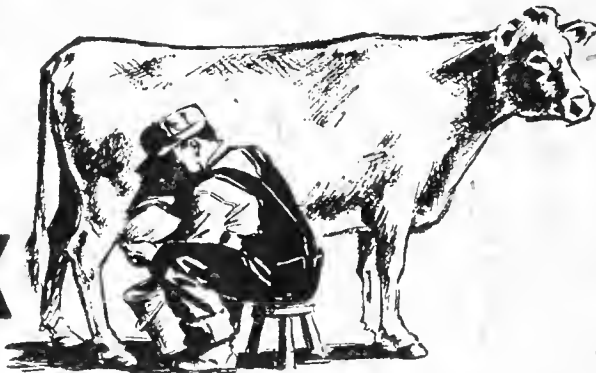


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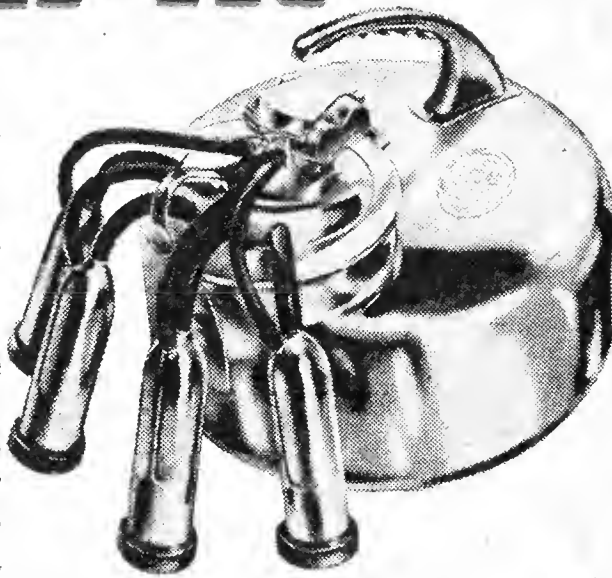
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# **Maryland Farmers Are On Their Toes!**

By JIM HALL

**M**ARYLAND farmers don't intend to get caught short by war conditions if they can help it. While visiting in that state a few weeks ago I rode over to Hagerstown in Washington County to attend a meeting of several hundred farmers, at which they faced squarely the problems they anticipated and took steps to avoid some of the difficulties of production they ran into in World War II.

They discussed such things as temporary silos, trench silos, and irrigation. But the real meat of the meeting came at two panels presented during the day. At the first one they discussed the effects of mobilization on farming, and had experts on hand to answer questions regarding manpower, machinery, fertilizer, marketing of agricultural products, and social security.

Boiling down all the remarks and conclusions Maryland farmers feel they can:

1. Look to housewives and city dwellers to help harvest crops because the number of migratory farm workers is down 20% due to the draft and increased employment in industry.
2. Look for continued growth in the demand for farm products.
3. Expect shortages of machinery, as manufacturers do not have a big stockpile of machines or parts as they did when World War II started.

### **Seek Information**

Maryland farmers believe in getting their information first-hand, so during the afternoon program eight farmers and nine representatives of manufacturers of farm equipment joined in an open discussion of new farm machinery, covering the most recent advances in design of existing equipment. Among things farmers found out in the course of this panel were:

1. None of the companies represented had hay crushers within the price range of farmers with small acreage. (Several of the companies pointed out there is a lot of difficulty getting volume and consequent low prices on special types of hay-making equipment, due to the fact there are so many ways of making hay. The volume of the machinery business has to be spread among several types of machinery as the companies are still making horse-drawn mowers and everything else in the haymaking line right through to the ultra modern hay-making equipment.)
2. Most of the companies are working on machinery for elevating silage, hay, etc., with motors of 5 horsepower and less, to save using big tractors for the job of blowing through conventional equipment. They are running into difficulty trying to design these elevators so that they will be portable.
3. Some companies have been working on such new things as a harvester or combine with baler attachment; combine corn pickers and shredders; and combinations of combines and field choppers in one piece of equipment.
4. Several of the manufacturers are designing equipment so that the farmer can use one motor unit on different machines where power requirements are similar.
5. Companies are experimenting with small power takeoff forage harvesters, small balers, small combines for 35 to 40 acres with an engine that can be used on other equipment, and larger hoppers on seeders, drills and planters for both seed and fertilizer.

The manufacturers' representatives pointed out that they have engineers working on machines that have never been built before, but it takes three years at least from the time the idea is put on the drawing board until the machine is in production. In the face of the present world situation and cutbacks in steel, most of them will not be able to put any new types of equipment on the market for several years.

Machinery men—and there were representatives there from Ford, International Harvester, Minneapolis Moline, John Deere, Ferguson, New Holland, J. I. Case, Allis-Chalmers, and Massey-Harris—all warned that there was apt to be a shortage of new machinery. They asked the farmers to bring their farm shops up to date in order to keep up with the maintenance of modern equipment, and pointed out that with proper maintenance a tractor would run eight or nine years without the need of being rebuilt.

The farmers present, in a formal resolution, asked all the machinery companies to allocate a good share of their steel and production to the manufacture of parts, and urged that they try to keep their dealers supplied with those that wear out the oftenest so that if ever they could not get new equipment they would be able to keep their old equipment running.

These Maryland men left the meeting knowing that the present national situation is keyed around six words:

1. "Inflation." Even Washington acknowledges there will be more.
2. "Taxes." Help control inflation. Expect more individual, excise, nuisance taxes.
3. "Production." Termed the best solution to marketing in wartime.
4. "Controls." Do not expect them to affect farm products for a while.
5. "Scarcity." Some scarcities already affecting farm operations.
6. "War." War turns everything upside down. Plans rapidly made and rapidly changed make good farm management more necessary than ever.



Russell W. Warner, whose 70 acres near Westminster, Md., is mostly devoted to dairy crops to feed his 23 milk cows and dry stock, starts 325 pullets and 75 cockerels each March. The New Hampshire pullets supply eggs for sale at the Westminster Cooperative egg auction every Saturday, and the cockerels supply the Warner family with the basic material for that famous Maryland Fried Chicken!



# ANTIBIOTICS

## in Poultry FEEDS

By  
LEE WEAVER

**P**ENICILLIN is an antibiotic. So also are streptomycin and aureomycin and several other "mycins." These substances are drugs that perform wonders in life-saving, in spite of the fact that the word "antibiotic" means, literally, life destroyer. There is a simple explanation to this seeming contradiction. Antibiotics save the lives of humans and livestock by destroying their bacterial and virus enemies. You pick up an infection. The doctor gives you a shot of penicillin which is immediately carried by the blood to the point of infection (the invaders may even be in the blood itself). Presto, you are feeling better, because the penicillin has killed off the foreign troublemakers.

What has all this to do with the feeding of chickens? It looks as though it will have a great deal to do with poultry feeds from now on because of a most astonishing discovery, one that is going to keep the research men busy for a long time, trying to find out how antibiotics do what they do to chickens when you put them in the chickens' feed. It is an unusually interesting story, so let's start at the beginning.

Vitamins, as every radio will tell you, are exceedingly necessary in the diet of each chick or child if it is to remain healthy and grow normally. The same is true of grown-ups, be they humans or cows or pigs or turkeys, as far as keeping well is concerned. Other essential items in a complete diet are proteins, minerals, water, and energy material, usually called carbohydrates. For years everyone has taken it for granted that these items are all there is to the diet. Probably everybody has been correct and still is, but because of this recent discovery some folks are doing some wondering.

### B12 Speeds Growth

The most recently discovered and synthesized member of the now numerous vitamin family is B12, originally known as the APF factor, or "Animal Protein Factor." They are now finding B12 in a number of materials that have no relation to animal protein, so the term APF is being discontinued.

Antibiotics are produced by certain types of molds. These molds are grown in great quantity by large biological supply firms. The molds, while they are

growing, manufacture antibiotics and also a rich supply of vitamin B12. So, almost as a matter of course, someone said, "Why not take this material after the antibiotic (penicillin or one of the "mycins") has been extracted, dry it and grind it up and use it in chicken feeds to supply vitamin B12? By salvaging this waste material, the cost of the drug can be reduced and perhaps the cost of poultry feeds, also." It was tried, and it worked. Then a mystery developed.

Feeds containing B12 from this new source made chicks grow faster than chicks fed feeds with B12 from other sources. When tried on young turkeys and young pigs, their growth rate was speeded up even more than in chickens. At first it was thought that there must be still another unknown vitamin present, but eventually it was proven beyond any doubt that it is the antibiotic itself that gives the added boost to the rate of growth.

### No Food Value

So now the scientists are puzzled. There is no food value in a drug. At least, none has been found in the past. It seems very unlikely, therefore, that an antibiotic in a poultry mash can be supplying any body-building material toward the growth of the chick. Why, then, does it make the chicks grow faster when it is in their feed? Before listing the guesses that have been made, it should be pointed out here that antibiotics are not the only drugs with growth-promoting action. Several drugs, designed for control of coccidiosis in chicks have, in addition, produced faster growth and more efficient use of feed than in control lots without these drugs. These gains do not equal those produced by antibiotics, but it is thought that they act in the same way.

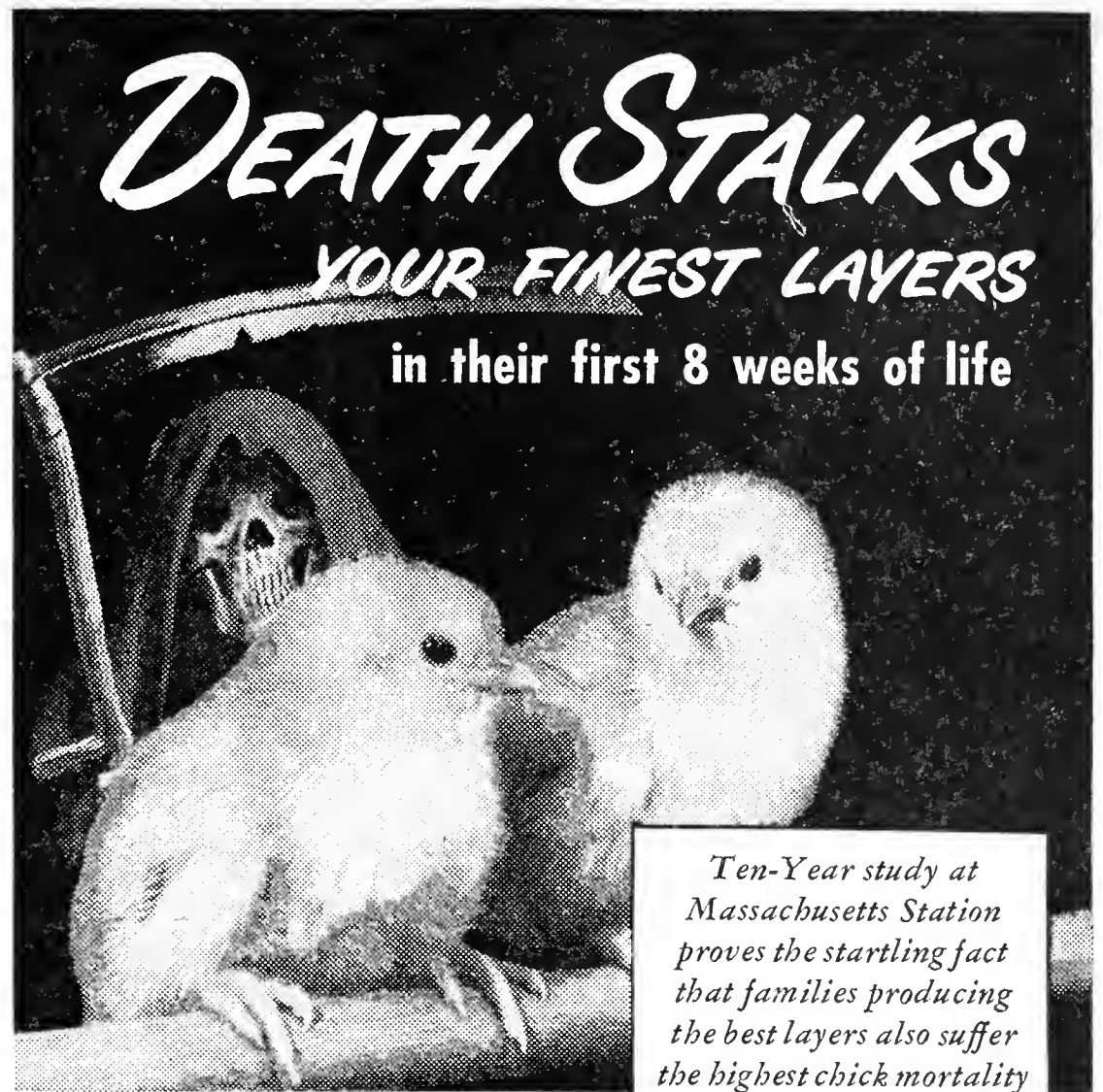
One theory that has been advanced to explain their growth-promoting action is that antibiotics stimulate beneficial bacteria which are in the intestinal tract, so that they speed up the manufacture of vitamins. Thus the action is indirect. Support for this theory is the fact that when increased amounts of known vitamins have been added to chick rations containing antibiotics,

(Continued on Page 31)

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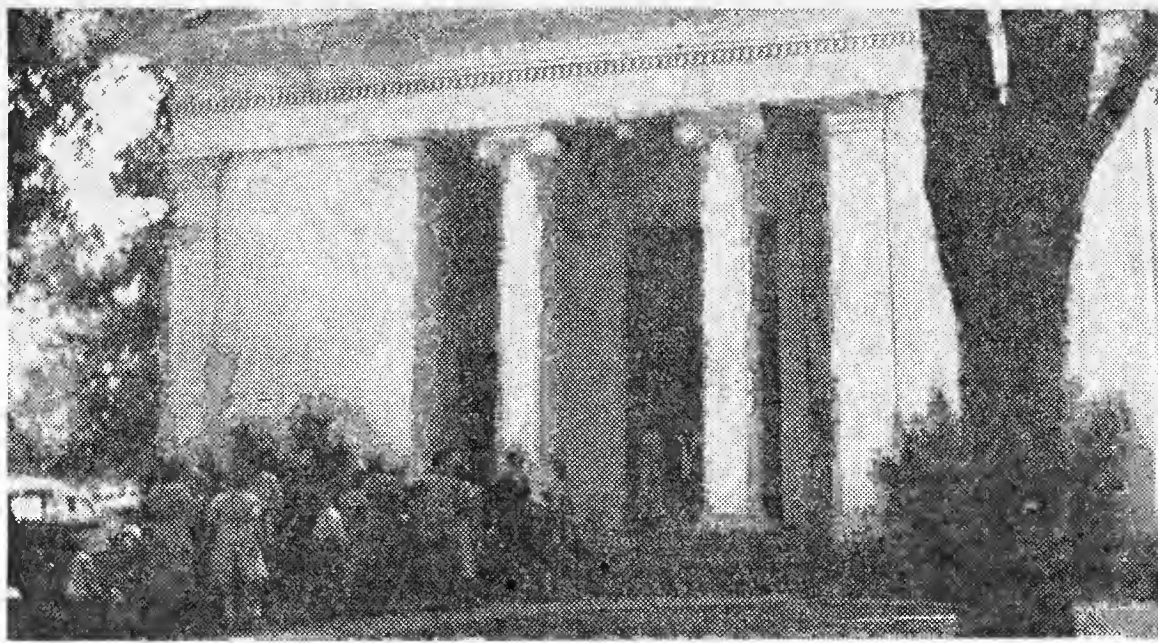
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## A Bell Rings Out

By Paul Work

ONE of the fondest memories of my childhood is the sound of the church bell which came to our ears as our little party, walking three miles on a sunny Sabbath morning, came to the brink of the hill where we could look down on the little village of Lumber City, nestling on the banks of the Susquehanna's West Branch.

Churches have changed since then, with the coming of a new appreciation of the total needs of the rural community. New life has come as new methods have been tried out to draw the interest of the young people; to bring the church schools up to date; to link the whole program of the church to the interests of the farm, the family and the neighborhood; to put the teachings of the Lord Christ to work in every phase of rural life. This process is going on successfully, and one of the agencies that is helping is the Rural Church Institute, with headquarters in Barnes Hall on the Cornell University campus at Ithaca, New York.

### Church Extension

The Rural Church Institute through its directors, the Rev. Ralph Williamson and the Rev. Stanley Skinner, undertakes to do for country churches about what the state colleges do for farmers through the services of research, teaching and extension. It was founded by Hugh Moran, now retired, then Presbyterian student pastor at Cornell, and Mark Rich, then graduate student and pastor at Groton, now rural leader for the northern Baptists. Dr. Rich recently helped the Institute to celebrate its 15th anniversary at the annual meeting. John Wickham, Suffolk County farmer, was the lay speaker. He called for recognition of the changes that have taken place in farm life as in farm methods, and he suggested that the country churches have only scratched the surface of their possibilities.

One of the services of the Rural Church Institute is to help communities that are interested in the substitution of cooperation for competition among local churches. When its help is sought, its workers assist in such surveys as may be needed and in presenting possible plans as well as the experience of other groups.

### Initiative Gets Results

Those who travel Route 20 in New York State are familiar with the hamlet of Pompey Hill, high up on a ridge just south of Syracuse. Here two congregations, one Methodist, the other Presbyterian, formerly struggled to keep the lights burning. They have now federated and there is new life in the

parish. The pastor, Ellis Cowling, found a good pipe-organ in a private home in Syracuse. With the help of some of his flock, it was set up in the church. Mrs. Cowling plays and it has been a wonderful help in the worship services—and a pride to the community. The Lord's Acre Plan made it possible to buy a bus to bring children and parents to the services on Sunday mornings.

In the Groton area of Tompkins County and in Southern Cayuga the larger parish plan has been serving for years. The congregations retain their

### The New Rural Church Emerges from the Old

identity but work together in arranging for pastoral service and preaching, in united young people's work, and especially in providing week-day religious education and vacation bible schools to supplement the short time available on Sundays.

In some cases actual union has followed federation, as at Preble where Methodist and Presbyterian churches united as a Congregational church. Altogether, New York has about 165 parishes where some form of comity is in practice, a larger number than in any other state. Denominational officers and committees are in many cases cooperating wholeheartedly, feeling that the Kingdom comes before the sect and that the denominations gain by exchanging weak churches for strong and active ones.

### Training Young People

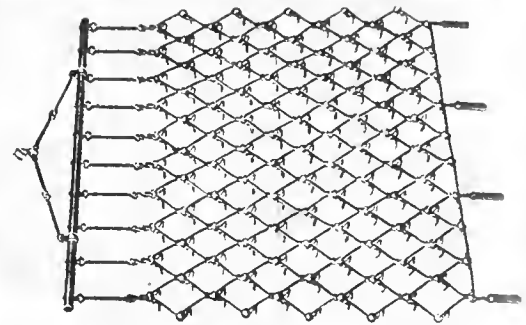
Were you to come to Ithaca, New York, on a Saturday afternoon, you would be likely to see one to several cars of Cornell University students setting off for a weekend of service and experience. Under the guidance of Director Ralph Williamson and Jean Whittet of Cornell United Religious Work, five teams are taking assignments to churches not too far away and each making four or five trips a season.

They go to a parish, visit in the afternoon, help stage a young people's party in the evening, assist with church school and the worship service in the morning and then return to their books. Thus these young collegians, mostly in agriculture or home economics, are learning things that will be priceless to them and to their communities after they graduate.

Associate Director Stanley Skinner of the Institute has given much time and travel this year to work with older

(Continued on Page 21)

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# Typewriter Farmers Annoy This Dairyman

— By Richard S. Overton —

Jefferson Co., N. Y., Dairyman.

**A**BOUT four years ago, I started dairy farming in Jefferson County, New York, leaving a fairly successful and promising business career. In retrospect, I am not entirely certain it was a wise move. However, it seemed like a good idea at the time.

It is apparently obligatory upon a person moving from city to farm to write a book or a series of articles. The theme is generally the same: Upon arriving at his newly purchased farm—generally a family possession—the urbane observer with horror, but not trepidation, the erosion and generally rundown condition of the mistreated acres now under his care. Fortunately, he possesses the knowledge to correct the errors of his predecessors. His neighbors, at first sympathetic, grow angry at his innovations. He, undaunted, forges ahead with his carefully laid plan, and in due time his barren acres become a blossoming Eden. His neighbors (whose lands and crops now suffer by comparison) realize their error in not immediately recognizing his superior knowledge and ability—and they now regard him as their benefactor, all but a few following his example.

At this point, the acres having been restored, the ex-urbanite places a deserving young man (who otherwise would never have had an opportunity in life) in charge of the farm and proceeds to write his books and articles. Copies of these will be avidly read by suburbanites, frustrated business executives and apartment house dwellers. These people will draw the only conclusion possible—namely, that the poor benighted farmers in this fellow's neighborhood have been despoiling the land and living in poverty until this fellow came along and showed them how to attain the more abundant life.

After four years of dairying, I can only conclude that most such books and articles are written to obtain income with which to recoup losses in the farm venture. The building up of land and of a dairy herd is a complicated process requiring years—and the highly enthusiastic and popularized articles on revolutionary developments are, in my opinion, about 75% expert journalism.

Of course, my ideas as here expressed, are based only upon observation locally and on such reading as a working farmer has time to do. Nevertheless, I have come to two conclusions about farming in the Northeast which I believe are basic and will bear discussion.

The first conclusion is that success in farming calls for about the same set of abilities required for success in other businesses. In general these are the abilities to:

1. Determine what it is you want to accomplish.
2. Find out what you have to do to accomplish it.
3. Find ways to do the things you have to do.
4. Do them.
5. Know when the things are done.
6. Determine whether or not you have accomplished what you set out to accomplish.
7. Be sufficiently flexible to change your objectives and methods to fit the environment in which you find yourself.

Unfortunately, some people have only ability number four—and they proceed to do a lot of things, try out a lot of new angles, and persist in a lot of old ones with no particular relation to any program which they are

trying to accomplish. Such people are further likely to muddle up their thinking with a lot of emotion so that their path is never quite clear.

The primary skills of farming (the amateurish performance of which provides considerable amusement to some farmers) are readily learned by any intelligent 12-year-old boy. They can be learned with equal ease by any intelligent 40-year-old man. They constitute an important part of working on a farm—but they have little to do with the intelligent exploitation of property for long-term profit.

And that leads to the second conclusion:

Farmers in this area do not give themselves credit for what they are. They are highly intelligent, successful and well disciplined businessmen and production engineers, and, as such, are worthy of their own self respect and the respect of their urban counterparts.

Unfortunately, some farmers regard themselves as "different." They are taciturn, defiant, abusive, self pitying—in fact everything but what their obvious capabilities should let them be. Most important, they collectively are obsessed with the idea that the rest of the people in the nation are out to take them for all they have.

There is no higher profession than agriculture. There is no economic function more basic. The president of a large corporation has less responsibility and less difficult decisions to make than the owner of a 200-acre dairy farm.

If the farmers of the Northeast would recognize themselves as being what they are, and act, live and speak out accordingly—and continue to grow and develop as any successful businessman must grow and develop—they would rapidly solve a great many of the problems which now perplex them; their communities would become live, interesting, attractive places, and they and their families would lead fuller lives.

— A. A. —

## DRYING OFF COWS

Occasionally we hear of a man who says he has a cow that can't be dried off. Certainly many cows will produce right up to freshening time unless particular attention is given to them, but it is doubtful that there is a cow that can't be dried off by proper procedure.

First, take all her grain away and feed her on dry hay and water. Milk her only when it is necessary to relieve her udder. You will find that the cow's udder can hold a considerable amount of milk without doing any damage. When you do milk her, milk her out thoroughly and if there is any mastitis apparent, milk her every day until this condition disappears.

With this treatment it shouldn't take long to dry off the most stubborn cow.

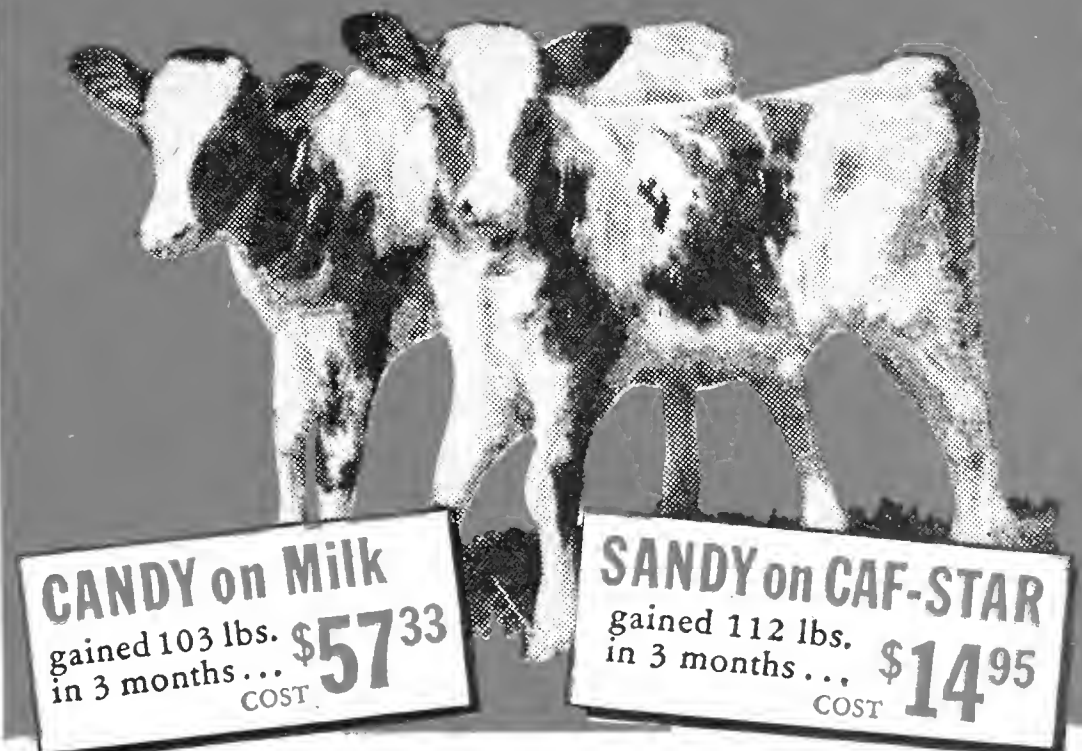
— A. A. —

## FORAGE HARVESTERS

There has been much recent interest in forage harvesters for grass. Certainly they have their good points, but let's not overlook the most efficient harvester of all—the dairy cow. Each cow can harvest from 100 to 150 pounds of grass a day, or up to 12 tons during the pasture season. While doing this she works for her board besides giving a good return to her owner in the form of milk.

But let's back up and make one point clear! A cow can harvest better than 100 pounds of grass a day on the right kind of pasture. Furnishing her this kind of pasture is one of the No. 1 jobs of good dairymen.

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\*Test conducted under normal dairy farm conditions. Weights taken monthly by E. Van Steenburgh, D.H.I.A. supervisor.

We take pride in the calves we raise on our farms. That's why we created CAF-STAR. When the identical twin heifers, Candy and Sandy, were born, we made the famous feed test which proved that CAF-STAR helps develop bigger animals with better bone growth—and at a big saving. We feel that all dairymen should know about CAF-STAR.

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Just mix CAF-STAR with water and feed quart for quart instead of milk. The 25-lb. package feeds a calf for one month at a cost of 16 cents per day.

Buy at your feed dealers in 25-lb. bags or 100-lb. (economy) bags. (Metal pails sometimes available.)

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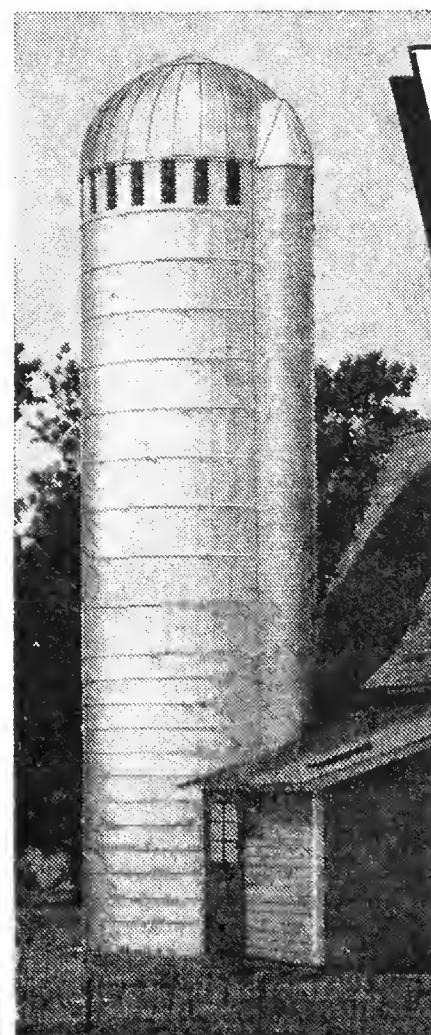
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I raise \_\_\_\_\_ (number) calves My breed is \_\_\_\_\_

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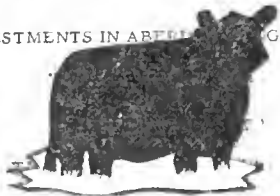
ABERDEEN ANGUS

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March 20, 1951 at 1 p.m.

at Ransomhall Farm on the Ransom Road 1/2 mile south of Route 5 at Clarence, New York. A complete line of modern farm machinery including Farmall-H Tractor, Oliver-60 tractor, Case combine, nearly new, Jeep, Milking equipment, 40 tons baled straw, 50 tons alfalfa and molasses grass silage, and many other items as found on a well equipped dairy and general farm.

Mr. & Mrs. LESLIE FARR, owners

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## 5th Annual Madison County CLUB SALE

65 REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE

MONDAY, MARCH 26

selling in heated pavilion, EARLVILLE, MADISON CO., N. Y.

all personally selected by Hugh M. Hughes, well-known judge from the leading herds of this noted Holstein County.

All T. B. Accredited, negative to blood test, calfhood vaccinated and absolutely healthy in every respect. 55 Fresh and Close Springers; 5 Heifers; 4 Service Age Bulls from high record dams. Sale starts at 12:00 Noon. YOUR OPPORTUNITY TO BUY AT YOUR PRICE THE PICK OF 45 noted herds. WILLIAM T. JONES, Chairman, Sale Committee, Cazenovia, N. Y.

Sales Manager & Auctioneer R. AUSTIN BACKUS MEXICO, N. Y.

## Sunset Ridge Dispersal

79 REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28

RALPH & ARCHIE MEEK selling at their farm, on Route 7, BAINBRIDGE, N. Y., 30 miles northeast of Binghamton, N. Y., 5 miles west of Sidney.

Herd T.B. Accredited, blood tested, calfhood vaccinated, treated against shipping fever, mastitis tested. 20 Cows from 500 lb. to 796 lb., all selling—2 time milking. HERD AVERAGE: 465 lb. fat, 12,800 lb. milk, 3.6%—positively sensational. 41 Daughters of 500 lb. to 768 lb. dams, all selling.

42 Cows, many fresh and close; 13 Bred Heifers; 20 Younger Heifers; 4 Bulls from high record dams.

Sale starts at 11:00 A.M. in big tent, farm sold. All go at your price. RALPH & ARCHIE MEEK, Owners, Bainbridge, N. Y.

Sales Manager & Auctioneer R. AUSTIN BACKUS MEXICO, N. Y.

## SALE OF

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MARCH 24th

Eastern States Exposition

WEST SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

A Chance to Buy Advance Registry Stock. A Few Choice Young Boars. Bred Gilts of Finest English, Canadian and American Breeding.

For Catalog Write

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95 Elm St., West Springfield, Mass.

KEEP YOUR SUBSCRIPTION TO AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST RENEWED.

## It's Handy

### WORKING UP WOODPILE SIMPLIFIED AT WAYSIDE FARM

GETTING in the wood supply at Wayside Farm in Hampton, New Hampshire, is not the prolonged process it once was. M. S. Holman, its owner, has simplified the task by designing a



wood carrier of second-hand lumber, which he attaches to his tractor shovel by means of chains through rings in the floor boards.

Lowering the carrier for convenience, Mr. Holman then splits the wood and tosses it in until full, when the carrier



is elevated and the load taken to the wood shed.

At least one handling is eliminated by this method, so that time and labor have been cut down considerably. The carrier may be removed easily when the shovel is needed for other work.

—D.D.H.

American Agriculturist, March 17, 1951

### HOW TO STAPLE FENCING

There are three sizes of fence staples—short, medium and long. When I go to the dealer, I always buy the long ones.

When I build a fence 20, 40, 60 or 80 rods long, I always stretch the whole length at one stretching, and when I drive the staples I never drive them in tight but leave from one-fourth to one-half inch out so the wire can give either way. With this method a snow bank at one end of a 40 rod fence can pull the wire down, and when the snow melts, the fence will stretch right back again. It can take up the slack out of the whole 40 rods; while if it is stapled tight to every post, it will break the wire or let it hang loose between the posts where the snow bank occurred or a cow reached through the fence. This goes for woven wire also. We have some fence which has not been re-stretched for ten years and it is still reasonably good.—I.W.D.

—A.A.—

### TIGHT GARBAGE PAIL

Here is a way to prevent dogs from getting in your garbage pail and strewing garbage all over the yard. First, bend down the center of the handle on the cover, then hook a screen door spring on the handle on one side of the pail; put it over the top of the cover in the depression in the handle, and hook it to the handle on the other side. If the spring is too long, tie a knot in it to make it shorter.—Ray Harrison, Dufur, Sask.

—A.A.—

### REPAIR PART NUMBERS

When you have a broken piece of machinery and want to get the serial number and it is where it is hard to read, just take a piece of modeling clay, soften it and press it against the serial plate. The clay takes a perfect impression of numbers without having to bother to take the machinery all apart. It saves a lot of time, especially if the bolts and nuts are rusted.—Mr. David Jerome, New Haven, Vermont.

## Farmers Can Pull Their Own Weight

(Continued from Page 8)

money out to farmers. The talk and publicity then swung to conservation for reasons which are obvious. In the quest to cut down production, there was a lot of talk about shifting from soil-depleting to soil-conserving crops to avoid shipping soil fertility to foreign countries. This argument went over big with a lot of non-farm people and some farm people.

Certainly lime and superphosphate are essential to good farming, especially the types of farming we have in New York State. Benefits from their use accrue largely to the user thereof in the form of better crops. Their use is primarily for soil enrichment rather than soil conservation. At one time the government actually gave lime to farmers and many of you will recall seeing piles of sacked lime standing unused around in fields. Remnants of those piles can still be found. While farmers now pay a substantial part of the cost of the lime and superphosphate they get through the government, the government is still making a very sizable contribution in addition to the cost of administration. For example, in 1949 the practice payment allowance to New York State together with the cost of administration amounted to \$6,153,000.

### Farmers Must Show Character

Conditions have changed a lot since the dark days of the '30's, and the board of directors of the New York State Farm Bureau Federation believe

that if farmers are ever going to be able to buy lime, superphosphate and such materials out of farm income, that time has arrived.

For many years we have contended that the government should not be the source of farm supplies, nor should it be the market for farm products. Such matters over the years can be worked out best through the normal channels of trade.

Certainly government has an important function in cooperating with farmers in helping to devise ways and means of improving practices both in production and marketing. It has an important function to perform in connection with the stabilization of the price level and the utilization of surpluses when they occur. The great research programs of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Land Grant colleges and experiment stations have contributed greatly to the high standard of living of the American people.

The Farm Bureau Federation has launched no attack on the Department of Agriculture, the Production and Marketing Administration or any other agencies of the department. They are performing many useful services.

Perhaps the time may again arrive when government needs to help the farmer pay his fertilizer bill but we do not believe such need now exists.

If we are going to do something in this country about reducing non-essential government spending, we had better begin working at it today.



# A Bell Rings Out

(Continued from Page 18)

rural youth groups statewide, cooperating with Extension Service, Dairymen's League and other agencies.

One of the needs most commonly stressed is for better trained ministers for country churches. It is complained that seminaries are urban in outlook and subject matter, though many theological schools have become acutely aware of the need and are now making substantial provision for training that fits rural life.

Realizing the sacrifices—and the advantages—of a rural pastorate, many young seminarians are planning to live in the country. For these, Rural Church Institute offers, with the generous support of the Auburn-Union Seminary Board, a program of summer field training, a sort of internship. Last year sixteen young people were placed for thirteen weeks in parishes within sixty miles or so of Ithaca. They worked with the minister and the people, and they took courses in agriculture in Cornell's summer school.

## Many Workers

Country church people know about Rural Life Sunday, Harvest Festivals, and the Lord's Acre Plan. All of these are successfully promoted by Rural Church Institute. CROP, Heifers and Goats for Relief, and migrant work have all had active help from the Institute staff members. Contributions are made to several radio and TV programs, some now carried by local groups.

This is only part of the story. Who does all this, you ask? Just Director Ralph Williamson and Associate Director Stanley Skinner, with the faithful help of Mrs. Carrie Scheltz, office secretary. Both directors are experienced rural pastors, and they are sawing wood every day of the week. They see a lot more to saw, if only there were more than 24 hours in a day! They do have constantly increasing volunteer help from ministers and lay people all over the state.

The Institute serves as the rural department of the New York State Council

of Churches and works closely with county councils where they exist. It is a membership body, enrolling nearly 400 at present. We think it would be larger if more people knew about it.

## Farm Groups Interested

One of the most encouraging features of Rural Church Institute growth has been the increasing interest and support of the leaders and members of farm organizations. On the Board of Directors are Jacob Pratt, of "Milk for Health"; L. L. Bruce and Genevieve Judy of the Dairymen's League; Henry Sherwood of the Grange; Ted Clausen and Paul Taber of G.L.F.; Fred Morris and L. D. Kelsey of the Extension Service; Mrs. Florence Potter of the Home Bureau; Miss Evelyn Hodgdon of Oneonta Teachers College, and so on.

The Grange, Home Bureau and 4-H Clubs have given wonderful support, especially in setting up union community observances of Rural Life Sunday. The College of Agriculture at Cornell has been unstinting in lending its teaching and other services, as for the Town and Country Summer School.

And who provides the money for this good work? The budget for 1951 is about \$16,500, as much as is raised by three moderately strong rural churches. The New York State Council of Churches meets about a quarter of the cost; the Auburn Seminary Board takes care of the summer project for theologs. A small amount comes from denominational agencies. Most of the rest is from personal gifts and memberships and from Rural Life Sunday and Harvest Festival observances. Though the load is not very big for a state like New York, it is quite a job to come out in the black each year.

The present task is to acquaint more people with the significance of the spiritual values in rural life. This done, there will be little question about the support of our country churches, their valiant ministers and their wives and children, and of the other agencies that are working to the same consecrated ends.

## LIKES MODERN EQUIPMENT

O. D. DUDLEY of Meridian in Cayuga County, New York, and his son, Edwin, had their dairy barn equipped just the way they wanted it when I called there one morning last summer. Within the year they had remodeled the barn for their 26 head of Holstein and Guernsey milkers and had installed 26 tie-stalls and a barn cleaner.

Mr. Dudley was especially proud of the efficiency of the barn cleaner, which in 7 to 9 minutes did a cleaning job that for years had taken a good hour morning and night.

On their 100 acres the Dudleys grow, in addition to their silage corn and hay, enough corn and oats to mix 50-50 with a 32 per cent supplement for

grain feed. Mr. Dudley, who said he has been taking AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST all of his 63 years and his Dad had taken it before he was born, likes to keep up with new efficiencies in farming and puts them into practice in his own fields. For instance, in his corn he cultivates only once and then sprays with 2,4-D, which gives him the weed control he needs. However, he has not yet found anything to control wild geese. Last spring they completely cleaned out one 6-acre patch in one morning, and the whole thing had to be replanted the first week in June.

The Dudleys raise their own heifers, using both their own bull and artificial breeding. In the spring flush last year they were getting 1,000 pounds of milk a day from 24 cows, with one of the grades going as high as 75 pounds a day on 2x milking.

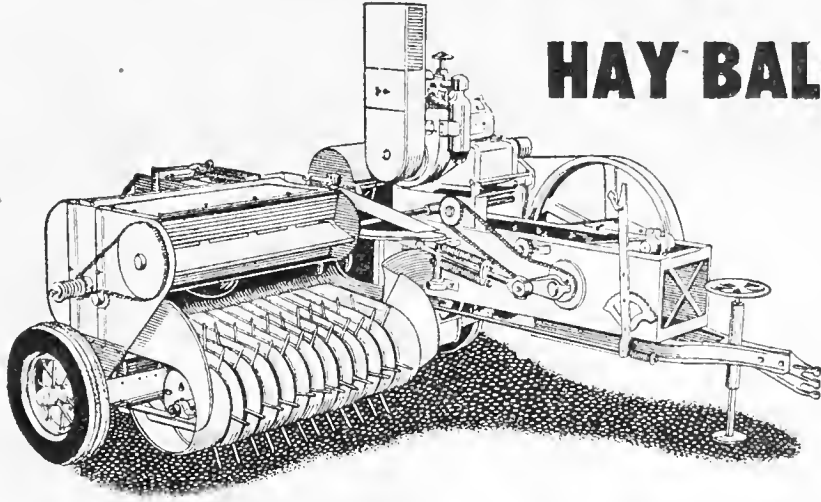
Another Dudley boy, Robert, just set himself up in the dairy business about two years ago on a 300-acre farm near his Dad's.—Jim Hall.

O. D. Dudley, who with his son, Edwin, operates a 100-acre dairy farm at Meridian, New York, demonstrates the latest method of cleaning gutters. A flick of his finger and the automatic cleaner does the job in 7 to 9 minutes.



# LONG "50"

## Automatic Pick-Up HAY BALER



## A NEW BALING PRINCIPLE!

The LONG "50" brings you a new principle in automatic hay baling — the automatic bale tension bar. This new principle eliminates the need for constant re-adjustment of bale tension due to wet or green hay. Square, compact bales every time, too!

You can save time, work, and money with a LONG "50". Fewer moving parts assure a long life with low up-keep costs. Simple, efficient operation means a good job done in less time.

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Norman Goodwin's sister-in-law, Sally Goodwin of Norway, Maine, lends a hand when it comes time to pack the cheese into waxed boxes.

## A Young Cheese Maker

By  
HARRY A. PACKARD

**E**X-GI Norman Goodwin of Norway, Maine, is gaining fame by his method of converting skim milk into cheese. His cheese commands customers for more than 300 pounds a week, and although he isn't telling all the secrets of his success, his name for his cheese gives away one of them. He calls it "Creamed Cottage Cheese," and admits that he uses upwards of 2 quarts of heavy cream to 100 pounds of the cheese.

By experiment, Norman found that whole milk did not work well in this kind of cheese, but that the adding of cream gave it a fine flavor. He says that melted butter, in addition to the cream, also imparts a fine flavor.

There are a number of names by which skim milk cheese is known—cottage cheese, curd cheese, sour milk cheese, etc. The other day an elderly lady christened Norman's cheese, "Pot cheese." It seems that the early settlers always had a pot of it handy to team up with their helpings of hot apple pie.

Probably the first people to make skim milk cheese in this area were the German housewives who were among the early settlers. What surplus milk they could keep away from the calves

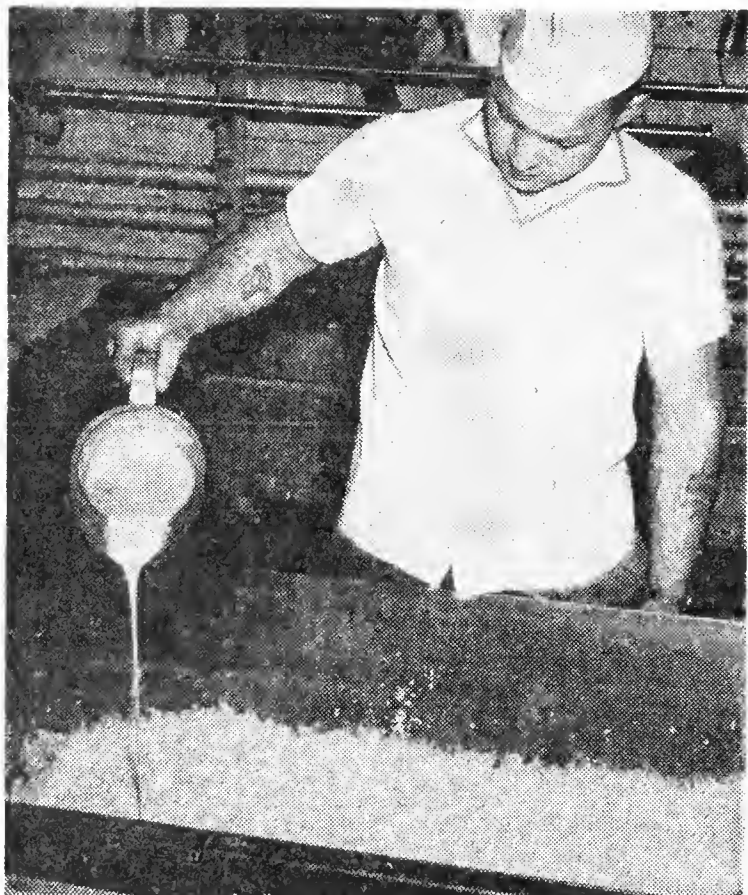
was set in pans or shallow dishes in a warm place, usually on the back of the stove, and permitted to sour and ripen by natural processes. Norman employs a modern culture method, and prefers the long aging of some 15 hours to the shorter method which requires only about a third as long.

"It doesn't pay to hurry the ripening and souring process," he says.

### Another Secret

One of his secrets is the sparing use of salt. He learned this from a Mrs. Karl Schenk who made similar cheese many years ago. She always insisted, he says, that too much salt on food, whether in making cheese, pickles, or sauerkraut, destroyed the good flavor and imparted a bitter taste.

After the skim milk has been soured and ripened fully 15 hours, the 100 pounds of curd—which is made in a special stainless steel tank—is permitted to dry out for several hours. Working the white curds over with a paddle or a wooden scoop helps to remove more of the liquid. Then the salt is added and stirred or worked thoroughly into the curds. Cream is then added, and the cheese packed into waxed containers, ready for the customers.



No wonder that Norman Goodwin's Creamed Cottage Cheese is popular with his customers! He adds heavy cream—2 quarts of it to 100 pounds of cheese—to get that fine flavor which keeps customers coming back for more. The cream is added last, after the salt has been worked in.

## Peach Men Expect Good Crop --Tomato Co-op Studies Prices

By L. B. SKEFFINGTON

**D**AN DALRYMPLE of Lockport is the new president of the New York State Peach Growers' Association, succeeding Donald Nesbit of Albion. Reports from the counties at the annual meeting indicated there had been no winter damage and that, barring later damaging freezes, a good-sized crop is on the way.

In contrast, reports from other states indicate a light crop. Through Ohio, Indiana and Illinois buds are reported damaged and the Pacific Northwest still is suffering from winter damage to trees a year ago.

### Winning Family

For 24 years Art Wager has been clerk of the potato show at the annual Steuben County Potato Convention. Because of his official position he never felt that he should have an entry of his own—until this year. He was declared grand champion.

"I just thought I would try an exhibit for once," he said. It may be that the stuff of champions runs in the family. His nephew, Charles Stone, also of Cohocton, was declared top winner in the 4-H exhibits by growers under 16.

### Milk Rationing?

Dr. Charles J. Blanford, administrator of the metropolitan New York milk marketing area, told the annual meeting of the Rochester Cooperative Milk Producers' Bargaining Agency that milk rationing is possible. He said production of milk cannot be increased very much in a short time and that set-asides of milk may be necessary to provide for manufactured products.

Blanford said that on an all-out basis this country could up its total productive capacity two and one-half times, but that the dairy industry is held back by three limiting factors. These he listed as the biological nature of the industry, manpower and facilities. He said that if milk production was stepped up 10 per cent it would equal the gains of the past dozen years. "The nation may have to choose between a guns or butter economy," he said, "and when that choice is made we may find that we do not have enough milk."

### Tomato Prices

Up to this writing the New York State Canning Crops Growers' Cooperative has not announced prices it will approve for tomatoes. Unofficially, it is indicated that there is strong sentiment for \$40 per ton for Number 1 Grade and around \$30 for Number 2s. At contract prices of \$28 and \$18 last year, a number of growers say they got an average return of about \$23.

The BAE has announced that the parity price of tomatoes for processing is \$31.50, and that this would be the minimum if any ceilings are set. The USDA has suggested that acreage of tomatoes for processing be increased 35 per cent this year. Many growers are pessimistic about this goal being reached. They point out that even with a substantial price increase the big headache will be obtaining enough labor at picking time.

### Even Milk Pricing

After being kicked around for several years, there seems to be strong sentiment among dairy leaders for the so-called Louisville plan of pricing milk to farmers. The Legislature is expected to enact a bill which would clarify power of market administrators to withhold money from producers' checks. Under the plan, 20 or 30 cents would be deducted from the price of each 100

pounds of milk marketed in May and June. The money would be put back in the pool and prorated on October and November deliveries.

The Class 1 price in Rochester and Buffalo markets is \$5.80 until May 1. Producers figure that normally it would drop to \$5.40 then and that if costs keep going up they may have to ask for \$6.20 next fall. These price changes, with frequent resulting changes in retail prices, are confusing to consumers. One dairy leader said "they forget price cuts and protest about restorations." Under the Louisville plan there would be no change in the price dealers would pay in the spring and money held out would come back to producers in the fall. Such a plan also encourages more fall production.

\* \* \*

### Michigan Grapes Out

E. A. Beers of Lakemont told a five-county grape growers' meeting at Penn Yan that a first-hand survey confirmed that the Michigan grape crop was ruined by freezing this year. He said county agents are advising vineyardists to prune their vines for the 1952 crop.

— A.A. —

### DEALER SHOWS

Farm machinery and implement dealers across the Northeast are sponsoring shows and meetings to give prospective buyers a preview of the equipment that is going to be available.

Typical of these dealer-sponsored farmer meetings was one held at Dryden, New York, late in February by Russell Marion, John Deere dealer in that area. Several hundred farmers and, in many cases their families, gathered at Marion's big show room for lunch, to look over equipment in stock and to view several movies. The movies demonstrated modern farming methods and one was devoted entirely to farm safety.

— A.A. —

### WOMEN'S PROGRAM MARCH 20-23 AT FARM, HOME WEEK

**T**HE women's program at this year's Cornell Farm and Home Week, March 19-23, at Ithaca, N. Y., will start on the second day, March 20, one day after the men get going. There'll be four full days of exhibits, lectures and demonstrations, with topics including:

Weight control; simplification of kitchen work; how to freeze pork; children's behavior; family life; laundry problems; quantity food preparation; cane seated chairs; children's books; wool fabrics; textile stenciling; drying clothes; food freezing and preparation; colorful meals; care of feet; new styles in hair arrangements, and housing for health and safety. There'll also be a free nutrition clinic; an evening sacred concert; bird lectures with sound recordings, and travel talks and singing.

A very interesting feature this year will be a rural art exhibit and movies in the Seminar room on the fourth floor of the Plant Science Building. About 25 paintings by rural people who have had no formal art school training will be shown; also, some of Grandma Moses' paintings. Three movies will be shown every morning at 11 o'clock, including "Grandma Moses at Work" and "Keyed Color." The object of the exhibit is to encourage people who are interested in painting to have fun working by themselves if they cannot get outside help. Helpful books on sketching, drawing, and painting will be part of the exhibit.



# Apples for Stock Feed

By E. STUART HUBBARD

WHAT is the dollar and cents value of apples as feed for farm animals? What is their value as a catalyst in making minerals and proteins more readily available for animals? What is their value as an inhibitor in preventing disease? Are apples and other feeds higher in these values when grown on soil high in rich organic matter, including animal manure, limestone and rock phosphate? Is it safe to feed apples to milch cows?

The first three questions are being scientifically investigated by the National Apple Institute and leading nutritionists for both humans and animals. The other two are under observation in many farm herds.

These questions concerning animals were suggested by the splendid results I have had in wintering dairy heifers and several cows on high grade roughage with apples in place of silage or roots. As our top soil became deeper and more highly organic with the use of limestone, rock phosphate, poultry and stable manure and mixed legumes and deep rooted grasses the quality, vigor and amiability of the animals improved so that they are said by those who know to be outstanding in these qualities and in ease in getting the heifers bred by our young bulls similarly fed.

## Find Apples Safe

Many dairymen are finding apples not only safe feed but a valuable substitute or supplement for silage. Ralph Smith of Poughkeepsie feeds the sortings from his orchards to his top bracket producing herd of Holsteins, starting in the fall and continuing until the apple storage is empty in May. He is feeding  $\frac{1}{2}$  bu. per cow and is able to delay opening his silo until the cows are off pasture. Less silage is fed when apples are fed. He cuts the apples with a root cutter.

Carl Wooster of Union Hill says that he has fed a bushel a day per cow to his famous herd when apples were surplus, with fine results. Other dairymen give similar favorable reports on feeding apples and apple pomace.

When visiting the ranch of a prominent Californian, Truman Nold of the National Apple Institute was asked by his host to admire his Shorthorn herd. "These animals," he said, "are no better than others in the show but I will win first prize." "Why?" asked Nold. "Because I fed them apples." "How come?" asked Nold. "Well, we grow apples. I started feeding them to my stock and found that they developed a finer finish. It is this superb condition that has made my animals consistent winners."

We, also, have found that our heifers

and cows seem to glow with health and well being on an apple supplemented diet of roughage in an open front pen stable.

One dairyman says apple pomace is a good feed for his cows. He has used it from a pile three years old with good results. Some cider mills consider it a favor to them for farmers to come and take the pomace away so they do not have to cart it and dump it.

Some farmers fear to use apples to feed cows because of an old saying that apples will dry up cows. This is undoubtedly due to the effect of cows overeating apples when turned into orchards where they can gorge themselves. As part of a balanced ration, apples are demonstrating their value. Our scientists will soon be able to tell us why.

— A.A. —

## Better Roughage for Lower Costs

MORE and more emphasis is being given by many different authorities to the need of feeding dairy cows more high quality roughage in order to reduce the grain bill. Dr. Ralph E. Hodgson of the USDA Bureau of Dairy Industry, recently said that the average increase in milk production during the past few years, the nation over, was due largely to increased grain feeding and not to the pasture and roughage part of the feed supply. Therefore, this increased milk production is produced at higher cost than it would be if better roughage and pastures were used.

Dr. Hodgson also believes that if cows had the opportunity, they would consume many more nutrients in the form of roughage such as pasture, hay, and silage, and furthermore, they would produce just as much milk as they would if less good roughage and more grain were fed.

At Beltsville, Maryland, Bureau of Dairy Industry scientists were able to save 86 per cent of the dry matter and 83 per cent of the protein in the alfalfa crop by putting it in the silo. Where alfalfa had been rained on and cured in the field, they saved only 60 per cent of the dry matter and 49 per cent of the protein.

The saving in protein per acre, per cutting, when the alfalfa was made into silage instead of hay, was equal to about 200 pounds of soybean meal. When the hay was damaged by rain, the saving in protein was equal to about 400 pounds of soybean meal.

"This is a very significant saving in protein, which otherwise might have to be provided as purchased protein-rich supplement," Dr. Hodgson said.



Born without a tail, this calf belonged to Mr. Sylvester Tincknell, R. D. No. 4, Auburn, Cayuga, New York. This Guernsey calf has a half sister with a deformed tail. However, Dr. F. B. Hutt, geneticist at Cornell, does not believe that it is an inherited characteristic. The half sister freshened last summer and is a good producer, as is her dam.

**stave tight**  
**THE UNADILLA SILO** **juice tight**  
**storm defiant**

**FEATURING —**

1. **WOOD** ... nature's own insulator — from sturdy, double-battened roof to walls of
2. **FULL-THICKNESS** ... tongue-in-groove wood staves knitted together by exclusive steel Lock Dowelling and —
3. **HEAVY** steel hoops with cold pressed threads ... easily adjustable from safe, built-in "Sure-Grip, Sure-Step" ladder.
4. **EXCLUSIVE** Unadilla Door Front System always opens at silage level, makes pitching easy. S and V joints make doors air-tight, juice-tight. Special V base anchors, firmly embedded in concrete foundation, eliminate unsightly anchor cables.

**Unadilla Wood Staves Seal Juices In, Seal Weather Out**  
Unadilla Silos protect your ensilage with the perfect seal provided by wood. Wood is the tried and proven silo material. Since 1906 Unadilla has produced better wood silos.

**More Silo For Your Money**  
**MORE STRENGTH** — because the seasoned staves are knitted into one tight unit by hundreds of steel dowels only Unadilla provides.  
**MORE SAFETY AND CONVENIENCE** with "Sure-Grip, Sure-Step" ladder and doors which are continuous and flush with the front — always open at silage level.

SEND FOR FREE CATALOG AND FACTS ON NEW TIME-PAYMENT PLAN. On orders written for shipment prior to April 1st, present prices are guaranteed.

**UNADILLA SILO CO., Box 8-26, Unadilla, N.Y.**

**Only Unadilla has ...**





**Trout Season will soon be here !**



The average fisherman is a good sport. He respects the other fellows' property and does not make a nuisance of himself. But there are some who do not live up to that standard. You know the type. They make it bad for everybody.

If you are annoyed with that element

**Post Your Farm**

and have the law on your side. You can always permit the desirable sportsmen to fish.

Our "No Trespassing" signs are printed on heavy fabric (12"x12") that will withstand wind and weather.

Price **WITHOUT** Name and Address  
Per doz. \$1.50; 50-\$6.00; 100-\$11.00

Price **WITH** NAME and Address  
Per doz. \$3.50; 50-\$8.00; 100-\$13.00

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10 N. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

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*is on the air !*

**12:15 P.M. WEEKDAYS**  
with complete weather round-up  
on all 13 stations of the  
**RURAL RADIO NETWORK**

Your farm paper is proud to sponsor this famous weather round-up each weekday at 12:15 as a daily service to

**NORTHEAST FARMERS**

## RAW WOOL WANTED

Montgomery Worsted Mills, Inc.,  
Montgomery, Orange County, New York

**MORE EGGS!**



**FREE!**  
This booklet shows how to build modern, improved-type poultry houses for all climates. Shows structural details.

Housing your hens in a comfortable, sanitary, rat-proof concrete poultry house is a good way to insure bigger egg production. When built of concrete a poultry house will last a lifetime and its modest first cost will be practically the last.

Long-lasting concrete is the thrifty material for feeding floors, dairy barn floors, milk houses, foundations, grain storages, manure pits, water tanks—improvements that help you raise more needed foodstuffs.

Send today for "how to build" booklets. If you need help, get in touch with your concrete contractor or building material dealer.

Paste on penny postal and mail

## PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION

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☐ Please send me free booklet, "Improved Poultry Housing with Concrete."

☐ Also booklet on \_\_\_\_\_  
(name other improvements such as feeding floors, milk houses, dairy barn floors, etc.)

Name \_\_\_\_\_

P. O. \_\_\_\_\_ R.R. No. \_\_\_\_\_

State \_\_\_\_\_



# Alaska Summer Tour

**AUG.**  
**1-26**

**YELLOWSTONE • MT. RAINIER • ALASKAN CRUISE  
LAKE LOUISE • BANFF**



FOR many years, the people who have gone on our AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST winter tours have said, "These winter trips are wonderful, but why don't you have a summer tour, too, and go to Alaska?" So here it is, folks—the trip of a lifetime, the best one we have ever planned (and that's saying a lot, as anyone who has gone on our tours would tell you!)

The tour dates are August 1 to 26, and Mr. Verne BeDell, our well-known and popular tour leader, has planned the very best and most comprehensive Alaskan cruise possible, with visits to other celebrated places, including Yellowstone National Park, Mt. Rainier, Seattle, Victoria, Vancouver, Lake Louise, and Banff.

Best of all will be a glorious ten-day cruise in a beautiful modern ship to the Land of the Midnight Sun. As the ship threads its way among the thousands

of islands en route to Alaska, you catch your breath at every turn, awed by the overpowering majesty of the mountains, towering up and sweeping down to the very water's edge.

Our ship, the S. S. Chilcotin, specializes in comfort, hospitality and entertainment for guests. It has all outside staterooms, excellent beds, running hot and cold water in all rooms, exquisitely furnished lounges and dining room, spacious decks where you can sit and watch the scenery go by or take part in deck games.

## Northern Wonderland

While in Alaska, we'll visit Ketchikan, Juneau, the capital of Alaska, and Skagway, where we'll see places made famous in early Klondike days. From Skagway we'll take a trip you'll talk about the rest of your life. Aboard a narrow gauge railway train, we'll follow the Trail of '98 to Lake Bennett, and then go to Ben-My-Chree, into a world of encircling mountains, mantling glaciers, and vividly colored flowers.

On our way West, we'll spend three whole days in Yellowstone Park, where we'll see strange and curious things and astonishing sights: Old Faithful geyser throwing a column of steam and water 150 to 180 feet into the air every hour; the beautiful Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone, with its marvelous coloring and gorgeous waterfalls; scenic Cody Road, the paint pots, petrified trees, and ghostly geysers.

The train trip across the continent, aboard the Northern Pacific's crack train, the "North Coast Limited," famous for comfort, high standard of service, and delicious meals, will be one of the highlights of the trip. On reaching Seattle, we'll go to beautiful Mt. Rainier, where we'll have lunch and dinner at Paradise Inn. At Paradise Inn you'll find over 500 varieties of flowers, roaring mountain streams, thundering waterfalls, towering evergreen forests, and Mt. Rainier with its mighty moving glaciers.

On our return to Seattle, we'll board the S. S. Chinook for a restful overnight ride on calm waters from there to Victoria, Canada, a city famed for

its beauty and old English atmosphere. We'll have a sightseeing trip around the city, and lunch at the luxurious Empress Hotel; then back to our ship for a 4-hour cruise among picturesque islands to Vancouver. There we'll board our Alaska cruise ship—the S. S. Chilcotin—our home for the next ten days.

On seven of the ten days aboard the S. S. Chilcotin, we will call at Alaskan and Canadian ports and go ashore—sometimes for a few hours, and once for overnight. Every moment will be filled with interest and happiness as we visit this northern wonderland, with its souvenirs of gold-digging days, majestic scenery, vivid flowers, and long, long days of sunshine.

## A Time of Enchantment

After Alaska will come another marvelous experience. We will go by train from Vancouver to Field, Canada, and then motor to Emerald Lake through a region of lofty peaks, canyons, glaciers and forests—scene after scene of matchless beauty. We'll visit celebrated Lake Louise, set like a precious gem midst towering peaks. We'll spend two enchanted days and nights at the lovely Chateau Lake Louise, and will motor from there to the amazing Columbia Icefield. Then on to Banff, where we'll stay at the magnificent Banff Springs Hotel.

The cost of this trip is very reasonable in view of the absolutely perfect boat, train and hotel accommodations, the delicious meals, the expert escort service, and the opportunity to see so many celebrated places. The "all-expense" ticket includes everything except such personal expenditures as souvenirs and laundry. Our only regret is that we must limit the party to 93 persons. We could not secure accommodations for more on the S. S. Chilcotin.

If you have made one of our trips, escorted by Verne BeDell, you know how enjoyable and perfectly planned they are. If this is your first one, you have a new experience awaiting you. You'll find it the trip of a lifetime; a carefree, restful vacation filled with delightful surprises and good times in company with the nicest folks in the world. You'll have absolutely no travel

worries; no tickets or luggage to carry, no tips to pay, nothing to do but to enjoy every moment of it.

To get a copy of our illustrated itinerary, fill out the coupon below and mail it to E. R. Eastman, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Box 367-T, Ithaca, N. Y. This Alaska Tour is sure to be a sell-out—so don't delay, or you will be disappointed in getting a reservation.

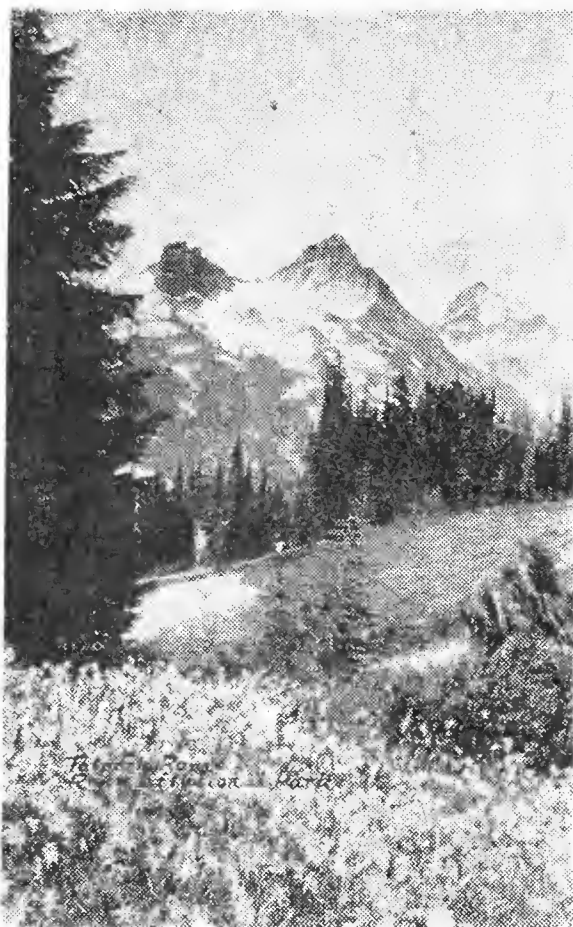
**E. R. Eastman**  
**American Agriculturist**  
**Box 367-T, Ithaca, N. Y.**

Please send me, without any obligation on my part, a copy of the itinerary of your Alaska Summer Tour, August 1-26.

Name .....

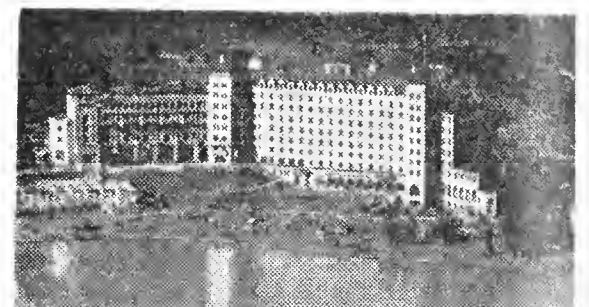
Address .....

(Please Print)



▲ The trip to Paradise Inn on the slopes of majestic Mt. Rainier, where flowers and glaciers meet, is the greatest scenic attraction in the entire Pacific Northwest.

Travelers agree that the Alaskan cruise on the calm blue waters of the Inside Passage, midst spectacular scenery, is the last word in pleasurable, memorable vacation travel.



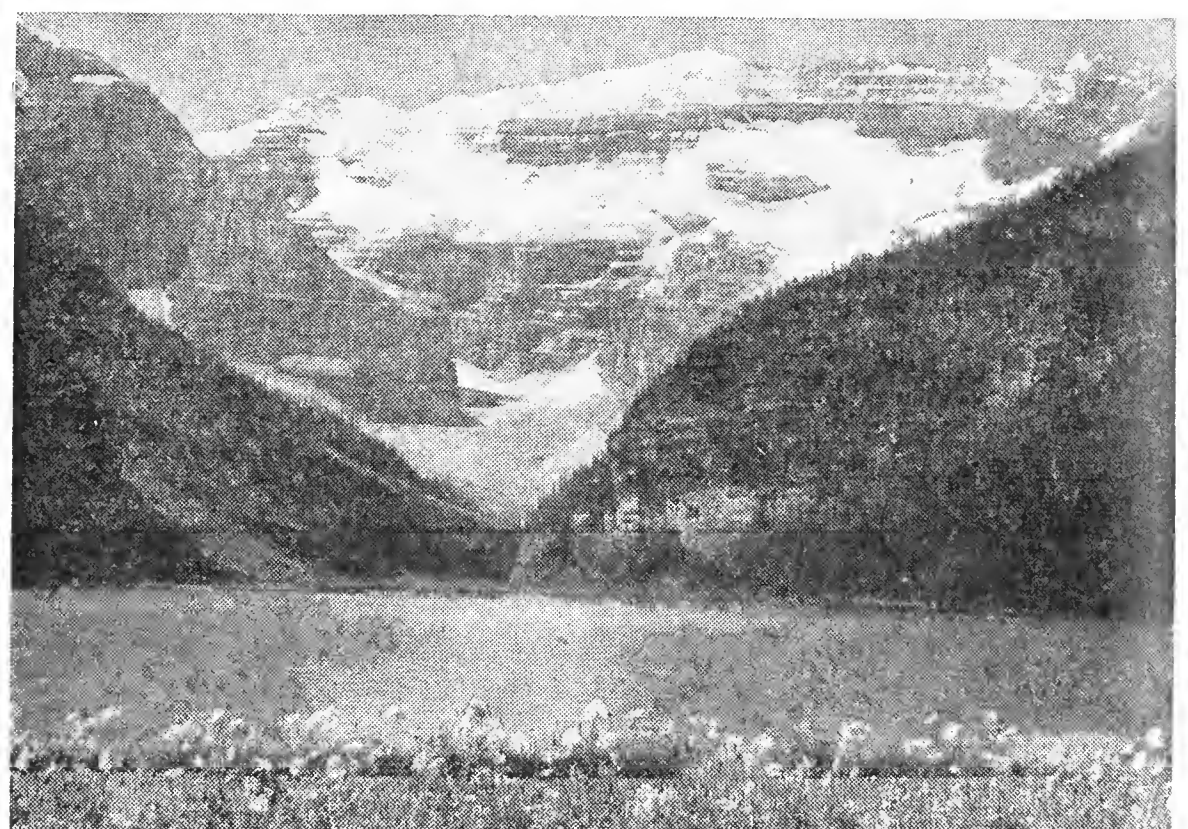
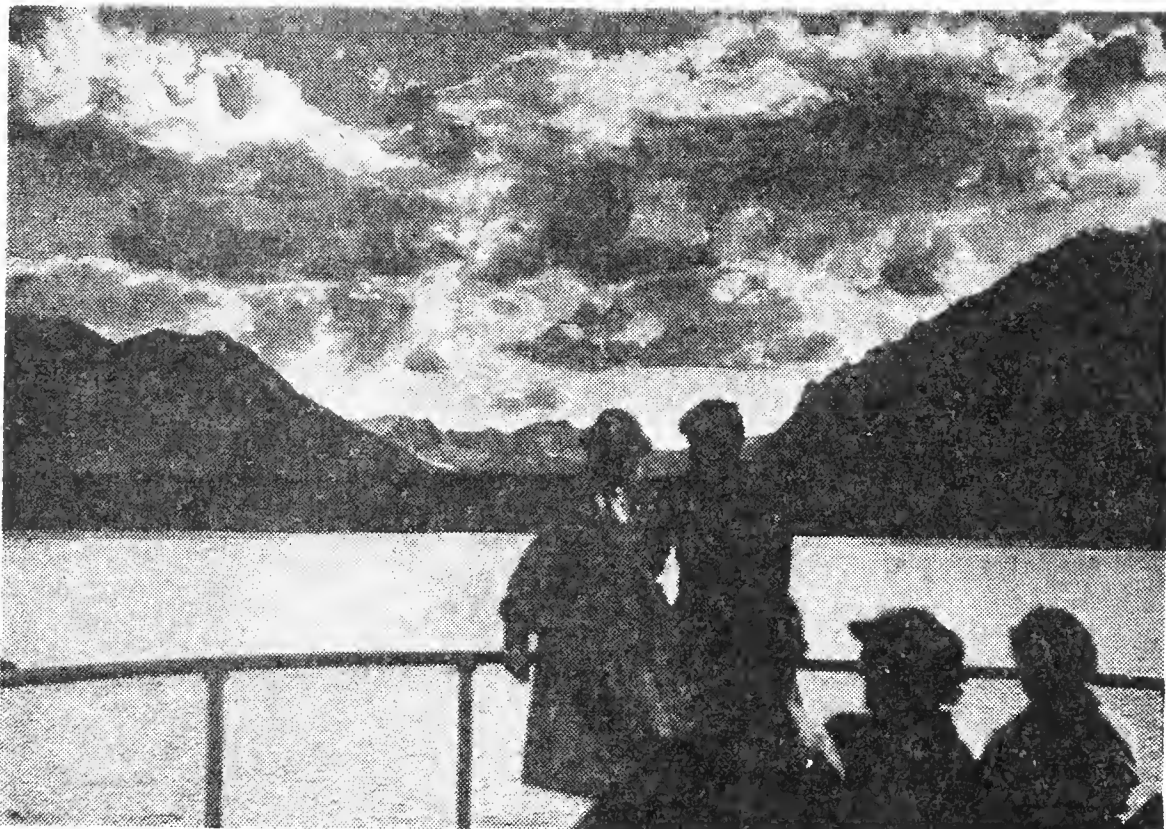
▲ Magnificent Chateau Lake Louise where we'll spend two enchanted days and nights. Thrilling scenery, cosmopolitan comfort and delicious meals have made it famous the world over.



The amusing antics of the roadside bears are one of the delights of Yellowstone Park.



Nature outdid herself in the Canadian Rockies, as you'll agree when you see the surpassing beauty of Lake Louise's jade green waters, bordered by vivid poppies and framed with towering, snow-clad peaks. We'll have an unexcelled view of the lake from Chateau Lake Louise. From there we'll motor over a scenic highway to the luxurious Banff Springs Hotel, just 40 miles away.

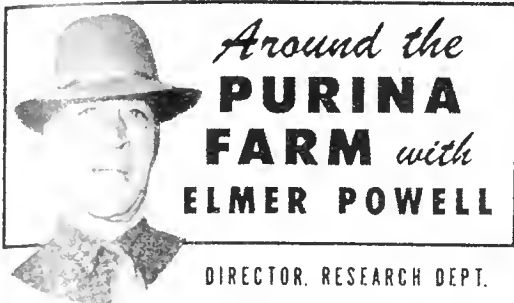




# PURINA CHECKERBOARD NEWS

FROM YOUR PURINA DEALER

*This Checkerboard News insert is prepared in your interest by the many Purina dealers. Look for the name of the dealer serving your area on page 4 of the insert.*



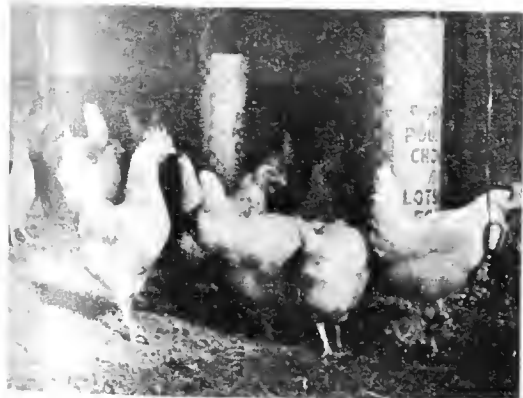
DIRECTOR, RESEARCH DEPT.

## Well-Grown Pullets Lay Well

Early last spring a brood of cross breeds was started at the Research Farm. Our poultry breeding work is restricted to 3 standard breeds, but because of widespread interest in them the crossbred chicks were secured. They were managed and fed according to our program where feeds are not under test. Now that the pullets have been in production several months a summary of our records should be of interest:

Average weight at 6 weeks 1.35 lbs.  
Mortality to 6 weeks 1.80%  
Age when 1st egg was laid 18 weeks  
Production at 20 weeks 11.7%  
Production at 24 weeks 53.4%  
Production at 28 weeks 71.5%

Our research work prohibits culling, since removal of birds would nullify other phases of the experiment. This was not an attempt to prove superiority of one line of breeding over another, but it does show that birds bred for eggs lay well when properly grown.



Without benefits of culling production at 24 weeks of age averaged 53.4%.

## 226 Turkey Eggs in 323 Days

Turkey breeder hen No. 4893 laid 226 eggs from Oct. 13, 1949, to Sept. 2, 1950. Thirty-two of the 193 eggs set were infertile, but 147 poults, or 91.3% of the fertile eggs hatched. This again proves that high hatchability of fertile eggs can be obtained from a high producer provided she is well fed and cared for.



## A Good Cow Starts as a Calf

CALF raising at Willowbrook Ayrshire Farm, Cortland, New York, is considered the backbone of their dairy operations. Calf raising is planned to give maximum results at minimum cost. The records show this program has paid off, too. This herd has been among the top 10 Ayrshire herds for the past ten years. Production and butterfat records shown for the last five years help illustrate this point:

Year	Average Production per Cow (Lbs. Milk)	Average Lbs. Butterfat per Cow
1945	10,450 lbs.	446 lbs.
1946	10,906 lbs.	463 lbs.
1947	10,921 lbs.	488 lbs.
1948	11,405 lbs.	495 lbs.
1949	11,301 lbs.	482 lbs.

Willard Walker, farm manager, credits their calf raising and heifer growing programs as primary reasons why the herd has stood out so year after year.

Here's the way they do it at Willowbrook Ayrshire Farm:

1. Calves are taken from their mothers after 12 hours, but are kept on colostrum milk for 3 days. Mr. Walker believes cows come to their milk quicker when calves are taken away at 12 hours.

2. During the first month, calves are fed only a limited amount of milk along with Purina Calf Startena. They also get water and block salt but no hay.

3. No milk is fed after 1 month. Mr. Walker says: "I've learned calves grown on Calf Startena are bigger and better than those grown on milk. Besides, it costs only

about half as much to grow them this way."

4. After 2 months, calves are fed good quality hay. However, they are kept entirely off pasture

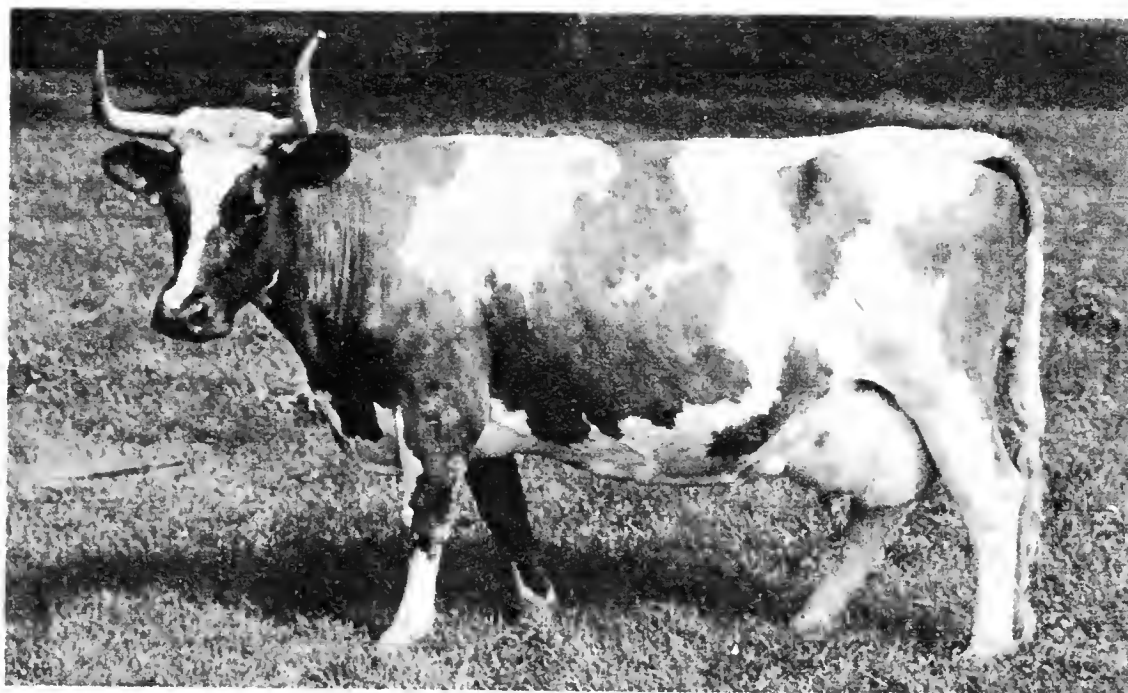


8 months old heifer weighing 568 lbs. 10 replacements like her per year are ample for their herd maintenance.

until at least 4 months old. Calf Startena is before them at all times.

5. After 4 months each heifer gets 3 lbs. of D & F Chow daily, plus all the good hay and pasture she wants. 90 days before freshening the amount of D & F Chow fed is increased.

Of course Mr. Walker does not give the calves and heifers all his attention. Consistent production averaging more than 10,000 pounds of milk per cow reflects many factors of good management, such as the conditioning of cows while dry and the careful feeding of the milkers. His pasture improvement program has been so effective this herd showed no slump even through the severe drought of the 1949 summer. Even when pasture is at its best the animals in this herd have choice hay within easy reach.



Tottie Girl is classified excellent. Her production each year has been in excess of 10,000 lbs. of milk. Tottie's daughters are setting even higher records.



# PURINA CHECKERBOARD NEWS

## It Took 1028 Tests But We're Getting Bigger Chicks, Pullets

Miracle growth promoters combined into Formula "1028" now added to Purina Startena and Growing Chow

Discussions dealing with miracle growth promoters described as Antibiotics, Vitamin B<sub>12</sub> Supplement (formerly APF), and Growth Vitamins are confusing. Only highly trained research scientists can understand much about them. Yet, your chicks, pullets, poults, broilers, pigs, etc., can't make maximum growth without them.

Now, after a total of 1028 feeding tests in Purina Laboratories and at the Purina Research Farm a new combination, "Formula 1028" for poultry is perfected. 571 tests resulted in a perfected formula for poults. Still other tests conducted in similar detail resulted in special formulas for pigs, for growing pullets, and for broilers.

The Antibiotics, Vitamin B<sub>12</sub> Supplement and Growth Vitamins are very complex in their action. Chicks respond best to one combination; poults to another; pigs to another, etc..



Whis Millhollen makes thousands of individual weighings in conducting these tests

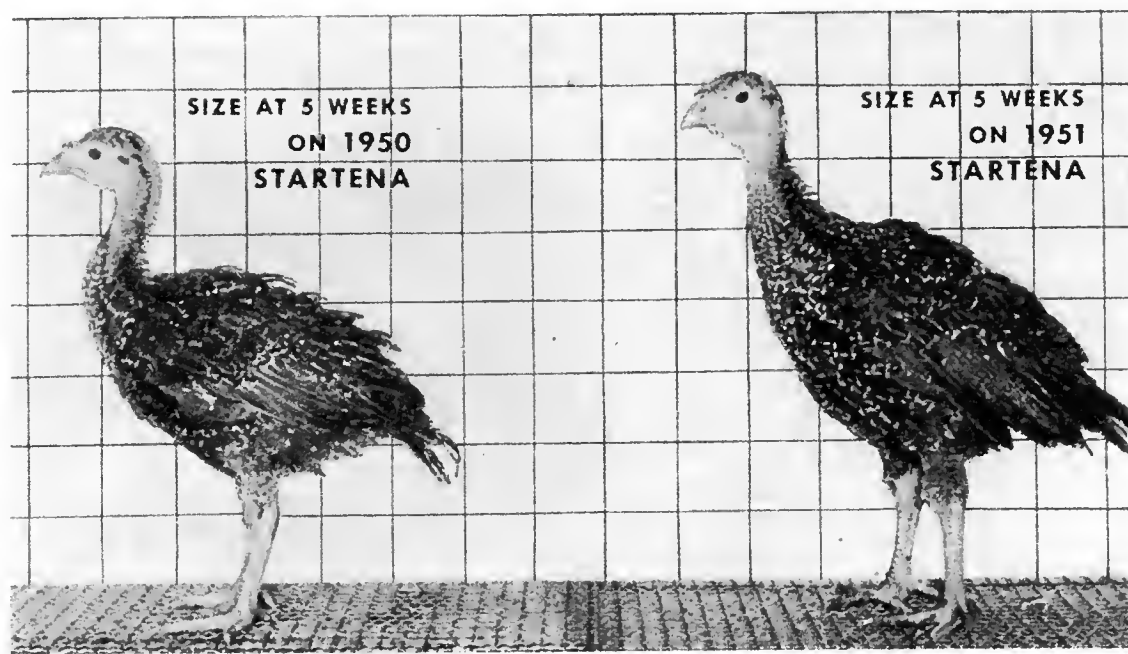
The illustration shows growth contrast on poults resulting from the new formulas perfected through 571 poult feeding tests. Growth results on the new formulas for chicks, pullets, broilers and pigs are similarly startling.

Without Purina's background of knowledge gained from these

feeding tests, mistakes might easily have been made that would be costly to our feeders.

★ ★ ★ ★

Your Purina dealer will be showing a film that tells an exciting story about Formula "1028." Ask him for an invitation.



## POULT RAISING HINTS...

By HOLLIS H. BROWER  
Purina Turkey Field Specialist



Your hopes are pinned on a profit from every poult, but profit chances die with the loss of each poult.

**Don't give disease a chance.** Be ready when your poults come.

Scrape and sweep brooder house and equipment clean, then scrub with Purina Disinfectant. Wait 'til house is dry before poults go in.



**Don't guess about the heat.** Hang up a thermometer and make sure

the temperature is 90°-95° at first. Lower 5° per week. Too much heat is as dangerous as too little.



**Give 'em fresh air.** As birds grow, open the house for ventilation. Open windows or vents on one side, but avoid floor drafts. It's necessary to let excess heat out and to let fresh air in.

## HOME HANDIES

Keep an extra pair of clean cotton work gloves near your freezer to save your hands when taking foods out, rearranging, or putting foods in the deep freeze.



It's easy to do a professional pressing job if you remember that pressing means setting the iron down and lifting it up, never moving it to and fro across the material.



Here's an unusual—and welcome—way to wrap your gift for a baby shower. Instead of paper, wrap the gift in a diaper, fasten it with safety pins, and decorate it with a tiny rattle.

## EGG FUTURE LOOKS BRIGHT FOR 1951...

A looming egg shortage points to exceptional profit opportunity for those whose birds are ready.

Government figures released December 1 showed the following startling situation:

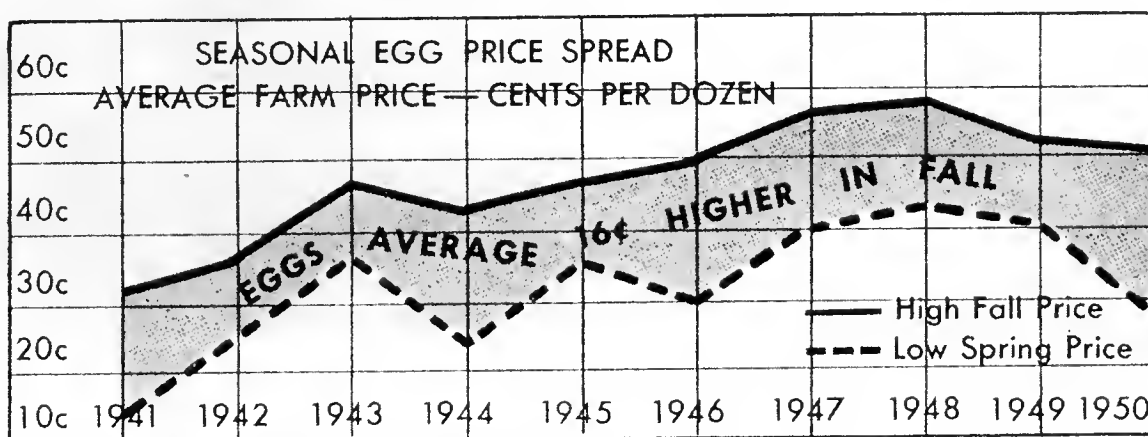
**1. Only 58,000 cases** of shell eggs in storage as against 250,000 cases on hand one year ago. This was the smallest number of eggs in storage since 1916. Average for the past 5 years was 710,000 cases.

**2. 18,000,000 fewer layers** than a year ago. There were only 438 million hens and pullets (potential layers) on farms as against 456 millions last year, and a 5 year average of 466 millions.

**3. Eggs at their peak** in December brought 22.4 cents more per dozen than at their low point in May.

**4. The gain in price** from low in the spring to high in the fall has never been less than 10 cents per dozen. Usually it is much more.

Instead of worrying about what eggs will bring next fall, wise poultrymen are ordering chicks for immediate delivery, and are making plans to properly grow their pullets. They want to be ready with eggs to sell while prices are best.





# PURINA CHECKERBOARD NEWS

## "Gosh They're Big," Says Pennsylvania Grower...

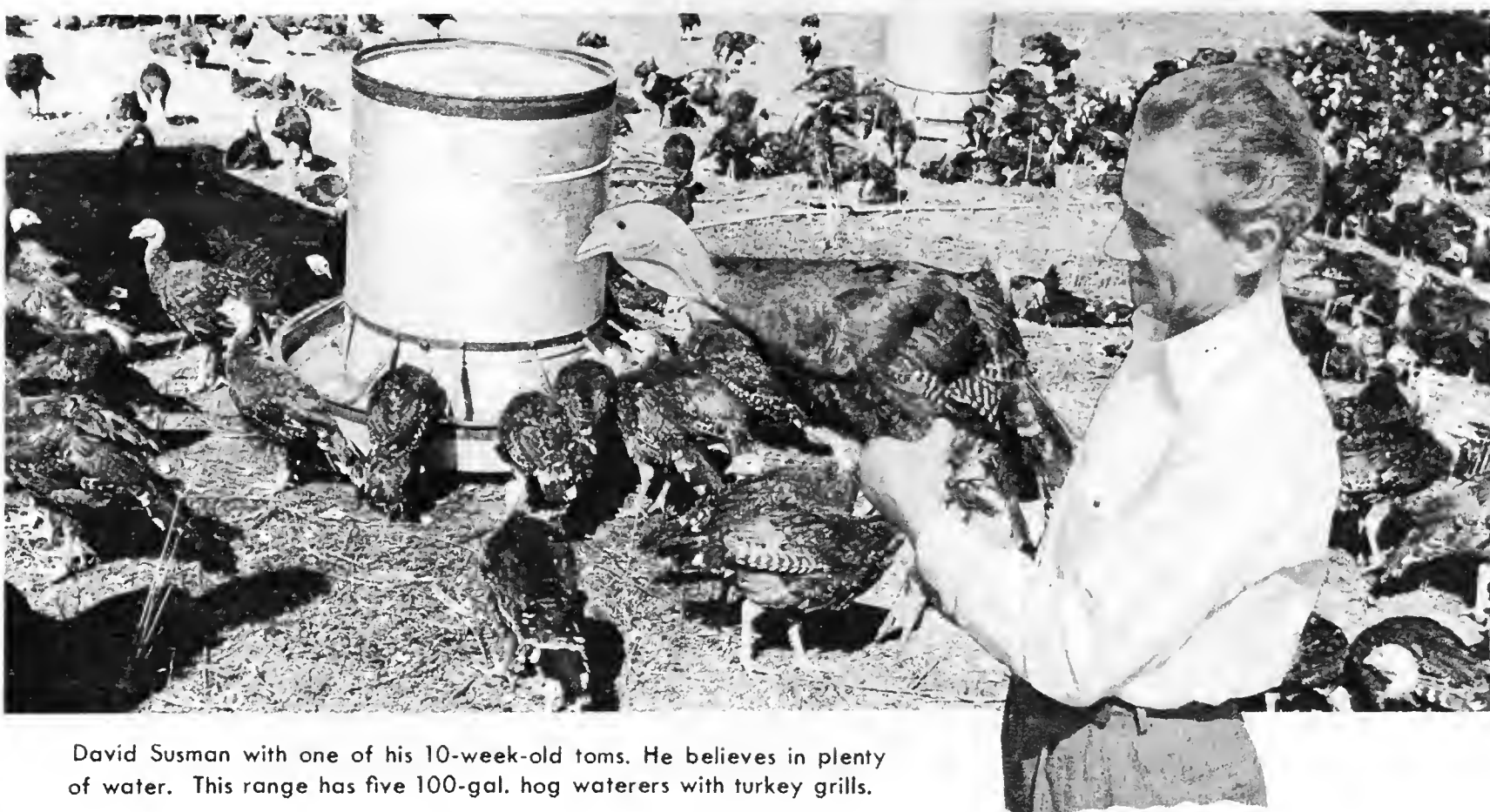
DAVID SUSMAN, R. No. 4, Chambersburg, Pa., has been a grower for six years. He has built his operation to 14,000 birds raised yearly. "The most amazing thing to me is the way poult size and livability have increased in the past few years," he said last summer. "I never got such whoppers as these 10-week-old birds grown on Turkey Startena and Growena Checker-Etts."

Here's an example of the care Mr. Susman uses in getting this kind of results. He had his equipment all set to move out his first batch of 3,000 poults last spring. He walked out over the grass and found that some of it was moldy underneath, due to excessive rains.

"I took to the hills right now," he related. "Not a bird was moved out until the equipment was located on a dry spot without moldy grass."

Another thing that Susman watches closely is feed consumption. The minute they begin to droop or go off feed, he starts the two-day coccidiosis treatment. He uses Purina Sulfa-Nox and points out that when the treatment is started early, he seldom loses a poult.

"I did have a bit of tough luck on this group of birds," said Susman, referring to the ones pictured above. "Started 3,445 paid for, plus the extras. When they were 9 weeks old, I put out 3,415. The very next day a



David Susman with one of his 10-week-old toms. He believes in plenty of water. This range has five 100-gal. hog waterers with turkey grills.

twister and heavy rain storm came through and killed 31. That cut my livability on this bunch down to 98%!

"I've usually hit above 95% livability on all poults the last few years," he reported. "This I attribute to absolute cleanliness. I also found that birds start a little quicker on the Checker-

Ett form of feed, which probably cuts down my starvation losses."

David Susman markets all his birds dressed. Some are sold locally, but most go to New York to a certain buyer who pays a premium for Susman's birds.

"This commission man likes our clean dress," he explained.

"He also pays for our extra plump finish and color. I've found that Purina Growena to 16-18 weeks with Fatena from then to market puts on the finish that brings a premium. In fact, I'm dressing birds from neighboring farms now, and I insist on that Fatena finish so I can hold the extra price in New York."

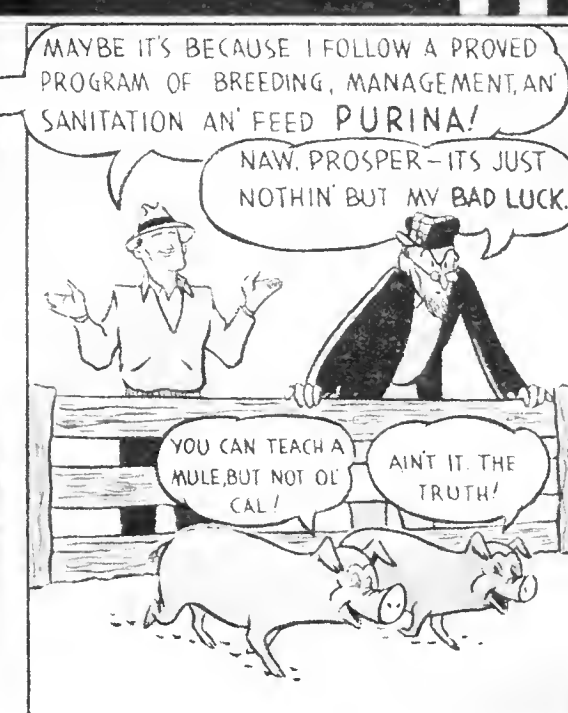
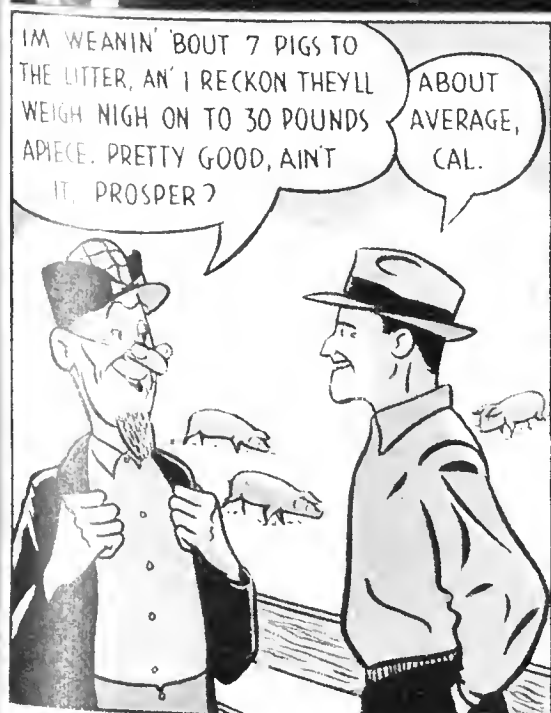


Ready for a new batch. House and all equipment are disinfected. After poults are started, dirty litter is removed daily. Feeders and founts are cleaned and disinfected regularly. Brooder house was converted from an old barn.



Purina fieldman Bob Keith calls on David Susman every other week to check on troubles, bring local turkey information. He renders the same service for all his turkey customers, has done so for 10 years. Most Purina men offer same friendly help.

## CALAMITY CAL...





# PURINA CHECKERBOARD NEWS

## FAST GROWTH SAVES YOU MONEY

4½ WEEKS OLD  
weighs 1 lb.



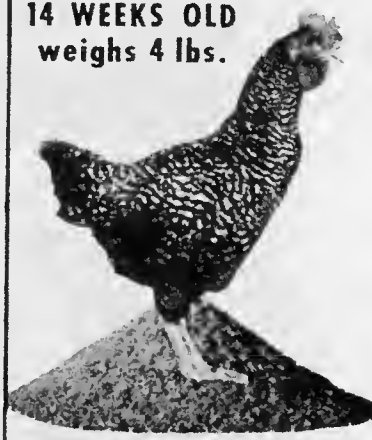
1st lb. gain takes  
2 lbs. feed

9½ WEEKS OLD  
weighs 3 lbs.



3rd lb. gain takes  
4.2 lbs. feed

14 WEEKS OLD  
weighs 4 lbs.

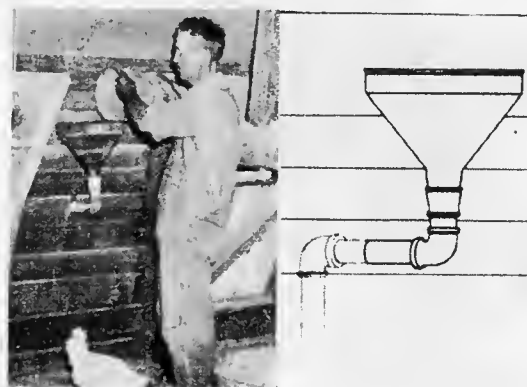


4th lb. gain takes  
5.5 lbs. feed

Recently the men at the Purina Research Farm have been studying records on pounds of feed required to make a pound of gain on broilers. These figures back up the old story that the faster they grow, the less feed it takes to get them ready for market.

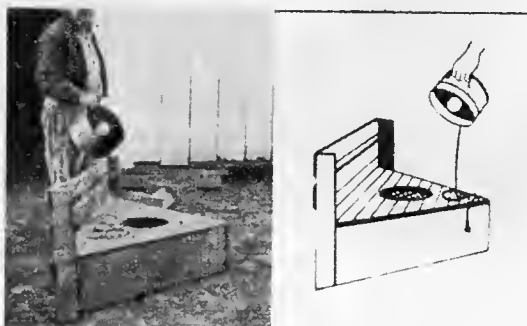
The pictures show how feed conversion slows down as birds get older. When you speed up growth, you get more weight gain in the early weeks when feed conversion is best. This saves you feed—as much as ¾ pounds per broiler—when you speed up growth one week.

## FARM HANDIES

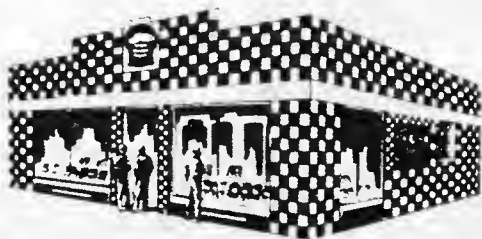


Edgar S. Alderson, Kingman, Ind., installed a handy overflow funnel in the upper floor of his laying house. This way water used to wash fountains can be easily carried outside the building.

A gravity flow water tank is suspended in the barn loft. It is filled with an electrically operated pump.



This pig brooder, "home-made" by W. P. Moore, Higginsville, Mo., costs just a little over \$3. A light socket is fitted into the bottom of a metal can. The can is set down through a hole in the top of the triangular brooder and rests on hardware cloth nailed on the inside.



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WILLIAMSTOWN, Handy Feed & Supply  
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WOODBINE, Muenzer's Poultry Breeding Farms  
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**AMERICAN**  
**AGRICULTURIST**  
**Advertisers**



**GOULD PUMPS, INC.** of Seneca Falls, N. Y. has an 8-page pamphlet which they call the "Gould Irrigation Pump Bulletin." This contains a wealth of information of value to anyone who is planning the installation of an irrigation system.

Donald Danforth, president of the **RALSTON PURINA COMPANY**, announces the purchase of Merit Mills, Incorporated, which includes major milling operations at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma and Amarillo, Texas, and smaller plants at Muskogee and Sayre, Oklahoma. Purina operation of the Merit properties will be under the direction of R. E. Rowland, Purina vice president in charge of production.

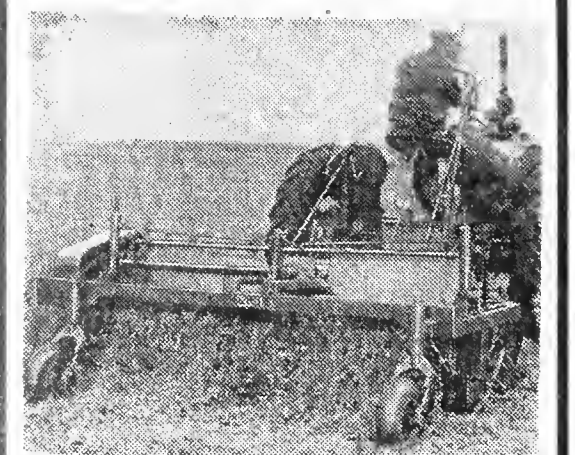
**PYROFAX BOTTLED GAS** and a modern **CALORIC** range are called a cooking team that "makes living easier" by the **Pyrofax Gas Company**. If you want more information on the cleaner, faster LP gas, you can get it by dropping a card to **PYROFAX GAS COMPANY**, Dept. CF-2, 30 East 42nd St., New York, N. Y.

Some dairy husbandrymen list citrus pulp as the cheapest source of TDN's for dairy cattle with the exception of surplus potatoes. Many Northeast dairymen are trying it and many more want more information which will be supplied anyone writing to **CITRUS PROCESSORS ASSOCIATION**, P. O. Box 188-A, Lakeland, Florida. Their advertisement is on page 33 of this issue.

**Saturday, March 31, is the date of the Fuerst & Bethel Aberdeen Angus Sale at Pine Plains, Dutchess County, New York.**

**DAWNWOOD FARMS**, at Amenia, N. Y., has a rather startling story to tell in their advertisement on page 19 of this issue. In a test with twin calves, one gained 103 lbs. in 3 months on milk at a cost of \$57.33 while the other on **CAF-STAR** gained 112 pounds at a cost of \$14.95. Details and a special chart and tape for recording calf growth are free if you send coupon on page 19 to **DAWNWOOD FARMS**, AA 1, Amenia, N. Y.

The **Tykor Products Division** of the **BORDEN COMPANY**, 350 Madison Avenue, New York 17, N. Y., is offering a new compound to wash and sanitize dairy equipment in one operation. It is called "Thermo-San." One ounce of this product to five gallons of hard or soft water is recommended.



The Meyer hay conditioner manufactured by the Meyer Manufacturing Company of Morton, Ill. While the power mower is cutting the hay, the machine picks up the swath previously mowed and cracks and splits the stems, thereby cutting drying time by 30 to 50 per cent.

## A FORUM FOR Backyard Gardeners

I had a small piece of sweet corn in my garden last year, and it had a lot of smut on the ears. Is there anything that can be done to treat it?

Unfortunately, there isn't much that can be done to control smut. One thing you should do is to cut off and destroy the smutty areas before the spores get ripe. Also it helps some to grow the corn in different parts of the garden.

On the fortunate side is the fact that you very seldom get enough of it on the ears so that your crop is seriously reduced. It looks bad, but it actually does less damage than it would seem.

I have been a reader and subscriber of the **AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST** for 20 years. I have a garden which has wild morning glory in it and I would like to know how it can be destroyed. The land is very hard to work as the weed grows so fast. I would like to know if you can give me any information on it.

From my own experience, the only practical way of handling wild morning glory in the garden is the good old cultivator and hoe. Some work has been done on chemical weed control in gardens, although it has been found that some crops are definitely injured this way.

If I had this trouble, I would plow the ground in the fall and then cultivate several times in the spring before the garden is planted. If your garden site could be moved, it might even be worth while to leave your garden fallow and cultivate all summer. If any readers have had experience with this weed, we would like to hear from them.

### "GLAD" EXPERIENCE

I noticed an item in the January 3 issue of **AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST** on how to have gorgeous glads for a long season by planting at different times and different depths.

I plant about 2,000 every year and I find it best to plant different kinds, such as Yvonne (pink) and Bagdad (smoky old rose) from early to late in that order. Plant early and deep, as Picardy and Bagdad are large, and the latter will hang on until frost kills it if you have both old and young corms and treat them for thrip just before planting. A corm left out in the ground, if not frozen, will be free from thrip in this section. Of course, there are hundreds of other named glads (I have had about a hundred). These are my favorites. Use plenty of fertilizer.

—A. E. Stearns, Springville, N. Y.

### USE PLENTY OF PLANT FOOD

Unless you actually figure out how much fertilizer your vegetable and flower gardens need, there is at least a good chance you are not using enough. It is worth while to pace off the areas which need fertilizer and then to broadcast 50 pounds of a 5-10-5 or 5-8-7 for each 1,000 square feet of space.

That is at the rate of about one ton per acre, which is about the minimum that a good potato grower would use; so it wouldn't hurt any, in addition to that, to use a little in the row when you plant and a little more for side dressing later in the season. One of the joys of gardening is to have things grow rapidly.

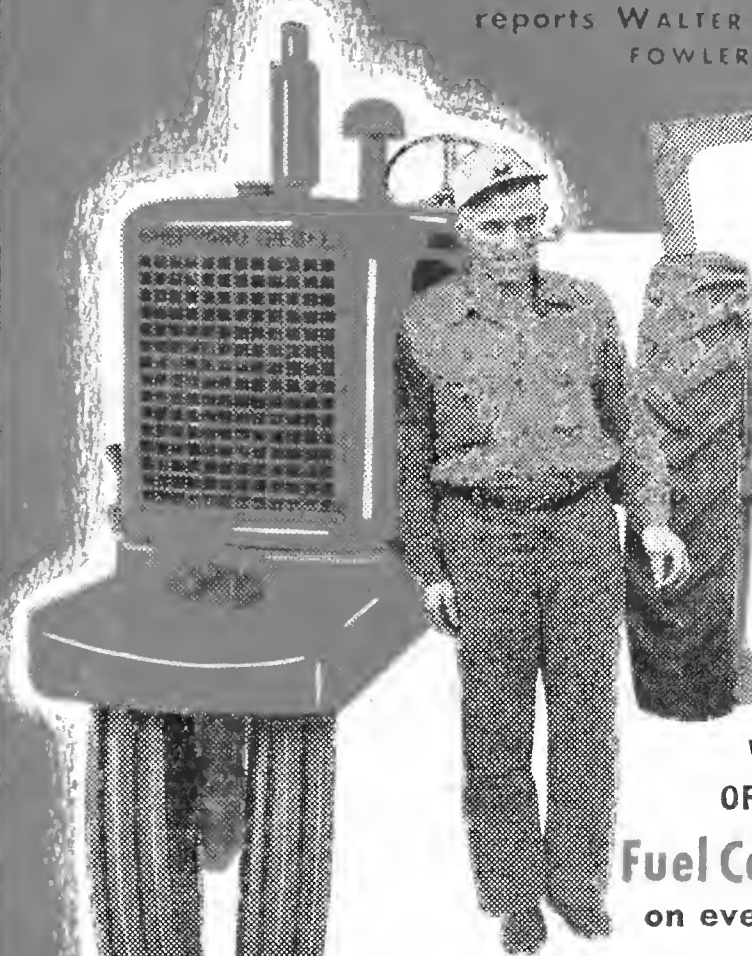
### CONTROLLING RABBITS

It is discouraging to a backyard gardener to find in the spring that small fruits and blueberries have been ruined by rabbits. The surest control is to buy enough woven wire to enclose them. We have used hardware cloth with mesh small enough to keep mice out as well.

—The Backyard Gardener

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reports **WALTER H. KRICK**  
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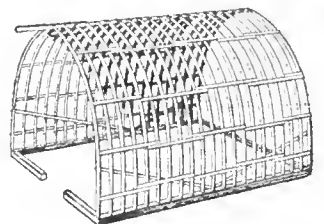
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Write for price list and samples  
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High tension magneto and bracket assemblies. Prompt shipment. Write for parts list. **FISK, ALDEN CO.**  
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Before You Start



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MAKE GREAT LAYERS

At the 1950 Storr's Conn. Egg Laying Test, our White Leghorns won first all breeds, with 3899 eggs and 4124.5 points. For the fourth time we won the high leghorn pen at the Georgia Test. Other 1950 records were good but not outstanding. In every test entered our Leghorns placed fifth or better. We still hold the all-time World's record for all breeds, all tests won in 1944-45.

WE HATCH THE YEAR 'ROUND  
White Leghorns, Red-Rock Cross, Rhode Island Reds and Barred Rocks. . . own two hatcheries with 600,000 egg capacity, three poultry farms and 15,000 breeders. We carry on a complete pedigree-progeny testing program.

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Before ordering any chicks this year, get our new folder. It tells the whole story of Chapman Chicks — how they're bred, what they'll do for you. All chicks from our own breeders on our 2 farms.

N.Y.-U.S. Approved  
White Leghorns New Hampshire  
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Be sure to write for full story of Chapman Chicks today.

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Shipments Mon. & Thurs. Unsexed Pullets Ck's  
Will Ship C.O.D.—Postage Paid. 100 100 100  
Large White or Black Leghorns \$10.00 \$23.00 \$3.00  
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ULSH POULTRY FARM, Box A, Port Trevorton, Pa.

## SHIRK'S QUALITY CHICKS

LARGE TYPE WH. LEGHORNS, 6 HEAVY BREEDS from Bloodtested Breeders. Bred for outstanding livability, size, type & egg production. Hatches each Tues. & Thurs. Visit our poultry farm & hatchery or write for Catalog & Prices. 4 wk. old STARTED CHICKS.  
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BOX AA, RT. 2, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

## NACE'S QUALITY CHICKS

LARGE TYPE Unsexed Pts. Ck's  
WHITE LEGHORNS 100 100 100  
AND BROWN LEGHORNS \$12.00 \$25.00 \$3.00  
Barred & White Rocks 13.00 17.00 10.00  
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Ass'ts. (St. Run) \$10.00-100. Also started Chicks. We ship postpaid. Order direct or write for Cat. J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM, BOX A, RICHFIELD, PA.

## FAIRPORT Quality Chicks

This year try our NICHOLS strain New Hampshire. Outstanding for broiler and meat production. Also Babcock strain Leghorns, egg-type New Hampshire, Parmenter strain R.I. Reds, and Sex-Link Crosses for high egg production. Write today for price list.

**FAIRPORT HATCHERY and POULTRY FARM**  
Box 40 — Fairport, New York

## STARTED CHICKS

R.O.P. Sired P.A.-U.S. APPROVED  
Leghorns or Heavy Breeds—4 to 8 wks. old  
**FAIRVIEW POULTRY FARM**  
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## BABY-CHICKS-STARTED

Approved — Blood Tested — New Hampshire  
The Finest Commercial Breed.  
Year around service  
**KENYON POULTRY FARM,** Marcellus, N. Y.

## Mottled Ancona Chicks

The Breed with "Atomic Laying Power"  
of plenty of eggs on less feed than any other breed.  
CATALOG FREE  
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## STARTED CHICKS

Wh. Leghorn Pullets, New Hamps., White Rox  
4 to 6 weeks old.  
NACE'S STARTED CHICKS, RICHFIELD 3, PA.

# Infrared Heat for Brooding

By L. E. WEAVER

**R**ECENTLY a great new interest in infrared brooding has sprung up. The idea of using "heat lamps" to keep chicks warm and happy is not new. They have been used in "Ohio" home-built brooders for about ten years. Even the idea of using them without a hover is not new. During the war a bulletin which was prepared jointly by the agricultural engineering departments of Cornell and Penn State, the G.L.F., and the Pennsylvania Farm Bureau Cooperative Association pictured and told how from 80 to 200 chicks can be brooded with two "infrared reflector" lamps, without a hover. Today they use six or eight lamps and thermostats on a saw horse sort of standard. Otherwise nothing new has been added.

It is a good system. It has some excellent features all its own. Without a hover you can see all the chicks, and that is a lot of satisfaction to most people, to say nothing of the probability that the chicks will be breathing fresher air. Of course you have no hover where you brood on a heated floor by the so-called "radiant heat" system. But with infrared brooding only the area beneath the lamps is warmed. Many of us are convinced that more rugged stock is grown when the chicks can spend a part of the time away from the heat. This is one of infrared's distinctive features.

### Handy Features

Another is its light weight and small size as compared with other brooders and brooding systems. You can shift operations from one building to another if you want to, or from floor to floor. That might be easier and quicker than moving out some half-grown pullets and cleaning up for another lot of chicks. A system that depends on a boiler or furnace anchors your brooding operations to one spot. From my limited observations I would say that infrared brooding gets away, to quite an extent, from the ring of damp litter that often encircles electric brooders that have hovers.

On the other hand, infrared has its limitations just as all other systems have theirs. The first that comes to my mind is that you better not try to brood very young chicks with it in a room that is really cold. Recently I went with Lyman Hammond and some other men from the electric company which serves our territory, to a farm when the thermometer out-of-doors read 5 below zero. The week-old chicks under an eight-lamp battery in a non-insulated brooder house were not spread out in a "blanket of contentment" under the lamps, as I think they

should be for best results.

They were packed together in a rather compact mass directly under the lamps, and a constant milling went on as chicks around the edge of the mass tried to get closer to the center. Room temperature about two feet from the floor was 40 degrees, and a paper guard surrounding the brooder cut off floor drafts, yet it was evident that the area of chick comfort did not extend far enough. I have seen pictures of small chicks under I. R. lamps in large rooms where no such milling was to be seen. And at several county poultry expositions this winter, chicks in demonstrations have been quite happy and normal, even with some of the lamps blacked out by the thermostats. Room temperatures were probably around 70 degrees.

As I see it right now, if I were going to brood with infrared lamps I would wait until the worst of the winter was over, or else I would set up a coal or oil stove, or by some other means provide enough heat to keep rooms the temperature around 60 or 70 degrees. That would cut down the bill for electricity a lot too. In this connection I have heard some people question all electric brooding because of the possibility of power failures due to storms and so on. If you stop to think of it, the men with modern hot water and hot air systems are also vulnerable to power failures, with their blowers, stokers and water circulators. They too might do well to have a few coal or oil brooders for emergencies.

### Higher Cost

It costs more to brood with infrared. On a per chick basis it is not a great deal more than with other brooders, but the total for a given lot runs to several dollars. On small installations the initial cost of equipment, I believe, may be less than for equivalent capacity in hover brooders. For large jobs the story may be different.

I am assured by Mr. Hammond that neither his company nor the folks who make the lamps are anxious to promote infrared brooding, at least not right now. For one thing the supply of lamps has been exhausted. What these men are trying to do is to find the facts and answer the deluge of questions that the new interest has brought them. When something new comes along, exaggerated claims are usually made by overly-enthusiastic users, and then unfair criticism may follow when others have less glamorous results. It is not too early to say that infrared brooding has a great deal to recommend it. It is too early to pass final judgment on how it ranks in relation to other systems.

## Wonderful Results Raising Baby Chicks

Mrs. Rhoades' letter will be of utmost interest to poultry raisers. Read her experience: "Dear Sir: I think I must be one of the very first to use Walko Tablets. Some 35 years ago when I started raising chicks I saw Walko Tablets advertised as an aid in preventing the spread of disease through contaminated drinking water. I tried a package for my baby chicks with happiest results. I have depended upon Walko Tablets ever since." Mrs. Ethel Rhoades, Shenandoah, Iowa.

### You Run No Risk

Buy a package of Walko Tablets today at your druggist or poultry supply dealer. Use them in the drinking water to aid in preventing the spread of disease through contaminated water. Satisfy yourself as have thousands of others who depend upon Walko Tablets year after year in raising their baby chicks. You buy Walko Tablets at our risk. We guarantee to refund your money promptly if you are not entirely satisfied with results. The Waterloo Savings Bank, the oldest and strongest bank in Waterloo, Iowa, stands back of our guarantee. Sent direct postpaid if your dealer cannot supply you. Price 60c, \$1.20, \$2.50 and \$4.00.

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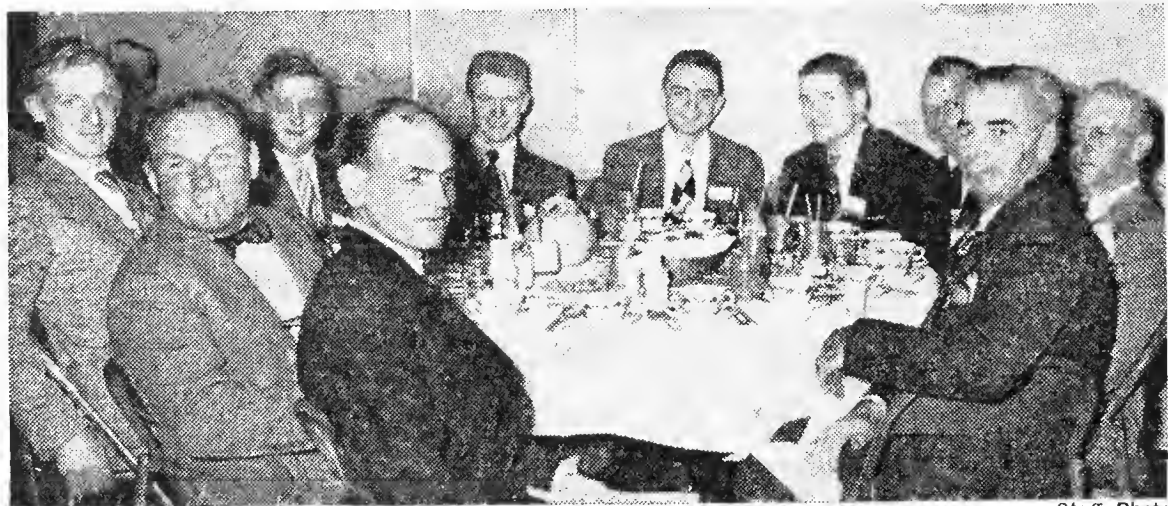
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—Staff Photo

Note the empty milk bottles on this table at the annual New York Holstein-Friesian Association banquet. From left the men are: Glenn MacMillen, Central Bridge; O. W. Jauncey, Pine Plains; Dan Barhart, Stone Ridge; Lloyd Girts, Jamestown; Ward MacMillen, Central Bridge; Raymond Briggs, Cobleskill; Ceylon Snider, Fillmore; Arthur R. Williams, Houghton; Harley Dickinson, Forestville; and Harold Cowles, Ashville.



## Antibiotics in Poultry Feed

(Continued from page 17)

the effect of the antibiotic has been reduced.

Another theory is that antibiotics in the intestinal tract restrain the activity of harmful bacteria that otherwise would be producing mild poisons. Antibiotics have completely prevented the growth of certain disease-producing bacteria in the intestines of sheep and of pigs.

Still another possibility is that antibiotics simply kill off or prevent the multiplication of bacteria in the digestive tract so that all nutrients in the feed are available for the use of the animal, little or none having been destroyed by bacterial action. There is not much support for this theory. In fact, in some experiments the number of bacteria has actually been increased when an antibiotic was in the ration.

As for the man with chicks to be fed, he can leave the solution of this puzzle to the scientists, and be thankful for the new assurance that the mash which he buys will be more nearly complete than he has ever been able to buy in the past. The feed companies know about this new development. No doubt adequate amounts of antibiotics will be included in all starting, growing and broiler mashes. The cost is low; it should not add more than two dollars to the price of a ton.

To date, it has not been shown that it is practical, or essential, for best results to add antibiotics to rations for laying or breeding hens.

Let's keep in mind that a chick can only grow as fast or as large as its inheritance will allow. No miracle drug is going to make ostriches out of baby chicks. It is quite possible that when all the facts are in, it will be shown that when the best possible combina-

tion of energy feed, proteins (amino acids), vitamins and minerals has been put together, no addition of antibiotics or other drugs will step up the rate of chick growth still further. There is already some evidence to that effect.

Sulfa drugs can do a lot toward controlling coccidiosis, but you still can't neglect sanitation in your brooding program. Neither can antibiotics become a substitute for good nutrition.

— A. A. —

### CHICKEN SENSE

**D**ESPITE all the changes that have taken place in the poultry business there remains one factor as an essential—A good Poultryman—. The human factor must still be considered in success or failure.

Apparently the poultryman in the Northeast can do little about his largest cost—feed. The prices the poultrymen receive for their products are often beyond their control. Increasing the volume of business can be carried to a point where other factors increase costs or the management problems become greater. In most cases one cannot go on forever becoming a larger and larger operator.

Labor saving devices have a definite place but they are not a substitute for being a good poultryman. Poultry still need that personal touch or attention. A poultryman still needs to have "Chicken Sense." A big farm or a big business isn't the only hope left. There still remains unchanged the need for a poultryman who has the "know how" with birds. Quality of job with the birds, still exists as an essential objective and has not changed through the years.—Robert R. Stockbridge

— A. A. —

### DISEASE RESISTANT HENS

One of the most serious groups of diseases troubling poultry are known technically as avian leukosis. The diseases include those commonly known as "big liver," "gray eye," and "range paralysis."

Dr. F. B. Hutt and Dr. R. K. Cole of Cornell report the production of a strain of hens that are resistant to this group of diseases. This discovery may develop into something of extreme importance to poultrymen as this group of diseases accounts for more deaths than any other disease among half-grown and adult hens.

— A. A. —

### HEAVY LIFTING



Above is a drawing of a man in the proper position for lifting. Farmers have to do altogether too much lifting, with the result that thousands of them have ruptures and back injuries.

The average age of farmers is now above 50. It is dangerous for a man of that age to be throwing around hundred-pound sacks of feed or fertilizer. For years I have been advocating that these commodities should come in smaller packages and some progress has been made along this line.

In the meantime, farmers can do much to protect themselves, and one way is to get your body in the right position before you do any heavy lifting.—E. R. E.

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Pullets of Above Breeds	18.00	19.00	20.00
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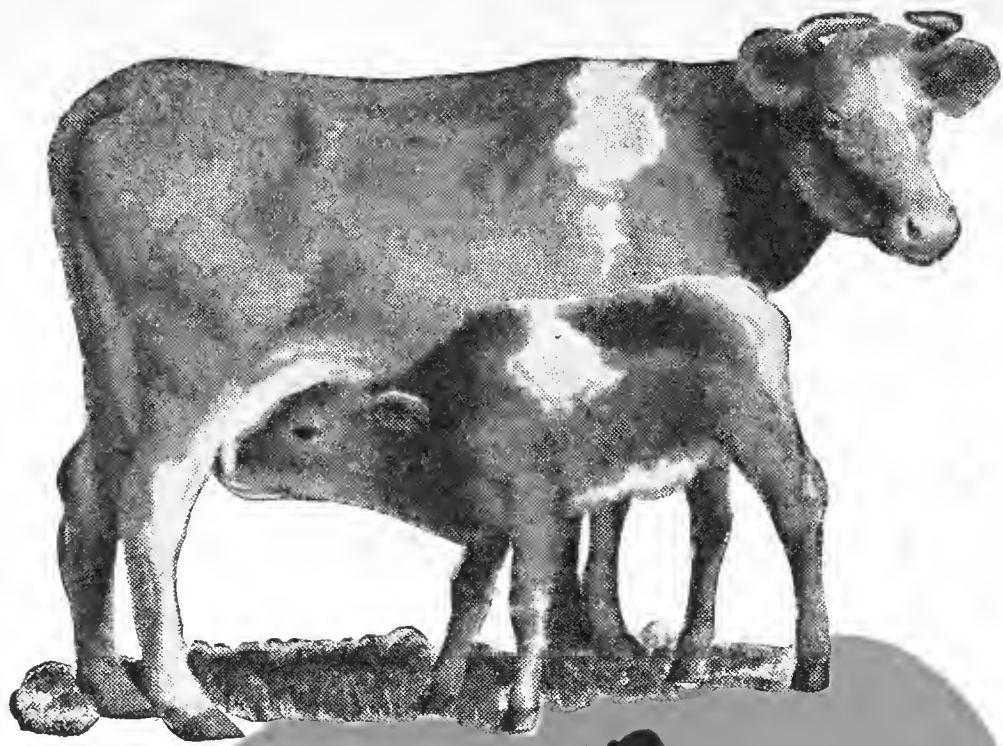
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## Five Minutes to Florida!

By  
**W. B. LEWIS**

**G**REENHOUSES are nice. Through successive winters they are a source of enjoyment and give one a comfortable feeling of wealth. They do not cost too much; prorate the cost of a greenhouse that you may enjoy for twenty years and the cost per year is very small.

Looking down on our 12x40 one from the window where I am writing, I can see one section of it a mass of geranium blooms on the plants taken up from the porch boxes and flower beds last fall, and begonias as large as bushel baskets. A flat sets there in which lettuce was sown broadcast. The lettuce is six inches high and half gone, but another box has been sown. Six tomato vines five feet high are up on trellis and have 90 tomatoes, some of which are turning, and there are many blossoms.

### February Melons

In the center on the floor is a box of rich dirt 16" wide and 4 ft. long, in which cantaloupe are growing, and also blossoms to form fruit that will yet mature. We had seventeen nice melons last year in February. In the center, also, is a space 5 ft. long which is a maze of upright strings on which sweet peas are already 7 ft. high and a mass of blooms in a great variety of colors. Two green pepper plants have eight peppers for salads. Another flat, 16"x16", is thick with white hot winter radish. There is a small tank of gold fish in the corner.

It is just 5° above zero outside, but in the greenhouse it is 84°. Twenty feet away in the cellar is the freezer which is 16° below zero. In there are processed peas, green beans, carrots, sweet corn, beets, cherries, etc. Beside the freezer in the cold storage room it is 34°. In there are potatoes, cabbage, apples, squash and turnips.

On Mr. and Mrs. Jessup's place up the road, their greenhouse is about double ours—24'x36'—and one section is for potted roses, pots of lilacs and rubber plants, and things they give to friends. They have peas on strings for their table all winter long by successive planting, as well as plenty of tomatoes, cucumbers and lettuce. In flats Mr. Jessup grows several boxes of tomato and cabbage plants, for he sets out quite an acreage for the Buffalo market.

Farther up the road, Mr. and Mrs.

Sobeiski have a greenhouse about the size of Jessups'. Four years ago they went to Florida, and it cost them \$1,600 down there. When they came home they sent for an estimator on greenhouses. "Now," says Mr. Sobeiski, "we sit out in the greenhouse and read the farm papers and magazines, and it doesn't cost us \$15 to \$30 a day for the room."

Mrs. Sobeiski has a plot of lawn 4'x4' in their greenhouse over which she runs the lawn mower each week; her rocking chair with her darning basket and radio are beside her "lawn," and she listens to her favorite soap opera. She brings the cage with her four singing canaries out for an hour each morning, and opens the door. They fly around the greenhouse and take their bath in the bird bath in the corner and splash all the water they want to. No one cares.

The feeling of well-being and satisfaction you get pattering around in there in your shirt sleeves while just outside the snow is drifting is worth a thousand bucks. When you are shoveling paths around the barn doors and caring for the stock, it's nice to know that when you're through you can be in "Florida" in five minutes!

— A. A. —

### TRANSPLANTING

Why is it that some transplants start growing with hardly a setback while others hang on and eventually die or grow into stunted plants?

There are several reasons and procedures which will help. First, of course, is the growing of the plants—particularly in giving them room enough in flats so that they can develop stocky stems and good root systems. Second, about a week before you plan to set them out, run a knife lengthwise and crosswise between the plants to "block out" the plants. This will cut off roots where they have encroached on other plants, but it will cause the development of new roots within the block of soil. Third, soak the flat a couple of hours before you transplant, so that the soil around the roots will hold together. Fourth, do your transplanting in the evening and water the plants after they are set out. If added protection seems advisable, you can cover the transplants with berry baskets until they have a good foothold.



# Black Leaf

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Apply Black Leaf 40 to roosts with handy Cap Brush. Fumes rise, killing lice and feather mites, while chickens perch. One ounce treats 60 feet of roosts—90 chickens. Directions on package. Look for the Black Leaf brand when you buy pest control products.

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## Question Box

**Is Borax or Boron necessary on soils here on Long Island?**

Borax is merely a carrier of Boron. The kind used in fertilizers is generally called Borate, which is merely Borax that has not been quite so highly refined as the kind the housewife uses in the kitchen. Borax is, in fact, more widely recommended today than it was some years ago. Many fertilizer companies put a small amount in each ton as an insurance factor, and also have special grades for crops requiring more. Where they do not do this, most of them are prepared to add Boron at the request of the farmer purchasing fertilizer from them.

Boron is definitely recommended for cauliflower and rutabagas on Long Island at a rate to provide about 15 pounds of Borax to the acre. Alfalfa is another crop that in many parts of the Northeast should have regular applications of Borax. Here the usual recommendation is to apply it in sufficient quantity to average out about 20 pounds an acre a year. It can be put on, though, at two or three intervals. Some crops, like snap beans, are very sensitive to Borax and no more than 5 pounds per acre should be in the fertilizer applied for them.

In the Champlain Valley, Borax is generally recommended for apples, the amount depending on the size of the tree, and it is usually recommended for celery production to control the physiological disease known as cracked stem.

—G. H. Serviss.

**I have had four calves vaccinated, second calf heifers, that freshened from 4 to 11 days ahead of time this winter. Can you tell me the cause of this? The cows seem perfectly normal—clean quickly. The calves are large and strong.**

This does not seem to be anything unusual. The gestation period in all animals is a relative thing so that a period of a few days sooner or later than the so-called "normal" is to be expected. After all, you have four large strong calves and it seems to me you have nothing to worry about.—H. L. Gilman, N.Y.S. Veterinary College.

**I would appreciate it if you could give me any information on the control of worms in rhubarb stalks.**

This is probably the rhubarb curculio, which is similar to the plum curculio. We have evidence of slight injury from it here at times, but it has never been serious. It also infests burdocks, so keeping burdocks out of the place might help, assuming that you have them around.

The period of damage by the curculio, I am told, is only about 10 days in late May or early June, and about all there is to do is to pick the beetles.

It is also possible that the European corn borer may cause the trouble. It sometimes works on rhubarb, but I question whether you have it as far north as your location. — Paul Work.

**How does millet compare with corn for silage as far as analysis is concerned?**

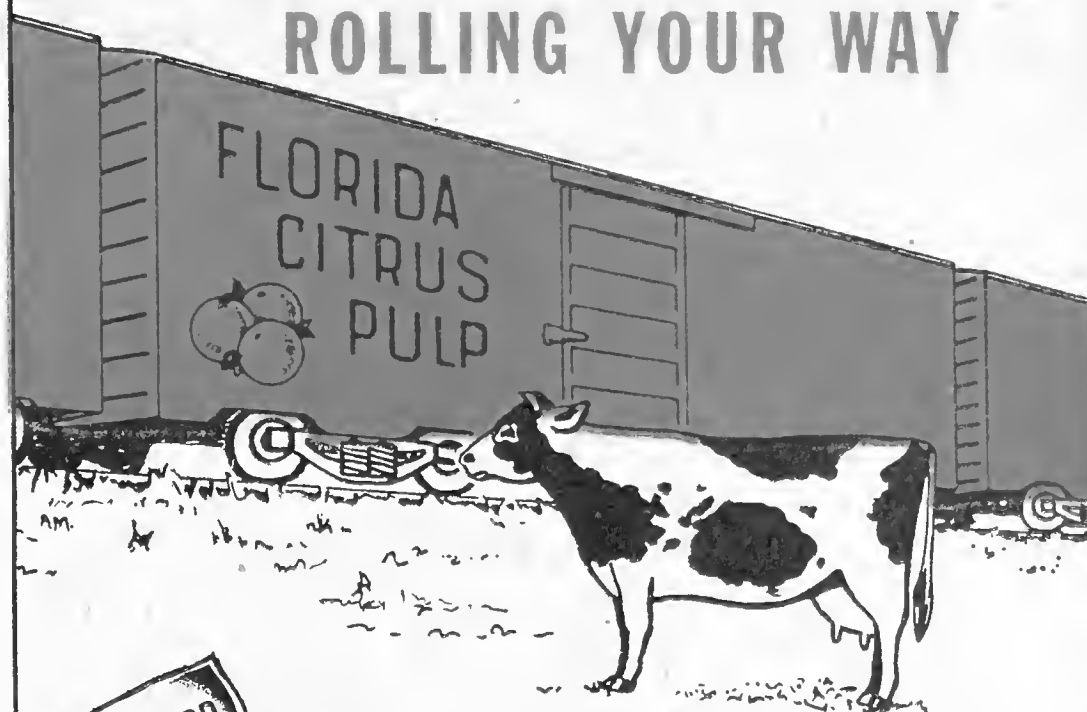
Millet compares very favorably with corn for silage as far as analysis is concerned. However, the yield of corn per acre is usually much greater. Below is the analysis of each of them:

	Digestible Protein	Total Digestible Nutrients	Fat
Millet	1.6	17.5	1.0
Corn Silage	1.2	18.1	.8

Japanese millet is probably the best millet to seed for either hay, silage or for a soil building crop. Fox-tail millets and others are not so good and have at times proved injurious to some farm animals when eaten to excess.

—Frank Naegely

# CARLOADS ROLLING YOUR WAY



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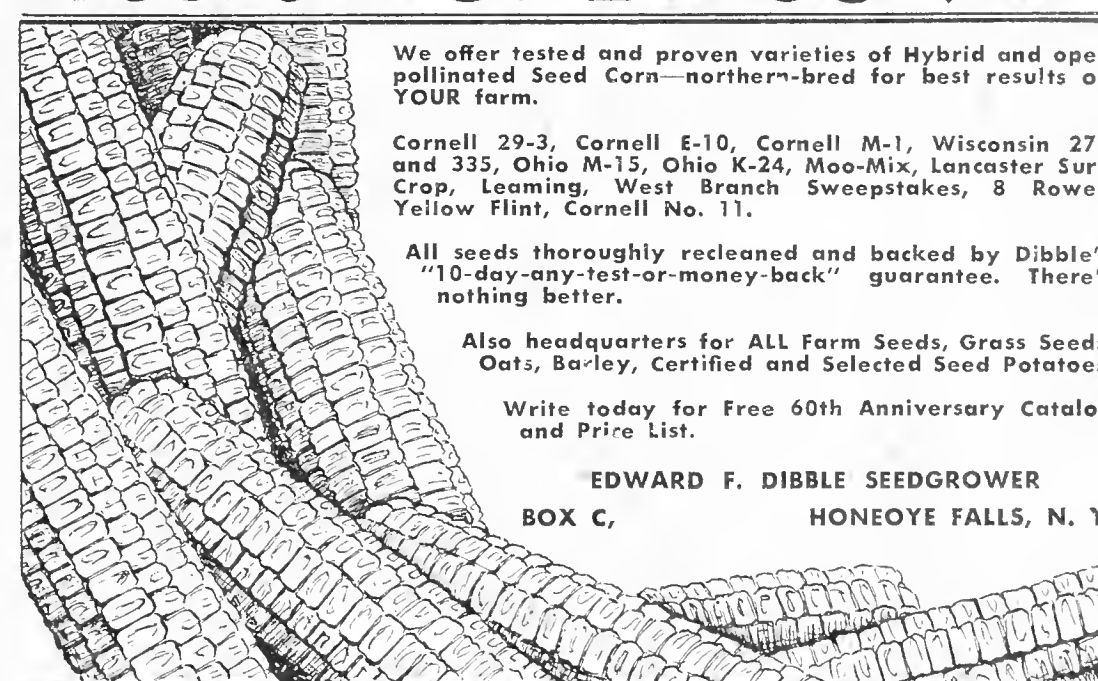
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April 7 Issue.....Closes March 23  
April 21 Issue.....Closes April 6  
May 5 Issue.....Closes April 20  
May 19 Issue.....Closes May 4

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**ADDITIONAL ADS**  
(Continued on Opposite Page)



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(Continued from Opposite Page)

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OFFERING a general line of northern grown nursery stock. Write for new low prices. Rickard Nurseries, Gasport, New York.

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LADIES' dresses, \$1.09. Shoes \$1.49. Women's, child ren's. Wool sweaters 99c. Rubbers, boots. Men's work clothing, shoes, shirts, underwear, coats, mackinaws, housedresses, hose, slacks, pants, skirts, blouses, Blankets \$1.49. Towels. Housefurnishings. Send for free catalog. Consumers Sales Co., 419 63rd Street, Department AA, West New York, New Jersey.

QUILT Pieces—Big bundle, about 8 yards. Bright, new fast-color cotton prints. Patterns, free gift. \$1.00. McCombs Brothers 4519 Butler, Pittsburgh 1, Pa.

SPECIAL for Easter: Irish linen crocheted hankies. White or pastel, butterfly corner 50c each. Nellie Smith, 1 Hop Bottom, Penna.

### SOIL ANALYSIS

BETTER CROPS, better land, better income from reliable laboratory soil analysis and experienced recommendations. Complete report \$4.00. Send for full information and sampling directions. Edwin Harrington, Agricultural Chemist, Carversville, Pa.

### MISCELLANEOUS

RELIABLE Farm Spray Painting. Six years for and with the G.L.F. Write now for estimate. Limited supply top Barn Red @ \$2.50. Paul D. Gallinger, 187 Washington St., Geneva, N. Y. Phone 3775.

JEWELRY and Clock Repairing. Special care to mail orders. Pearl restringing 50c and up. Prices on request. Fred O. Jehnke, Manufacturing Jeweler, Algonquin Road & Wilson Street, Fox River Grove, Illinois.

BEES Wanted: Will pay cash for Bees with good standard extracting equipment. Send details. Howland Apiaries, Berkshire, N. Y.

NEW Baler Twine \$10.50 per bale. Limited quantity —Buy quickly. Phil Gardiner, Mullica Hill, N. J. Phone 5-4851.

BUYING old lamps, furniture and china. Nora Bil, 435 So. Pearl St., R. 5, Canandaigua, N. Y.

GOLDEN Popcorn, shelled, guaranteed. Order today, don't delay. Orders mailed daily. 5 lbs. \$1.00; 50—16c Postpaid. Russell Luce, Groton, N. Y.

OUTDOOR Toilets, Cesspools, Septic Tanks cleaned deodorized with amazing new product. Just mix dry powder with water; pour into toilet. Safe, no poisons. Save digging, pumping costs. Postcard brings free details. Burson Laboratories, Dept. C-32, Chicago 22, Illinois.

WE NEED help! Many boys 12 to 16 years of age need good boarding homes. If you like children and can cope with their problems call Syracuse 29251. Approved Social Agency.

LUMINOUS Paint glows in dark, hobby size \$1.00 Postpaid. Guarantee Products, 1110A Tower Bldg., South Bend, Indiana.

### SCHOOLS

AUCTION SCHOOL: Learn auctioneering. Term soon. Free Catalog. Reisch Auction College, Mason City, Ia.

## AUCTION GRAND CHAMP'S SONS AT ANKONY SALE

THE third annual Ankony Farm public auction sale of Aberdeen-Angus breeding stock will be held at Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, New York, at 1:00 P.M. Monday, April 2nd.

Four young bulls and 53 females will be sold, among which will be 3 sons of the 1949 International Grand Champion bull, Eileenmere 1032nd, and 8 of his daughters, 5 of the latter bred to the 1950 International Reserve Champion bull, Homeplace Eileenmere 999-35th. In addition, 30 heifers will sell guaranteed safe in calf to the Grand Champion, Eileenmere 1032nd.

Last year's Ankony Farm sale was attended by breeders from 27 states, Canada, and England, and a world's record was established when a bull calf less than three months of age sold for \$15,000.

The Ankony herd was founded 13 years ago and has established itself as one of the leading Aberdeen-Angus herds in the country. Owned and operated by Allan A. Ryan, former New York State Senator and now Chairman of the Board of Directors of Royal Typewriter Company and his partner, Lee Leachman, nationally known cat-

### HONEY

NEW Honey: Choice Clover New York's finest. 5 lbs. \$1.35; case of 6—5 lb. pails \$7.38 postpaid 3rd zone. 60 lb. can \$9.00 F.O.B. Sold by ton or pail. Howland Apiaries, Berkshire, N. Y.

### EMPLOYMENT

OPPORTUNITY in G.L.F. G.L.F. has openings in New York State, New Jersey and Pennsylvania for qualified men to train for assistant managers and managers. Must have farm experience, at least a high school education. For further details, write S. C. Tarbell, G.L.F. Office Building, Ithaca, New York.

WANTED: Married man for assistant manager on large muck farm. Must be experienced. House and garden furnished. Apply Oswego Gardens, Inc., Oswego, New York, Phone Oswego 48W or 48J.

FOREMAN: 8000 chickens, 2000 turkeys. Salary, Share of profits. Recent references required. Include photograph with full particulars. Brookfield Farm, Homer, New York.

### MISCELLANEOUS

SAVE Money With Grange. Act Now! Get the inside story of Grange Concrete Stave & Steel Silos. Nine exclusive features assure greater strength, longer life. Write now for full details and easy Finance Plan. Grange Silo Co., 1000 Main St., Red Creek, N. Y.

FOR SALE: Cedar fence posts, all sizes. 6, 7, 8, and 12 feet long. Available at roadside or can be delivered. H. Glenn Belden, Brandon, Vermont, Phone 334-W.

DEVELOPING—Printing. 8 exposure—35c, 12 exposure—40c, 16 exposure—50c. Reprints 3c each. Evelyn's Photos, Rome, Pa.

FOR SPRING CLEANING — solid oval knot dental plate brushes really clean plate and teeth. Stiff bristles, set in rubber; rugged, durable, guaranteed. Price—\$1.00. Cullen Brush Mfg. Co., Jefferson, N. Y.

ENVELOPES, Bond-letterheads, 250—\$2.00. 500—\$3.00. Postpaid. (samples) Snell Printery, Red Lion, Pa.

WOMEN, Organizations: Make \$50 easily. Sell America's leading 21-1.00 all-occasion cards. Over 40 unusual assortments. Samples sent "on approval." Write: Leopold Roy, Richmond, Vermont.

WHOLESALE prices. Nylons, watches, cameras, typewriters, violins, Simms, Warwick, N. Y.

CREAMED maple buttermilk candy \$1.50 pound postpaid insured. Gift wrapped if desired. Woolley's, Yellows Falls, Vermont.

YOUR leather jacket renovated expertly. Request free circular. Berlew Mfg. Co., Dept. 64, Freeport, N. Y.

HARDY'S Salve—The family salve since 1836. At druggists or send 45c. Dept. A. Hardy Salve Company, Clatsom, New Hampshire.

SAVE the birds, fine houses. Cheap. Folder. Keystone, Richfield, Penna.

RAW FURS. Trappers, ship us beaver, raccoon, muskrat and other furs: dried deer skins, ginseng. Name your county when writing for prices. H. Metcalf & Son, Alstead, N. H.

DEAD plants—who wants them? Keep them alive with full pound cans of Killer of Ants 65c, Killer of Jap Beetle Grub 65c, Rose Powder \$1.15, Multi-purpose Powder \$1.15, Tomato Powder 85c, Killer of Cut Worms 65c, No-Nib! Rabbit Repellent 6 oz. \$1.25. Free valuable spray chart and list of garden supplies. Cash with order please. Franks Market Garden, 1398 Allen St. Springfield, Mass.

CHAIR CANE — Reeds, rattans, rush, splints. Cane your valuable chairs. Easy instructions and samples 25c. Free catalog. Fogarty, 207 River Street, Troy, New York.

CHAMOIS. Genuine. Seamless. Polishes windows, autos, refrigerators, furniture. 16x17 \$2.10. Postpaid. 18x25 \$3.10. Quantity discounts. John J. Fogarty, 207 River St., Troy, N. Y.

tleman, the herd has grown from an original investment in ten young Angus females until now there are over 400 head of purebred cattle on the farms.

— A. A. —

## HIGHEST PRICES EVER AT EARLVILLE SALE

The Feb. 7 Earlville sale averaged \$447 apiece for 111 head which is the highest average ever obtained at a regular Earlville sale, and this was the 262nd of the series.

Nine head sold for over \$700 and nine more over \$600. Sixty-eight buyers were present from 23 different counties of New York State and 6 buyers came from Penna. About 1000 people attended and it was a fast spirited event.

The cattle selling in this Feb. 7 sale were consigned voluntarily no personal selections, and the high average is remarkable when it is considered that 26 bulls were included in the average.

## 75 Head of REGISTERED HOLSTEIN Cattle

Our 5th in a monthly series  
Wednesday, March 21

Chambers Sales Stables, Unadilla, New York  
Sale to start at 10:30 A.M.

50 fresh cows and close-up springers First and second calf heifers. Several nice bulls of service age. A few nice heifers from calves to heifers bred for fall. All T.B. accredited, blood tested, vaccinated against shipping fever. Many eligible for Pennsylvania. This is a choice lot of cattle that you can buy at your own price. These sales are growing in momentum each month. We are having more buyers and consignors. We are limiting these sales to 100 head so get your consignment in early to avoid disappointment. Terms Cash.

DAVID R. CHAMBERS, MGR.

Chambers Brothers, Auctioneers

Special heifer sale April 18. Sale held each month.

## SMITHLAND FARMS DISPERSAL

THURSDAY, MARCH 22 132 REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE

The wonderful, high-record herd of show animals, owned by ORSON D. SMITH, selling in heated pavilion

EARLVILLE, MADISON CO., N. Y. 40 miles south of Syracuse, On Route 12-B.

T. B. Accredited, Blood tested, calfhood vaccinated. All negative except a few that have not cleared up from vaccination, treated against shipping fever.

The many high record cows include a 901 lb. fat cow with 26,870 lb. milk, several 600 lb. and up to nearly 800 lb. fat, several cows on test now milking over 80 lb. a day on 3 time milking.

18 Daughters and 4 sons of the \$7000 twice Grand Champion show bull at New York State Fair, SMITHLAND SUPREME CHAMPION; he by INKA SUPREME POSCH from 812 lb. fat dam with 24,628 lb. milk.

THE BEST BLOOD-OF THE BREED IS REPRESENTED IN THIS FAMOUS HERD OF JUST THE VERY FINEST IN TYPE AND HEAVY PRODUCTION.

THIS GREAT HERD CONSISTS OF: 80 Cows, many fresh and a very large number bred for early fall; 22 Bred and open Heifers; 13 Bulls, including 3 Service Sires; 17 well-grown Heifer Calves.

YOU NEVER HAD A BETTER OPPORTUNITY TO BUY GREATER ANIMALS, and they will sell worth the money. Sale starts at 10:00 A.M., dinner at noon.

ORSON D. SMITH, Owner, Canastota, N. Y.

R. AUSTIN BACKUS

Sales Manager & Auctioneer

MEXICO, N. Y.

## 264th EARLVILLE SALE

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4

125 REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE

T. B. Accredited, blood tested, many calfhood vaccinated, mastitis tested, vaccinated against shipping fever.

EARLVILLE, MADISON CO., N. Y. 40 miles south of Syracuse, on Route 12-B.

100 Fresh and Close springers, majority first, second, and third calf heifers, a grand array of the finest available from the best herds throughout the State of New York and several neighboring states.

20 Service Age Bulls many from 500 lb. to 800 lb. fat record dams; Outstanding group of heifers, all ages, by noted sires. They will sell reasonably.

COME AND BUY WITH CONFIDENCE AT THIS SALE WHERE EVERY ANIMAL SELLS WITHOUT RESERVATION AND ALL SUBJECT TO YOUR EXAMINATION.

Every animal is examined by a veterinarian before the sale. Hundreds of breeders and dairymen have bought with satisfaction at Earlville for nearly 28 years. Sale starts at 10:00 A.M. in heated pavilion.

R. AUSTIN BACKUS

Sales Manager & Auctioneer

MEXICO, N. Y.

## THE FAMOUS FAIRCHESTER FARM SELLING AT AUCTION

of 450 acres with new, up-to-date barn which cost over \$100,000, dwellings, for five families, all modern.

Monday, April 9 Also, 135 REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Farm located 8 miles east of Poughkeepsie, N. Y. on NOXON ROAD, 5 miles south of Route 55, 1 mile off Taconic State Parkway, leave Parkway at Arthursburg Road.

ONE OF THE LARGEST RECORD, HIGHEST PRODUCING HOLSTEIN HERDS IN THE STATE.

52 Cows averaged 451 lb. fat—12,843 lb. milk. Selling: 10 cows with records from 600 lb. to 734 lb. fat.

Herd T. B. Accredited, negative to blood test, calfhood vaccinated.

THIS MARVELOUS OFFERING CONSISTS OF: 57 Milking Cows; 12 two-year-olds due about sale time; 25 Open Yearlings; 38 Heifer Calves; 3 High record, Herd Sires including a sensational show son of the famous MONTVIC RAG APPLE SOVEREIGN.

Sale of cattle starts at 10:00 A.M. in big tent. Farm will be offered at 3:00 P.M. YOU ARE URGED TO WRITE FOR FULL DETAILS ABOUT THIS BEAUTIFUL FARM AND THIS OUTSTANDING HERD. HARRY ROSENTHAL, Owner, Farm: Wappingers Falls, N. Y. Business Address: Mamaroneck, N. Y.

R. AUSTIN BACKUS

Sales Manager & Auctioneer

MEXICO, N. Y.



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Leland Morse, Savona, N. Y.

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Poodle—"Cimmie" Brown-Female-

16 Months old-March 1st, 1951-6 a.m.

Suzanne Stewart, RFD, Pomona, New York

Telephone Spring Valley 6-2019-R or

Watkins 4-0564 (NYC)



# Everything Grand from

## APPLE LAND

By  
MABEL HEBEL



**F**ARM people who raise their own apples and only have to go to the orchard or down cellar for a supply are perhaps less aware of what has been happening to apples offered at the grocery store than city people are. Like most other fresh produce the housewife buys so easily and so casually today, apples haven't always been as available or of as high quality as they are now.

Everyone from the fruit grower to the storekeeper who arranges a tempting display can take some credit for what has happened to apples in the past 30 or 40 years. Sometimes it's hard for the grower, with all his troubles in raising apples, to realize that he is only one member of a great team. The scientist, the researcher, the transportation man, the processor, the growers' promotion man, the cold storage operator, the wholesaler, and the retailer all play vital roles. Together they and the grower make up the highly efficient food production, processing, distributing, and merchandising system that has been called "the lifeline of America," the system which has given our country the highest standard of living in the world.

Apples got their first big break when growers began to be more selective about the apples they grew. In the Northeast, even as late as 1910, much of the crop was grown in family orchards, and a lot of these orchards were in areas not ideally suited to apple culture. When competition from fancy Western apples and other fruits—oranges, bananas and even pineapples—began to make itself felt, the well located growers could afford to put more money into the crop in order to turn out a quality, competitive product. And the poor apples fell by the wayside.

Agricultural colleges and experiment stations have contributed their share through the development of better varieties of apples with better keeping qualities. Great advances have been made also in disease and insect control, and storage has come in for a lot of research and improvement.

### Change in Handling

But even the best apples, handled in the most modern fashion, are no good when they reach the market unless the storekeeper does his job too. Of late there's been a remarkable change in store handling. Part of the credit for this progress goes to the stores and part to growers' organizations such as the New York-New England Apple Institute. These organizations actively promote apple sales, and could do a lot more if they had more money to work with. It's been said that if apple growers spent just a fraction of what orange growers spend to promote their product, apple sales would skyrocket overnight.

A Cornell University professor, M. E. Brunk, has been studying apple sales in stores—or rather, he's been studying that important person, the

American housewife, to see the whys and wherefores of her buying habits. He found out that:

Sales were low on apples in bulk and in paper bags.

Sales increased somewhat when the bag had a transparent "window" so the customer could look in.

Sales went higher when cellophane bags were used.

Professor Brunk then started to experiment with various size packages. He discovered that:

A 2-lb. transparent bag sold an average of 13 pounds of apples for every 100 customers in the store.

In 4-lb. bags, average jumped to 23 lbs. per 100 customers.

In 6-lb. bags, average was 28 lbs. per 100 customers.

In 4-lb. bags of bright red apples, average was 33 pounds per 100 customers.

Quick-acting grocers already have taken advantage of this information. In checking local stores last week, I found that the A & P supermarket was using the "window" type bag, as well as selling apples in bulk. A block away, the Market Basket was selling apples mostly in 4-lb. cellophane bags—90 per cent of their apple sales, according to the manager. The cellophane bags of Macs were piled every which way on



**C**OUNTLESS babies now enjoy an apple product put up especially for them—canned strained applesauce. Here, Mrs. Jack Conner of Sunnygables Farm, Ithaca, New York, feeds her young son his applesauce direct from the sanitary small jar in which it is sold.

—Photo: C. Hadley Smith



**I**N THIS Ithaca, N. Y., A & P supermarket, McIntosh apples move at the rate of 90 bushels a week. Housewives go for the new apple package—a bag with a "window" in it which permits them to see at a glance what they're getting.

—Photo: C. Hadley Smith



**A** WHOLE new market for apples was opened up 40 years ago when Robert Douglas of Fairport, N. Y., discovered how to make Certo from dried apple pulp. His product became a best-seller when women found out that it shortened boiling time to a few minutes, produced 50 per cent more jelly, and made the jelly jell every time.

a counter, and in pointing this out to me, the manager remarked that if the bags were carefully arranged, fewer women would buy them. "Women don't like to spoil the looks of a perfect arrangement," he commented.

Vital as the fresh market is, it can't begin to use up the entire apple crop, and more than a third of it now finds an outlet through food processors. Last year, fruit growers were paid nearly \$25,000,000 by New York State food processors alone, and a large part of that sum was for apples.

Ten years ago, apple products on store shelves included apple sauce, canned sliced apples, dried apples, apple butter, cider and vinegar. Now you'll also find canned apple sauce for babies, frozen apple slices, apple juice, both canned and frozen—and just yesterday I found two more: canned baked apples, and Mott's "Apple Pom-etts." The latter, in a glass jar, were delicious looking little chunks of apple, cooked in syrup. An attractive recipe

(Continued on Opposite Page)





# EASTER Breakfast

By LOUISE PRICE BELL

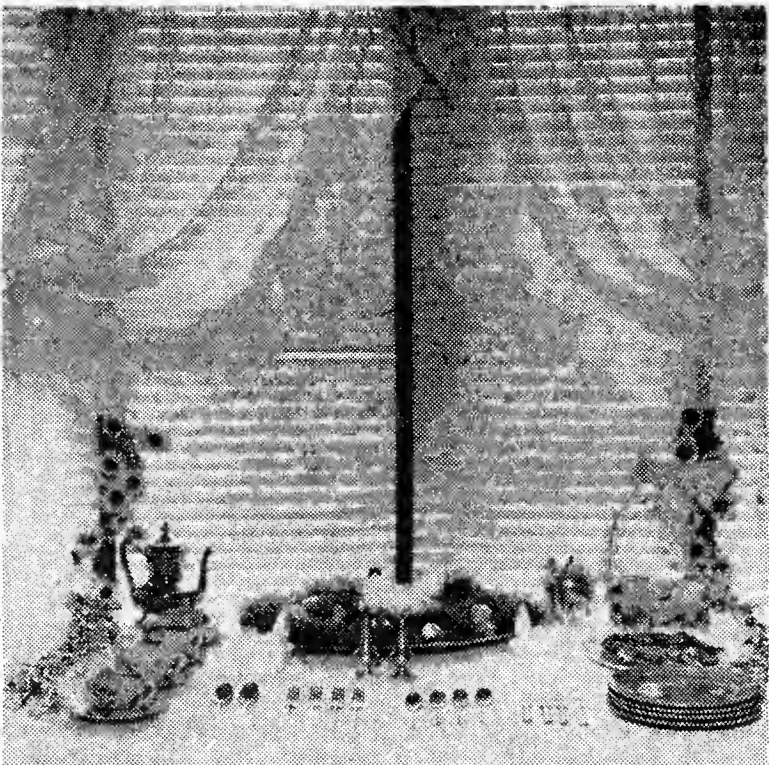
EASTER is a wonderful day, and the Easter season is one of the happiest in the entire year, both because of its religious significance and because the world seems to come alive at Easter time. Spring is here then, or just around the corner. So for Easter morning, plan a breakfast that will delight the family, even if it means getting up a little earlier in the morning to do it.

Make the table look as attractive and springlike as possible. If you have a sunny yellow tablecloth, put that on it. Then make a centerpiece of green shredded "straw", such as all stores have for Easter baskets each year, and a white setting-hen, with colored Easter eggs and chicks around the base.

This can be arranged on a large plate or oval platter. If you're the lucky possessor of some of those little dishes our grandmothers had with hen tops and bowl bases, they would be perfect containers for jam or marmalade.

For flowers, bring in some forsythia branches and force the blossoms. They will be lovely with the yellow tablecloth and Easter decorations. Or you might use some pussywillows, or spring flowering bulbs.

Set an Easter basket or two filled



Easter Sunday morning calls for a gay, springlike breakfast setting, no matter whether it's a buffet-style breakfast party after church or just a family breakfast that the children will love and remember a long, long time!

with rolls or cookies or toast on the table—and you might put a brightly colored Easter egg at each place, with the person's name written on it. The children would love it.

The meal can be very simple—orange juice, scrambled eggs and bacon, rolls, coffee, and milk for the children. If you plan to attend church early and breakfast afterwards, you might set the table the night before, and then you can get breakfast in a jiffy on your return.

## APPLELAND

(Continued from Opposite Page)

folder, attached to the lid of the jar, bore the Mott slogan which I borrowed for the title to this article, and pictured in color a dozen easy, wonderful desserts using the contents of the jar—apple cake, fruit cup, apple sundae, apple charlotte, apple shortcake, gingerbread with apples, apple dumplings, and others. My mouth watered at the sight of them and, needless to say, I carried home a jar. With such sales appeal, it's no wonder that processed apples are taking a larger and larger share of the crop.

Like the proverbial pig, which can be processed right down to its squeal, there's mighty little waste in an apple. Pectin jelling aids, made from apple pomace (dried apple pulp), have given Grandma a real contest in jelly making. It's forty years ago since Robert Douglas, a Scotchman who made his home in Fairport, N. Y., discovered how to extract pectin from apple pomace. At first he sold his jelling aid only to commercial jelly packers, but in 1921 housewives were able to buy it under the name of "Certo," which had

been suggested by a maid in the Douglas home.

Getting women to buy Certo was not easy at first, as they were used to boiling down their own jams and jellies. But when they found that the new product reduced the boiling time to only a few minutes, produced 50 per cent more jelly, and made it certain that the jelly would jell every time, they began to buy it in a big way.

Besides food processors, apples get another big helping hand from the manufacturers of other foods. Literally thousands of delicious recipes pour out of their test kitchens every year, and a great many of these feature apples in combination with a company's own product. The apple has such great adaptability that it is hard to think of any food it doesn't "go with."

Apples have always been outstanding for the contribution they make to good eating, and for their help in keeping the doctor away. Recently, Dr. Clive McCay, Cornell nutritionist, added another score in their favor. "Besides being one of the best regulators," he said, "apples are excellent for cleaning the teeth after a meal." So now they keep both the doctor and the dentist away!

Another crop of apples will soon be in the making in Northeast orchards. Apple blossoms will sweeten the springtime air and, come summer and fall, luscious fruit will hang from apple boughs. Countless people along "the lifeline of America" will work to grow and transport and store and process and sell those apples, or to find new uses for them; and millions of us, from babies to grandparents, will eat them and their products and be the happier and healthier for it.

### BEFORE BLOSSOMS

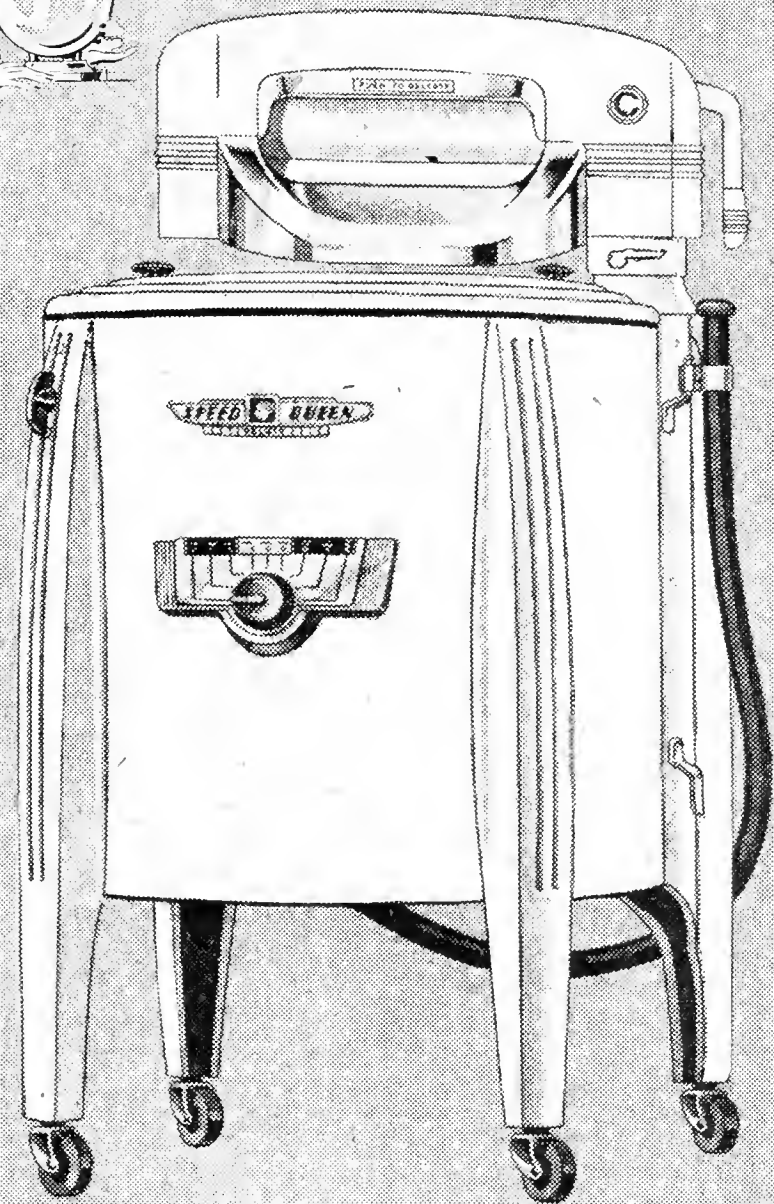
By Edith Shaw Butler

The March winds blow across the land,  
The March winds blow a warmer rain,  
And earth grows warmer to the hand  
Where banks of snow so long have lain.

The flowers stir beneath the sod,  
From slumber long and slumber deep;  
They stir, they push aside the clod;  
For they have promises to keep.

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I have enjoyed using my Speed Queen Washer now over 35 years. It not only cleans my clothes, but does it in a short time. I sure hate to see it wear out. I can recommend this machine for anyone's use. I think it the best one ever.  
MRS. T. D. GREGORY, Okmulgee, Okla.

Our washer, which we bought in 1935, has given such good service that the only expense we had up to now was a new belt which cost us \$1.00. I still use it at an average of once each week. If all your washing machines do as much as ours has, I'm sure many people are grateful they purchased a Speed Queen.  
Mrs. EARL JOHNSON, Farmville, Va.



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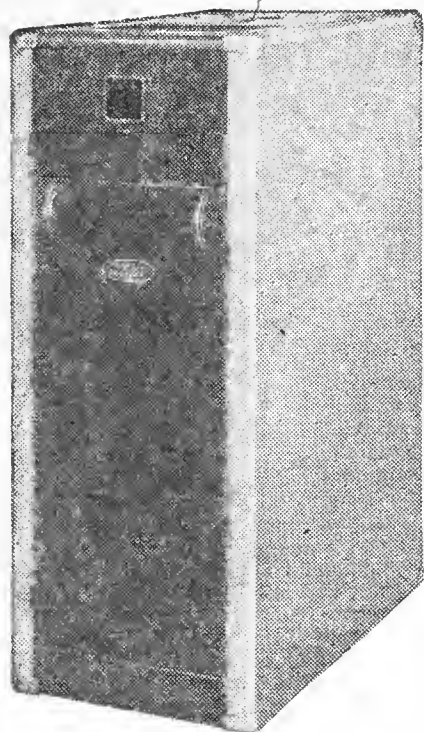
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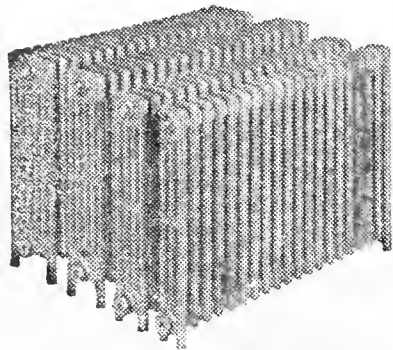
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No. **2387**. Basie is the word for the bolero suit, in wool or faille now, and in linen later! The jacket, fitted, features collar and cuff detail; skirt is in four gores. Sizes 12-20, 36-46. Size 18, suit, 3 1/8 yds. 54-in.

No. **2472**. This is the perfect blouse to partner with your new Spring suits! It's quickly made—has the high neck and round yoke that looks so neat under jacket lapels. Sizes 10-20, 36-40. Size 16, 1 1/2 yds. 39-in.

No. **2209**. With its simple, cap

sleeved lines, this yoked dress is the perfect background for crisp, fashion-favored eyelet banding! Sizes 10-20. Size 16, 3 3/4 yds. 35-in. fabric, with 2 7/8 yds. eyelet banding.

No. **2146**. It will be almost no trouble to keep this dainty tucked dress ironed for daughter — because it buttons up both sides! Sizes 2-8. Size 4, 1 3/4 yds. 35-in., 7/8 yd. trim. Panties, included, 5/8 yd. 35-in.

**TO ORDER:** Write name, address, pattern size and number clearly. Enclose 25 cents for each pattern wanted. Add 25 cents for our new Spring-Summer Fashion Book which has pattern designs for all ages, sizes and occasions. Send to **AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST PATTERN SERVICE, Box 42, Station O, New York 11, N. Y.**

## Baby's First Solid Food

By **KATHLEEN BERRESFORD, Nutritionist**

**T**he doctor tells you your baby can now have cereal or fruit, in addition to the milk or formula he has been getting. He explains that the cereal must be a refined one, long-cooked, or a prepared baby cereal. First fruits are usually applesauce or very ripe banana, mashed.

You are very thrilled about this step in your baby's progress. You prepare the new delicacy with patience and loving care. You hold Baby tenderly in your arms and feed him his first spoonful of solid food. What happens? He probably spits it out. You are disappointed. He doesn't like it. And after all the time you spent fixing it!

There are many possible reasons for Baby not accepting this first solid food. Did you place the spoon far enough back on his tongue? Babies have to learn to swallow solid food, and unless you place it far enough back on the tongue, they don't know what to do with it and spit it out. Was the food

too warm or too cool? Some like it one way, some the other. Was the texture smooth? Perhaps Baby could have handled it better if the food had been thinned with a little formula.

Some babies will eat almost anything when they are very hungry. This is usually the early afternoon feeding and a good time to try something new. Other babies demand their milk first when they are hungry, and then are willing to consider anything else you have to offer.

The important thing to remember is this: your baby does not **NEED** this little bit of solid food just at this particular time. He will grow and develop anyway. Your doctor suggested adding it now so that he could learn slowly to eat it and enjoy it by the time he does need it. So experiment a little with the suggestions above. Then if Baby really objects, wait several weeks before trying again. Babies have to be "ready" for learning experiences.



# It's OUR Library and we LOVE it!

By EDITH HORTON

**M**ORE than sixty years ago the people in our little town of Newfield, N. Y., had a great desire to start a library. Only a great desire could have made one, possible, for the people had no help from any source. They gave ice-cream socials, and oyster suppers, and trips down the lake, and plays. They had two shelves built in the post office and whenever they had a few dollars they bought books. Sometimes they even gave a note at the bank to buy them. But however they got the money, they kept right on buying books until today we have nearly five thousand volumes.

Perhaps just because the people of our town have had such a large part in developing our library and in choosing the books, it has become a beloved part of our town. It's not that our library is beautiful. Far from it! It is located in a converted store, a long narrow building in an old brick block housing a row of stores. The ceiling is high, and in places the plaster is cracked and peeling because rain has seeped through from our neighbor's gutter. The floor is old and there's no color in the room except for the bindings of the books which reach from floor to ceiling along two sides. But it is our own.

About twenty years ago the library received its only bequest. This was for one hundred dollars, and with it we bought a desk for our librarian and a sturdy oak table and chairs where folks sit to read magazines. These cost \$87, and we still have \$13 left of that one hundred! And eighty-seven, by the way, is the age of our librarian, Mrs. Buena Weatherell. She, and her sister, Miss Dora Ham, except for a brief period, have been our only librarians in these more than sixty years. Mrs. Weatherell took over on the death of her sister in 1931.

We're very proud of our librarian and couldn't imagine what the library would be without her. Still slim and straight, she runs lightly up the ladder to reach the books on the high shelves. It's her plants and flowers and pictures that give the library a homey air. When we return a book, she's always interested to know if we liked it, and she helps us to find another which she thinks we might like.

Mrs. Weatherell goes to the library

three afternoons a week from her home nearby, where she lives alone. She does all her own work, even the outside work of mowing grass, raking leaves, tending flowers, and washing windows. One of the amazing things about her library work is that she has never stopped growing in it. She adopts every suggestion, particularly about new methods of cataloguing, which the visiting librarian from Albany suggests. She keeps her finger on everything and tells the Board of Trustees what should be done and when. For all this she now receives \$250 a year from our current budget of \$700, but she would gladly serve for nothing if it were necessary.

Our comparatively large income today (compared with the old days) grew this way: About ten years after



—A. A. Staff Photo

Little by little the library at Newfield, New York, grew to today's 5,000 volumes. In the picture are Mrs. Buena Weatherell (on stepladder), librarian since 1931, and Miss Edith Horton, author of this article and trustee of the library.

the library was started, it received a charter from the state. This gave it \$100 a year. The next to contribute was the town. The amount it gives each year has now reached \$300. The last to give support was the county. From it also we receive \$300 a year. This is how we now spend our \$700 a year:

- Librarian's salary, \$250
- Books and magazines, \$200
- Janitor, wood for stove, and incidentals, \$250

The books for our library are chosen by a Book Committee, and are broken down into three main categories: fiction, non-fiction, and children's books. It is no longer necessary to send our list of selections to Albany for approval, but we think it is better to do so, and so continue the custom.

Out of our small income we have saved, over the years, about one thousand dollars with which we hope some day to repair and redecorate.

Perhaps the state librarian smiles and winces inwardly when she visits our little country library, and we do wish it were more beautiful, but it serves a great many people happily and that, after all, is the function of a library. Anyway, it's our library, and we love it.

## Words for Easter

By Eleanor Alletta Chaffee

Man's sorrow suddenly has grown as wide  
As earth is wide. So let us think today  
Of Him whose stone of grief was rolled  
aside;  
Whose night was, true to promise, etched  
by day.  
Something He said is heard across the  
sea  
Of trouble: All ye weary, come to Me!



## Mayville Woman First Prize Winner in Grange Cooking Competitions



Three-time cooking champion praises New Dry Yeast

Mrs. Olga Stratton of Mayville, New York, was a first prize winner not once but *three times* in 1950. Her food exhibits took first place at her local Grange, at the Pomona Grange, and finally at the State Grange Contest . . . where women from all over New York competed!

Relatively new to the ranks of prize-winning cooks, Mrs. Stratton joins her fellow-champions in praising Fleischmann's New Improved Active Dry Yeast. "I know I can count on

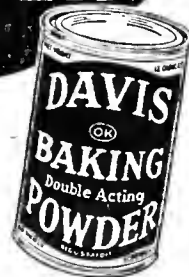
this New Dry Yeast," she says. "It gives me grand results . . . so quickly and easily."

Now's the time for yeast-raised goodies. Make Lenten and holiday meals more delicious, with delectable, wholesome treats made with yeast.

And when you bake at home—use the fastest, easiest yeast yet! Fleischmann's New Improved Active Dry Yeast dissolves in a few moments—it's faster rising, easier to use. Buy some today—you'll like it.

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"Double action" works with you for success... batter rises twice: first in mixing; again in oven. You get super-lightness, super-texture to make you prouder than ever. Send for easy baking, Quick-Mix Charts, R. B. Davis Company, Dept. AA-6 Hoboken, N. J.

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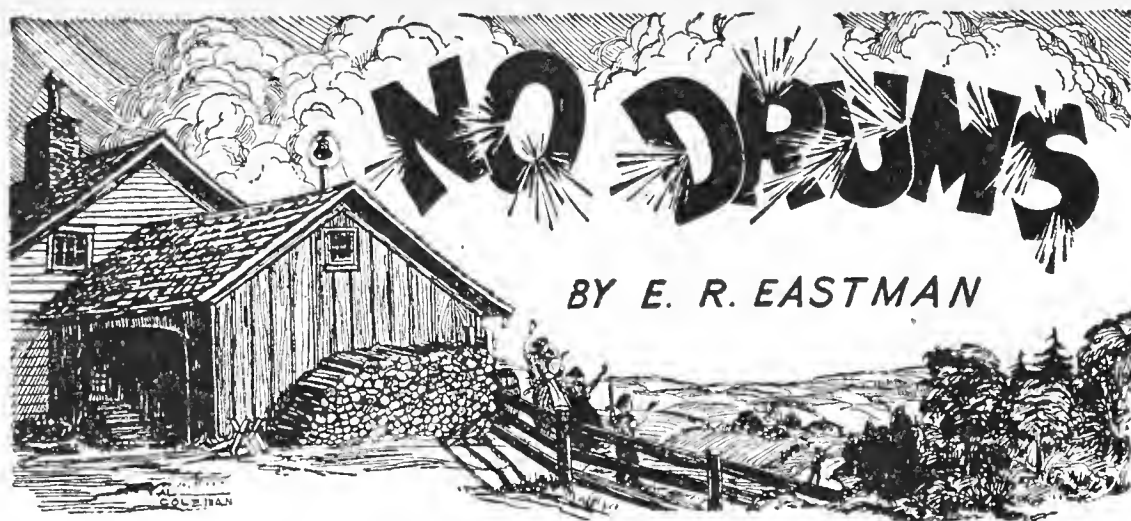
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## WHAT'S GONE BEFORE

Immediately after his marriage to Ann Clinton, Mark Wilson leaves to join Lincoln's volunteers. He is followed into the army by his brother Charlie, his father, George Wilson, and by Ann's father, Fred Clinton. The Wilson men join the army bands. After Mark's return to camp from an unexpected Christmas leave, the growing cold made it necessary for Enoch Payne and Tom Wilson to work a good deal of the time in the woods getting out wood for the one fire which the Wilson and Clinton families allowed themselves. During one of the tree-felling sessions Enoch is knocked down and stunned by a falling tree. Meantime, Henry Bain, who hates Mark, is making more frequent visits to the Clinton home, and one evening he declares his love for Ann, leaving in high dudgeon when she refuses to listen to him.

## CHAPTER XIV

THE long winter inched along into March. The days were longer now, and sunshiny days became more frequent. The warm sun started the sap running in the trees and burned off the snow so that the higher knolls in the pastures and meadows were beginning to show. But this year the hope that usually springs eternal in springtime was mingled with dread, for spring meant the opening of military campaigns and offensives, and perhaps wounds and even death for loved ones on the fighting front. Nancy and Ann knew, too, that spring came earlier in the South and that therefore war plans and new campaigns were well developed or even under way.

But the letters from camp continued to be cheerful. George wrote that the monotony of the long winter had been greatly lessened by the fact that he and both boys had been designated as musicians.

"You'll remember," he wrote to Nancy, "that when you and I were first married I used to get you really provoked sometimes because you couldn't stand the shrillness of my fife — although I thought I could play one pretty good. Then I added insult to injury for you by going the fife one better in noise with the rattling of my snare drum. Well, that small accomplishment has come in handy here. One day I overheard an officer say that they were having difficulty in finding musicians. I told him I could play either the fife or the drum, and also that I could teach my two boys to drum if we were permitted to do it and were appointed to the same outfit. By golly, he took me up on it, and we got the special assignment! Both Mark and Charles have shown real talent and learned quickly. We have practiced all winter in the big drum corps and we can really make the fives and drums talk. Best of all, it has given us a lot of opportunity to be together."

When Ann got Mark's letter about this news she was overjoyed, thinking it would keep him out of the front lines. Nancy said nothing, but she felt sure that musicians didn't miss much of the fighting.

Their worries about new spring campaigns were soon confirmed. Both newspaper reports and letters told of the great hope throughout the North when at last the slow and hesitating General McClellan began to move toward Richmond the army that he had spent nearly a year whipping into shape. This time instead of trying to cross the swampy wilderness country and the rivers or go overland, Mc-

Clellan landed his forces at Fort Monroe and marched up the peninsula between the York and the James rivers toward Richmond, the Confederate capital.

Letters from the front were rare now, and when they did arrive it was easy for the women to read into the attempted cheerfulness the real discouragement that lay deep in the hearts of the men. An occasional sentence would creep in about the poor food, the awful weather, and the floundering of McClellan's whole army in the swamps and mud of the peninsula. News of a battle meant days or weeks of dread for those back home until they were sure that none of their men had fallen.

Finally, early in July, the news swept the North that after months of maneuvering and days of terrible fighting on the peninsula, ending in victory for the Union forces at Malvern Hill on July 1, McClellan had decided to give up his peninsula campaign and retreat toward Washington.

Disgusted with McClellan's wavering and what many believed to be his cowardly withdrawals, the North seethed with criticism which culminated in demands on Lincoln for a new leader of the Union army. Yielding to this pressure, Lincoln appointed General Pope to succeed McClellan, and he promised to attack the Confederates straightway. Suiting action to promise, Pope advanced to the Rapahannock. The two great armies met on the old battlefield of Bull Run, where again the Union forces met disaster and were forced to retreat.

Happy and confident over the victory

at Bull Run, Robert E. Lee, commander of the Confederate forces, advanced into Maryland, with the idea that the copperheads and other Southern sympathizers would join with the Confederates to bring the war to a close. But Lee's hopes in this respect were not realized. He met McClellan, who was in command again, at Antietam on September 17, and at the end of a bloody battle Lee gave up the contest and retreated across the Potomac into the South. Once again, in spite of Lincoln's urging, McClellan failed to follow up his victory, and again Lincoln took the command from him, this time transferring it to General Burnside.

In December, Burnside attacked Lee at Fredericksburg on the Rapahannock River. Here the Union forces met defeat, Burnside was removed from command, and General Hooker took over.

Ann and Nancy were never able to forget that harrowing year. News of battles would come several days after they had taken place, followed by an agony of waiting for the slow letters from Mark, George and Charlie. It was a blessing that the hard work of everyday living filled their days so fully that there was not much time even for worry.

Early one June day Ann was cultivating a piece of corn that she had planted. As she reached the end of a row she pulled the old mare around with the lines and swung her cultivator expertly into the next row. Then she climbed to the top of the rail fence to give herself and the horse a breathing spell. Looking out across the cornfield, where the crop was now several inches high, and thinking of the oats and potatoes that she had managed to get planted in addition to the regular chores of a small dairy, Ann was conscious of some pride in her own husbandry. Enoch had plowed and fitted the ground for her, but aside from that she had tarred the corn, got it dropped and covered by hand, and had planted the potatoes; and the sight of her crops in the bright summer sunshine made her realize that they looked better than any her father had ever had at this time of year. Again she thrilled to the thought of how much help she could be to Mark when he got back and they started out to make a living together.

In spite of her hard work, she felt

strong and well, and she rejoiced for Mark's sake in her strong, supple young body. But then came the disturbing fear that he might never come back. Seated on the crooked rail fence, with only the hum of insects to break the silence, it almost seemed to Ann that if she listened carefully she could hear the rumble and grumble of the battle far away to the South. She shivered, but then, shaking her head resolutely, slid down from the fence, put the lines over her shoulder, took hold of the cultivator handles and started the old horse along the row. If she worked hard enough, she thought, she could drug herself with it and leave no time nor energy for thinking.

It was a high spot in Ann's day when Mark did write, but she never blamed him when he didn't, for she realized how hard it must be for him to do so, particularly when he was with McClellan in the peninsula campaign. How she prized his letters. She saved every one, read and re-read them, and carried them next to her heart day after day until they were almost worn out. It pleased her to note how much Mark's writing had improved as time went on. It seemed that he was able to express in the written word his loneliness and his love for her as he never could have done orally.

"My darling," he wrote some time before the second Bull Run battle, "tomorrow, or maybe the next day, rumor has it that we are going into another great fight. So before I sleep tonight I want to tell you all over again how much you mean to me, and how much I love you. When I enlisted, I thought it was my duty to do so, but honestly I also thought it would be a great adventure. Well, it isn't. War is terrible. I know that now. Of course, there is some excitement and a lot of comradeship with other boys, all of which helps to pass the time and makes it easier for us than for you and Mother who have to keep things going at home. Father and Charlie and I talk about you and the family so many times, and we worry about how you can keep the farm work going so that you all have enough to eat and to wear."

As you know, we have tried not to spend a cent of the small pay we get so that there may be a little to send home, but I know that it doesn't help much, especially when you have to worry about that old mortgage. I hope Henry Bain isn't bothering you about the interest, or anything else."

Ann paused in her reading and thought:

"Now I wonder what Mark means by that 'anything else.' Maybe he's a little jealous. And maybe he has some right to be. If I told him how much I worry about Henry Bain, not only about the interest on the mortgage but about his hanging around so much, I honestly believe he'd desert and come home. I can't do a thing about it, either, for if I send Henry packing, then he'll be mad and put Mother and me out of our home just as sure as preaching. Well," she sighed, "there's no use worrying Mark about it."

She went on with the rest of Mark's letter:

"What I really wanted to say in this letter, sweetheart, was just three little words which I didn't say often enough when I was beside you, three little words which I hope you will write on your heart. You know what they are: I love you!"

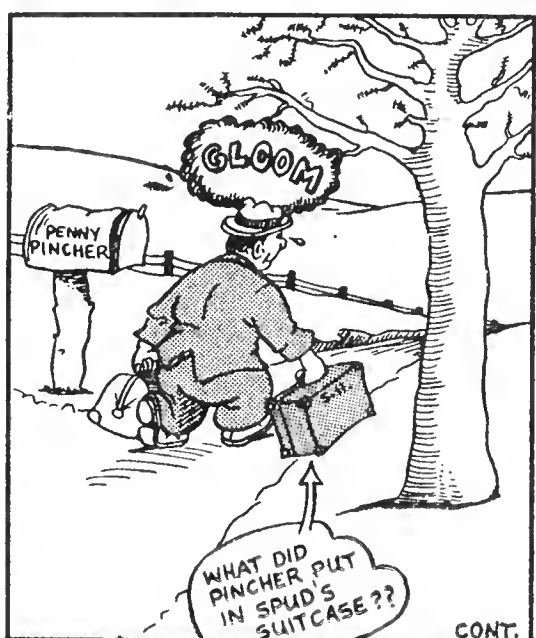
"Ann, I don't want to be gloomy or silly, but I'd like to say to you just once that if anything should happen to me, I want you always to remember that you owe me nothing but what you have given me, your love. That's the greatest and most precious gift of all. You have all of your life ahead of you. I know that you wouldn't think of nor have any desire for marriage for a time, but I want to tell you now that if I should not come back, I hope in time that you will remarry. You can, you

(Continued on Opposite Page)

## SLIM &amp; SPUD



## Farewell





# NO DRUMS

(Continued from Opposite Page)

know. An attractive girl like you has everything, and above all, in this world and the next, I want you to be happy."

Ann shed tears over that letter.

"The big ninny," she said aloud, "to think that I could ever love anybody else."

She laid the letter down and her thoughts again came back to what Mark had said about Henry Bain's worrying her.

"I am worried," she thought, "and Mother's attitude makes the situation worse. I suppose Mother feels that if we aren't friendly with Henry, he'll dump us both out."

She got up and paced restlessly back and forth across the room.

"For me, he can take the old farm and I'll go back to teaching!"

Struck with the new idea, her face lighted up.

"Maybe that's the answer. I'll talk with Mother tomorrow."

Next morning Ann said:

"Mother, I want to talk with you frankly about something that has worried me for a long time. I don't like Henry Bain's coming here so much, nor the things he has said to me two or three times lately. After all, I'm a married woman, I love my husband, and I have no interest whatever in Henry Bain."

Mrs. Clinton said, quickly:

"I know, my dear, I know. But that's no reason why we shouldn't be pleasant and kind with our friends, and you're almost impolite to Henry every time he comes."

"Well, I just don't want him coming here. I don't think it looks well, either."

"Well," said Mrs. Clinton, "if we make him mad, you know what he may do to us. He holds the mortgage, and we aren't making the payments."

"Don't think I haven't thought about that," Ann snapped back. "But now I think I know the answer. Let him take the place. I'll go back to teaching, and we'll be in better shape financially than we'll ever be trying to make a living on this old farm, especially with someone like Bain on our necks."

At this her mother started to cry.

"This is my home," she wailed. "I'd never be happy anywhere else. And besides—think of your father. What would he have to come back to?"

"Oh all right," said Ann, hopelessly. "I might have known it would be this way..."

She said no more about it, and tried not to worry.

After Bull Run no more letters came and Ann would turn away from the post office sick with fear. Sometimes she was irritated. He must know I'm worried and he could write a few lines, she told herself. I know it's hard for him, but somehow he should get word to me. Nancy, too, was worried, for she had no word from George and Charlie, but she tried to reassure Ann.

"You know how hard it is for them to get time to write. No news is good news, you know."

Then disaster struck. Ann found a letter at the post office, not from Mark but from George to Nancy. Running most of the way back to the Wilson home, she pushed the letter at Nancy impatiently and cried:

"Read it, quick. Read it and tell me."

With fingers that no effort of will could keep from trembling, Nancy tore open the letter and glanced over the contents. Her face turned white and she sank into a chair.

"What is it? What's the matter, Mother?" cried Ann, in terror.

Nancy braced herself to tell Ann the contents of the letter.

"I can't believe it," she said slowly, her voice trembling, "but George says that Mark has been court-martialed!"

Stunned, Ann stared at her uncomprehendingly.

"Court-martialed!" she echoed. "But

why? I don't believe it! There must be some mistake."

Then with a sob, she sank to her knees and buried her face in Nancy's lap.

## CHAPTER 15

"I can take it now," said Ann, quietly, a few moments later. "Please read the letter to me."

Nancy looked at the girl's dead-white face, drew a deep breath, and began to read aloud her husband's long letter:

"You'll remember, Nancy, that boy from Virginia who came to our neighborhood to visit the Royce's two years ago this summer. His name was Floyd Morton. If I remember right, he was some relation to Mrs. Royce. He was a very agreeable young chap, made friends easily, and our Mark took quite a shine to him.

"Well, when the outposts and picket lines of the armies were close together on the night before Bull Run, Mark was on picket duty. He told me what happened. He was walking slowly back and forth across his beat, waiting for the hours to pass until he could be relieved and get some sleep. Suddenly he heard a noise in a clump of brush that he had just passed. He dropped flat on the ground and bringing his musket to bear on the brush challenged: 'Who goes there?' The answer surprised him. It was, 'Someone you know.'

"Mark told the man to drop his gun and come out of the brush with his hands up to where he could be seen in the half light. The fellow obeyed, and then Mark found it was this Floyd Morton. He told Mark he was unarmed and that he wasn't in the Confederate forces—wasn't even a Rebel sympathizer. He had a convincing story about being engaged to a girl behind the Union lines. Said he hadn't heard from her in months, didn't even know if she was alive, and in desperation had started out to go to her home. Mark asked him why he hadn't been drafted, and he claimed he had been doing some kind of civilian war work back of the Confederate lines.

"The boy claimed that while hiding in the clump of brush, waiting for an opportunity to get through, he had recognized Mark and purposely attracted his attention. His logical story, plus Mark's old liking for him and sympathy for anyone in love, won Mark's confidence. Some way or other Morton also convinced him that his civilian clothes were proof that he was just what he claimed to be, a Virginia farm boy trying to get news of his girl.

"Anyway, Mark let him through, but just then the pickets were changed and the man who relieved Mark saw him talking to Morton. He arrested Morton, marched him back to an officer, and reported that Mark had allowed the fellow to pass the picket line. Morton was recognized as a spy, court-martialed the next day, and sentenced to be shot. For allowing Morton through, Mark was arrested and court-martialed, and is also under sentence of death.

"Fortunately, I have made friends among the officers, and through them I succeeded in getting a stay of execution, at least for a short time on a reasonable doubt of Mark's guilt. But I feel that you and Ann have a right to know the truth. The constant reverses of the Union forces, frequent desertions, and the prevalence of spies within our lines are making our officers stiffnecked in their determination to enforce discipline and to get this army of citizens on a military basis. So Mark's chances aren't too good."

Nancy paused to try to control her voice and her trembling hands, and then continued:

"S-some of his friends and mine have suggested an appeal to President Lincoln, but when I tried to get a furlough or even a few days to go to Washington, the officers refused. They

didn't give me a reason for not letting me go, but it is generally known that they try to keep information about these court-martial cases away from the President because of his tendency to pardon the prisoners, which the generals feel interferes with military discipline."

In closing his letter, George added: "Don't give up hope. There must be some way out."

But his own agony and hopelessness were very evident. When Nancy ceased reading, she glanced at Ann sitting in the chair opposite, and noticed how white were the knuckles of her hands as she gripped them in an effort to keep control. Suddenly Ann's face flushed and she jumped to her feet and stood over Nancy, her eyes snapping!

"All right," she cried. "They wouldn't let Father Wilson go to Washington, but they can't keep us from going."

The sheets of the letter fell from Nancy's lap as she, too, sprang to her feet and clutched Ann's arms so hard that the black and blue spots showed later.

"Of course, we'll go! she exclaimed, excitedly. "We'll start tomorrow morning."

"Maybe I should go alone," said Ann. "Can you leave the children?"

"We can do anything when we have to," said Nancy. "You aren't making a trip like that alone. Mary Curtis'll come in and stay with the children, and Enoch will be glad to help out with the chores both here and at your place, and see that your mother gets along all right. We'll get off tomorrow morning at daylight, and Enoch can drive us to Owego. Better go home now and tell your mother. Don't pack too many things for the trip. Get what sleep you can, and Enoch and I will be at your place early tomorrow morning."

That trip behind the old horse to Owego next morning and then by train to Washington was an experience both women tried to forget for the rest of their lives, but never quite succeeded in doing so. Every farm passed, every foot of the dusty highway to Owego was like a knifethrust to Ann as she recalled the journey with Mark the morning after their wedding. Every



"In an issue of *American Agriculturist* I noticed a picture of a little baby and a calf. By an odd coincidence I have a similar picture which is one of my favorites. I have entitled it, 'Is Your Head As Hard As Mine?' This picture of my son was taken when he was six months old, the Holstein bull calf was two months old."—Mrs. William Smith, Tunkhannock, Penna.

rhythmic turn of the car wheels on the long rail trip to Washington seemed to be saying: "You can't do it; you can't do it."

Their eyes bloodshot from lack of sleep and the dust and cinders of the train, and their clothes disheveled, Ann and Nancy, feeling completely exhausted, finally arrived in the great sprawling city that was the capital of the United States. They descended from the train into a welter of heat, confusion, noise and bustle, punctuated by the yells of the cab drivers just outside the station. The crowd that they finally pushed themselves through were a motley and varied lot, most of them different from anyone the women had ever known. There were men with tall stovepipe hats, expensive clothes, immaculate linen and black bow ties, who had somehow managed to keep themselves looking well groomed in spite of the train ride; there were a few women looking as lost and bewildered as Ann and Nancy felt, making their way hesitantly through the crowd, perhaps going to visit a wounded soldier son or husband in the Washington hospitals. And then there were the young men, also looking bewildered and homesick, recruits for Abraham Lincoln's army, who were being guided by the shouted commands of a non-commissioned officer in uniform.

Outside the station, Nancy succeeded in getting a bewhiskered, one-eyed cab driver to stop shouting long enough to listen to her request to be driven to the White House. His gaze showed that he wondered what two plainly dressed country women could want at the White House. Then, shifting a cud of tobacco to the other side of his mouth, he drove a long stream of tobacco juice toward the wheel of his cab, and grunted:

"Climb in! I'll take ye up there. Whether ye can get in or not is something else again!"

Accustomed to thinking of Washington as a storybook city, the Capital of the great United States, Ann was disappointed with the reality. Her tired state added to her disillusionment. It had rained the night before, turning the inches of dust on Pennsylvania Avenue to a soft, disgusting, sticky mess, through which their cab driver raced his old horse. Mud rained from the horse's flying hoofs and from the rapidly revolving wheels in a spattering shower, some of it reaching the occupants of the cab. But in spite of the mud and the hard going, everyone seemed to be in a hurry, joining in the mad rush of vehicles of every description that raced up and down the wide Avenue.

Ann had read about the beautiful government buildings, and they lived up to the description, but they were surrounded by rambling, down-at-the-heel business places and dwelling houses. Washington, Ann reflected, was certainly no dream city. The whole aspect of the place was in keeping with her own churning thoughts.

When their driver pulled up in front of the White House, even that was disappointing to Ann. She had expected something of a palace to house the head of the nation. But later she was to realize that the very simplicity of the White House was in keeping with the President who now lived there and with his ideas of the basic principles of democracy.

To the guard at the outer door Nancy said, simply:

"We want to see Mr. Lincoln on a matter of life and death!"

The man looked them up and down, noting their countrified appearance and their white, strained faces, then muttered:

"Life and death! That's what they all say." Then he added, gruffly:

"Go ahead! But don't be surprised if the President can't see you. He's a busy man."

(To be continued)



# KERNELS, SCREENINGS and CHAFF



## SUNNYGABLES NOTES

By John Babcock

**A**NIMAL agriculture and grassland farming are two terms that have a familiar, warm ring to the ears of north-eastern farmers. They are, in fact, two broad agricultural practices that are fast breaking ground to provide everyone in the United States with better meals and a higher standard of living. Happily, an animal agriculture program based on a system of grassland farming is something that not only benefits the farmers who adopt it but also serves human welfare in general. That is the kind of endeavor a fellow likes to latch onto during times when service to others seems to be at low ebb throughout the world.

In the interests of mankind, our country is making titanic efforts to hold a shaky world together. We are trying our best to seek out and most effectively combat communism by feeding people, by talking fairly with people when we can, and by fighting them where we have to.

Of all our national efforts to reach the same end, there is a meeting taking place next month that may ultimately achieve more toward happiness and health in this country than anything else being attempted.

April 16th through 18th, the first annual meeting of the National Institute of Animal Agriculture will take place at Purdue University in Indiana. At this centrally located and justly famous agricultural college, the very top leaders of business and agriculture from all over the country will seek the means of giving teeth to a program of animal agriculture. Their common meeting ground is that no one opposes a philosophy that benefits everyone.

We farmers of the Northeast have been living animal agriculture and grassland farming for a long time. A nationally backed program to support and advance our livestock population finds its roots on the family farms we live on.

### Basement Barn

Since pen stabling has been recognized and adopted by dairymen, the basements of many barns have come under serious study to see whether they have the necessary ceiling height, square feet of space and possibilities for arrangement into a pen stable set-up.

Beets' pen needs cleaning twice a year. With a lot of hills to cover and the rugged winter we have had, the first cleaning took more time than usual. Things are in good shape now, thanks to frozen ground and some hard work. At one time though, Beets' brother Bud was racing to see if he could get to the floor before the cows reached the ceiling.

Martin Sine, whom I previously have mentioned on this page, started from scratch to house the cows he already owned. This sounds like a backwards way to go at things, but Martin was burned out by lightning last summer. The cows were saved, and the problem was a place to house them. Today Martin has what I consider an ideal barn basement for handling a dairy herd. All he lacks is a barn on top of the basement.

Starting with the theory that cows need housing worse than feed does, Martin skidder out lumber with his team this winter, had it rough sawed, and started to build his new barn on the site of the inadequate old building. There has been no barn raising. Yet, his Guernseys are comfortably housed and look fine.

### Planning Ahead

With blocks, or walls poured by a sand and gravel business which is conveniently only a few hundred yards from his farm, Martin planned a ceiling with plenty of height for manure pack accumulation and built a barn floor that is adequately braced for all of the weight a barn floor has ever been required to take. Over the floor, Martin laid inexpensive waterproof paper which will eventually serve as an

airtight seal between the basement and the feed storage above. Now it serves as his roof.

By inexpensively refinishing the stanchions which went through the fire, Martin has a conventional stanchion barn. He so utilized the equipment that survived the fire that he is able to plan ahead to the day when he can clear out the stanchions and with the adjoining space he has added have 4,000 square feet of bedded pen stable space.

I guess they call it vision when a man plans way ahead of what his present means can provide, but that is what Martin has done. He has adequate housing for his cattle, a place to have cover for his forage and bedding before they are ready to go in, and a sensible dream of an efficient, easy-to-manage pen stable.

### FERTILIZER SCHEDULE

When it came to buying fertilizer for our meadows this spring, Jack and I had to make the decision as to where the amount we had budgeted for would be applied. Since there was just so much money to go around, we could not be "book" farmers and cover each field just as the best recommendations suggested. Quite often a farmer can nod his head in agreement with the practices recommended by experts, but digging up the money to put them into action is another thing.

### Stay Close to Home

We finally decided first to give a heavy application to the pastures and hayfields that have produced heavily because of irrigation, and then to concentrate on the fields handiest to the barn.

Our decision to get the most out of the fields next to the farm buildings satisfies us. In the first place, as pastures, the dual purpose meadows will carry more cows for more days, and keep the cows within easy reach for milking and inspection. The time each busy summer day spent in rounding up the milking herd cannot be afforded.

Then, too, when the fields are used for grass silage and hay, the travel time and cost of hauling forage is reduced by having maximum production close to the home base.

Out where I have been working in Ohio and Indiana, farmers have many fields laid out in nice forty-acre squares around the barn. We have to fight for enough productive acreage that can be worked here in the Northeast, and sometimes we tend to range out too far to get it. Half of our time is spent on the road transporting ourselves or equipment from job to job.

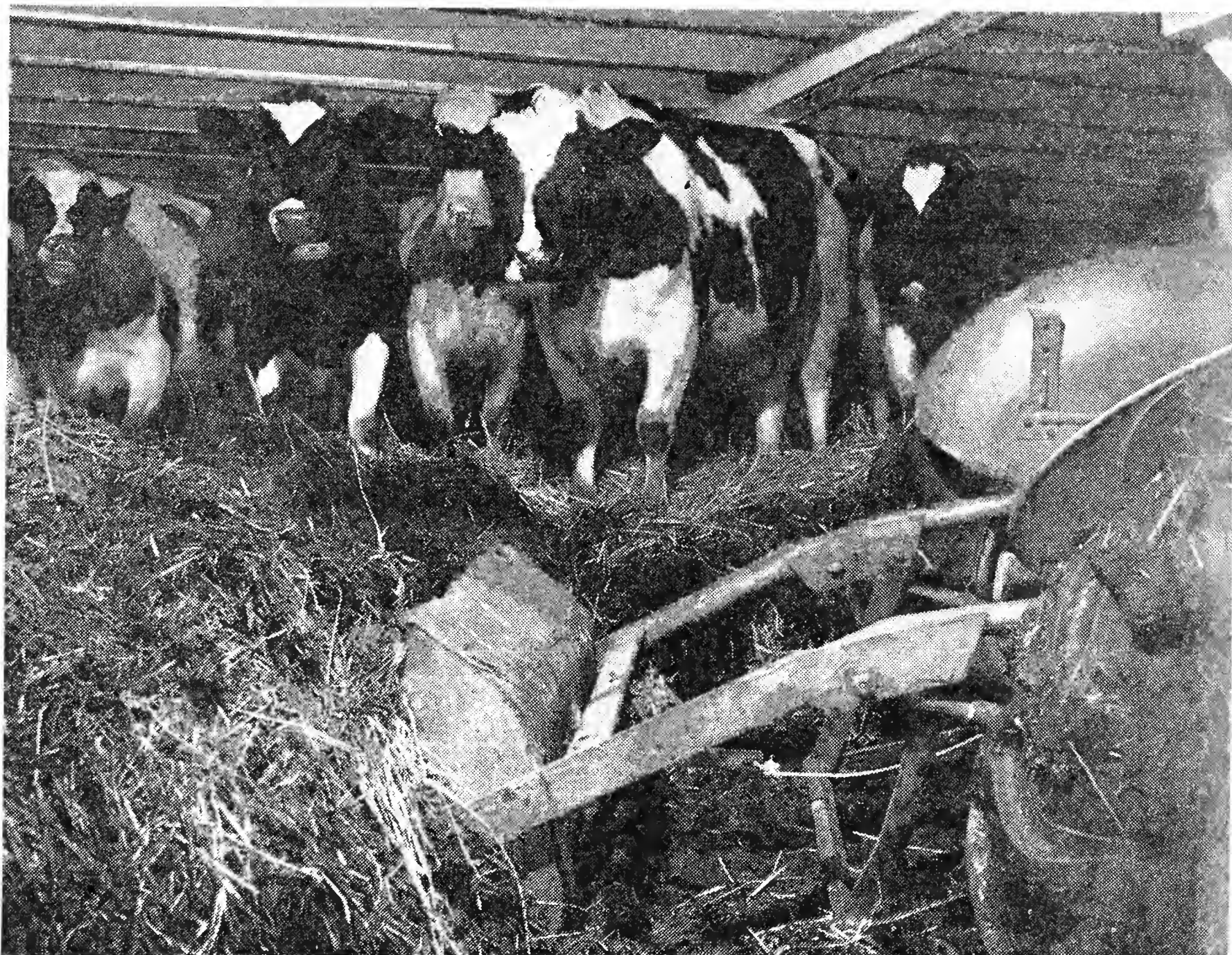
To keep our production close to home, we at Sunnygables finally decided to start from the barn and concentrate on each field that is handy for hay or pasture. They will get a heavy dose of phosphate and potash early in the spring, with a second application following after first cutting. This will slight some nice meadows farther down the road, but we'll try to get to them later.

In addition to covering hay and grazing land, we are giving the wheat an early treatment of superphosphate to get the seedlings off to a good start before they are completely shaded out by the wheat.

### A CALF'S BEST FRIEND

Some of our calves are raised under confinement without milk, and others are run on nurse cows. Either method works out well, and there is some gain in marketing the milk saved by taking the calf away from the cow early.

We have noticed, though, that if there is the slightest slip in management, a bad break in the weather, or any accidental happening that injures the calf's delicate start in life, the ones with their mothers (or in our case—nurse cows) come through with flying colors. In fact, where calves have been running with nurse cows, we have given them far less protection from the cold and far less personal attention. The little rascals have rough looking winter coats, but under the hair they are growthy and bright-eyed.





# SERVICE BUREAU

By H. L. Cosline

## EXPECT ONE-MILLIONTH TRAFFIC DEATH

THE National Safety Council has estimated that recorded deaths in America will reach the one million mark some time in December of this year. Who the one-millionth victim will be, or where he or she will be killed, nobody can say because with traffic deaths averaging 95 a day, it will be virtually impossible to single out the one that will be the millionth.

Fatalities in January were up 17% over January of 1950. This represents the greatest monthly gain in almost 4½ years. The January total of 2,890 raised the United States death toll since the turn of the century to 966,250. That leaves only 33,750 victims to be counted until the one million mark is reached, which probably will be in December if the current upward trend of fatalities continues.

Ned. H. Dearborn, President of the National Safety Council, says that the day when the millionth person will be killed in a traffic accident can be deferred several months "if every motorist and pedestrian makes a personal pledge to avoid only one accident—the one that involves him."

The Council has begun a nationwide educational campaign to postpone the day of the millionth traffic death. Its aim is capsuled in this slogan, "Don't YOU be one in a million."

— A.A. —

## HIGH PRESSURE TACTICS

Some time ago, a salesman tried to sell me some blankets, claiming they were 100% wool and absolutely perfect in every way. I told him I would not buy them until I had talked it over with my husband. He insisted on leaving them, and said he would be back in a few days. I did not sign any contract or order. Later, another representative of the company called on me, and I told him about these blankets. He said he would have them picked up. I have heard nothing since then except for several dunning letters asking me for pay for them.

Since the subscriber did not sign any order, she cannot be made to pay for the blankets. We are reporting the whole transaction to the company, and are asking them to pick up the blankets and discontinue the dunning letters.

The subscriber tells us that she found, on examining the blankets, that they were cotton rather than wool and that they were frayed in places. Since he misrepresented the merchandise, it seems probable that the salesman never intended to come back after the blankets. Much difficulty could have been avoided had the subscriber insisted that he take them along with him and bring them back later when her husband would be home.

— A.A. —

## TAXES

I recently bought a small country place which has about seven acres, and have been told that the taxes will probably be raised to almost double what they were, based on the price I paid for the property. This doesn't seem fair to me. Other people, who have owned their property for years, have not had their assessments raised in spite of the fact that their property has also been getting more valuable and would have a much greater sale value than it had fifteen years ago.

The Service Bureau has had a number of letters similar to the one above. It doesn't seem right that taxes should be doubled in one year, since the increase in value of the property has been gradual over a number of years. We know of one case where the new owner argued that the increase was too much for any single year, and the taxes were lowered somewhat.

When increases in taxes have result-

ed after property has been sold, assessors have maintained that they run into complaints from state officials if the assessed value is too far below the actual sale price.

The best thing to do is to take your case to the authorities on the next Grievance Day, which should be some time in August. Present the facts to them, and argue that the increase be cut down somewhat.

— A.A. —

## REPORT CLAIMS PROMPTLY

About a year ago, I bought 26 capons. I didn't know much about them at the time, but later learned that more than half of them were just plain roosters. Since we paid a good price for them, we complained to the hatchery, but we never got any adjustment. Could you help us get a refund?

Under ordinary circumstances, the Service Bureau cannot handle claims that are over a year old. One of the reasons for this is that if a claim hasn't been settled in that length of time, our efforts are almost certain to be wasted.

Had we known about the above complaint soon after the birds were purchased, we probably could have arranged a satisfactory adjustment. We are contacting the hatchery, but are not too optimistic about the outcome.

If you have occasion to call on us, remember that promptness in reporting unsatisfactory dealings is extremely important.

— A.A. —

## NOTES

I am holding a note signed by a woman who formerly worked with me. Several attempts have been made to collect this, and one small payment was made on it. However, I can't get the balance. Isn't there any way a person who holds such a note is protected and can get his money back without legal action?

Loaning money is a ticklish proposition. It is usually done with the idea that the person to whom you loan is honest and will repay it at the earliest possible moment. Actually, a signed note is little more than an acknowledgment of a debt. If the signer refuses to pay, it is a civil matter and the holder of the note must go to court to collect. Even then he doesn't always get his money if the debtor has no assets. Of course, a judgment can be obtained, but it may be years before the creditor can collect on it.

— A.A. —

## CANADIAN STOCKS

I have a letter from an outfit in Toronto, Ontario, Canada, offering stocks in some mining operations in Canada. What do you think about such stocks?

Periodically, the Service Bureau gets a flood of inquiries about investing in oil or silver mines in Canada. We are suspicious of firms that solicit investments through the mail from Canada. We have found that in many cases these fellows have been asked to discontinue doing business in the States, so have gone to Canada to carry on from there through the mail.

We do not give advice on any kind of investments. However, we feel it is important to investigate very carefully before putting money into unknown enterprises. In the case of the company mentioned above, information about it could no doubt be secured by writing to the Toronto Better Business Bureau.

— A.A. —

## CORRECTION

On the editorial page in our February 17 issue, I referred to the Boston strike and the promptness and courage with which Cal Coolidge put it down, and referred to Coolidge as the then Mayor of Boston. That, of course, was an error. He never was mayor of Boston, but was Governor of Massachusetts when the strike occurred.—E.R.E.

# DRIVER CRUSHED INTO DASH



AARON B. WITHAM, of Deerfield, N. H. was killed.

They had to free his twisted body from the control panel with an acetylene torch after his pickup truck sped off the highway, glanced off one tree and twisted into another. Apparently the gas pedal which recently had been sticking snapped to the floor causing the pickup cattle truck to go out of control with a sudden burst of speed.

## His Widow Writes:

Dear Sirs:

Your agent Mr. Thompson has delivered my check for \$1000.00 in payment for my claim in connection with my husband's tragic death in his pickup truck on November 17, 1950.

May I take this opportunity for thanking you for this splendid service offered at so low a cost. It is my hope that more farm folks may avail themselves of this wonderful insurance.

Sincerely,

*Esther A. Witham*

Claim No. K-208788	N.H. A	North American Accident Insurance Company	Not Valid unless Release on Back is Signed by Claimant
Home Office, 209 So. La Salle Street		Chicago	December 8 1950
Pay to the order of Esther A. Witham, widow and beneficiary of Aaron B. Witham, deceased.		\$ 1000.00	
One Thousand and 00/100		Dollars	
PAYABLE THROUGH SALLE NATIONAL BANK CHICAGO ILL. 60602		<i>J.E. Porter</i> Claim Examiner	

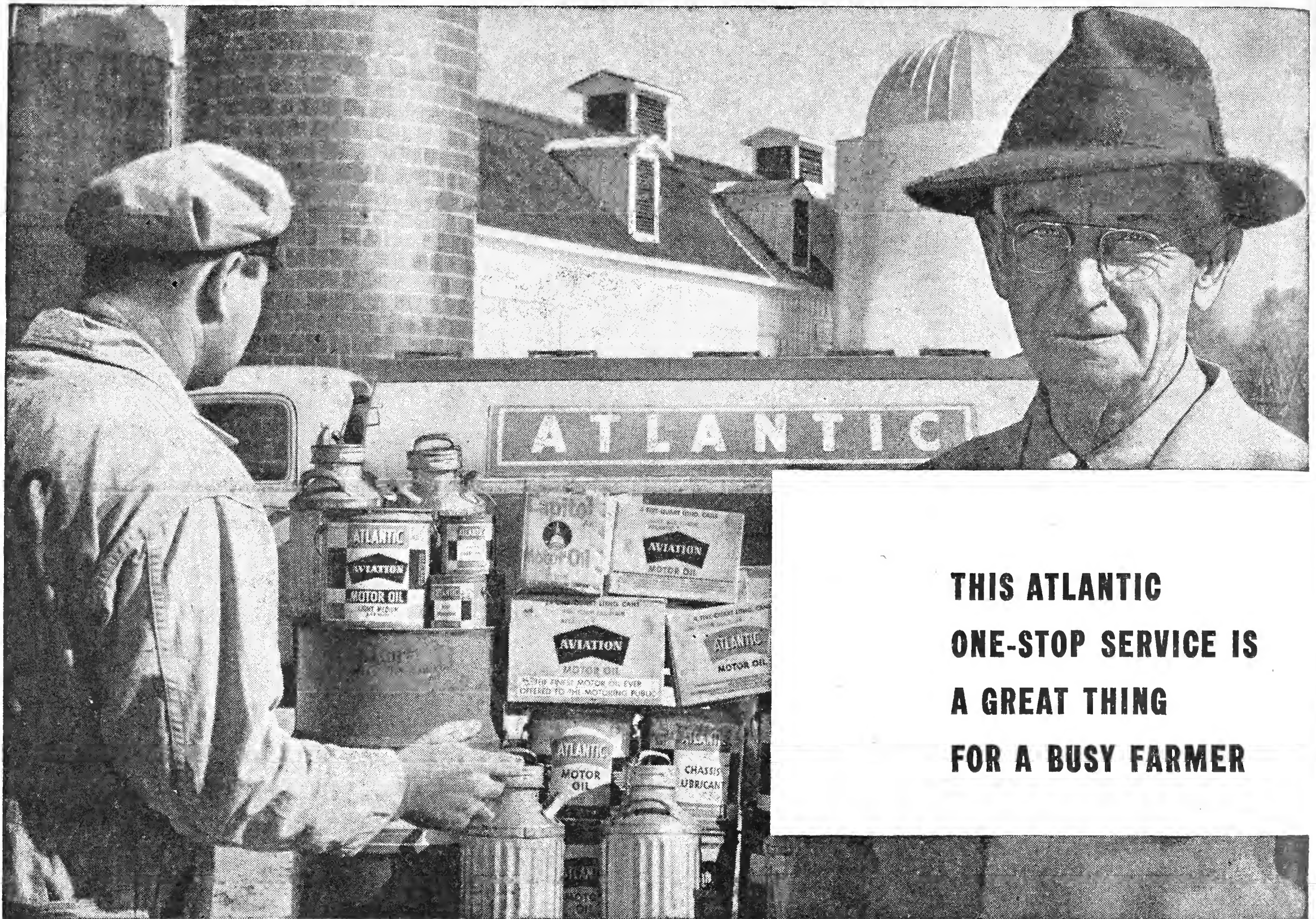
Be Sure To Insure  
Everyone In '51

North American Accident Insurance Co. of Chicago

N. A. ASSOCIATES DEPARTMENT

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.



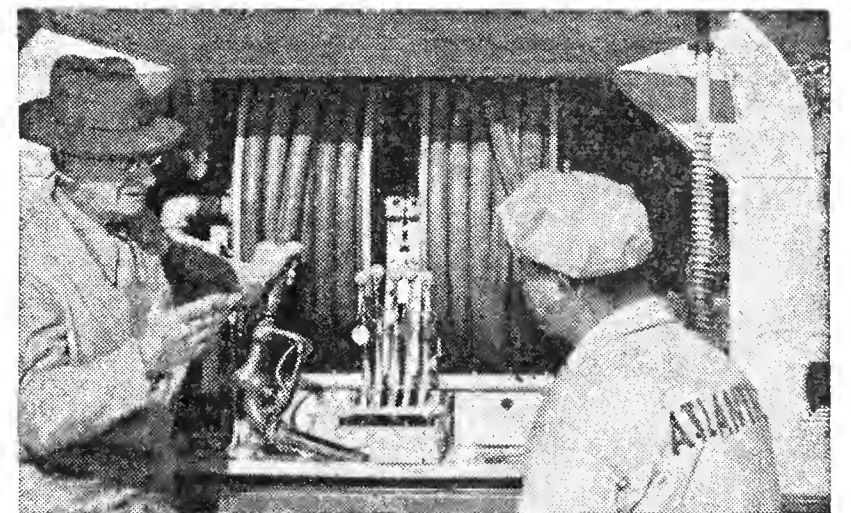
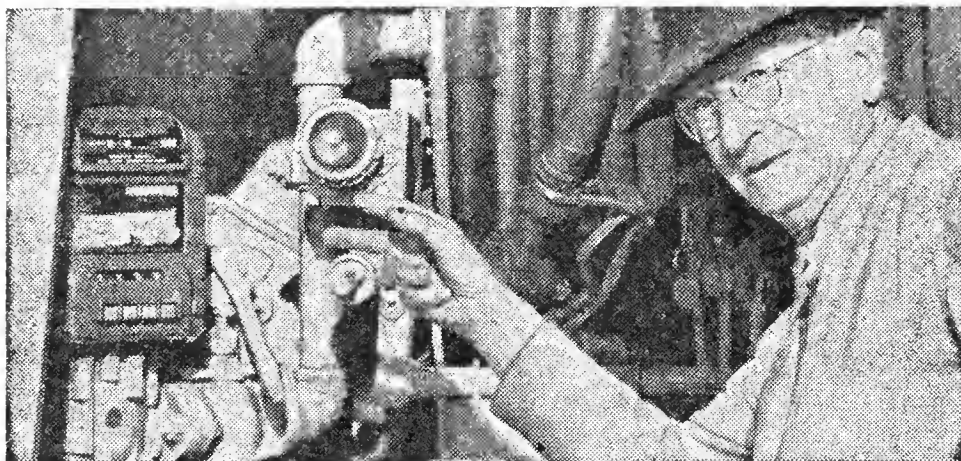


**THIS ATLANTIC  
ONE-STOP SERVICE IS  
A GREAT THING  
FOR A BUSY FARMER**

That's what Harry Erwin told me the first time I drove up to his farm. "You know," he told me, "I've had my gasoline, tractor fuels, kerosene and fuel oils delivered for years. But it always seemed that all the things I wanted were never on the truck."

Well, just to show both you and Harry that won't happen now, we unloaded every compartment of my new truck, and had this picture taken. Not much chance of my running out or not having enough, is there?

"And this meter ticket printer," Harry said, "tells a man what he's getting. I see it in black and white, and I've got a record for taxes. And I don't even have to be on hand."



"I like your having separate tanks and hoses for gasoline and oil, too," Harry told me. "There's no chance of any gasoline or tractor fuels getting in a kerosene or fuel oil tank that way."

Just before I left, Harry said, "You know, this is the first time I've ever been able to get all I wanted at one time. And I like it! Because when a man's busy he just doesn't like to fuss around waiting for a gallon of this or that." You can see from what Harry Erwin said that he's mighty glad he called us. And we think that, if you give us a try, you'll be happy about it too. We'll do our best to give you good service. And we've got the finest products you can buy . . . Atlantic products. So let's hear from you. All it takes is a telephone call.

Albany	Rensselaer 4-7138	Malone	1506
Auburn	3-5641	Oneida	811
Binghamton	4-4581	Rochester	Glenwood 1620
Buffalo	Victoria 1234	Syracuse	3-5132
Corning	3269	Watertown	4277
Elmira	8104	Wayland	2741
Fulton	167		

**ATLANTIC**

**P. S.** There may be an opening for a qualified man to run one of these new Atlantic one-stop farm services. If you know of someone, tell him to write The Atlantic Refining Company, Syracuse Savings Bank, Syracuse 2, New York.

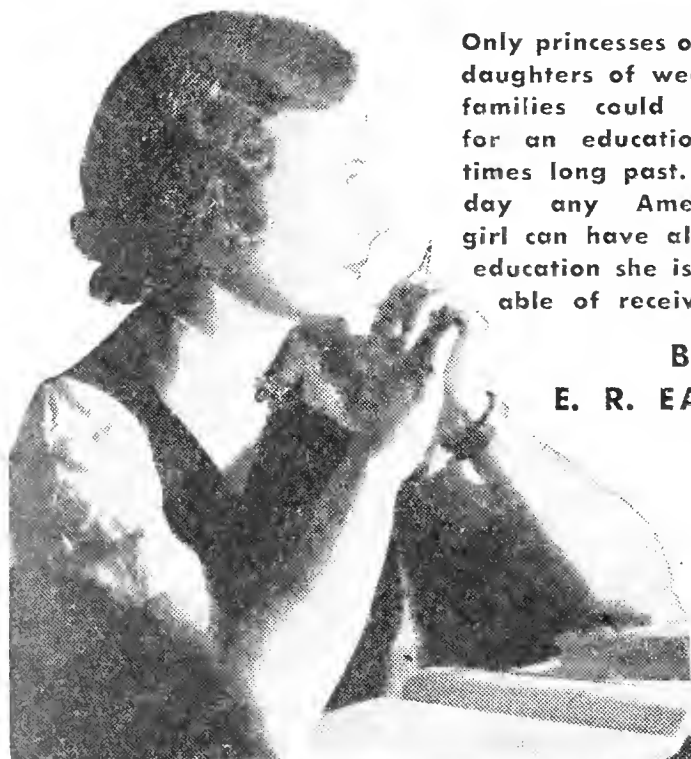




# AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST



Only princesses or the daughters of wealthy families could hope for an education in times long past. To-day any American girl can have all the education she is capable of receiving.

By  
E. R. EASTMAN

## Run YOUR Own PUBLIC BUSINESS

ATTEND YOUR SCHOOL AND TOWN MEETINGS  
AND MAKE GRASS ROOTS GOVERNMENT WORK

**O**NE OF MY earliest recollections is of going to the annual meeting of our local school district with my father. The meeting was held in August. The one-room schoolhouse, closed since the last day of school in June, was hot and stuffy and smelled evilly of the kerosene lanterns. There might have been 8 or 10 voters present.

The meeting was poorly conducted. Someone who was absent was elected trustee, for if he had been present the chances were he wouldn't have taken the job. Other officers were elected, and a budget and tax rate were approved.

### It's Your Money

In spite of all the good progress that has been made in schools since that time, there has been little improvement in attendance or procedure at school meetings. Just recently a friend was telling me about a central school meeting where it was necessary to approve or disapprove a budget calling for the spending of thousands of dollars of taxpayers' money and to act on other important issues. But not over 20 voters were on hand.

With the exception of some communities where people are beginning to take some real interest in their schools, about the only time there is good attendance at a school meeting is when there is some kind of a row on. With one notable exception, this is true, also, of the annual town and village meetings and caucuses. The exception is in the New England

states. There the town meeting is still a great democratic institution, where both town and school affairs are discussed and voted upon, and where the people are interested enough in their schools and in their government to get out and take part in these meetings.

In recent years we have been rapidly losing control of our affairs through centralization of government away from the localities. But we, the people, and our local leaders are largely to blame for this sad state of affairs. We can be sure that if we don't attend to our public business, somebody else will.

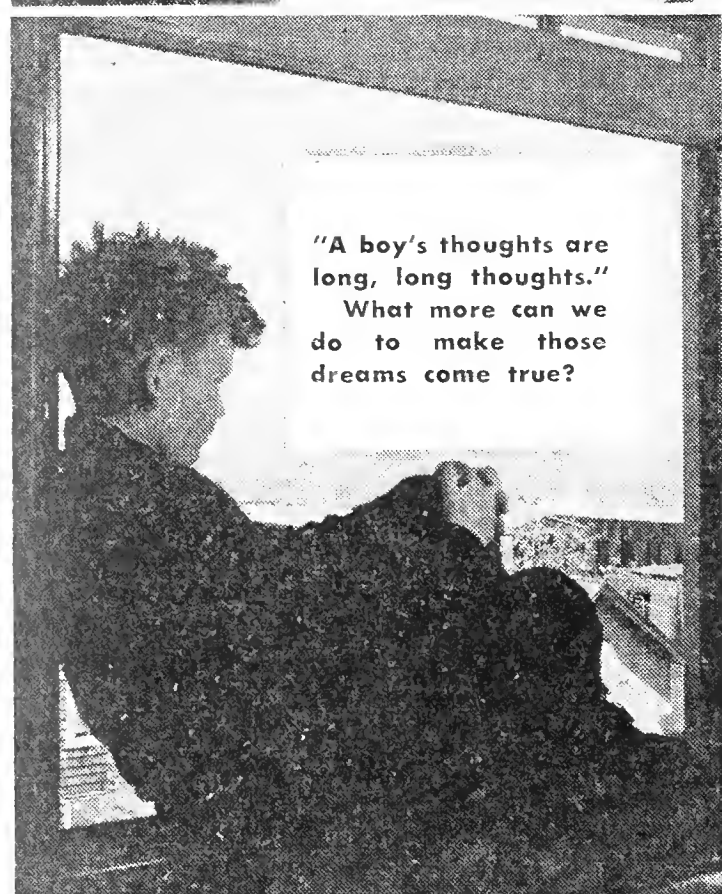
### No Cause for Complaint

I have absolutely no patience with the man or woman who is constantly complaining about the schools and the town or county government, but has not taken the trouble to visit the schools or attend the annual meetings, or to keep himself informed in any other way as to what is going on. That person gets nowhere with me, either, when he comes back with the excuse that there's no use going because everything is cut and dried. My report is, Why not do a little cutting and drying yourself?

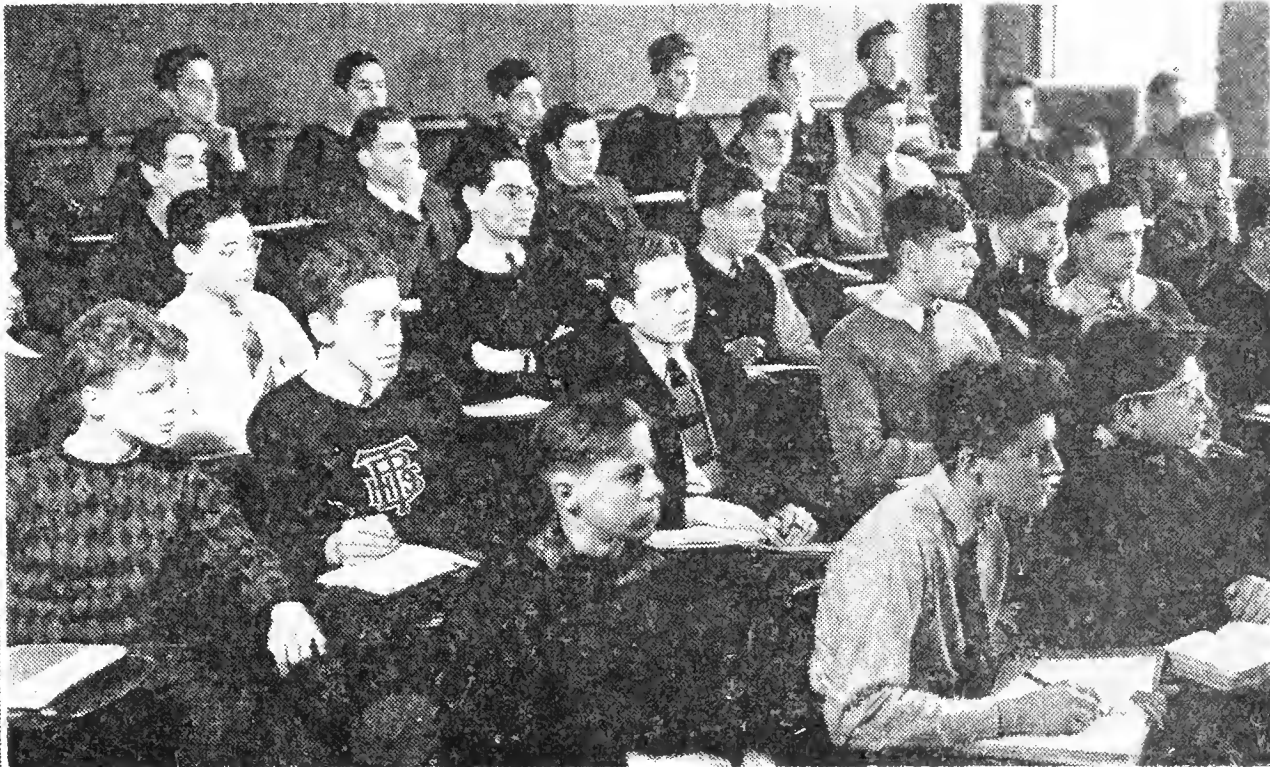
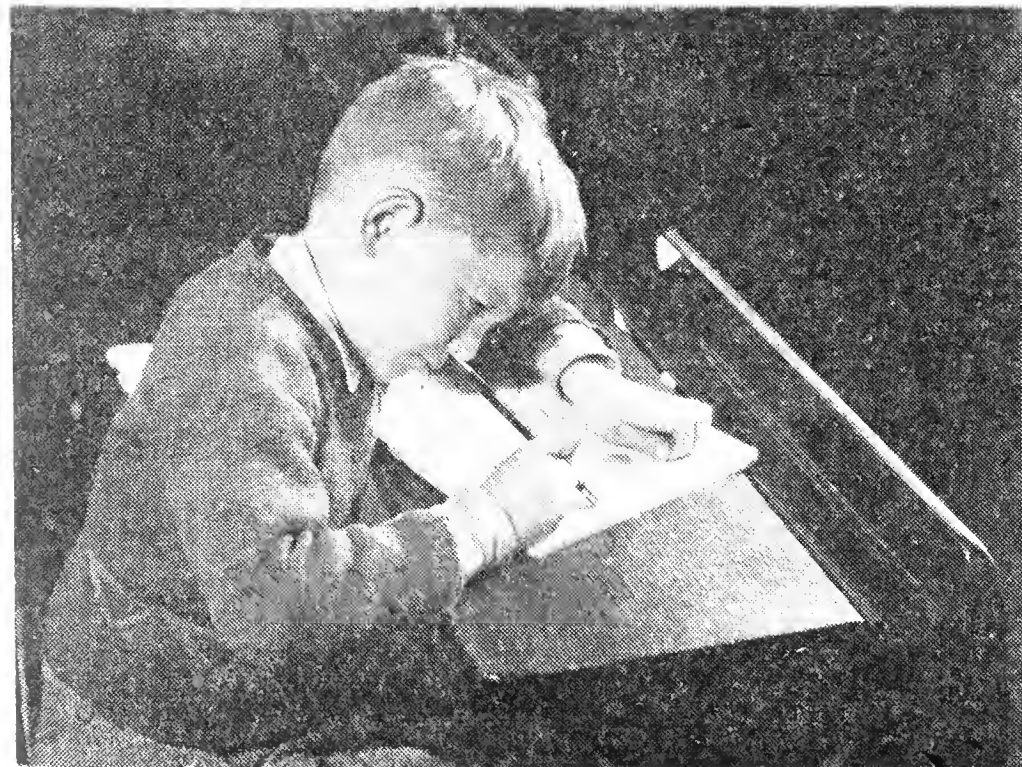
All right, you say, what can I do?

To answer that question let me remind you of what farmers and farm leaders have done in their organizations. When I first started to work with farmers, the average farm meeting

(Continued on Page 10)



(Below) We hope he can always erase his mistakes as easily as he is now.



(Below) Only by right education and religion can we help them meet the problems ahead.





*Good News  
for Careful Buyers  
... the Formula is*

# Back on the Tag

**T**HE open formula tag, showing the exact amount of each ingredient in the feed, is back again on the G.L.F. flexible formula dairy feed bags.

In 1947, the ingredient picture was changing rapidly from day to day. Slight changes in feed formulas had to be made frequently and on short notice; new feed tags couldn't be printed fast enough to keep up. During this period the formula was shipped with each ear of feed, and was always available at G.L.F. Service Agencies. Now that supplies of most ingredients are fairly stable, the open formula is again on every tag.

The open formula is just like having a window in the feed bag—it lets you look right into the feed and see what it's made of.

It lets you see not only what ingredients are used to mix the feed, but the exact amount of each ingredient as well.

## *A Standard - For Quality and Price*

Right now, during one of the heaviest feeding periods of the year, it is important to know just where every feed dollar is going—the kind of feed it's buying, and the results it's getting. Take a good look at the open formula on a G.L.F. Dairy Feed tag—compare the market cost ingredient by ingredient with other ready mixed feeds or a locally mixed combination of similar ingredients. The facts will be convincing.

Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc., Ithaca, New York.

**G.L.F.** *Flexible Formula* **Dairy Feeds**



# Livestock Champions

**T**HE first annual New York Fat Stock Show was held at Empire's Caledonia Stockyards on Friday, November 3, 1950. Farmers and Extension Service people organized this stock show for three reasons:

1. To provide an object lesson in marketing and market grades.
2. To stimulate a greater interest in the production of higher quality livestock of the type desired by the consumer.
3. To offer boys and girls an incentive for greater effort.

In addition to the open classes, there was a section for boys and girls' livestock.

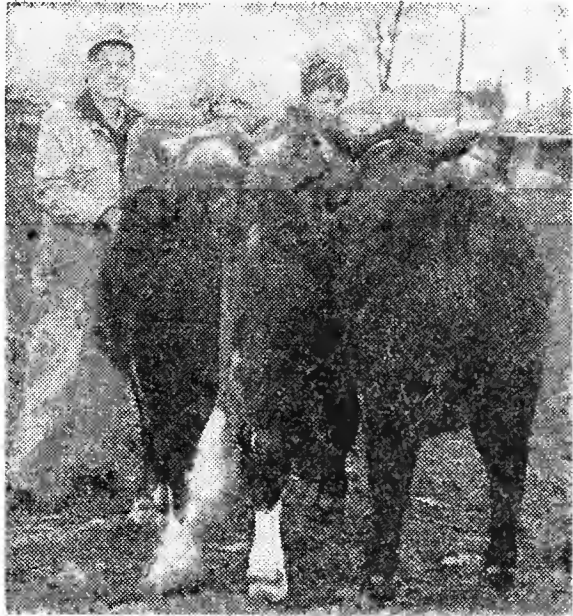
Since this was a fat stock show, classes were for lambs, hogs and cattle. Each class showed for five place ribbons and Champion and Reserve Champion rosettes were awarded.

Judging of the pens and lots took place in the morning. Singles were judged in the afternoon. The judges—C. R. "Bob" Martin for cattle, Robert E. Rector for lambs and Palmer Flournoy for hogs—explained their placings carefully for the benefit of the exhibitors.

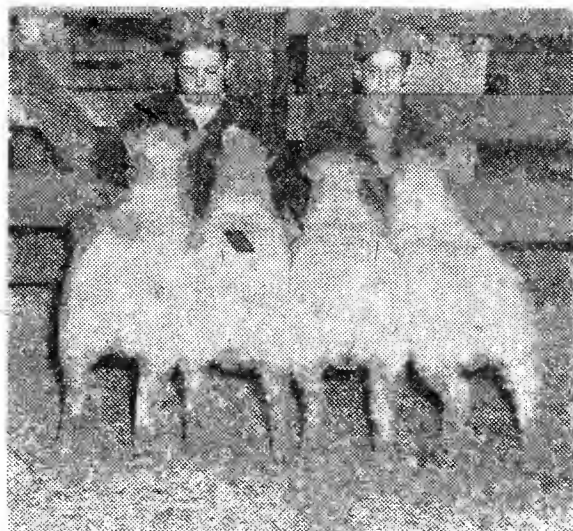
All livestock consigned to the New York Fat Stock Show was sold at auction on the evening of the sale. Buyers received duplicate ribbons with the livestock they purchased.

The show was open to anyone and livestock was consigned on a statewide basis. The winner of the 4-H Steer class, for example, lived in Columbia County.

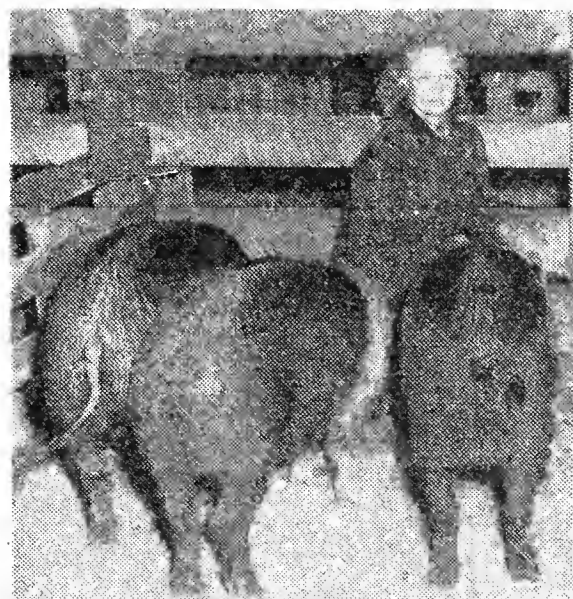
This New York Fat Stock Show is going to be carried on year after year according to the present plans of the farmers and Extension Service men who act as the guiding committee.



4-H Grand and Reserve Grand Champion steers. Lawrence Brink, Barton, on left. Richard Hoellerick, Malden Bridge, with his Grand Champion 4-H steer on right.

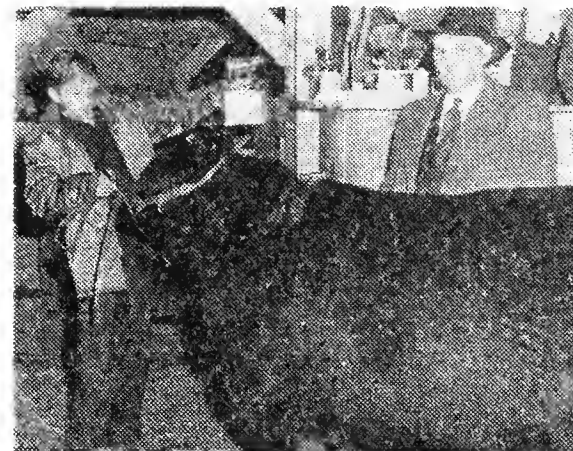


Sam Adams, Sodus, right, and his Grand Champion 4-H pen of lambs. George Stottman, Conesus, on left, helps Sam hold the lambs. The four lambs were Southdown-Cheviot crosses and weighed 360 lbs. P and C Family Foods, Syracuse, paid 60c per pound.



Helen Acomb, Dansville, affiliated with Steuben County 4-H Clubs and her first place 4-H pen of hogs. Helen's three Hampshires weighed a total of 625 pounds and Keile and Kless, Buffalo, paid 34c per pound for them.

Richard Hoellerick, Malden Bridge, Columbia County, New York, and his Grand Champion 4-H steer. The Angus weighed 1200 lbs. and brought 52c per pound and was bought by Loblaw's, Inc., Buffalo. On right is George Zitzler, Loblaw's buyer.



Teddy Marshall, Venice Center, Cayuga County, New York and his 4-H Grand Champion barrow.

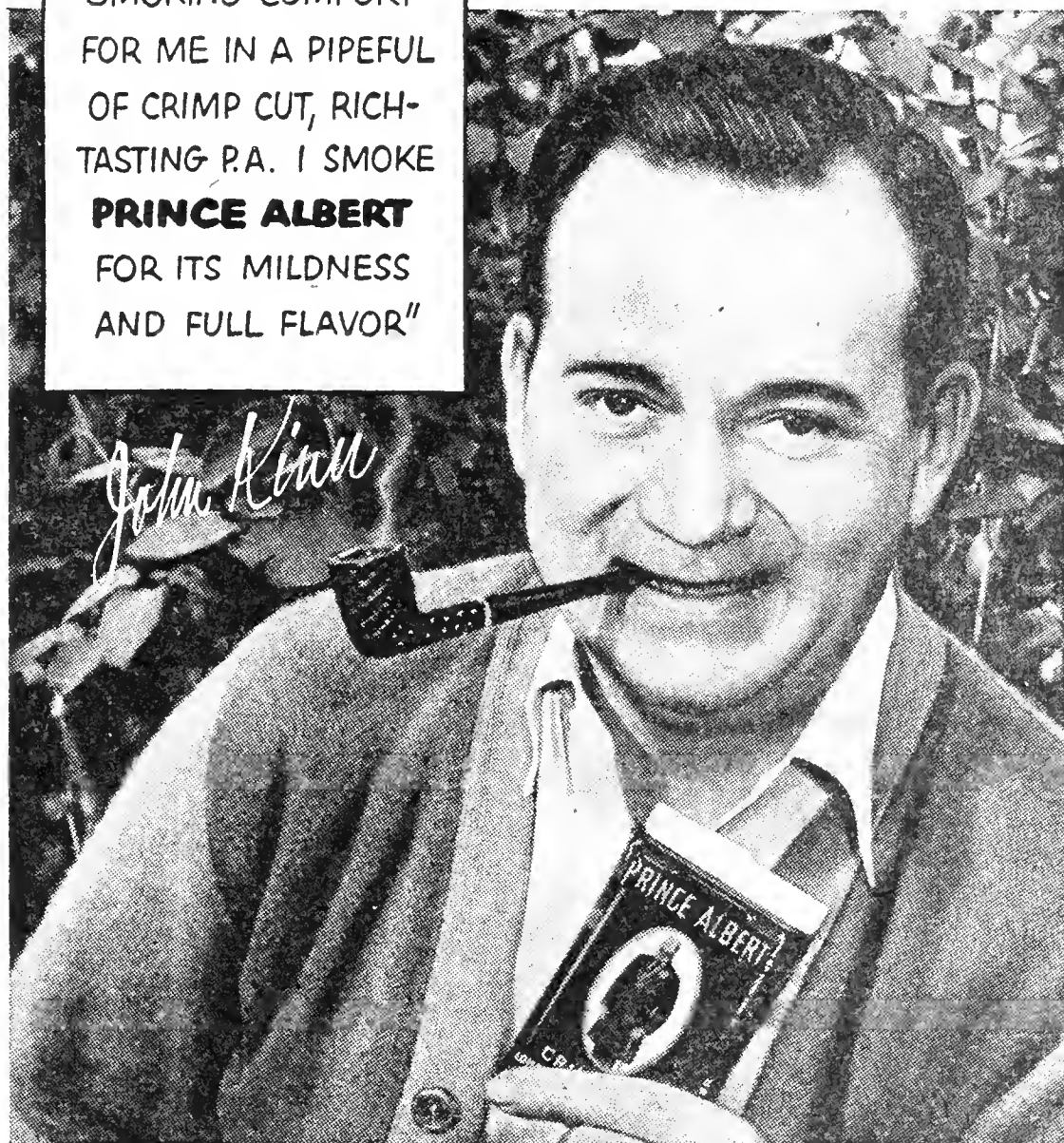
Sam Adams, Sodus, Wayne County, New York, poses with his Grand Champion 4-H lamb, a cheviot. The lamb weighed 90 lbs. and Mrs. E. P. Forrestel, Akron, New York, right, bought it for \$1.40 per lb.



*"For real pipe pleasure,  
there's no other tobacco  
like crimp cut  
PRINCE ALBERT,"*

says John Kinn  
NURSERYMAN

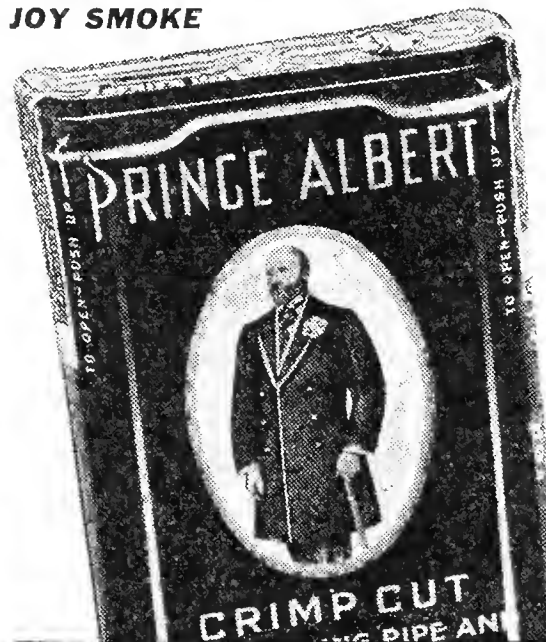
"THERE'S MORE  
SMOKING COMFORT  
FOR ME IN A PIPEFUL  
OF CRIMP CUT, RICH-  
TASTING P.A. I SMOKE  
**PRINCE ALBERT**  
FOR ITS MILDNESS  
AND FULL FLAVOR"



**GET P.A.!** You'll enjoy Prince Albert's choice, naturally fragrant tobacco, specially treated to insure against tongue bite for greater smoking pleasure.

R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Winston-Salem, N. C.

THE NATIONAL  
JOY SMOKE



More Men Smoke

**PRINCE  
ALBERT**  
than any other  
tobacco

Tune in "Grand Ole Opry", Saturday Nights on NBC



# THE EDITORIAL PAGE

## BALING WIRE AND TWINE STILL SHORT

IN OUR March 17 issue we called attention to the serious situation that exists regarding the ability of dealers and farmers to get enough baling wire and twine. As a result, both wire and twine were put on a priority list by the government.

But the serious situation still exists. In 1950, New York State farmers alone used 1,471 tons of baling wire. Already in 1951 farmers have ordered 1,895 tons. But according to delivery promises, New York farmers will get only 1,240 tons this year out of the 1,895 tons needed, or 65% of their needed supply. Unless this situation can be changed, one-third of these farmers won't have any wire, or all of them will have only two-thirds of what they need. The same scarcity problem exists throughout the Northeast.

The twine situation is a little better. Indications are now that there will be nearly enough, providing each farmer doesn't take a pound more than he actually needs. But in order to make sure of a supply, many farmers will take more than they need, so others will go without.

This situation regarding the supply of baling wire and twine has been presented to the authorities in Washington. But we need help. If farmers would only do what labor union members and officers and other city people do in the way of writing letters and sending telegrams, agriculture would get a better deal. If you use either wire or twine, won't you write Mr. W. R. Alstetter, Deputy Director, Office of Materials and Facilities, Production and Marketing Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C., and ask him to make sure that farmers are not handicapped by lack of these very essential supplies?

## IF YOUR BUILDINGS BURNED

I WOULD feel that I had done you a real service if you would lay down this paper at this point, look up your insurance policy, and give some thought to where you would be if your buildings burned. Chances are ten to one that your insurance would not cover your loss.

We are coming into the lightning season again. Every time we get an electrical storm I am glad that my buildings are well protected with lightning rods, and I make sure several times a year that the rods are properly grounded. A few moments taken right now to check over the fire hazards on your place, your electrical wiring, your lightning rods (if you have them), and your chimneys could be the most valuable time you ever spent in your life.

## CLEAN THE RASCALS OUT

NO AMERICAN citizen can listen to television, to the radio or read newspaper reports of the testimony of witnesses before the Kefauver Congressional Committee investigating crime without a shiver of dread and without wondering what is going on in this country.

By the same token, no one can read of that other investigation of the scandals in the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the huge Federal lending corporation, without the same feeling of loss of confidence in and despair of our government leadership. It has been brought out that loan after loan, running into millions of dollars, was made not on its merits but on the amount of influence with and actual bribery of officials. There are dismaying reports of minor employees who lived in Florida's most expensive hotels, and of a secretary on the White House staff who received a mink coat costing thousands of dollars. Other investigations have shown government departments and offices infiltrated with Communists, who are actually publicly sympathized with by high-up officials after they had been arrested.

The Kefauver Congressional Committee has shown that the police and other officials in some of our

*By E. R. Eastman*

American cities received millions of dollars in bribes to protect great gambling and other criminal syndicates.

Yes, the picture is black. Crime and corruption are on the rampage. But there is a silver lining. Through the press, the radio, and television, millions of good American citizens are at last getting the facts, so that they know what is going on. In our American history it has always been the case that while it takes a long time to arouse the people, once aroused they have cleaned the rascals out. And I have faith to believe that they will do the same now.

But as J. Edgar Hoover, head of the F. B. I., so forcibly pointed out just a few days ago, this job of cleaning house must be done by the people themselves back home in the cities and communities where the crime and rottenness exist. This idea of depending upon the Federal government, on confused and sometimes unworthy Federal officials to clean house, will never work.

## MY IDEA OF HEAVEN

LAST NIGHT I dreamed that I was a boy again living in the old farm home with my father and mother and brothers, and I woke with a lump of loneliness in my throat.

Before I went to sleep again I fell to wondering, as all of you often have, what Heaven is like. How anyone got the idea that there were golden stairs leading to Heaven and that the streets were paved with gold, I'm sure I don't know, for my idea of Heaven is quite opposite to streets of any kind. To my mind, Heaven is more like a quiet summer day in this north country of ours, with the apple trees in blossom and a mantle of green spread over the woods and fields.

I am sure that when you think of Heaven, the first thought that comes into your mind, as it does in mine, is of all those whom we have loved here and lost, and of the infinite joy of meeting them again. A poet whose name I do not know has said it better than I:

*Life changes all our thoughts of Heaven:  
At first we think of streets of gold,  
Of gates of pearl and dazzling light,  
Of shining wings and robes of white,  
And things all strange to mortal sight;  
But in the afterward of years,  
It is a more familiar place;  
A home unhurt by sighs or tears  
Where waiteth many a well-known face.  
With passing months it comes more near,  
It grows more real day by day;  
Not strange or cold, but very dear—  
The glad Homeland not far away,  
Where none is sick, or poor, or lone,  
The place where we shall find our own.*

## TRIBUTE TO H. E. BABCOCK

AMONG THE many great contributions that Ed Babcock made to agriculture and to America, the last one he worked on was probably the most important.

With limited energy and failing health, he aroused agricultural and industrial leaders and consumers across America to the great need of better nutrition. As a reader of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST you will remember that the basis of Ed's nutritional program was animal agriculture, the need to get everyone to eat more dairy, poultry and meat products, balancing these animal foods with plenty of fruits and vegetables.

It is very fitting, therefore, that Cornell University is setting up an outstanding memorial to Ed through the establishment of a permanent endowment in the field of nutrition. This memorial is to be in the form of an endowed professorship, the holder to be the kind of man who can carry forward the whole broad program of better human nu-

trition which Ed started and promoted so well.

To establish this H. E. Babcock Memorial a fund of \$500,000 is now being raised by Mr. Babcock's former friends and associates. Already more than \$200,000 has been contributed to the fund, mostly from sources other than agriculture. Now the suggestion is made—and we of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST heartily endorse it—that you readers of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, whom Ed served so long and so well through his page "Kernels, Screenings & Chaff" and in many other ways, and who his nutritional program will continue to help, will wish to contribute to this memorial fund. Any sum is acceptable. If \$1 is all you can afford, send it along out of your respect and love for a great man and in order to have a share in carrying on his work. But be as generous as you can. Send your contribution to the H. E. Babcock Memorial Fund, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

## FOR BETTER EATS

IN 1930 the total American frozen vegetable pack was only approximately 100,000 pounds. In 1947 it was nearly 348 million pounds, and last year the figure was higher still. Not only does deep-freezing make it possible to have fruit and vegetables the year round that taste almost as good as when they were harvested, but equally important, says the Medical Society of Pennsylvania, is the nutritional value of frozen foods. Chemical changes take place much more slowly at lower temperatures; therefore, frozen foods undergo smaller losses of vitamin content than those preserved by any other method.

From personal experience, I can testify that in our family we just would not know how to get along without frozen foods. We even have two freezers, and we fill them to capacity with meat and with almost everything that is grown in this climate. Even if you feel that you cannot afford to buy a freezer at this time, the chances are good that you live near a locker plant where you could rent a box and at least have some frozen fruits, vegetables and meats.

One thing further should be said. Nothing can come out of a freezer better than it is when it goes in. It is highly important to select only top quality vegetables and fruit, harvest them at just the right time, and get them into the freezer in the shortest possible time.

## LIGHTEN YOUR LOAD

AGAIN I remind my older farmer friends that if you have a son who is working with you and interested in farming, or if you have a reliable hired man, it's a good bet from both your standpoint and his to take him into partnership with you, or at least to work out some kind of a share-the-profits plan.

Let him take some of the responsibility; use his enthusiasm, listen to his ideas, and shift some of the heavy load from your own tired shoulders to those of a younger man who is ready and willing to help carry it.

## EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

THE old railroad chestnut stories are still pouring in. Here is one I hadn't heard before which was contributed by three or four different friends. It's not about a slow train, but a fast one:

A man standing on the lower steps of a car leaned over to kiss his wife goodbye. But the train pulled out so fast that he missed his wife and kissed a cow two miles out of town.

Jim Hall says that that's not the right version of that story. The true story is that the man leaned over from the train steps to kiss his wife goodbye and the train pulled out of Camden, New Jersey, so fast that he found himself kissing a girl in Philadelphia.

I didn't question Jim's version because he seemed to be speaking from experience!



# AA's Farmers' Dollar Guide

**I**N FIGHTING a war or preparing for one, which is best, to follow free enterprise or adopt bureaucratic regimentation? A clear, logical answer was given by Frank Pearson of the Cornell Department of Agricultural Economics and Farm Management to a Farm and Home Week audience week before last.

When fighting or getting ready to fight, said Dr. Pearson, three things must be done; (1) **Civilian consumption must be reduced;** (2) **industrial and food production must be increased;** (3) **production must be shifted from civilian goods to war goods.**

Free enterprise lets prices go up. This automatically reduces consumption, encourages increased production, and encourages shifts in production to the things most needed. It also encourages imports.

Regimentation through bureaucracy attempts to keep prices low by ceilings (everyone favors low prices when he buys). To the extent successful, price ceilings **increase** civilian consumption rather than **decreasing** it, and **discourage production by making profits less likely.** Inasmuch as civilian consumption must be decreased to provide for war or defense needs, the next necessary bureaucratic step is rationing. (But no one likes this so Congress delays it as long as possible). Finally bureaucratic government finds production slipping and encourages it through government subsidies. Controls discourage imports because other countries bid above our ceiling for scarce goods.

In shifting production from consumer to war goods, bureaucracy sometimes gets quick results. An auto manufacturer is told to make fewer cars and more tanks and does it. It is less easy to get the desired results from thousands of small businesses and next to impossible to regiment 150 million consumers.

Professor Pearson's conclusion is that the two systems—free enterprise and regimentation—eventually get approximately the same results, **but that free enterprise will get those results faster, cheaper, with less manpower and with fewer mistakes.** Anyway, price controls fool the public. You may buy goods at the old price but you don't get the old quality. Furthermore, government statistics on prices never include black market sales.

You might think of it this way: We and the rest of the public have been told many times about the sacrifices we must make to keep our freedom. Among those who have told us are congressmen who then **immediately take every possible step to fix things so that nobody has to sacrifice anything, so that we can buy at the old prices, work for the same wages or higher, and have all of the necessities and luxuries that we ever enjoyed.**

**WRITE A LETTER:** The man who thinks that congressmen ignore letters is wrong. One letter makes little impression, but dozens, hundreds or thousands of **personal letters**, all in substantial agreement, have tremendous influence. Have you told your senators and congressmen that you expect less spending and more economy and efficiency in government? I have. We can get it if enough of us demand it.

**INTENDED ACREAGES:** U. S. Department of Agriculture is reported as amazed over the smallness of the crop acreage that farmers intend to plant, as recently reported to the Department. **Total figures are sharply below the PMA "suggestions" and 4½ million acres below last year.** The crops where increases are intended are: Corn, 1.6%; spring wheat, 18.1%; tobacco, 9.5%; rice, 19.2%; dry beans, 2%; dry peas, 1.7%. **Decreased** acreage is reported on oats, 5.3%; barley, 13.8%; flax seed, 3.5%; sorghum, 24.4%; potatoes, 14.8%; sweet potatoes, 22.5%; soy beans, 6.3%; cow peas, 13.6%; peanuts, 5%; hay, .01%, sugar beets, 12.4%. Of course, farmers may change their plans between now and planting time.

Among possible reasons for decreased intentions to plant cultivated crops are: (1) labor shortages resulting from draft and competing industrial jobs; (2) price uncertainty resulting from threat of ceilings; (3) rising production costs; (4) unwillingness to forsake grass farming which has proved profitable, and plow up meadows for cash crops which are always more or less speculative.

The result may well be an increased awareness by government of the dangers of a possible food shortage. —Hugh Cosline

## The Song of the Lazy Farmer



**W**HEN cold war starts to gettin' warm, it naturally blows up a storm of drafting boys and building planes and puttin' many other strains upon the whole economy, which always upsets you and me. But things don't really get too bad until the public gets so mad that government decides to try some price controls on things we buy. That may be perfectly all right, but it is always quite a sight to watch the boys in charge sweat o'er the price that farm stuff should sell for. So once again, just like I done back there in nineteen forty-one, I'm headin' down to help 'em out and tell them what it's all about.

Of course, no one's invited me, but I can't stand to wait and see how inexperienced city men might get things all mixed up and then show great surprise when farmers say, "We can't grow this, it doesn't pay." If they'll keep still while I explain 'bout feedin' steers and

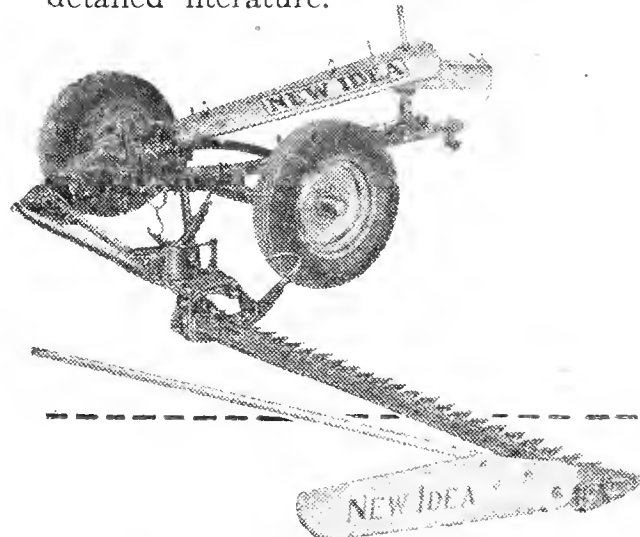
growin' grain, it shouldn't take me very long to tell them what they're doing wrong. But even if I have to take a month to get 'em all awake, I'm sure Mirandy (ain't she grand?) will have the spring work well in hand.

**Now—Choose from 3 Great NEW IDEA Mowers**

- each features quick, easy hitch
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**Brand-New NEW IDEA No. 40 Semi-Mounted Mower**

Easiest handling mower of its type! Readily moved by hand on retractable rollers—hitched to tractor drawbar or mounting brackets by only two bolts. Tough tubular steel frame provides extra strength without excess weight. Cutter bar is fully protected against hidden obstructions by Automatic Safety Release. This new No. 40 offers exceptional cutting ability in heaviest growths—PLUS all-round maneuverability that has no equal. Get all the facts about the all-new NEW IDEA No. 40—the semi-mounted mower that's second to none! Check coupon for detailed literature.



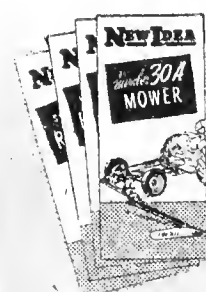
**NEW IDEA No. 30-A Mower—** favored by thousands of farmers. Quickest "on and off" mower on the market. Trails straight and true—with full weight balanced on its own heavy but free-rolling wheels. Power-take-off operated lift and sickle. Special Pitman lock cuts sickle vibration. Described in free folder listed in coupon.



**NEW IDEA No. 30-AH Hydraulic Lift Tractor Mower** Hydraulic power quickly puts cutter bar up or down to any desired height from ground—holds it firmly in position. Send for folder.

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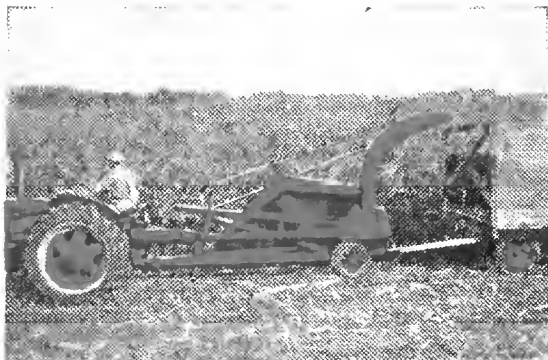
# FARMERS TELL WHY THEY LIKE THE CASE FORAGE HARVESTER



**CHOPPED HAY**, green or wilted for silage, partly or fully cured for barn curing or simple storage, is handled with the clean-raking, gentle-acting windrow pick-up unit. Also salvages combined straw.



**GRASS SILAGE** is cut, chopped and loaded in a single one-man operation by use of the cutterbar unit. It cuts full 4½ feet. Engine attachment (extra) permits fast work with light tractor.



**CORN SILAGE** up to 16 tons an hour can be harvested in good corn by one man with 3-plow tractor. Saves broken and blown-down stalks that too often are missed.



**IT'S SIMPLE**

**IT'S LIGHT RUNNING**

**IT'S FAST**

"I looked over all makes of forage harvester, chose the Case. I am highly pleased with its performance, especially the cutting it does, and with the pick-up," writes C. E. Cross. "Have harvested 110 acres of green grass. Machine operates easier and faster than any," says John Hughes. "We are able to cut finer and put more silage into the same space," says Gregor Barthel. "Simplicity of the machine is an added advantage as to upkeep, and its light running always makes an impression."

The Case Forage Harvester works well with a full 2-plow tractor, faster with 3-plow or larger size. Get full details from your Case dealer.

**PLENTY OF BLOWER CAPACITY TO KEEP AHEAD...**



The new Case Forage Blower has extra capacity to keep ahead of Case Forage Harvester. Big hinged hopper, spring-balanced for easy handling, permits driving straight through—no backing to unload. Power unloader for apron-bottom wagons available as extra equipment.



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For fully illustrated folders, mark items that interest you. Also write in margin any size tractor, any kind of implement you need. Address J. I. Case Co., Dept. D-11, Racine, Wis.

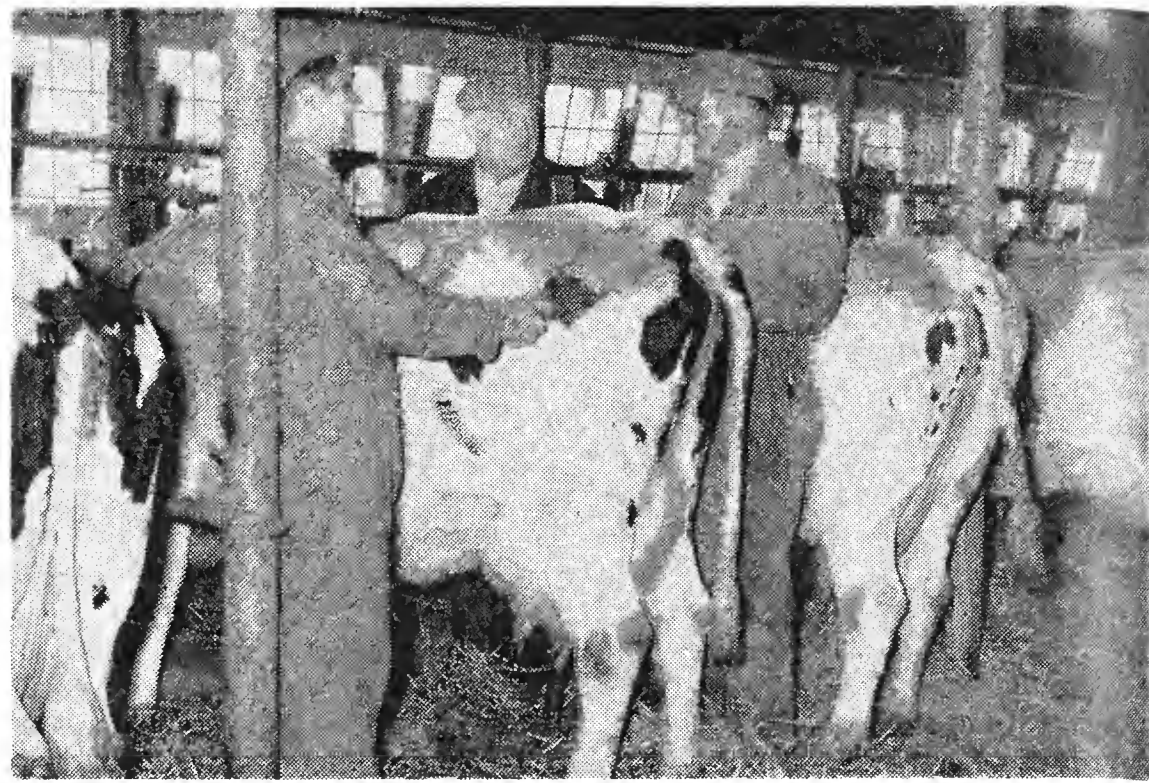
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The three Trouts of Detour, Maryland, and "Old Blessing" who produced 65 lbs. fat and tested 4.2% in December. From left are: Dick, Harry, Sr., and Harry, Jr.

## Visits with Maryland Dairymen

By JIM HALL

MARYLAND men I called on recently in Frederick and Carroll counties keep themselves up-to-date on markets, labor and equipment to face wartime conditions better. They are also keeping as up-to-date in their thinking in regard to their own farm management as in the over-all problems.

For instance, up at Detour, Maryland, I found that Harry Trout and his sons, Harry, Jr., and Richard, had been taking steps designed to give them higher milk production at less cost.

The Trouts joined the D.H.I.A. just last April, and Harry says it is already saving them money because their milk has gone from a 3.5 to a 3.8 test. Some of their black and white grade cows produce 55 to 65 pounds of fat a month on a 1 to 3 milk-grain ratio.

The natural permanent pasture is limed every four years, manured lightly every year and then disced up every fifth year to sow blue grass.

They are able to turn their 35 cows out to pasture not later than the middle of May, and they stay out until the middle of November and occasionally on into December. On their hay land the Trouts sow a little timothy with wheat in the fall, and then in the spring sow a mixture composed of two bushels of alfalfa, one bushel of red-top, and one bushel of alsike at the rate of one bushel to 7 acres.

The Trouts fill a 10'x40' cement stave silo and an 11'x37' tile silo with corn each fall, which rounds out their roughage program of good pasture, good hay, and good silage.

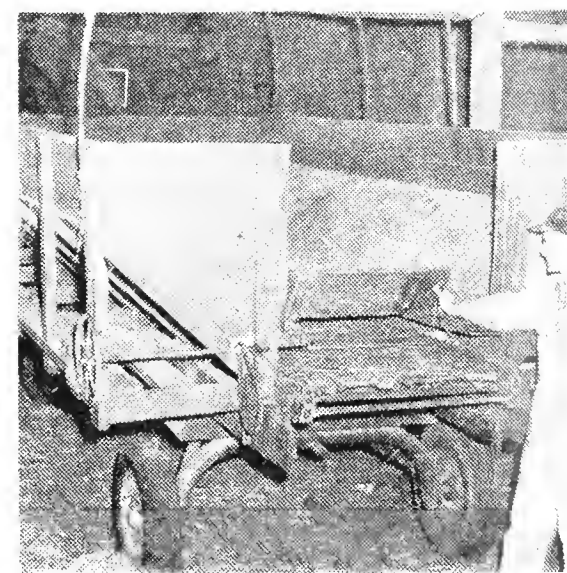
### Pen Stable

The only pen stable I saw in Maryland was on W. Roger Roop's farm at Keymar, but he said there are 35 in the Baltimore milk shed, with 15 more expected this spring.

Roop's whole operation is out of the ordinary. In the first place he's quite an inventor and a whale of a good mechanic. Back in '42 he added 30 feet to the front of his barn and removed all the wooden stalls and walls in order to be able to clean the whole barn with his manure loader. In 1944, '45

and '46 his barn housed "relief" heifers while awaiting shipment overseas in the Church World Service Program. After that he bought 14 purebred and six grade Holstein heifers out in Iowa and now is on his way to building the herd up to between 40 and 50 head.

Roop has a combine, field chopper, and three self-unloading wagons that he built himself to handle his own work and much custom work for neighbors. For silage he just stacked a pile of third cutting alfalfa and timothy outside and had only 8 inches of spoilage



Roger Roop built 3 of these false bottom wagons. An electric powered spreader unit in the bottom unloads grain or chopped roughage.

around the edge. He backs a wagon load of it to the south side of his pen stable, and cows go out and help themselves to 40 lbs. a day each.

He raises his own soybeans, wheat, oats, barley and corn — just buying salt, lime and steamed bone meal to make his own grain ration. His grain bins hold 2,200 bushels, and pipes lead from them to his Hammermill, on to his mixer and from there to the feed box. He handles none of it by hand.

In his 4-stall tandem milking parlor, which he built out of pipe and concrete, he installed grates over drains in each stall. This stops splattering, and when milking is done he just hoses all drop-pings down the drain.



Mr. Roop hired the masonry work done for his milking house and milking parlor, but did all the rest of the work himself. The open side of the passage between the two structures is required by Baltimore health regulations.





## "Greatest thing since the Milking Machine"

That's what **GREGORY THEW**, Orange County Dairyman, thinks of the **G.L.F. STABLE CLEANER**

**T**HERE are 50 cows in Greg Thew's modern barn at Campbell Hall, New York—25 on a side. When it comes to cleaning the two 96-foot gutters, Greg says: "There's nothing to it with my G.L.F. Stable Cleaner. It saves a lot of darn hard work. I can load a 90-bushel spreader and have the belt back in place in less than 5 minutes by just pushing a switch. It saves a lot of time, but to me its biggest value is in the hard work it saves. For labor-saving devices, I put the G.L.F. Stable Cleaner right next to the milking machine."

### Farmers Helped Build It

The G.L.F. Stable Cleaner is the product of more than two years of practical testing and development on dozens of farms.

Engineers in the G.L.F. Farm Supplies Division set out to find a way to take the back-breaking work out of the meanest, dirtiest job on the farm. The earliest models were installed in dairy barns where farmers used them under day-to-day working conditions.

By operating these cleaners day after day, watching for "bugs" in operations, trying out ideas, making changes, the new G.L.F. Stable Cleaner was developed. Its simple, rugged construction and ease of operation are the result of practical farm thinking coupled with sound engineering.

### Easy to Install

Ease of installation is one of the main reasons farmers like the G.L.F. Stable Cleaner. It is so designed that there's no need for expensive remodeling. Any farmer who has one will tell you, "You don't have to tear your barn apart to put in a G.L.F. Stable Cleaner." If your gutters are at least 14

inches wide, straight, and in good condition, anyone can do the small amount of concrete work necessary to prepare your stable for the cleaner.

The G.L.F. Stable Cleaner is delivered assembled and ready to use. The cows can stay right in the barn while it's installed!

### Simple, Rugged Construction

There are no chains, tracks, paddles, gears or any kind of metal in the gutter. A flat belt especially fabricated to resist acids and withstand abrasive wear is *all* there is in the gutter.

The chute outside the barn to convey the loaded belt to the spreader is made of highly rust-resistant, hard alloy steel which has twice the strength and six times the corrosion resistance of ordinary steel.

The heavy duty motor takes a heavy starting load with ease and is directly coupled to the speed reducer to provide full, positive power even when exposed to the weather.

### Two Models

You'll need Model 500 if your spreader box will be above the gutter level. This unit rolls easily on

wheels to serve two or more gutters and can be wheeled out of the way when a clear barnyard is needed.

Model 300 is for use where the spreader box is at or below the gutter level.

The G.L.F. Stable Cleaner will soon be available through G.L.F. Service Agencies. Ask about it. Particularly if you're planning a new barn or changes in your present one, plan to include the G.L.F. Stable Cleaner as part of your basic equipment.

Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc., Ithaca, N. Y.



A **STRAIGHT GUTTER** is the one requirement for installation. Here the gutter has been cleaned and the belt is being returned. In case of power failure, there's nothing in the gutter to get in the way of a shovel.

**NEXT BIG ADVANCE  
IN FARM EQUIPMENT**

# G.L.F. Stable Cleaner

**SOON AVAILABLE AT  
G.L.F. SERVICE AGENCY**



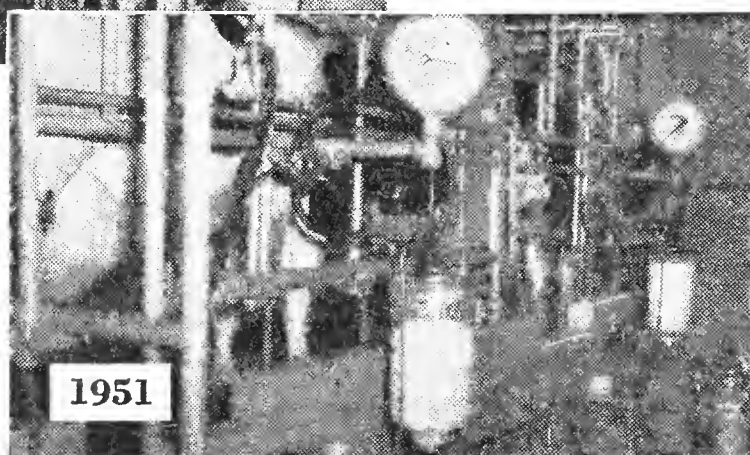
# 21 Years of De Laval Combine Milking



Grover G. Meyer and Sons, Basehor, Kansas, installed this De Laval Combine Milker in 1930 in their milking parlor built in 1925 and said to be the first in the U. S.

**"BEST IN MILKING"**

Says  
Grover G. Meyer  
and  
Sons



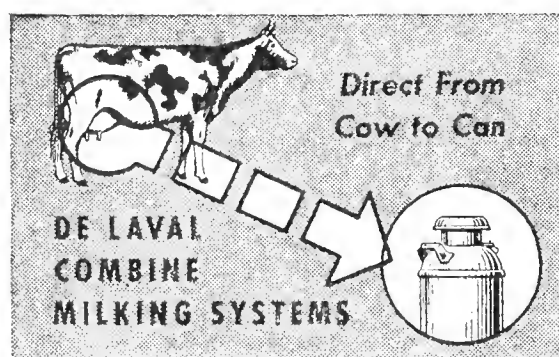
Recently Grover G. Meyer and Sons installed this new De Laval Combine in their new milking parlor because 21 years of experience convinced them it was "the best in milking".

In 1925 Grover G. Meyer and Sons, Basehor, Kansas, built what is said to be the first milking parlor in the U. S. For five years they used a De Laval pail-type milker in their original milking parlor and in 1930 installed one of the first De Laval Combine Milkers to be placed in operation.

They have recently built a new milking parlor and installed a new De Laval Combine Milker. Mr. Meyer writes:

"We have had a lot of pleasure and satisfaction in using this milker and certainly, after 21 years of operation and experience with this type of milking, we would not have placed another De Laval Combine Milker in use if we did not think it was the best in milking."

Learn the facts for yourself about the De Laval Combine Milker—the original milker of this type—and the only one with 21 years of successful milking experience behind it on hundreds of farms.



A typical Meyer Holstein—Madge Speckel Aurora, No. 2336226, a member of their all-registered Holstein herd. She is classified "Excellent" and was All-Kansas cow in 1947 and 1948. Production at 7 years, 8 months, in 321 days, was 18,365 lbs. milk and 689.1 lbs. fat, 3.8%. Record made on twice-a-day milking under Holstein-Friesian Association of America supervision.

## De Laval

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The De Laval Separator Co., Dept. R-23  
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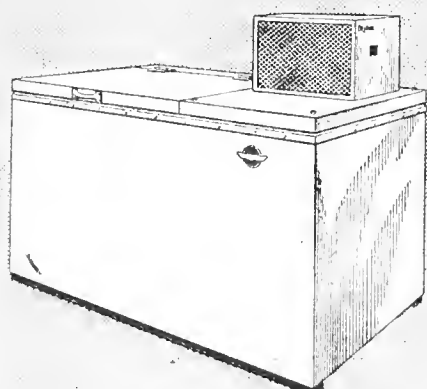
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## Faster Milk Cooling...at Lower Cost!

with the DE LAVAL SPEEDWAY

### MILK COOLER



Engineered for trouble-free, dependable service, long life and most efficient cooling. The cooling coil is immersed in the water within the cabinet. Compressor mechanism and motors are outside. Entire unit hermetically sealed against dirt, dust and moisture. Refrigerant sealed in. The entire Cooling Unit is easily removable.

SEE YOUR DE LAVAL DEALER TODAY



IF EVERY mother in the Northeast could see "Nip" and "Tuck", milk consumption would jump overnight. Nip and Tuck are two white rats prominently displayed in an exhibit by the American Dairy Association and the National Dairy Council in Warren Hall during Farm and Home Week at Cornell.

Both rats were born on January 30, but a month later one weighed 18 grams, the other 89. Both had the same feed but not the same drink. The little one drank nothing but "cola" while the big one drank nothing but milk. It was a startling and convincing exhibit.

In addition to being of financial benefit to dairymen, increased milk consumption would benefit the nation through better health. All right, whose job is it to tell the consumers about those rats and about all the other evidence that has been collected about the connection between milk and health?

### Good Investment

Some say let the dealers do it by advertising! To a considerable extent they are advertising, but the producers are the ones who will profit most from milk publicity. In the Northeast every pound of milk out of every 100 pounds that is sold as fluid milk rather than made into butter and cheese raises the price to the producer by 5 cents. Anyway, if the producer doesn't do his part of the job no other individual or agency is going to do what really needs to be done.

Something is now being done by producers. Two years ago the New York State Farm Bureau Dairy Commodity Committee met in Ithaca and looked the facts in the face, including higher production and lower consumption. Then they called a mass meeting in Syracuse on April 25 which resulted in the organization of "Milk for Health" with headquarters now at 119 South Cayuga Street, Ithaca, N. Y. The chief purpose of "Milk for Health" is to convince dairymen of the wisdom of contributing 1 cent per cwt. of milk produced in order to advertise and publicize milk. It was agreed that of the amount raised, five-twelfths would go to the American Dairy Association which for some years has conducted an advertising program for milk and its products and that seven-twelfths would go to local Dairy Council units as organized. These Dairy Councils work with doctors, nurses and schools, and in markets where Dairy Councils are active the dealers match the money contributed by the dairymen.

### Making Progress

"Milk for Health" is headed by Jacob Pratt, a well-known dairyman of Schaghticoke, N. Y. Here is a recent statement by Mr. Pratt showing some of the progress made to date:

"With the active support of the American Dairy Association, the National Dairy Council, all of the major farm organizations and the cooperation of the extension services in New York, Pennsylvania, Vermont and New Jersey, considerable progress has been made. Ten thousand dairymen in our up-state New York markets are already making payments.

"Six National Dairy Council units

have been established. These are in Syracuse, Utica-Rome, Capital District, Poughkeepsie, Binghamton, and Elmira. Thirty-five thousand dairymen shipping to the New York market have pledged their support. "Milk for Health" is receiving about 400 authorizations per week from the fourteen thousand dairymen in the New York market who have not yet signed authorizations.

"Distributors in the six council markets are contributing and are giving excellent support, and leading dealers in other markets are ready to do their part. Dealer meetings are now being held in the New York City market, and it is hoped that a Dairy Council unit can be organized there in the near future.

"The 'Milk for Health' program is in the public interest. The support it is receiving from dairymen, distributors and public agencies is a clear indication that this is true. Nutritionists are continually pointing to the need of greater use of dairy products in our diet. The program will benefit the dairy farmer and the distributor. It is an industry program in which we all need to do our part. Much depends on the completion of the sign-up in the New York market and the organization of a Dairy Council in New York City, the greatest milk market in the world."

### Tell Your Neighbors

As might be expected the "Milk for Health" program has more support in some counties than it has in others. Without mentioning names, one of the good dairy counties of New York State has over 2,000 dairymen who are now contributing their 1 cent per cwt. Another dairy county not quite as large or quite as specialized in dairying but still an important milk producing county has only 157 dairymen giving their support. The difference is mostly due to the fact that in some counties dairymen who are thoroughly convinced of the importance of "Milk for Health" have been telling their neighbors about it while dairymen in some other counties have not.

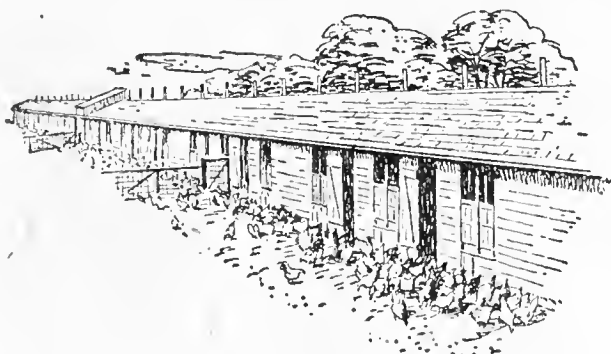
These days there is tremendous competition for the consumer's dollar. The evidence that the spending of this dollar is influenced by advertising is overwhelming. No sizable business concern would consider doing business without a regular appropriation for advertising. The only way that milk can be advertised regularly is through a planned budget. The size of the budget is determined by the percentage of all dairymen who agree to the deduction of 1 cent per cwt. from the milk they produce.

Commercial firms never question the fact that advertising pays, but it is extremely doubtful that any of them can show the tremendous returns that are possible with dairymen if consumers drink a pound of milk more out of every 100 pounds that would otherwise go into butter and cheese. That increases the price of all the milk produced in the area by 5 cents a cwt. The results secured by "Milk for Health" have been excellent, but it seems that this spring is the time to finish the job. Won't you help by "signing up" and by persuading your neighbors to do the same?

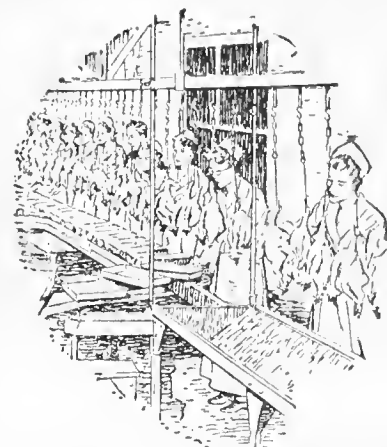


# More Chicken...

A booming broiler industry adds a billion and three-quarter pounds of "eating" for the nation's consumers



Up to 30,000 birds in many a broiler house.



Broilers are processed by mass-production methods.

It is probable that even to agricultural producers themselves the growth of poultry raising in the United States is news. News worth our reporting and your reading.

Last year America's poultry farmers produced one and three-quarter billion pounds of broilers. With turkeys and other poultry added on, 1950's production of poultry meat equalled half of our beef production.

Not many years ago broilers were the cockerel half of replacement chickens for the laying flock... sold for meat. Quality varied greatly. Some were light, some heavy; some young, some old; some tender, some tough. Supply was seasonal, and consumer demand feeble.

But today, broiler raising is a fast-growing, mechanized, mass-production industry with an established mass market. And a mighty efficient industry, too. Special broiler strains have been developed—plump, meaty birds that grow into 3-pound broilers in 10 to 12 weeks—and make a pound of chicken meat from 3 pounds of feed or less. In a modern broiler house, one man can handle up to 30,000 broilers, up to four times a year. Thus, one man can turn out as much as a half-million pounds of meat in one year.

Starting on the East Coast's Del-Mar-Va (Delaware, Maryland, Virginia) peninsula, broiler growing has spread all over the nation—to New England, the South—to the Midwest, the Southwest, Pacific Coast. It's still growing lustily. So long as Mrs. Consumer says, "More chicken, please," it will continue to grow—as long, also, as ingenious, self-reliant American producers see the possibility of profitable food production via broilers, even in marginal areas—of sharing in a business which last year accounted for four hundred and fifty million dollars of our nation's farm income.

## Martha Logan's Recipe for

### HUNGARIAN CHICKEN

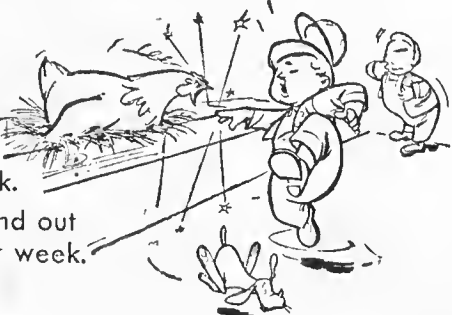
1 chicken, cut up for frying	3 medium onions, diced
1/2 cup butter or shortening	1 teaspoon paprika
Salt	1/3 cup water
Pepper	1 cup cream

Hot cooked noodles or rice

Rinse chicken pieces in cold water and dry. Melt butter in heavy skillet; season chicken pieces and brown on both sides. Remove from skillet. Add onions to skillet and fry slowly until tender. Return browned chicken pieces (skin side up) to skillet and sprinkle with paprika. Add water and cover. Cook slowly for 30 to 40 minutes or until tender. Remove chicken pieces to platter. Add the cream to skillet mixture. Stir and heat thoroughly. Serve with cooked noodles or rice.

### OUR CITY COUSIN

When Biddy is broody, She's sharp with her beak. City Cousin found out on a visit last week.



## Production vs. Price Controls



Meat price controls are aimed at helping to curb inflation. We can all sincerely hope that they will succeed in this. Swift & Company will abide by these controls.

On the other hand, I think there's a better way of doing our part in controlling inflation. I refer to the program worked out together by farm and ranch organizations, various meat packers, and others. This broad plan was presented to the government. It aims directly at curing the cause of inflation—too much money bidding for too little produce. Here's what our livestock-meat industry proposed:

*First, encourage an increased supply of meat.* What we need is more livestock, not less. Do everything possible to induce ranchers and farmers to raise more and better meat animals. Encourage them, also, to produce more feed and to use it efficiently. Reduce livestock death and injury losses. All those things can be done. They all mean more meat.

*Second, take steps so there won't be so many inflated dollars around bidding up prices.* That, too, can be done. By pay-as-we-go taxation. By cutting down on too-easy credit. By encouraging savings. By holding down the expansion of the supply of money. And by strict economy—in government, business and individual spending. All those are strong checks against inflation.

*The results would be certain.* More meat, fairly distributed. The efficiency of maximum production—which we need. No loss of precious medicines and other by-products. Normal, aboveboard business instead of black market graft and waste. And a safe and sound economy for our nation both during and after this emergency. I would like to know what you think.

**F.M. Simpson.**

Agricultural Research Department

## "Butter-'n'-egg" Wisdom

Dad teaches Junior this good rule:

"Always keep cream clean and cool.  
Fresh butter in the grocery store  
Makes the city folks buy more."

• • • • •

Your feed turns into dollars, quick,  
Inside a growing baby chick.

• • • • •

## Quote of the Month

"No one should be blamed for making a fair profit. If it were not for profit, there would be no incentive to do business. Who wants to work for nothing? We would not have any markets that were good if we did not have financially responsible concerns."

Charles Moss, Tennessee Livestock Farmer

## Tomorrow's Dairy Barns Today

by Professor S. A. Witzel  
Agricultural Engineering Dept.  
University of Wisconsin



S. A. Witzel

Imagine, if you can, a dairy farmer taking it easy! Even with a herd maybe 1/2 larger? The new-type self-feeding, loose-housing dairy barn is the answer. Such a layout will be well filled with grass silage and sun-dried alfalfa, all harvested with a field chopper and finished with heated air. That way you'll save all the feeding value, the proteins, the vitamins, the stored up sunshine for winter feeding of cows and young stock. Self-fed from silo and self-feeding hay mow, it's not much work. And the bedding can be stored directly above the bedded area. With tractor and power loader there's no problem to keeping the bedded area clean.

Now for the milking plant with its elevated stalls for milking. Here the cows are milked in a position where the operator can see what he is doing. No stooping, no squatting, no milk to carry if you install a releaser system. No need to retire from a dairy farm like this because of drudgery. And the cost of operation is reported to be 1/2, 1/2 or even less.

Experiments over a nine-year period reveal that high-producing cows continue to milk well under cold, loose housing conditions. And they apparently are in better health with production equal to or perhaps a little better than the check herd in the stanchion barn. The new-type dairy plant is certainly more sanitary. You have a clean place to milk the cows, better herd health, better udder health, and better controls all along the line.

## Soda Bill Sez...

What we need today is the common sense of our common men—not the wisdom of our wise men.



People who are always gazing into a crystal ball are apt to get all balled up.

If you don't fool yourself, you won't care about fooling others.

When you've reached the end of your rope, don't let go; start climbing!

## New Color Movie FREE for your use!

### "Who Buys Your Livestock?"

You'll see the various ways that producers of meat animals sell their livestock when and where they decide it will be to their best advantage. This brand new, colorful animated film runs 9 minutes. Instructive and fun. Ideal for school, church, lodge or farm meetings. For 16-mm. sound projectors. All you pay is transportation costs one way. Write:—



## Swift & Company

UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO 9, ILLINOIS

**Nutrition is our business—and yours**



## Run YOUR Own Public Business

(Continued from Page 1)

was attended by 15 to 20 people, just like the school and town meetings are now. Today, farm meetings are attended by hundreds! Just this winter I attended two local farm meetings at Ithaca, and at both of them over 500 people were present.

How did this come about? In the first place, a real effort is always made to publicize the meetings, to let people know when and where the meeting will be, and, especially, that there will be an interesting program. Farmers have learned that their meetings are well worth attending. At both of the local meetings I mentioned above, a nice luncheon was served. There's nothing like breaking bread together, and those luncheons weren't too costly, either. In the afternoon the business of the meeting was presented with reports and charts, in such a clear manner and in so much detail that every person in the room knew just what his organization had been doing during the past year and what it proposed to do for the coming year. At both meetings there were excellent short speeches, good entertainment, and a lot of fun.

### Good Meetings are Planned

Those two meetings and hundreds of other successful farm meetings like them don't just happen. They take planning, good organization, and a lot of work. There is no reason why we cannot do the same with our school, our town and other local meetings that so vitally concern every one of us. To be sure, it will take time. It has taken the farm organizations a long time. Maybe your first well planned and organized meeting will not be well attended. But if those who do come are pleased with the meeting, they will come next time and bring others.

### A Suggested Program

Here is a suggested program for the annual school meeting in New York, which is held on the first Tuesday in May, except in certain union and central school districts which have voted to hold the annual meeting the first Tuesday in July.

This suggested program can, with modifications, be used in local school or town meetings in states other than New York.

This type of program has brought about large attendance and successful participation by the people themselves in local farm meetings of different farm organizations.

#### I. GET THE PEOPLE OUT

Use the local newspapers, the radio and the telephone. Tell them that you are going to have the best school meeting in the history of the district. Then make good on that promise as follows:

#### II. DINNER

Can be served in the school cafeteria or in any other suitable place.

May be served by students or by some local church organization. With proper planning it need not be expensive.

The dinner should be served early enough so that the school meeting can start exactly at 7:30 p. m., the time required by law in New York State.

If desired, an afternoon program could be set up where many school matters could be discussed informally, followed by a dinner and the annual legal meeting, with reports, at 7:30.

#### III. ENTERTAINMENT

Many schools now have excellent orchestras and bands. The band or orchestra could well open the meeting, and play several times during the program.

Plan for a good song leader and warm the crowd up with some good

### QUALIFICATIONS OF A VOTER AT SCHOOL MEETINGS IN NEW YORK STATE

#### A VOTER MUST:

1. Be a citizen of the United States.
2. Be at least 21 years of age.
3. Be a resident of the district for a period of at least 30 days preceding the meeting at which he or she wishes to vote.

In addition to the above, all voters must have at least ONE of the following qualifications:

1. Must own, lease or hire real estate subject to taxation within the district. (Where the deed or lease is joint, both persons may vote.)

OR

2. Must be the parent of a child or children of school age, providing such child or children shall have attended the district school in the district in which the meeting is held for a period of at least 8 weeks during the year preceding each school meeting. (Both father and mother may vote.)

OR

3. Not being a parent, has permanently residing with him or her a child or children of school age who shall have attended the district school for a period of at least 8 weeks during the year preceding such meeting. (In this case, only the head of the household may vote.)

community singing.

Frequently, local farm leaders hire an entertainer who may make a short humorous speech or they provide some entertainment with magic, or a radio singer, or a comedian.

#### IV. BUSINESS

Follow the above, or alternate it, with carefully prepared reports by the officers of the district, with an outline of plans for the coming year. Make sure that there is plenty of time for discussion. Both voters and officers should be careful to keep antagonisms and personalities and unfair criticisms out of their discussions. There is just one and only one reason for the existence of the schools; that is to help boys and girls.

#### Duties and Powers of Officers and Boards at School Meetings

**CALL TO ORDER:** The meeting should be called to order by one of the trustees or members of the board.

**ELECTION OF CHAIRMAN:** Some inhabitant should nominate a qualified voter of the district as chairman of the meeting, and the person calling the meeting to order should put the motion.

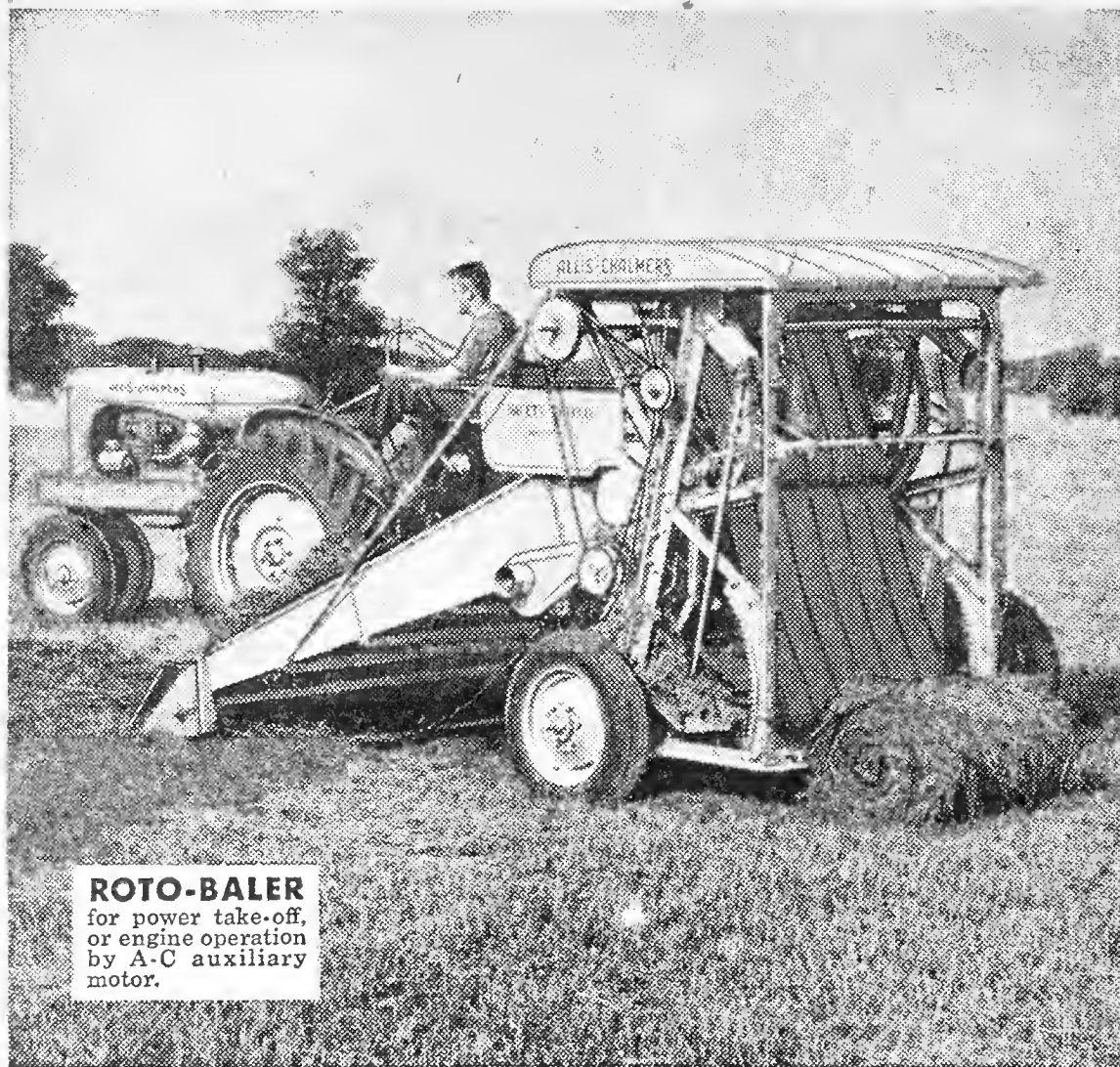
**CLERK OF MEETING:** The district clerk should act as clerk of the meeting. If he is not present, a clerk of the meeting should be elected by the voters present.

**RECORD OF MEETING:** The clerk of the meeting should keep an accurate and complete record of all the proceedings of the meeting, and should enter in the record in full all motions and resolutions voted upon, and should state the vote upon each such motion and resolution.

**OFFICERS AND COMMITTEE REPORTS:** After organization of the meeting there should be a complete report in writing by the trustees or boards of education, the collector, and the treasurer.

Here is an opportunity for the officers to use charts or in some other

(Continued on Page 13)



**ROTO-BALER**  
for power take-off,  
or engine operation  
by A-C auxiliary  
motor.

## Easy BALES IT

Easy on your hay... easy on you. That's the Allis-Chalmers labor-saving way of baling with a home-owned ROTO-BALER.

Your ROTO-BALER rolls the hay, without pounding or shattering, into weather-resistant bales that cannot buckle. Bales that stand rough handling in hauling, storing or shipping, and nestle compactly together in less space.

Best of all is the satisfaction of seeing livestock lick up every leaf and fine stem from rolled bales fed whole, or unrolled down the feedway.

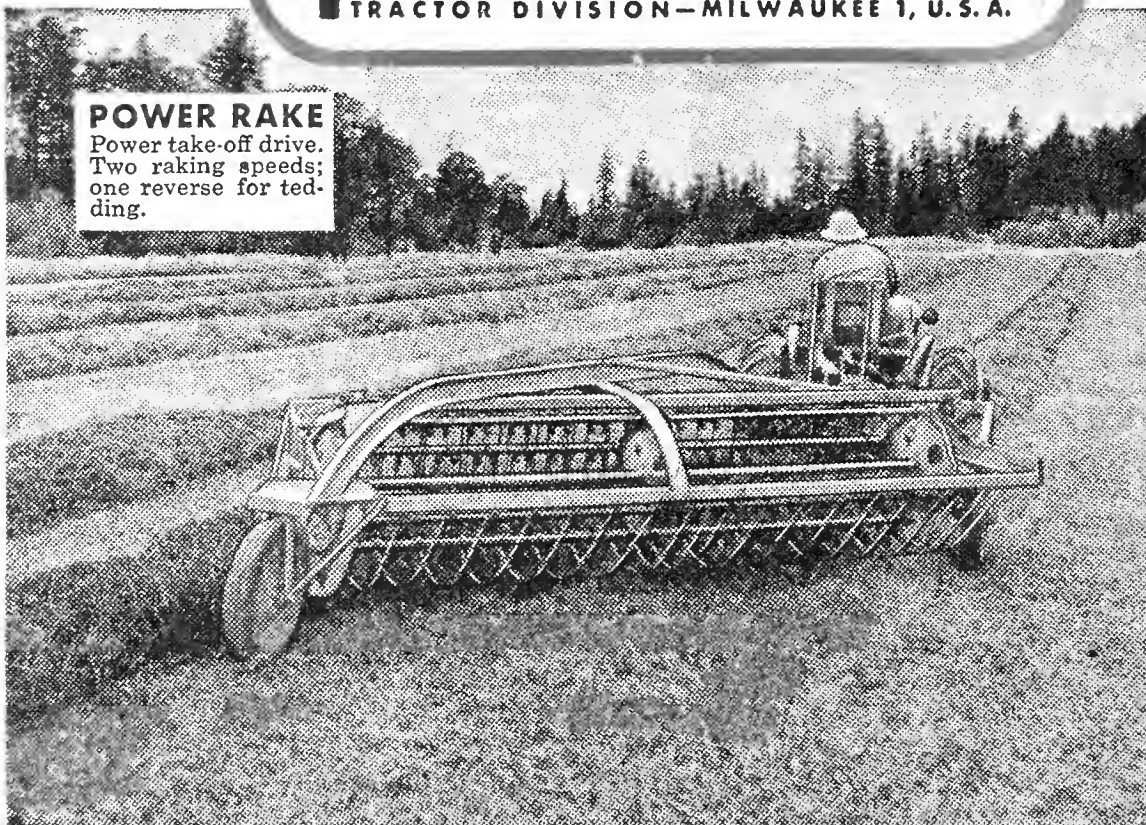
Those high-protein green leaves are money to you. They are more milk in the pail. More meat on the scales. More value in the hay buyer's eyes.

Priced for home ownership, the ROTO-BALER and its running mate, the Power Rake and Tedder pioneered by Allis-Chalmers, capture the nutritive goodness of hay at just the right stage of blossoming. Together, they give you the good feeling of having your hay in leaf-tight bales, safe from the weather.

*ROTO-BALER is an Allis-Chalmers trade-mark.*

**ALLIS-CHALMERS**  
TRACTOR DIVISION—MILWAUKEE 1, U.S.A.

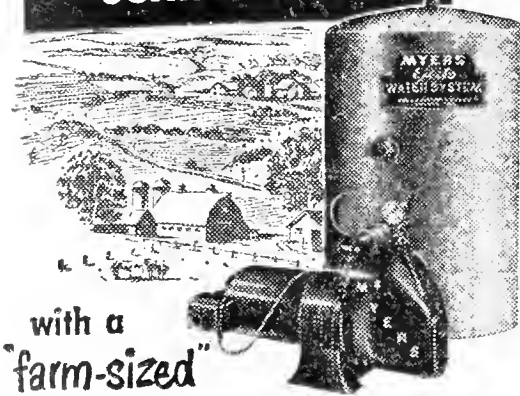
**POWER RAKE**  
Power take-off drive.  
Two raking speeds;  
one reverse for tedding.



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- PRODUCE MORE FOOD
- SAVE LABOR
- GUARD HEALTH



with a  
"farm-sized"

### MYERS Water System

Plenty of pump capacity... all the running water you need to promote more productive farming and healthy, happy living... that's what you expect when you buy a new water system. And that's why you're triply wise to see your Myers dealer first: (1) He can draw on America's widest—and most widely accepted—line of water systems to match both your capacity requirements and well conditions. (2) Any Myers model he recommends and installs can be depended on to measure up in every way to your highest expectations. (3) He offers complete, expert service. Coupon brings dealer's name and free catalog.



THE F. E. MYERS  
& BRO. CO.  
Dept. T-70, Ashland, Ohio

Send free Water Systems Catalog to:

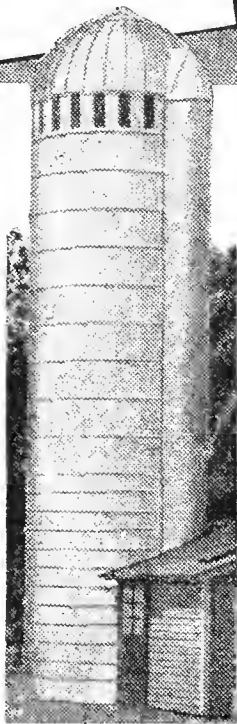
My Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Town \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_  
County \_\_\_\_\_ R.F.D. \_\_\_\_\_

Don't wait—order now  
your Harder Silo  
to insure delivery

Yes, sir—this is the year you can't afford to wait and wait to order your HARDER SILO. Already there's a scarcity of many materials. So order now and avoid delay in delivery.

Installment terms and cash discount plans are available.

Write today for your copy of the very complete and informative pictorial booklet on the Harder Concrete Stave Silo or Harder Wood Stave Silo.



HARDER SILO CO., Box A, Cobleskill, N.Y.

## More Home Grown Feed from OATS and BARLEY

By A. A. JOHNSON

Department of Plant Breeding,  
Cornell University, Ithaca, New York

THIS year it's to every dairyman's interest to grow economically a maximum amount of home grown feed. As the spring planting season approaches all dairymen will be looking to each crop for means of increasing production. Oats occupy more acres on the average farm of the Northeast than any other spring planted crop, and in terms of total production oats is our most important home grown grain crop. Barley acreage has decreased somewhat during the past few years; nevertheless, dairymen are looking for means of improving barley production.

There are at least four practices that have an important influence on oat and barley yield and which are controlled in whole or part by the dairyman growing the crop. These are (1) choice of variety, (2) quality of seed, (3) rate of fertilization, (4) time of planting.

### Oat and Barley Varieties

The CLINTON and MOHAWK oat varieties are planted on about 80% of the oat acreage in New York State. They have several desirable features which account for their great popularity. Both are outstanding in stiffness of straw and are thus especially well suited to production of high oat yields on fertile dairy farms. Most oats are combined in the Northeast; hence, stiff-strawed varieties are best where lodging is apt to occur. The Clinton and Mohawk varieties have heavy meaty kernels high in feeding value. They are also relatively early in maturity.

The ADVANCE oat is similar in breeding to Clinton and Mohawk but is four to six inches taller and two to four days later maturing. It is recommended where an oat is desired which grows more straw than provided by Clinton and Mohawk and where lodging is not a severe problem.

AJAX is recommended for dairymen desiring a mid-season oat which has high yielding ability and a tall straw. Ajax is markedly inferior to Clinton and Mohawk in strength of straw and should be grown only on soil where lodging is not a problem.

GOLDWIN and VICTORY are similar to Ajax in most important respects.

Oat diseases are an important factor in oat production. Clinton, Mohawk, and Advance are susceptible to Race 45 crown (leaf) rust but resistant to other common races of rust. Ajax and nearly all other mid-season oat varieties are partially resistant to Race 45 but highly susceptible to all common races of leaf rust.

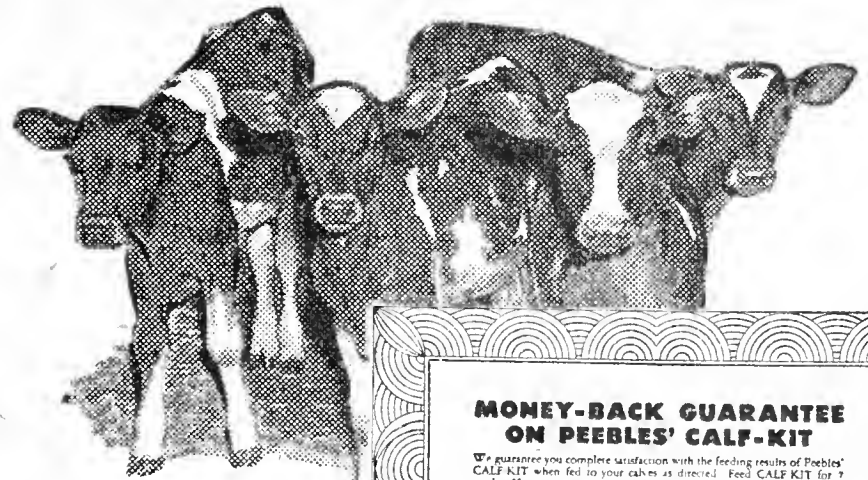
It is not possible to predict whether rust will become generally damaging to oats in 1951. Based on past experience, Clinton, Mohawk, and Advance are the best varieties. However, on farms where these varieties have been severely damaged by rust, farmers are advised to choose varieties of different breeding, such as Ajax.

There are two varieties of barley recommended for spring planting. These are ALPHA and MOORE. Alpha is the old stand-by in much of the Northeast. Moore, a smooth awned, six-row, stiff-strawed variety developed in Wisconsin, is a recent addition to recommended barley varieties. It is superior in yield and stiffness of straw to Wisconsin 38 and Bay.

Each year more dairymen are looking to the professional seed supplier  
(Continued on Page 15)

How to **SAVE MONEY** and

## Raise "Milk-fed" Calves



### MONEY-BACK GUARANTEE ON PEEBLES' CALF-KIT

We guarantee you complete satisfaction with the feeding results of Peebles' CALF-KIT when fed to your calves as directed. Feed CALF-KIT for 7 weeks. If you are not convinced that the CALF-KIT program raises better calves than any other program, give your dealer a written statement as to why you are not satisfied. We will cheerfully refund the full purchase price of the Peebles' CALF-KIT used by you during this feeding test.

WESTERN CONDENSING COMPANY, Appleton, Wis. • San Francisco, Calif.

Save up to 250-500 lbs.  
of milk per calf

Cut your calf-raising costs 1/3 or more! Have more milk to sell! You can when you use Peebles' CALF-KIT. It replaces milk safely because 98% of the nutrients in Calf-Kit come from milk sources, as contained in whey and whey products. It also supplies plus guaranteed amounts of Vitamins A, D and Riboflavin. CALF-KIT builds big, strong, husky calves with real milk-fed "bloom" and vigor. Try Peebles' CALF-KIT now on a money-back guarantee. See if it doesn't help you raise better calves at less cost than ever before.



1 Pound Replaces  
8 Pounds of Milk

### WESTERN CONDENSING COMPANY

Appleton, Wisconsin

San Francisco, California

World's Largest Producer of Whey Products

### CUT FEED COSTS

DOLLYDALE  
(PAT. P.D.G.)  
SCOOP  
SCALE



\$7.50

### AVOIDS LOSSES FROM OVERFEEDING OR UNDERFEEDING

Shows accurate weight of feed-ration at a glance. Weighs up to 5 pounds of feed. Scale inside handle—Clog proof—Rugged—Automatic—Precision made. Scoop of airplane aluminum. Guaranteed to pay for itself in first month or money back. Postpaid if cash with order.

THE ROBSON CORP. Fred F. French Bldg. N. Y. 17 — DEPT. M-3

NOW! 6 CYLINDER MOTORS  
FOR FORD OR FORD-FERGUSON TRACTORS  
INSTALL A GLOVER CONVERSION KIT  
SEE YOUR DEALER OR WRITE TO  
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"I can't afford  
to have my  
horse laid up"

says Norwood Andrews  
of Moorestown, N. J.



"Whenever I see any signs of lameness on my horses, I use Absorbine for relief. I'm sure it saved me many working hours in the past 10 years."

There's nothing like Absorbine for lameness due to strains, puffs, bruises. It's not a "cure-all," but a time-proved help in relieving fresh bog spavin, windgall and similar congestive troubles.

A stand-by for over 50 years, it's used by many leading veterinarians. Will not blister or remove hair. Only \$2.50 at all druggists.  
W. F. Young, Inc., Springfield, Mass.

**ABSORBINE**

TWO @-A-DAY PROTECTION BEFORE

**CALVING**



It's so valuable... yet so cheap! The Drugs, Iron, Iodine, Cobalt, Calcium, Phosphorus and Vitamin D that form the Kow-Kare conditioning formula are a common-sense precaution at freshening time. Cows about to calve often harbor weaknesses that are not apparent until disasters occur. Add Kow-Kare to the feed of every freshening cow; also of cows "off feed," cows forced for high production. 2¢ a day is a small price to pay for peace of mind. At all farm-supply dealers. FREE BOOK, "Care and Feeding of Dairy Cattle." Write for your copy today.

Dairy Asso. Co., Inc., Lyndonville 12, Vermont

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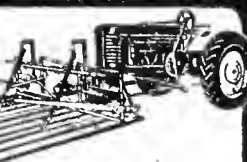
FOR ALL LIVESTOCK

COMPRESSED, MINERALIZED  
Sanitary — No Work — No Waste  
also in PLAIN, IODIZED, SULPHURIZED

SEE YOUR DEALER TODAY!

## "GLIDER" SWEEPRAKES

Moves hay or bundle grain.  
Automatic push-off. Use  
with tractor, car, truck,  
Jeep. Hundreds  
satisfied users.  
Illustrated folder  
sent free.



LOADING MANUFACTURING CO.  
Kingman, Kansas



# Potato Growers

Start Right . . .



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## DITHANE CONTROLS BLIGHT *all through the season*

- From the time they begin to grow—until the vines are dead—potatoes demand effective disease control.
- DITHANE protects young plants—stimulates vigorous vine growth. Regular applications keep the crop healthy—help make it productive.
- A potent preventive fungicide, DITHANE is the one weapon that stops late blight in its tracks.
- The proof of the product is its performance. The record of DITHANE during five years' use on potatoes from Maine to California is your best assurance of the results you can expect if you will give DITHANE a fair chance.

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Representatives in principal foreign countries

# Killing Weeds The Easy Way

By JOHN VAN GELUWE

**W**ALKING up to a farmer last summer whose corn field was knee high in weeds, I asked him if he ever thought of spraying the weeds with 2,4-D. "Well," he said, "I have heard about these new chemical weed killers but I just figured that learning to use them was too technical and complicated for a farmer." I explained that such was not the case; that chemical weed control practices are as simple as most fertilizer schedules and easier to learn than most insecticide and fungicide spray schedules.

The principal need today is not for more or better chemicals for weed control; they are coming all the time. The principal need is for more information on the correct use of existing materials, and a realization that weed control methods are not complicated. Chemical weed control is becoming more and more important as labor becomes scarce and new chemicals and spray equipment are developed. The modern farmer is going to find that to keep up with his neighbor he is going to have to incorporate chemical weed control into his farming practices.

Chemical weed control has been a real boon to farmers in the wheat belt. Twenty-five million acres of crops were treated with 2,4-D in 1949. 2,4-D is probably the best known of all chemical weed killers. It is very effective in controlling broadleaved weeds and some annual grasses in corn, grains not seeded to legumes, grass pastures and hay fields. It is also effective in controlling wild onion and garlic in wheat and pastures. An acre of grain or corn can be treated with 2,4-D for as little as 40 cents worth of it. This is a very economical method of weed control.

New and improved weed killers are constantly being developed. Several very important new materials will be placed on the market during the 1951 season.

### Beans

New water soluble dinitros have been developed especially for pre-emergence weed control in beans and will be made available in some areas under the name "Sinox PE." These materials can be used for weeding snap, dry field and lima beans. Extensive tests have proved that these materials are very effective in controlling broadleaved weeds for 5-6 weeks and annual grasses for 4-5 weeks after application.

Bean growers will welcome these materials, for of the 150,000-200,000 acres of dry beans grown in the Northeast, many acres are abandoned because of excessive weed growth. Field beans being a so-called "low value" crop cannot afford expensive methods of weed control, such as hand pulling or hand hoeing of weeds. With present day labor costs, water soluble dinitros fit into this picture very well. If the grower wishes to cultivate between the rows during the effective period of the pre-emergence treatment, he can apply the pre-emergence weed spray in a 12-inch band over the row only. By this method, weeds in the row are controlled by spraying during this period. Those between the rows are controlled by normal cultivation.

The spray should be applied 2 or 3 days before the beans emerge for best results. With late planted beans, this means spraying soon after planting.

### Strawberries

Hand hoeing and weeding of strawberry plantings is another expensive

operation. There has long been a need for a material that would successfully control weeds and grass in strawberry plantings. Sodium 2,4 dichlorophenoxyethyl sulfate, sold under the name "Crag Herbicide 1," has proved very effective in controlling weeds in strawberries. This material acts on germinating seedlings only, so it must be applied just as weed and grass seeds are germinating and before they reach 1/2 inch in height. A suggested practice is to cultivate the planting and then apply Crag Herbicide 1 just as the weed and grass seedlings start to germinate. This first application can be followed by subsequent applications as necessary. This material should not be applied during the harvest season.

### Sweet Corn

In addition to strawberry plantings, Crag Herbicide 1 is being suggested for trial use on early maturing sweet corn varieties and on sweet corn growing on light, sandy soils. Sweet corn growing on light, sandy soil cannot safely be weeded with 2,4-D. Crag Herbicide 1 fills the need for a pre-emergence weed chemical for corn on this type of soil. From 1 1/2 to 2 pounds per acre of this material has given excellent results.

### Asparagus

Asparagus beds are notoriously weedy areas. By treating with Crag Herbicide 1 after disking and as weeds are germinating, very successful weed control has been obtained. This offers a new and effective method of weed control in asparagus beds.

### Thorn Apple and Brush

Brush growing in fencerows, along roadsides and in pastures is a continual problem to farmers. In the past many laborious hours were spent in cutting and disposing of brush, only to have regrowth within a few months. In fact, cutting of thorn apple causes a continual spread of this "pest" in pastures. The development of new hormone type brush killers has been a blessing to farmers. Brush and thorn apple can be eradicated by spraying during the dormant season with a mixture of 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T.

Treated thorn apple and other brush should be left standing for at least one year to allow the materials to move down into and kill the roots. This gives permanent control of treated brush. Brush killers are especially effective in controlling thorn apple, chokecherry and poison ivy infestations.

This very brief look at some of the newer products should encourage farmers to investigate actively the weed and brush killers now available. There is a place for economical and labor-saving use of weed control chemicals and brush killers on every farm in the Northeast.

Chemical weed control will not completely replace cultivation. It will reduce the number of cultivations necessary and at the same time do a better job of controlling weeds that are always competing for soil moisture and nutrients. Chemical brush control has many advantages: it saves time and labor, it can be a year round operation, and it is more effective than hand cutting.

In the future as new chemicals and methods of weed control are developed, northeastern farmers will find that they must incorporate these methods into their farming practices if they are to maintain their lead in agriculture.



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## Run YOUR Own Public Business

(Continued from Page 10)

way to make the reports interesting and worthwhile.

Following the officers' reports should come the report of special committees, if any, with opportunity for full explanation and discussion.

**ESTIMATES AND BUDGETS:** The trustee or trustees should report to the meeting the amount of money estimated to be necessary to be raised by taxes during the ensuing school year beginning July 1, for such purposes as payment of teachers' wages, after deducting the amount of public monies apportioned to the district; for the school district library; for fuel and lights; for service of janitor; for insurance of the schoolhouse, furniture, etc.; for repairs, if any are necessary, to the schoolhouse or furniture; for the fees to be paid to medical inspectors; for the installation, repair and maintenance of toilets, and for keeping the same in a sanitary condition; and for such other purposes as are authorized by law.

All votes involving the use of money or authorizing the levying of taxes shall be by ballot or ascertained by taking and recording the ayes and noes of the qualified voters attending.

Among other important powers of the voters at school meetings is the right to vote to provide for the transportation of pupils to schools either within or without the district.

Plenty of time and opportunity should be provided also for informal discussion of any subject which bears upon the problems of maintaining the school.

It should be emphasized, also, that in addition to the powers of the school meeting, the trustees or boards of education elected by the voters have many important duties and responsibilities such as hiring the teachers, determining their salaries within the limits of state law, and in general administering the multitudinous affairs of the district.

In recent years some of these duties have been somewhat restricted, mostly by laws passed by the New York State Legislature, and have been lost to the districts—for one reason because the voters themselves have not attended meetings and taken part in school affairs and have not seen the dangers of losing "grass roots" control.

### Conclusion

In conclusion I would like to emphasize also that most of the facts set forth in this article about the need of voters taking more interest in their schools applies equally well to local government business. The town meeting ought to be one of the biggest and most important meetings of the year. Most meetings of the school boards and of the town boards and the county boards of supervisors are open to the public—or should be—and every one of these regular meetings throughout the year could well be attended by a changing list of citizens. They would thus become familiar with local government procedure and be in position to work with the town boards, the county boards of supervisors, and the boards of education, thereby strengthening our local units of government and keeping our rights and liberties where they belong—at the grass roots.

While the laws and the procedure for these local meetings differ in New England, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, the fundamental principles are the same, and I call upon all of our readers, upon local officers and local educational and political leaders to unite with AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and other leaders such as that fine organization "Freedom on the March," to save "grass roots" government!



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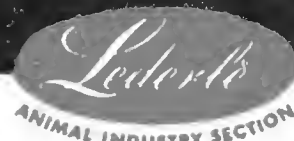
\*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

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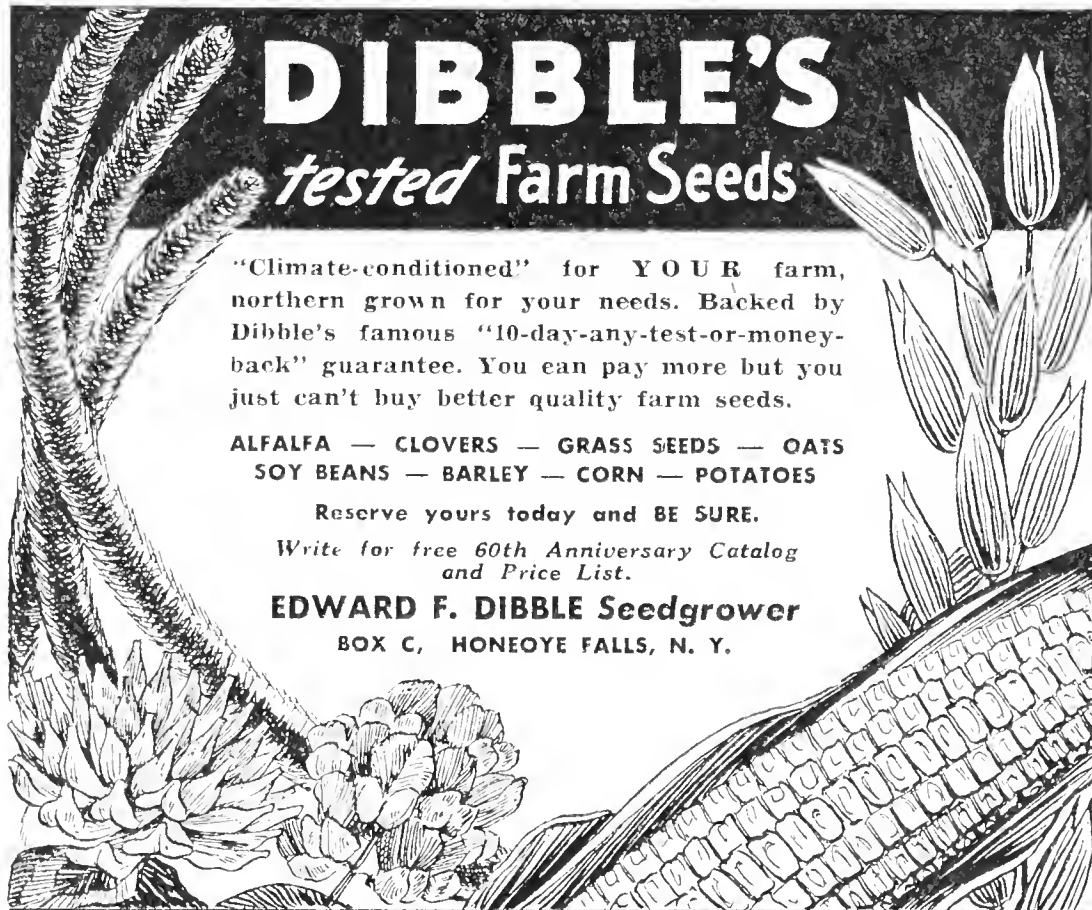
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# Seen at Cornell FARM and HOME WEEK

**ELMER MILLER** of Trumansburg (shown below) receives first prize of a sterling silver sandwich tray and \$10 in the Philip W. Pillsbury Award for the best wheat grown in New York State in 1950. The award was presented during Cornell's Farm and Home Week, and judging was by members of the plant breeding department.

Aside from using certified Yorkwin seed, Mr. Miller does not employ any unusual methods. His sample was noteworthy for its uniformity, color, and condition; purity and germination were both 99.9 per cent.

He also placed first in the State in 1949, and his sample won second prize in the soft white wheat class in the national competition at Minneapolis.

Second place in the State this year went to Dwight Minster of Scottsville who grows Cornell 595.

Any wheat grower 18 years or over,



Don MacKenzie of Geneva (above) displaying the technique that won for him the title of New York State Champion Sheep Shearer at Cornell's Farm and Home Week. Judging included shearing time, manner of handling animal, absence of cuts, condition of fleece, and other points.



caught the eyes and held the attention of the thousands of women and girls who thronged the halls of the New York State College of Home Economics during the four interest-packed days



actively raising at least 20 acres, may submit a one peck sample of a variety considered eligible by the Crop Improvement Association in the State to compete in the Award.

— A. A. —

## COLORFUL MEALS

HOW to keep the bright colors of vegetables as they cook was demonstrated to Farm and Home Week visitors by Mrs. Isobel Searls, Cornell foods specialist. She gave these rules: When peeling vegetables, use a sharp knife so peelings will be thin; don't soak vegetables; cook in small amount of boiling water for as short a time as possible; serve at once.

Mrs. Searls' demonstration of "Colorful Meals" was just one of many which



Professor Myron Lacey, left, presenting a plaque to William Hoy, Manager of Sunday Anne Farm owned by L. W. Hooker of Hornell, winner of the 1950 New York Beef Production contest.

Qualifications of the contest were to wean 90% of the calf crop, to grow them to a weight of 500 pounds in 225 days and that some of them should grade choice. Hooker and Hoy placed first by raising a 100% calf crop to a weight of 409 pounds in 156 days with an average grade of choice.



# More Home Grown Feed from Oats and Barley

(Continued from Page 11)

and seed grower for their oats and barley seed. This is a good practice. The professional who makes a specialty of growing, cleaning, treating, and testing seed, furnishes better seed than the dairyman who plants poorly cleaned, untested seed from his feed bin. Highest quality seed costs but little more per acre than "just seed" and most dairymen find seed a poor place to economize.

Certified seed of recommended oat and barley varieties is available from local seed suppliers in record quantities for spring planting. Certified seed is top quality seed. It is generally of highest varietal purity, being virtually free from mixtures of other varieties and crops; it is carefully cleaned to remove weed seeds and inert material. It is high in germination and almost always treated with a dust fungicide. Certified seed must, both in the field and after recleaning, meet the minimum requirements of the official seed certifying agencies such as the New York Certified Seed Growers' Cooperative, Inc.

## Rate of Fertilization

Widespread usage of exceptionally stiff-strawed varieties such as Clinton and Mohawk provides the opportunity for dairymen to grow higher yields of oats per acre by increased application of nitrogen fertilizer. Experiments conducted by the Departments of Agronomy and Plant Breeding of Cornell indicate that on all but the most fertile soils thirty pounds of nitrogen fertilizer can be applied without danger of much lodging and with an expected yield increase of from ten to fifteen bushels per acre. This is an economical means of increasing home grown feed.

On extremely fertile soils, where lodging with even the stiff-strawed Clinton and Mohawk is apt to be a problem, less nitrogen should be applied. Weaker strawed varieties like Advance and Ajax should be fertilized with not more than twenty pounds of nitrogen on soils of ordinary fertility.

An application of 375 pounds per acre of an 8-16-8 fertilizer or its equivalent will provide the recommended rate (30 pounds) of nitrogen for Clinton and Mohawk on most soils of the Northeast. This rate of fertilizer application will also furnish the needed minerals for the seeding on most soils; on low potash soils a 1-2-2 ratio such as 8-16-16 should be used.

Under high rates of nitrogen fertilization, it is recommended that not more than one and one-half bushels of oats be planted per acre.

## Time of Planting

The earlier oats and barley are planted after a good seed bed can be prepared, the higher the expected yield. In date of planting tests conducted by Cornell, oats or barley planted in early May yield less than plantings made in mid to late April.

Some years, adverse weather conditions prevent oat and barley planting by May 15. For such late planting conditions there is a prevalent opinion among farmers that barley or barley and oats mixed will produce more feed than oats. This is contrary to results obtained in Cornell experiments where when present day oat and barley varieties were used in date of planting tests the acre yield of barley fell off faster than oats. As a three year average, oats planted in late May produced 60% as much as plantings made in mid-April as contrasted to barley where the yield from barley planted in late May was only 33% as great as when planted in mid-April.

# Many Consumers Believe that We Farmers are War Profiteers

**That idea is going to hurt us in the long run, unless we take decisive steps now, to establish the truth of our position**



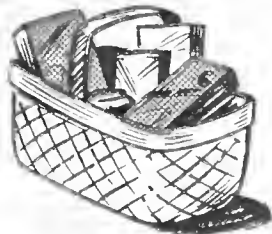
Go into any grocery or butcher shop—even in small towns surrounded by farms—and you are likely to hear angry remarks about "greedy farmers getting rich out of the war emergency"

They talk about food rotting in caves while little children go hungry . . . about a callous government that buys farm votes with high price-supports and parity . . . and about enormous stocks of surplus food given away to foreign lands in a panicky effort to get rid of it.

## It's Misinformation, But . . .

Of course, these people are misinformed. But they're mad clean through and in no mood to search out and weigh the facts. We must do that for them. Nobody else will. Not even the butchers and grocers who agree with them. Not the newspapers and radio stations which gleefully report every farm-price rise, and are caustic and critical in their editorial comment.

The fact is that probably never before have farmers stood so low in public relations. You see women turning away empty-handed from meat counters, deliberately and loudly saying: "too high." You hear groups bragging about not eating meat, about buying oleo, condensed milk, canned fish. And most of it just because they are mad, not because they are unable to pay the prices asked.



## Secretary Brannan Tries to Help

Secretary Brannan of the Agriculture Department has made some valiant efforts to place the farmer's true situation before the public view. But in general he has met with thinly-veiled hostility and skepticism; 1st, because he is regarded as a wheel-horse for the Administration; 2nd, because he is regarded as a special pleader for farm votes; and 3d, because he is known as the author of a plan that is suspected of advancing farm prices at great cost to the taxpayer.



## We Must Do It Ourselves

Definite steps should be taken to check this misleading and dangerous propaganda. But they must be taken by farmers themselves . . . in their own communities . . . in conversations with friends and business people . . . in letters to newspapers and radio commentators and talks with editors. Every farmer and his wife can take a hand, simply by telling the conditions as they exist on their own farm. For example, how much it costs today to feed a cow, hen or hog, as against what it cost in 1945. Or how many pounds of milk it takes today to pay for a hired hand, a milking machine or a hay loader as against the cost before Korea.

We farmers know we are not war profiteers. But that's not enough. The consumer must be made to know it, too. If he isn't, we are going to suffer. We can't prosper with the hostility of 32,000,000 non-farm families—our customers—arrayed against us.

## DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE

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Large White or Black Leghorns	15.00	28.00	5.00	
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## Young Connecticut Vegetable Grower Wins Scholarship

ALBERT B. BISHOP, 19, of Guilford, Conn., recently elected vice president of the National Junior Vegetable Growers Association, is an outstanding example of what hard work and study



Al Bishop

can achieve. A student at the University of Connecticut, young Bishop was recently awarded a \$200 regional championship in the annual production-marketing contest of the NJVGA. This award, made from a \$6,000 fund provided each year for the contest by A & P Food Stores, was based on Albert's fine job of growing and selling vegetables. He won the scholarship in competition with thousands of farm youths throughout the northeastern region.

Winners in the production-marketing contest are decided on the basis of efficiency in growing and selling vegetables plus the knowledge of the science involved in proper growing and the use of modern marketing methods. Bishop devoted almost two acres of his father's 175-acre farm to his contest project. Growing only tomatoes, he grossed \$1,257, after less than 250 hours of part-time work. Subtracting all his expenses plus the cost of his own labor, which he estimated at \$187, Albert wound up with a net profit of \$580.

Bishop has been a member of the NJVGA for several years, is also an outstanding student and is very active in school, FFA and 4-H Club work. He was secretary of the Guilford-Madison FFA chapter for three consecutive years and is membership chairman for the University of Connecticut's 4-H Club.

As vice president of the national organization, Bishop will be responsible for planning and carrying through the NJVGA's three-part program.

Bishop also won first place in the judging-grading-identification contest finals held at the New Orleans convention December 10-14. More than five hundred farm boys and girls from forty states attended this convention.

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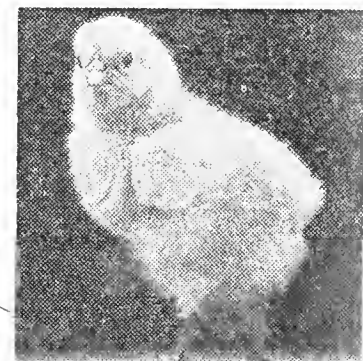
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# It Is Safe to Brood On Old Litter—SOMETIMES

By L. E. WEAVER

**A**S most people know, the accepted method of brooding chicks is to start each lot on fresh litter in a pen that has been conscientiously cleaned after the previous lot of chicks was removed. The hope is that by getting rid of dirt you also rid the place of most of the disease-causing germs and worm eggs, if not all of them. In theory, the place is again safe for another lot of chicks. Of late, some questions have arisen about this procedure. Is it really the best plan, always? Could it be simplified and still be satisfactory?

Out in Ohio, at the Wooster Experimental Station, they followed this approved plan for ten lots of chicks, one after the other in the same pen, a total of 18,000 chicks. During that time they lost 19 chicks out of every 100 started, during 12 to 16 weeks.

Then they changed the plan radically. There was no more changing of litter. Each new lot of chicks for 13 successive broods was started on the same old used litter. And with each succeeding lot the losses were smaller and smaller. Of the first lot brooded on old litter, 15 died per 100 started, in the second lot 10 per 100 started. After that the average was 5 losses per 100 for 11 consecutive lots.

Astonishing results, but no more so than the additional discovery that within the old built-up litter certain vitamins, known to be essential for the health and growth of chicks, are being produced continually through the action of favorable bacteria. It is probable that these nutritive factors insured ample supplies in the rations of Dr. Kennard's chicks, and contributed to the good results. In later tests Dr. Kennard demonstrated that chicks started on old litter previously used by laying hens lived and grew as well as the first lots had done on old brooder-house litter.

## Not the Whole Story

In the light of such strong evidence that more and better young stock can be the result of brooding on old litter, why should anyone hesitate to advise everybody to adopt the new and simpler practice?

The answer is that one test, or even several repetitions of the same experiment, cannot tell the whole story. For example, all those Ohio tests presumably used chicks from one source. How do we know that chicks from other sources might not be less adapted to such treatment, and therefore might react quite differently to the treatment?

Of course the only way to get the answer to that one is to try out chicks from a number of places in one place and at one time. The Massachusetts station has done just that. They got R. I. Red chicks from a local hatchery, White Leghorn chicks from a neighboring state, also Barred Ply-

mouth, White Plymouth Rocks and New Hampshires from different places. All were brooded on what Professor Jeffrey of the University of Massachusetts called "dirty litter." It had been used by previous broods of chicks and was, therefore, truly re-used litter. In addition, the men who cared for the chicks walked freely from laying pens to the brooder room taking no precautions to prevent spread of dirt or infection, and they walked freely in and out of an adjoining killing room. In fact, the same men who did the killing and dressing of poultry took care of the chicks.

Chicks were also brooded on clean litter for comparison. In all, 20 strains were on clean litter and 16 on dirty litter. From 350 to 450 chicks were started per brooder.

Clean litter showed up best on chick livability. All but three of the 20 lots on clean litter showed less than 5 per cent loss of chicks, while on dirty litter all but 4 of the 16 lots lost more than 5 per cent. In these tests, therefore, mortality was definitely higher on dirty litter.

## Weight Gains

Now how about gains in weight? Again the chicks on clean litter made the best showing. At 6 weeks, 18 of 20 lots weighed a pound or more per chick, but on dirty litter only 9 of the 16 pens made the one pound average. Seven pens on clean litter reached a weight of 1.4 pounds, but not one lot on dirty.

In their first year on dirty litter, one lot of R. I. Reds had a mortality of 35 per cent during the brooding period. The second year it dropped to 13.6 per cent, but was still so high in the laying pens that the line had to be discarded. On the other hand, a strain of Leghorns which evidently possessed a lot of resistance to unfavorable brooding conditions didn't lose a chick in 14 weeks. Still other strains did equally well on clean and dirty litter. Some strains with high losses on dirty litter the first year dropped to less than 5 per cent in subsequent seasons.

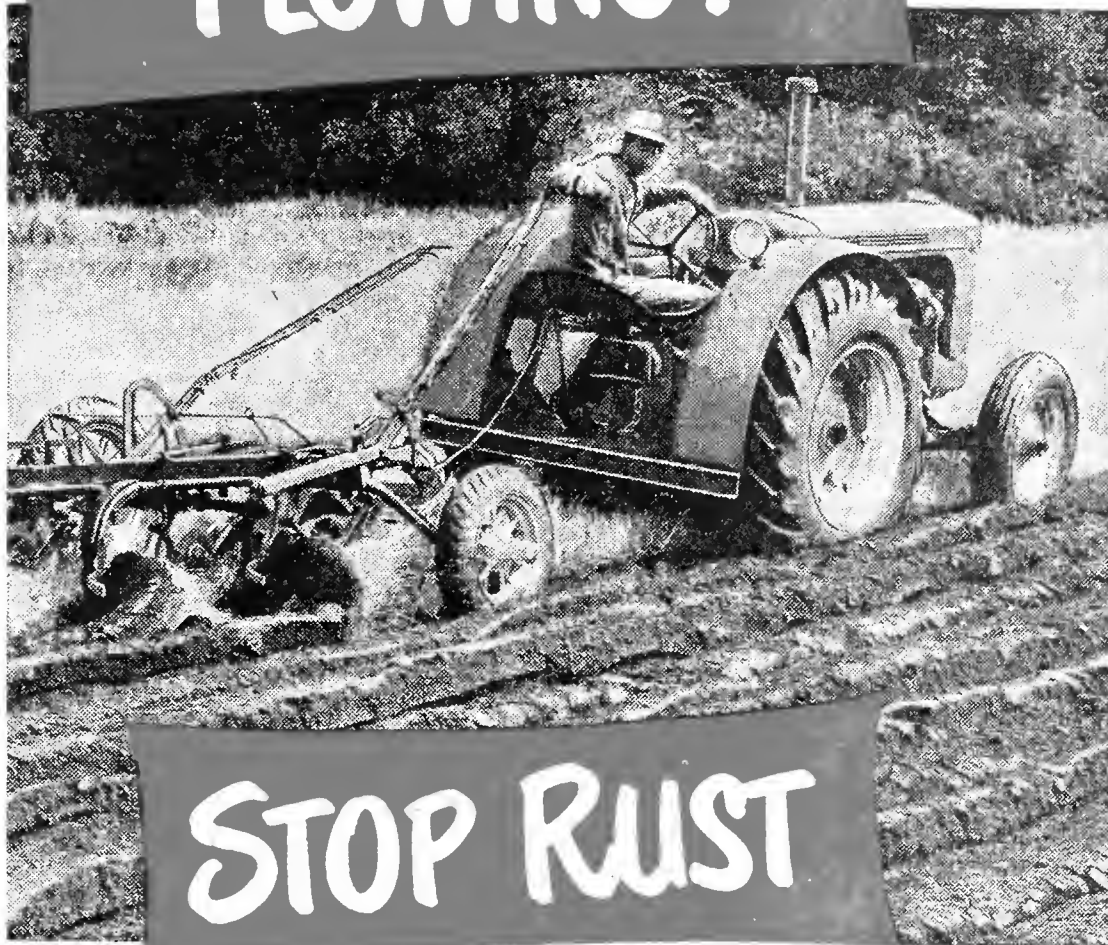
From these experiments Professor Jeffrey concludes that it should be possible to breed strains that will do well under unfavorable environments, and that breeders should brood their chicks on dirty litter, but only breeders. Commercial egg farmers who are rearing replacement pullets might better play safe and brood on clean litter.

When litter is deep and not sufficiently stirred, and ventilation is not sufficient, ammonia fumes may become so concentrated that the eyes of the chicks become burned. This results in blind chicks. Dr. Levine at Cornell says that an increasing number of such chicks are being brought into the state disease laboratories, and he thinks there is a relationship between this increase and the increased use of old litter.

## My Own Suggestion

1. Brood your own chicks on old litter and save a lot of hard work, but first be sure that the chicks you are starting are able to take that sort of treatment.
2. Do not put chicks on old litter which was used by laying hens, unless you are a breeder and want to breed resistance into your strain.
3. Remember that the majority of chicks are still being brooded on clean new litter, and are doing very well as a rule.
4. If you do brood on old litter, cover it with an inch or two of clean new litter at the start.

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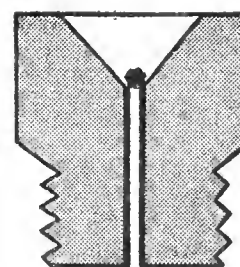
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**FOR SALE**—2 working Collie pups. Female. Price \$35 each. Born Jan. 2, 1951. The best age for Spring and Summer training with your herd or flock. Don MacKenzie, Bellwood Farms, Rt. No. 2, Geneva, New York, 22F22.

**PUREBRED** Boston male puppies. J. Ginz, Ulster Park, New York.

**ENGLISH** Shepherd puppies, grade stock, but very smart. 5 wks. old. Males \$10.00, Females \$5.00. Claude Goetz, Oakfield, RFD, New York.

**FOR SALE:** Beautiful Registered English Shepherd pups from real heel driving parents. Low heel strikers. Males \$15.00, Females \$12.00. Joseph Winkler, Hankins, New York.

**PUREBRED** Cocker Spaniel pups. Beauties. Pearl, Verhire, Vermont.

**ENGLISH** Springer Spaniels. 2 Stylish young females. Bred to hunt. Papers and satisfaction guaranteed. Luettgens, RD 1, Freehold, New Jersey.

**COLLIES,** Cocker, Beagles, Miniature Pinchers. Woodland Farms, Hastings, New York.

**LARGE** beautiful registered working Collie male. Aldrich, Rt. Windsor, Vermont.

## RABBITS

**WANTED** rabbits 5 to 6 lbs. Write J. E. Stocker, Ramsey, N. J.

**RAISE** Chinchilla Rabbits. Pedigreed! Prolific! Cash markets supplied for your production. Free illustrated booklet! Rockhill Ranch, Sellersville 24, Penna.

## PUBLISHING AND CLOSING DATES

April 21 Issue.....Closes April 6  
May 5 Issue.....Closes April 20  
May 19 Issue.....Closes May 4  
June 2 Issue.....Closes May 18

## EQUIPMENT

**FOR SALE:** New 316W John Deere automatic wire baler with motor. R. T. Hall, Le Roy, New York.

**FOR SALE:** Fruit grader equipment consisting of 4 Roll Rex Peach sizer, Treseott cleaver No. 107 with exhaust unit, Roller Grader 14'3" long and 28" wide. Set of Rollers 6' long, used to feed. Conveyor 20' long 16" wide. 3 H.P. Century Motor 110 or 220 volt. Shafting, Pulleys and Belting. Or will take a few good registered Walkers or July Fox dogs in on trade. Larrimore Bros., Bridgeville, Delaware.

**BALERS,** combines, hay loaders, transplanters, side delivery rakes, mowers, plows, harrows—buying & selling every make—new and used. Immediate delivery of scarce models — Go anywhere. Also, baler twine cheaper. Phil Gardiner, Kaiser Frazer Motors, Mullica Hill, N. J., Phone 5-4831.

**FOR SALE:** Sargent Corn Harvester. (Special for sweet corn). Two row tractor mounted with elevator to load trucks. Will harvest about one acre per hour. Built to mount on a Farmall M or a John Deere A. For sale \$500.00 plus shipping. Ernest Denis, R.F.D. 1, Chichester, New Hampshire, Tel. Chichester 15-12.

**FAIRMALL** H about new save \$400.00. Phil Gardiner 10 acres machinery and Kaiser & Henry J. Mullica Hill, N. J. Phone 5-4831. Thirty other tractors \$50.00 to \$2500.00, plows, spreaders, everything.

**WANTED:** Used 5 or 6 blade disc plow. Frank Turck, King Ferry, New York.

**FOR SALE:** Ford Ferguson tractor (1945) no lights, no pulley, Corn planter, disc harrow, mowing machine, cultivator, manure scoop. Call Sat. or Sun. Rhinebeck, New York 539F33.

**FOR SALE:** Farmall M. Diesel. Excellent condition. Used only 1500 hours. Mail Lloyd A. Ingram, R. D. 4, Penn Yan, N. Y. or call Penn Yan 1561-J2.

**FOR SALE:** Bidwell Senior Bean Thresher on rubber A-1 condition. 13411 Stanley, W. B. Onderdonk, Hall, N. Y.

## EMPLOYMENT

**OPPORTUNITY** in G.L.F. G.L.F. has openings in New York State, New Jersey and Pennsylvania for qualified men to train for assistant managers and managers. Must have farm experience, at least a high school education. For further details, write S. C. Tarbell, G.L.F. Office Building, Ithaca, New York.

**FOREMAN:** 8000 chickens, 2000 turkeys. Salary. Share of profits. Recent references required. Include photograph with full particulars. Brookfield Farm, Homer, New York.

**DHIA** Supervisor wanted: at least one year's experience, references. 25 day work-month in N.Y. State's 1st Central Lab. State salary and particulars in 1st letter —apply immediately for an interview to: Richard A. Moyer, Mgr., Monroe Co. DH Coop., Inc., 328 Mt. Hope Ave., Rochester 20, N. Y.

**WANTED** immediately, married man to work on modern 30 cow dairy farm; experienced. Good house, all conveniences. Hillendale Farms, W. R. Reynolds, Franklinville, N. Y., Phone 214J1.

## SITUATION WANTED

**WANTED:** Position as farm manager, ambitious and reliable. Good References. Phone East Aurora 170W1 or write Lee Greenfield, Warner Hill Road, South Wales, New York.

**EXPERIENCED** Dairy farm manager wants position as working manager or equivalent, with house and facilities. Excellent references, write stating terms, wages. Box 514-C, c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York.

## BULBS

**EXCELLENT** Flower Garden Selections. Large Dahlias, red, gold, ecirise or yellow, 15c each. Mixed Pampom Dahlia, 10c. Canna Tubers, red or yellow, 10c. Mixed Gladioli, No. 1 size, 4c. Minimum order \$3. Waterfront Farms, Newbury, Mass.

**GLADIOLUS**—40 large bulbs, assorted colors, \$2.00. All good standard, large flowering varieties. State inspected stock. Generous extra count. Catalog on request. Hillside Gardens, Olean Road, South Wales, New York.

**GLADIOLUS** Bulbs. Wealth of color! 24 prize winning assorted, medium, blooming size bulbs—No. 3's—for \$1.00 postpaid. One labeled bulb of sensational new pink, Spic and Span, free. Send for catalog. The Elmores, Rt. 1, Georgetown, New York.

**GLADIOLUS** Bulbs — bloomers — certified. Blended-orange. Beautiful for Bouquets, Markets or Gardens. 150 for \$2. Postpaid or ½ bu. lots \$2.00 plus postage on 30 lbs. Dufold & Trifold Co., Trenton 4, N. J.

**GLADIOLUS** bulblets. No pinpoints-mixed colors. \$9.00 quart, \$2.75 peck. Blooming size \$5.75 thousand. H. E. Gordon, Southold, New York.

## FRUIT TREES

**FOLLOW** the expert orchard men by planting Mayo's dependable fruit trees. Write today for prices. Mayo Brothers Nurseries, Dept. 1, Pittsford, N. Y.

## FRUIT

**BUSHES** — Oranges \$1.95, Temples \$3.95. Prepaid. James Kimber, Winterpark, Florida.

## SCHOOLS

**AUCTION SCHOOL:** Learn auctioneering. Term 5000. Free Catalog. Reisch Auction College, Mason City, Ia.

## ADDITIONAL ADS

(Continued on Opposite Page)



## Subscriber's Exchange

(Continued from Opposite Page)

### REAL ESTATE

**FARMS**—Hotels—Stores—G-Stations. Located central New York. 300 acres, equipped, 55 cows, 180 acres, equipped, 40 cows, 325 acres, lake shore farm, 120 acres, equipped, 12 cows. Write or phone 46-224, Mr. Douglas, Fort Plain, New York, Agt.

**FOR SALE:** 75 acre farm or summer home 1/2 mile from state road consisting of nine room house with beautiful hard wood floors, hot air furnace, bath, hot water, telephone and electricity. Modern stable with tieups for ten head, never failing spring water, all level tillable land, plenty of wood and pasture. All land and buildings in fine condition. Beautiful view. Shown by appointment. Write Lowell Perry, Millers Falls, Massachusetts.

**WANTED**—farm with 150-250 acres good meadowland, good house preferable, other buildings not important. Some timber desirable. Must be near nice community with good schools. Box 514-B c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York.

**WANTED:** "Tenant House" on farm, to rent on monthly basis year-around (approximately 50 mi. or less N. Y. G. Barney, 276 E. 12th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

**215 ACRES** for sale \$3500. Write for details. Box 12, Gansevoort, New York, R. D. No. 2.

**STROUT'S Farm Catalog.** Green cover! Mailed Free! 2084 bargains, 33 states. World's largest! Our 51st year. Buy now, beat inflation. Save through Strout, 255-R 4th Avenue, New York 10, N. Y.

**ESTABLISHED** over a quarter century, farm equipment business in Schenectady, New York. Exclusive distributors consisting of a large assortment of new farm machinery suitable for immediate sale—also 9 room house with central heating plant, city water, large warehouse — located on one acre of land in good business section. Owing to the death of owner this entire estate & business can be purchased at a fraction of its value. Total price complete \$27,000. For more information call or write: Capitol Homes, 1740 Union Street, Schenectady New York.

**WANTED:** Productive tractor worked dairy farm with 20 cows by veteran direct from owner. Send details of location, road, taxes, and income. Buildings must be good and price right. Box 514-D c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York.

### SEEDS

**NEBRASKA** Certified Nemaha Oats grade 1, blue tag and seal. Certified Lincoln Brome and uncultivated Lincoln Brome. Yellow sweet clover and mixed sweet clover. Buy your seeds direct from the producing area, get better quality and save money. Booth Seed House, Crete, Nebr., Phone 190.

**BIRDFOOT TREFOIL** — purity 98.55%. Germination 91%. \$1.25 per lb. C.O.D. Howard Bunker, Fort Edward, New York.

**CERTIFIED** Empire birdsfoot trefoil seed \$1.60; commercial \$1.50 per pound f.o.b. in lots of ten pound or more. C. F. Crowe, Union Street, Dryden, New York.

### SEED POTATOES

**FOR SALE:** certified seed potatoes, Katahdins, Smooth Rurals, Essex, Kennebeca. Low field readings. Booking now for Spring delivery. Thompson Farms, Clymer New York.

**FOR SALE:** certified Essex seed potatoes. 1. Out yielded all varieties in New York—1947. 2. Out yielded all varieties in Pennsylvania—1948. 3. Out yielded Cobblers, 150 cwt. to the acre in the south—1949. 4. 844.2 bu. per acre Maine—1949. 5. Booking now for Spring delivery. Thompson Farms Clymer, New York.

**FOR SALE:** Certified seed potatoes, Katahdins and Ontarios. Taber Motor Co., Inc., Cato, New York.

**CERTIFIED** Katahdins, disease readings, both inspections, 3/10 of one per cent virus. \$3.00 per cwt. at farm. LeMay, South Windham, Vermont.

**FOR SALE:** Blight resistant seed potatoes, Essex one year from certified, \$1.00 per bushel; Kennebec \$1.50 per bushel plus 10c per bag to ship them in. Prices F.O.B. Bernard D. Blinn, Candor, N. Y. Phone 9D.

### HAY

**STRAW** and all grades of hay delivered subject to inspection. J. W. Christman, R. D. 4, Fort Plain, N. Y. Tel. 48-282.

**FOR SALE:** Hay and straw, all grades, delivered by truck. Advise what you want. Robert Wolff, Schaghticoke New York. Phone Greenwich 7433.

**HAY**—timothy, clover mixed, first and second cutting alfalfa. Straw, James Kelly, 137 E. Seneca Tpke, Syracuse, Phone 92885.

**HAY-TIMOTHY**, Clover mixed, early cut, delivery. L. P. Stratton, Monticello, N. Y. Phone 7-W.

**TIMOTHY**, Alfalfa mixed hay and straw, delivered by truck load, state your needs. Kenneth L. Stewart, Maplecrest, New York.

**LARGE** quantities of excellent hay, clover alfalfa mixed, first and second cuttings. Howard Yurkewicz, Fultonville, N. Y., R.D. 1, Phone Fonda 3-3282.

### SOIL ANALYSIS

**BETTER CROPS**, better land, better income from reliable laboratory soil analysis and experienced recommendations. Complete report \$4.00. Send for full information and sampling directions. Edwin Harrington, Agricultural Chemist, Carversville, Pa.

### HONEY

**NEW Honey:** Choice Clover New York's finest. 5 lbs. \$1.35; case of 6—5 lb. pails \$7.38 postpaid 3rd zone. 60 lb. can \$9.00 F.O.B. Sold by ton or pail, Howland Apiaries, Berkshire, N. Y.

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**EXPERIMENTAL** Strawberry and Raspberry plants, free, to try out in your soil and locality, also 50 different new and standard varieties to choose from. Write for information and low prices. Sunny Hill Fruit and Nursery Farms, North Collins, New York.

**CERTIFIED** strawberry plants. Premier, Catskill, Fairfax, Robinson, 100-\$1.75, 500-\$6.50, 1000-\$12.00. Gemzeta everbearing \$15.00-1000 Prepaid. John A. Platen, Union City, Pa.

**STRAWBERRY PLANTS** at wholesale prices—All hand rimmed heavy yielding select plants certified free from disease—your satisfaction guaranteed. Send no money, we ship COD anywhere. Your choice of these varieties: Premier, Robinson, Sparkle, Temple, Fairland, Big Joe, Dorsett, Kardinal King, Catskill \$2.00-100; \$5.95-500; \$11.00-1000. Senator Dunlap, Blakemore \$1.50-100; \$5.25-500, \$10.00-1000. Everbearing varieties: Gem \$3.50-100; \$9.85-500; \$14.75-1000. Gemzeta or Streamliner \$4.00-100, \$11.85-500; \$18.95-1000. Superfection, \$5.00-100; \$14.95-500; \$24.75-1000. Order your plants now. We will ship on any date you advise—or, at your proper planting time. Salisbury Nurseries, Salisbury 1, Maryland.

**FOR SALE:** Gem and Streamliner Everbearing Strawberry plants. Mrs. Roy Hastings, 64 West Main Street, Malone, New York.

**AFRICAN Violet Leaves**—Blue Chard, Moire, Periwinkle, Snow Queen, Double Orchid, Double Neptune, Red King, 25 cents each. Postage 25 cents per order. Send stamp for complete list and plant information. Mrs. Bernice Stanhope, Dundee, New York.

**SPARKLE** Strawberry plants. Best mid-season or late variety, specially grown and selected, certified. Sharon Hill Farms, Allentown, New Jersey.

**VIGOROUS** Disease Free, Howard (17) Premier and Catskill strawberry plants. 100, \$2.75; 300, \$7.50; 500, \$11.00; 1,000, \$20.00. Postpaid. Trimmed, ready to set. These two varieties 1 find best. Plant Howards on light soil and Catskill on heavier. My plants have strong fibrous root systems and especially adapted to the northeast. Instructions included. Glenn L. Thompson, Johnson, Vermont.

**STRAWBERRY** plants; from treated soil. Free from disease and insects. Premier; Catskill; Robinson; Sparkle; Fairland; Temple; Dorsett; Red Star; @ 200-\$3.50; 500-\$6.00; 1000-\$11.00; 5000-\$52.50. Karl A. Smith, Jacobus, Pa.

**STRAWBERRY** plants; Premier, Robinson, Sparkle, Big Joe, 100-\$2.95, Superfection (everbearing) 25-\$2.50, 50-\$3.95 all postpaid. Spring dug. Free catalog describing 30 varieties and quantity prices. Raspberry plants 10-\$1.85 postpaid. Rexford Sprout, Sayre, Penna.

**PANSY** plants: Oregon Ruffled Giants (budded), 3 dozen, \$2.00. Gladiolus Bulbs: Florist type, mixed colors. \$1.50; \$2.00; \$3.00 per 100. Jumbos, mixed: 25 for \$1.00. Bulbets, 25c-100. Tuberose bulbs, 25 for \$1.00, bulbets, 25c, dozen. Chrysanthemum slips, Iris roots, mixed colors \$1.00 for 20. Joy Acres, Windsor, Va.

**NEW CROP** Frostproof Cabbage Plants Ready: Copenhagen, Golden Acre, Marion Market, Round Dutch, Onion Plants: Bermuda, Sweet Spanish. 300, \$1.50; 500, \$2.00; 1,000, \$3.50 Prepaid. Express Collect, \$2.50 per 1,000. Write for our free price list on Tomato, Potato, Pepper and other vegetable plants. Dixie Plant Co., Franklin, Virginia. Telephone 8162-4.

**CABBAGE** plants—10 standard varieties, all from finest select strains. Tomato plants, leading varieties including Hybrids. All grown from Certified seeds. Get our catalog listing other plants we grow, and ask for special prices on truck load lots. J. P. Council Company, Franklin, Virginia. "Virginia's oldest and largest growers."

**CERTIFIED** Strawberry plants, Premier 100—\$2.50; Gem; Streamliner; Superfection Everbearing 100—\$3.50. Latham; Indiana Summer Raspberry 10—\$1.00, 100—\$6.00. Apple; pear; peach; plum; apricot trees \$1.25 each. Postpaid. Perkins Berry Farm, Hudson Falls, New York.

**CULTIVATED** Hybrid Blueberries. Certified by N.J.D.A. and U.S.D.A. One year plants, early, midseason and late, \$9.50 per 100, postpaid. Bearing age plants 12 to 18 inches, \$6.00 per dozen. Wholesale prices on request. Norcross Blueberry Nurseries, Mount Holly, N. J.

**STRAWBERRY** Plants, Howard, Premier, Catskill, Fairfax, Sparkle, Dunlap, New Heavy roots. State inspected. Trimmed for setting. \$2.50-100; \$9.00-500; \$18.00-1000 postpaid. Gem Everbearer, will bear this year. \$2.00-50; \$4.00-100 postpaid. Shipped promptly. Instructions inclosed. Adrian Sidelinger, Burnham, Maine. Tel. Unity 35-22.

**STRAWBERRY** Plants, Premier, Catskill, Temple, Robinson, Sparkle, Fairfax, Dorsett, Big Joe, Corsican \$3.00 for 100; 200 for \$5.00 Postpaid or 500 for \$8.00; 1000 for \$14.00 charges collect. Catalog free. Basil Perry R2, Georgetown, Delaware.

**EVERBEARING** Strawberry plants, Superfection, Mastodon, Gem, Streamliner, Gemzeta, 50 for \$2.50; 100 for \$4.00; 200 for \$7.00 Postpaid. Catalogue free. Basil Perry, R2, Georgetown, Delaware.

**PREMIER** Strawberry Plants, Fresh dug, Healthy. \$2.00 per 100 postpaid. G. Carlie, Windgate, New York.

**NORTHERN** grown Strawberry plants. Howard 17 (Premier) and Catskill. Trimmed, ready to set. Packed in live moss. \$2.75 for 100; \$6.25 for 250; \$11.00 for 500; \$20.00 for 1000. Extra fine large Latham Red Raspberry plants, \$5.00 for 50; \$9.00 for 100; \$40.00 for 500. Smaller size half price. All plants State inspected. Postpaid. Instructions included. Ivan L. Stanton, Johnson, Vermont. Tel. 27-14.

### NURSERY STOCK

**QUICK** bearing fruit and nut trees, shade trees, grape vines, berry plants, ever-blooming rose bushes and flowering shrubs at money saving prices. State and federal inspected. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write today for free colored catalogue East's Nursery, Amity Arkansas.

**EVERGREEN** tree seedlings. Transplants. Growers of large quantities Quality stock low as 2c on quantity. Write for price list. Sumcrest Evergreen Nurseries, Dept. AA, Box 594, Johnston, Pa.

**BLUE SPRUCE** 3 year 3-6 in. \$7.00 per 100, Christmas trees 2-10c. Prepaid Delivery. Unadilla Nursery, Johnson City, New York.

### MAPLE SYRUP

1951 FANCY Maple syrup \$5.50 gal. \$3.00 half gal. postpaid third zone. Armand Desautels, Shoreham, Vt.

N. Y. State pure Maple Syrup. Fred Buchanan and Son, R. D. 3, Cortland, New York.

NO. 1 pure maple syrup. Gallon \$5.50, 1/2 gallon \$3.00. Postpaid. L. N. McLean, Richfield Springs, N. Y.

FANCY Vermont Maple Syrup 1951 crop. \$5.75 gallon, half-gallon \$3.25 delivered 3rd zone. Sterling Sugar Orchards, Johnson, Vermont.

### DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

**LADIES'** dresses, \$1.09. Shoes \$1.49 Women's, child ren's. Wool sweaters 99c. Rubbers, boots. Men's work clothing, shoes, shirts, underwear, coats, mackinaws, housedresses, hose, slacks, pants, skirts, blouses. Blankets \$1.49. Towels. Housefurnishings. Send for free catalog Consumers Sales Co., 419 63rd Street, Department AA West New York, New Jersey

**QUILT** Pieces—Big bundle, about 8 yards. Bright, new fast-color cotton prints. Patterns, free gift. \$1.00. McCombs Brothers 4519 Butler, Pittsburgh 1, Pa.

**RIBBONS** when you need them—Assorted colors, widths, lengths, qualities. Approximately 240 feet. Grand for gift tying and hairbows. \$1.00 Postpaid. Ribbon Shop, West Brookfield 12, Mass.

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### MISCELLANEOUS

**SAVE** Money With Grange. Act Now! Get the inside story of Grange Concrete Stave & Steel Silos. Nine exclusive features assure greater strength, longer life. Write now for full details and easy Finance Plan. Grange Silo Co., 1000 Main St., Red Creek, N. Y.

**FOR SALE:** Cedar fence posts, all sizes. 6, 7, 8, and 12 feet long. Available at roadside or can be delivered. H. Glenn Belden, Brandon, Vermont, Phone 334-W.

**CREAMED** maple butternut candy \$1.50 pound postpaid insured. Gift wrapped if desired. Woolley's, Bellows Falls, Vermont.

**CHAIR** cane, Reeds, rattans, rush, splints. Easy instructions, catalogue, samples, 25c. Complete book "Seat Weaving" \$1.15. Fogarty, 207 River Street, Troy, New York.

**YOUR** leather jacket renovated expertly. Request free circular. Berlew Mfg. Co., Dept. 64, Freeport, N. Y.

**HARDY'S** Salve—The family salve since 1836. At drugists or send 45c. Dept. A. Hardy Salve Company, Claremont, New Hampshire.

**SAVE** the birds, fine houses. Cheap. Folder. Keystone, Richfield, Penna.

**RAW FURS.** Trappers, ship us beaver, raccoon, muskrat and other furs: dried deer skins, ginseng. Name your county when writing for prices. H. Metcalf & Son, Alstead, N. H.

**DEAD** plants—who wants them? Keep them alive with full pound cans of Killer of Ants 65c, Killer of Jap Beetle Grub 65c, Rose Powder \$1.15, Multi-purpose Powder \$1.15, Tomato Powder 85c, Killer of Cut Worms 65c, No-Nih! Rabbit Repellent 6 oz. \$1.25. Free valuable spray chart and list of garden supplies. Cash with order please. Franks Market Garden, 1398 Allen St. Springfield, Mass.

**ILLINOIS.** Genuine. Seamless. Polishes windows, autos, refrigerators, furniture. 16x17 \$2.10. Postpaid. 18x25 \$3.10. Quantity discounts. John J. Fogarty, 207 River St., Troy, N. Y.

**OUTDOOR** Toilets, Cesspools, Septic Tanks cleaned deodorized with amazing new product. Just mix dry powder with water; pour into toilet. Safe, no poisons. Save digging pumping costs. Postcard brings free details. Burson Laboratories, Dept. C-32, Chicago 22, Illinois.

**WE NEED** help! Many boys 12 to 16 years of age need good boarding homes. If you like children and can cope with their problems call Syracuse 29251. Approved Social Agency.

**LUMINOUS** Paint glows in dark, hobby size \$1.00 Postpaid. Guarantee Products, 1110B Tower Bldg., South Bend, Indiana.

**BUYING** Antiques. Nora Bill, Rt. 5, Canandaigua, New York.

**HIGHEST CASH** PAID for old, broken jewelry, gold teeth, watches, silverware, diamonds, spectacles. Free information. Satisfaction guaranteed. Government Licensed. Rose Smelting Company, 29 AA East Madison, Chicago.

**SWAP:** One Delco Lighting plant, battery needs charging, for one female Goat 2- or 3 years old, not less than 2 qts. per day, good size. Apply to T. D. Smith, Hop Bottom, Penna.

**FARM** Freezer Owners: We have a complete line of freezer supplies. Send for list. Wm. Mark, 57 Garfield Avenue, Weymouth, Mass.

**MOVING?** So that you will not miss a single issue of the American Agriculturist, send your old address as well as your new one to American Agriculturist, 10 No. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

## The Condé "400" MILKER

Helps to Eliminate

Major Causes of Mastitis

CONDÉ MILKERS, SHERRILL, N.Y.



By J. F. "Doc" ROBERTS

**L**IVESTOCK continues to fluctuate within a small price range but the changes are mostly upward.

The "freezes" have done nothing except upset the orderly trend of business thinking; create an atmosphere of caution in some men, boldness in others, with bewilderment and disgust within the industry.

Price ceilings are going on hogs — probably before you read this. That is politics in full bloom. Pork is our cheapest meat; it is below parity and way too cheap compared to everything else. But politically, it is the easiest to control because it is sold largely according to weight rather than quality. What a hoax is being put over on the American housewife!

\* \*

Well, I have sold some of my heifers that I bought last fall to feed for meat. They have done very well; they have gained over 200 pounds and are bringing around 27 cents a pound. Dairy heifers are being over-marketed. Even good dairy cow prospects and bred heifers are going for meat. The reason is simple: they are bringing as much or more for meat than prospectively for dairy purposes. Therefore, I have sorted out about 40 of my best heifers and have had them vaccinated and bred for October freshening. This may or may not pay dividends, but it looks to me as if good dairy prospects will work higher this summer. It has also given me the opportunity to sell off any animal that wasn't a good dairy prospect. Perhaps others can use this type of reasoning with young stock and improve their own herds and the general average. There never was a better time.

### Unfair Competition

The price "freezes" have allowed some slaughterers to sell the same animals or animal products at one price

(Continued on Page 20)

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A friendly atmosphere makes Hotel Syracuse top choice of visitors.

Comfortable rooms, fine food and easy, cheerful service.

**Hotel Syracuse**

SYRACUSE, NEW YORK

**FOR HIGH QUALITY AT LOWER COST... IT'S MOOREVEN'S FERTILIZER-LIME-SEED BROADCASTER**

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Take BELSAW Portable Sawmill right to the trees—turn out valuable lumber for local yards—do "custom sawing" for neighbors. BELSAW lasts a lifetime. No crew needed. Power with old auto engine. Beginners get excellent results. Send postcard for Free Book, "How To Make Lumber."

BELSAW MACHINERY CO. 8153 Field Bldg., Kansas City 2, Mo.

## MORE CORN from BETTER STANDS

EFFECTIVE bird control, QUICKER germination, FASTER growth PLUS lubrication.

BIG 3 in 1 SEED TREATMENT

ask your dealer or write giving his name C-EM-GROW, Baldwinsville 1, N. Y.



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VOLUME IV

**NYABC Sire Pedigrees**

228 pages, 280 up-to-date records of bulls of all five dairy breeds that have served members' herds in artificial breeding in New York and in Western Vermont. Many other valuable dairy facts. All in sturdy, green, gold-stamped loose-leaf binder; easy to add new pedigrees from your Cooperator. A bargain at \$1.00 from your NYABC inseminator.

**NYABC**  
New York official breeders' cooperative  
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**DUTCHESS COUNTY  
DISPERSAL**

The famous CRAWFORD FARMS Herd selling at auction, south of MILLBROOK, N. Y. 1½ miles, just off Routes 82 and 44, and 16 miles east of Poughkeepsie.

WEDNESDAY, April 25

**101 REGISTERED HOLSTEIN  
CATTLE**

T. B. Accredited, Bang Certified, nearly all calfhood vaccinated, eligible for shipment into any State.

DHIA AVERAGE LAST YEAR—504 lb. fat, 14,300 lb. milk on 49 cows, 2 time milking.

ONE OF THE MOST SENSATIONAL AVERAGES FOR ANY HERD OF ITS SIZE IN THE COUNTRY.

52 Cows, part spring and fall freshening; 34 Heifers, many bred; 11 Heifer Calves; 3 Bulls.

Herd includes many daughters of the famous highly proven \$10,000 SIR BELL-MASTER DESIGN, now in the Rondout Bull Assn. Stud.

Sale starts at 10:00 A.M., held in big, heated tent. Catalogs at ringside.

CHRIS NIELSON, Owner,  
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Sales Manager & Auctioneer

**Northeastern Aberdeen-Angus  
Breeder's Sale**

15TH ANNUAL EVENT

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Starting at 1 P.M. Saturday, April 28, 1951

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GROUP HEIFER SALE**ERIE COUNTY FAIR GROUNDS  
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April 14, 1951

50 Purebred, Registered, Bred and Open Heifers will be sold in well grown, unfitted farmer style. Sired by and Bred to good Bulls. From good beef producing Dams. T. B. and Bangs tested, vaccinated for Bangs as calves.

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AUCTION**

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**50 Registered Holstein CATTLE**

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Thursday April 12, 1951 — Promptly at 12:30 p.m.

In the Warner Hill Road, 1 mile east of South Wales, N. Y., 4 miles south of East Aurora, N. Y. out Route 16.

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50 Registered Holstein Cattle. 30 cows, several fresh or close-up, balance bred heifers, yearlings and calves. Featuring and selling Noel Chieftain and his 14 daughters. He by Montvic Chieftain 24th and out of a daughter of Montvic Posch Ragapple. 2 daughters of Peble Beach Prince Kate selling and 2 bred to him including a 2-year old granddaughter of Sovereign out of a granddaughter of Marksman. Other daughters of such well known sires as Montvic Posch Chieftain, Alcatraz Chieftain, Montvic Chieftain 12th, Dunloggin Master Educator. Printed catalog on cattle available at ringside. Calfhood vaccinated, Veterinarian inspected, Bang's tested. HIR records.

—ASHLEY F. WILSON &amp; SON, Owners

Terms: Cash

Harris Wilcox, Auctioneer &amp; Licensed Real Estate Broker

**DOWN THE ALLEY**

(Continued from Page 19)

while a competitor could sell at another, and this price differential is large enough to break one man and make the other rich. Obviously nothing could be worse, for the meat industry varies greatly in the many ways of cutting and selling the finished product.

Labor, according to Mr. Brannan himself, is buying food now for less in relation to income than pre-war, yet labor is getting raises, and food prices are meeting all sorts of political propaganda.

"Doe, your trouble is, you are still fighting for American freedoms which most of us feel are already gone. That is the reason for the complacency in most of us."

This was said to me just recently by a good agricultural friend of mine in a tone of just criticism. Can it be true? If it is, then nothing much matters, for we are through as a nation, as a people, and as individuals, for we are just waiting around to be taken over and driven. I just cannot believe it, but complacency can and will defeat us. What we will not work for, fight for, and protect, is not worth having. That is one of God's laws.

—A.A.—

**BRIGHAM HERD RECORD**

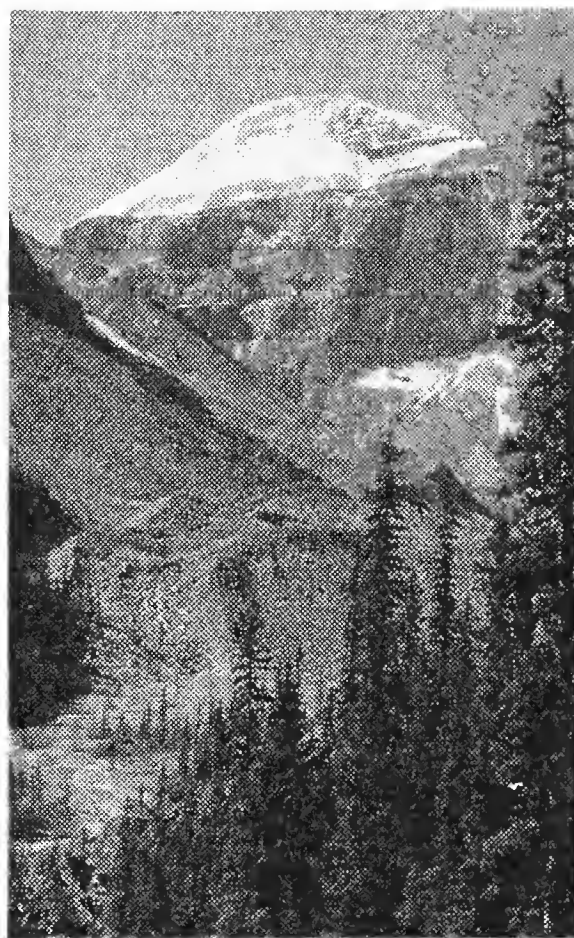
Since Tom Milliman reported to you concerning his visit to the Jersey herd of Elbert Brigham of St. Albans, Vermont, Mr. Brigham sends this note which we are passing along to you.

"The 1950 herd average is now a matter of official record—102 cows, 10,973 lbs. milk, 5.3%, 577 lbs. fat, thus making the tenth year of over 500 lbs. of butterfat, this being Mr. Lacoste's objective, although he is still going strong."

—A.A.—

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—Photo by Canadian Pacific Railway

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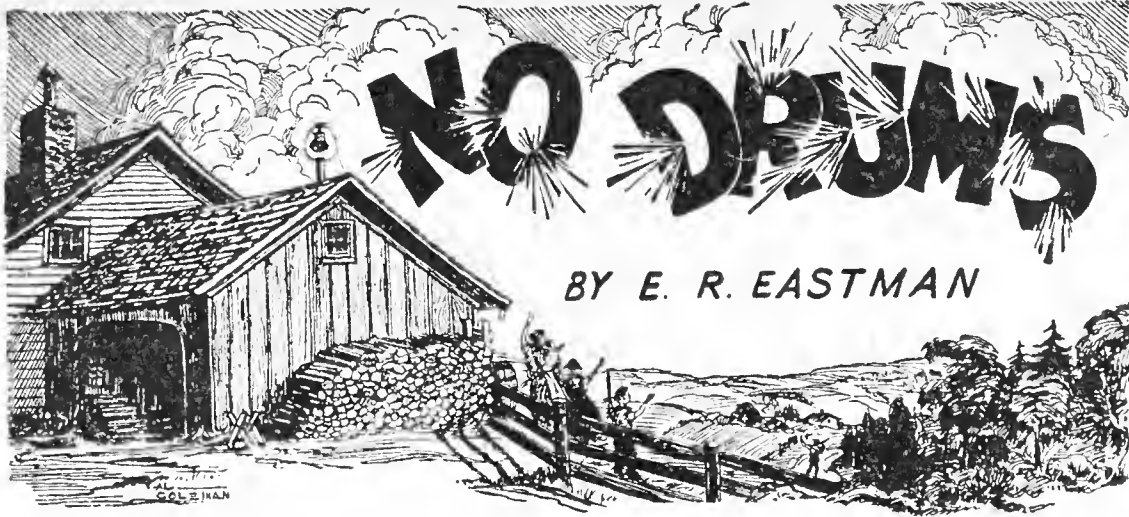
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## WHAT'S GONE BEFORE

Immediately after his marriage to Ann Clinton, Mark Wilson leaves to join Lincoln's volunteers. He is followed into the army by his brother, Charlie, his father, George Wilson, and by Ann's father, Fred Clinton. The winter continues to be difficult, but cheering news to Nancy Wilson and Ann is the fact that George and the boys are now in the band. The bad news of the Peninsula Campaign brought gloom to the North and letters from the front were scarce. Ann tries to persuade her mother to let Henry Bain take their farm for the mortgage and let her go back to teaching, but Mrs. Clinton makes so much fuss about it, that Ann gives up the idea. The next news that comes is from George Wilson saying that Mark has been court-martialed.

## CHAPTER XV (Continued)

NANCY and Ann seated themselves in an anteroom to the President's office and watched the steady stream of callers pass in and out of the door behind which they knew was the man who held Mark's destiny and theirs in his hands. In the line of callers were well-dressed business men, looking interested and hopeful as they entered, then a few minutes later hurrying out again, their faces indicative of whether or not their mission had been successful. In the passing throng, too, were dignified looking men with their tall stovepipe hats. Ann and Nancy thought they must be members of the Congress or at least holders of important administrative offices. Then there were the military men, high officers in their blue uniforms reporting to their Commander-in-Chief. After watching the hurrying crowd for a while, Ann said, despairingly:

"How can so busy a man as Mr. Lincoln, with such great responsibilities, have any time for us?"

After a long time there seemed to be a little lull in the stream of callers. The door of the inner office opened from the inside, and the tall, angular frame of Abraham Lincoln was framed in it. Ann and Nancy jumped to their feet, and Nancy said:

"Mr. President!"

He looked at them, smiled and said: "What can I do for you, ladies?"

"I'm Mrs. Nancy Wilson and this is Ann Wilson, my daughter-in-law. We've come all the way from New York State," said Nancy, "to talk with you about a matter of life and death."

The little smile left the homely, tired face. Slowly, with shoulders suddenly hunched, he turned around and started back into his office, saying, briefly:

"Come on in!"

The President's first remark after they were all seated surprised them:

"Did you have any breakfast?"

"Well, some, Mr. Lincoln. We put up a lunch and ate it on the train, but this morning we didn't want to take the time to eat, and we didn't know where to get anything. Also, we wanted to see you as soon as we could."

"Reminds me of when I was a boy and used to carry my dinner," said the President. Then leaning forward and smiling at Nancy, he drawled:

"Ever make a meal out of just crackers and cheese?"

"Yes, I have, Mr. Lincoln."

"I knew it! All country folks have."

Then he settled back in his chair again, with a far-away look on his face, and added:

"And so have I, many times. Maybe crackers and cheese weren't much for vittles, but I'd just like to have anything I eat now taste half so good!"

"A boy's appetite makes the difference, doesn't it, Mr. Lincoln?"

"Yes," he agreed, "— and a man's troubles. But now tell me what I can do for you. Why are you here?"

Both Nancy and Ann had expected that if they could see the President, he would be hurried and abrupt with them, and that being nervous and pressed for time they would have difficulty in telling their story. But Lincoln was just like the folks they had always known. They soon forgot his high office and found themselves opening up their hearts as they would to an old friend.

"Ann's husband — my son — Mark Wilson, enlisted the morning after they were married. Charlie Wilson, another of my boys, ran away and enlisted at 17. Then my husband, George, also went."

"Yes, I know, I know," he said, a little impatiently, they thought. It's the same sad story of thousands of families. But how is it different from the others? Why have you come all this long way to see me?"

Then Nancy told the whole story. When she had finished she leaned forward toward the President and her voice suddenly broke:

"M-M-Mark's a good boy, Mr. President. He's innocent of any wrongdoing."

Lincoln turned in his chair and sat gazing out over the White House lawn, simmering in the heat of a late September day in Washington. The women

waited, reading into his silence a reluctance to tell them that he couldn't interfere. But after a while he turned back to them, and almost subconsciously Nancy noticed how the lines of care and trouble had begun to cut themselves deep into the craggy face. Still without speaking he looked at them, then got up and shuffled across the room in his old carpet slippers to stand by the window, his clothes hanging loosely on his ungainly frame, his hands clasped behind him. Suddenly he swung around, came back to his desk and sat down, while Nancy and Ann waited, feeling as prisoners at the bar must feel when the jury is about to render a life or death verdict.

The President's first words were not encouraging:

"You know," he said, "that the fate of a whole army and the lives of hundreds of men can depend upon the loyalty and the judgment of one man on the picket line. I must tell you, also, that things are entirely different in war than they are in peace. Most of the very principles we are fighting for have to be given up temporarily. That means among other things that discipline in any army must be rigidly maintained."

He smiled sadly:

"The generals are always scolding me because they say I'm bad for army discipline when I let go some boy whom the military courts have condemned."

Then, almost as if he were alone and talking to himself, he added:

"Maybe they're right. But there's something so absolute about death. These boys—almost all of them — are so young, so young!"

He straightened up in his chair, threw back his shoulders as if he were literally defying the army and all of its works, and looked directly at his visitors. For all the rest of her life Ann was to remember the infinite sadness in those great eyes. It seemed to her that that stooped figure was carrying the burden of all mankind on those broad shoulders. Suddenly the President leaned over his desk, pulled a sheet of paper toward him and began to write.

Just then came an interruption. A clerk opened the door and announced: "The Secretary of War is here, Mr.

President."

Without waiting for an invitation, Secretary Stanton entered and strode purposefully toward the President's desk. He was dressed in black, with an open collar, a black flowing tie, and carried his hat in his hand. Nancy and Ann stood up respectfully as he passed them.

"Goodday, Mr. President," he said, brusquely, and then glanced meaningfully at the women. "I must see you immediately, and alone."

Lincoln grinned.

"Just a minute, Stanton. I have guests. By the way, I'm glad you are here. You're just the man I want to see."

Stanton looked impatient.

"But I've got to talk with you immediately—alone," he insisted.

"In good time, in good time!" said Lincoln. "Meet my callers. This is Mrs. Nancy Wilson, and this is Mrs. Ann Wilson, her daughter-in-law. They are the mother and wife respectively of one Mark Wilson, a soldier whom your officers, Mr. Stanton, have court-martialed and sentenced to be shot."

Stanton's face was red:

"You aren't going to interfere again, Mr. President," he burst forth. "You're raising havoc with our discipline."

"Maybe so," Lincoln agreed, "but we have enough bloodshed, God knows, without any that is unnecessary. I don't believe this boy was guilty of anything but a mistake that any of us might have made. Here's my signed pardon. Will you kindly act accordingly."

He handed the paper on which he had just written to the Secretary of War, who stuffed it angrily and carelessly into a pocket. Lincoln smiled again, but there was something in that smile that the women and the Secretary both recognized as a hint that the order had better not be disobeyed.

Impulsively Ann stepped forward to shake the President's hand. He came around from behind his desk and put one arm across her shoulders, offering his other hand to Nancy.

"I never forget," he said, "that women fight these wars as well as the men, and that without you and others like you to carry on at home, we never could win through. May God go with you and with all the other home folks!"

## CHAPTER XVI

AS they came out of President Lincoln's office after their talk with him, Nancy laid a detaining hand on Ann's arm and led her to a seat in the anteroom. With shining eyes and face flushed with happiness, Ann impulsively threw her arm around Nancy and hugged her hard, oblivious of the curious glances of other occupants of the room.

"A great man!" she cried. "But how sad and lonely he looked." Then she added:

"But what are we waiting for? Everything is all right now. We can go home."

Nancy started to speak, hesitated, and then said softly: "We mustn't get our hopes up—but—we're so near our men now, wouldn't it be wonderful if we could see them?"

Excited, Ann jumped to her feet:

"Oh yes, yes," she breathed. "But how? We don't know how."

Nancy pulled her back into the chair beside her.

"I have a plan," she whispered. "Maybe it won't work, but just be patient a little longer, dear."

As they sat there, the line of callers in the anteroom grew, all of them awaiting the end of the Secretary of War's interview with the President. Suddenly the door was flung open and Secretary Stanton marched out. Nancy rose, drawing Ann with her, and stood directly in front of him so that he had no alternative but to stop. He glared

(Continued on Page 25)

## SLIM AND SPUD



## Hold Everything!!





# The Whole County is Baking BREAD

By  
MABEL HEBEL



HERE are other ways to make bread, but this is a guaranteed way to make a perfect loaf and to teach others to do it. That was the way Miss Lillian Shaben, one of Cornell University's six Extension specialists in foods and nutrition, began a series of three stream-

lined baking lessons for Onondaga County, New York, Home Bureau leaders at the County's well-equipped work center in Syracuse.

Over 300 women in the county, members of various Home Bureau units, had registered for the bread and rolls project—and with only one specialist available to teach them, and facilities at the workshop for around 12 persons, this might seem to present an insurmountable problem. Not, however, when you're doing it the home bureau way, which means that one specialist trains a dozen unit leaders, who in turn teach their neighbors.

To make the lesson go even further, the County Leader attends the original demonstration, and then she in turn teaches one or more groups of a dozen unit leaders—who in turn teach their neighbors, and so on.

The impact of this "chain reaction" type of teaching may be judged by what happened in one New York State county last year after the breadmaking lessons were given. A driver for a local bakery reported that his volume had been cut 300 loaves a week on just one rural route, or an average of 60 loaves a day!

In order to see this kind of teaching in action, I attended the Onondaga County bread lessons. "Bread," Miss Shaben had told me, "is my favorite project and the one the women remember the longest."

At 9 a.m. on the day of the first lesson, we hurried over to the workshop with the County's popular and very



Shaping the loaf was the hardest part of the lesson. Here Miss Lillian Shaben (at left) shows Mrs. Edgar LaBelle, Mattydale, N. Y., how to "ease out" her dough into a roll in the process of shaping it. The four other women, from left to right, are: Mrs. Charles Bush, Mattydale; Mrs. Mark Loveless, Brewerton; Mrs. Grant Grimshaw, Lafayette, and Mrs. Joseph Gorny, Tully, N. Y. Other women who were present, but are not in either picture, are: Mrs. Thomas Heselden, Syracuse, R. 2; Mrs. Clyde Ladd, Clay, N. Y.; Mrs. Harold Nauman, North Syracuse, and Mrs. Christen Skaar, E. Syracuse, R.D. 3.

—Photos by Robert G. Elliott

capable Home Bureau Agent, Mrs. Eileen Androus, and her assistant, Mrs. Ruth Sager. Preparations went very fast, with all hands busy, until 10 o'clock when eleven unit leaders arrived, bringing aprons, bread pans, and their lunches. The regular County Leader, Mrs. Herbert Smith of Syracuse, was ill, but in her place came Madison County's leader, Mrs. Stephen Sweetland of Casenovia, N. Y. Her job was simply to observe Miss Shaben's

method, so she could pass it on to the two other groups of leaders that she in turn would teach to teach their neighbors.

By 10 o'clock everything was ready—the yeast, the sifted bread flour and other dry ingredients on a table at the right; at the left, on the stove, the scalded milk cooled to lukewarm, and the melted fat. Cups, spoons, bowls, etc., had been washed, dried and set forth on trays. Two long tables down the middle of the room had been covered with white paper, and a pastry cloth and bread recipe put at each place. At a small table at the head of the two long ones stood Miss Shaben, very pretty and professional in her crisp white uniform.

"I know that some of you women have made plenty of bread," she said smilingly, as she began her demonstration, "but today pretend you have never mixed up a batch of dough before. I'm going to give you a dependable method that you can teach to others." Skillfully she measured and mixed, talking as she worked and explaining every step in her method and the reason for it.

It was wonderful to watch her deft hands at work, and then the women follow suit. First, the measuring, mixing, kneading. Then the rising, the "punch down" and the shaping of the loaves. Finally, the last rising and the baking. To hurry the rising along, the amount of yeast in the recipe was doubled.

Except for time out for lunch, there was no interruption to the continuous round of demonstration and practice, and to the valuable hints that came in a steady stream from the teacher.

"Don't pack the flour in the cup. A cup of packed flour may equal one and a third cups of sifted flour, lightly

spooned into the cup. We use less flour in making bread today."

\* \* \*

"Knead the dough in the bowl first. It's easier and you don't need so much flour."

\* \* \*

"Don't grease the loaf before baking, or you'll have a speckled crust."

\* \* \*

"Professional breadmakers don't have dough or flour all over the place."

She showed the women how to prepare their pastry cloths by rubbing flour into them thoroughly. She said, "The flour keeps the pastry cloth clean. Just shake it when through, roll or fold it up, and put it in a tightly covered canister, so it won't get 'buggy.' Wash it only if you get grease or batter on it."

After kneading her dough in the bowl with a "grab, twist, pull up" series of motions, she turned the rough ball of dough onto her pastry cloth, and kneaded it into a smooth, compact ball. Before putting it back in the mixing bowl to rise, she showed the class how to clean the bowl with the floured tips of the fingers.

"You clean a little patch on the bottom, then work up the sides, a bit at a time. Get the bowl and mixing spoon as clean as wax. It's wasteful to leave dough on them. When the bowl is clean, you grease it and put the ball of dough back in it to rise."

When it came time to bake the bread, two of the women were appointed "oven guardians." Baking time was divided into quarters, and the loaves inspected from quarter to quarter to see that they were browning evenly. When they were done, and turned out on racks on the table, the golden loaves were a thrilling sight. A piece of white paper bearing the name of the maker had

(Continued on Page 24)



Breadmaking was an entirely new experience for Mrs. John Yoest (center) and Mrs. Richard Blesh (right), both of North Syracuse. At left, Mrs. Lois Hessler of Clay, N. Y., one of the experienced breadmakers who attended the Onondaga County Home Bureau training school, begins to shape her second loaf.





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## The Whole County is Baking BREAD

(Continued from Page 23)

been tucked into the end of each bread pan, so they could be easily identified. The first loaf out of the oven was perfect in shape and color, and belonged to Mrs. John Yoest of North Syracuse. She had never made bread before, and when she saw it, she said, delightedly: "I'm going to take it home and frame it!"

Between the first and second lessons (they were spaced two weeks apart), the women did their "homework" — baked bread three times, and then each brought a loaf to the second lesson so that Miss Shaben could tell them their good and bad points. At the second lesson, five other kinds of bread were baked: Whole Wheat, Golden Corn Loaf, Oatmeal Bread, Oatmeal Whole Wheat, and Holiday Rye Bread. This meant a lot more "homework" between the second and third lessons.

At the third lesson, I asked several of the women how they liked Miss Shaben's method. They said: "It's quicker, easier, and always turns out right. She has taught us many things you wouldn't think of yourself." Several other comments were:

"Method of shaping is easier after you get used to it."

"Use of milk makes the bread more nutritious."

"I like adding the shortening after half the flour, instead of before the flour, as other recipes call for."

"Kneading first in the bowl instead of entirely on the board is easier and avoids using too much flour."

"Dividing the baking into quarters and knowing just what to expect in each quarter is a big help."

At the rolls lesson on the last of the three days, two kinds of dough were prepared by the women — "Dinner Rolls" and "Butter Rolls." "You're professional breadmakers now," said Miss Shaben when they arrived, "so go right ahead and mix up your batters according to the recipes."

It was a three-ring circus that day, with Miss Shaben demonstrating the making of all kinds of rolls, and the women copying what she did—first, a beautiful Swedish Tea Ring, and then coils, clover leaves, rosettes, knots, fantans, jam rolls, parkerhouse rolls, cinnamon buns and crescents. She was always showing them the quickest, easiest way. When making crescent rolls, instead of rolling up the whole triangle, she rolled the big end over once, then raised it quickly in the air and flipped it into a finished roll.

"Whee-ee, wouldn't my boys enjoy doing that!" said one woman.

A dozen tea rings and 50 dozen rolls were made that day. The cost of materials averaged \$1.10 each, but each woman took home about \$2.50 worth of baked goods — and a college course in home baking!

I was impressed with the attendance record at the three lessons. All of the women reported for the second one, in spite of a bad snowstorm. Two who were unable to come to the third lesson (one was on jury duty, and the other's children were ill) sent replacements who would pass along the lesson to them. Mrs. Grant Grimshaw of LaFayette, came in spite of being ill from typhoid shots taken in connection with a nurses' aid training course. Although a temperature of 102 kept her from doing the practice work, she observed the demonstration and took notes.

The Mayfield Home Bureau had three young leaders at the final lesson. Two came to the first lesson, but so many of the unit's 80 members wanted the bread and rolls lessons that the first

two— Mrs. Richard Blesh and Mrs. John Yoest, both of North Syracuse— taught a third member, Mrs. Harold Nauman, also of North Syracuse, and brought her along to the rolls lesson. None of them had ever made yeast bread or rolls before and were thrilled with the results they got.

The twelve leaders will now have the job of teaching their Home Bureau neighbors what they have learned. The number of women who will eventually learn to make bread and rolls as the result of the three lessons given by Miss Shaben in Onondaga County becomes astronomical when you start figuring it by years. Next year— and the year after that—there'll be more members of these same Home Bureau units who will want to learn the art, and who will be taught by either the first, second, or third run of teachers resulting from the original demonstrations.

"I once figured the final number at 1,500 in just one county," said Miss Shaben when I asked her about it.

## Cotton Charmers



**No. 2412.** Double duty idea! By itself the dress is a cap sleeve basic. Teamed with the fitted jacket, it's a street costume. Nice in many fabrics from sheers and prints to linen. Sizes 12-20, 36-42. Size 18, 5 1/2 yds. 25-in.

**No. 2122.** Three reasons why you'll especially like this easy-to-make washable! Its youthful styling. Its scoop neck. Its slimming panel lines. Sizes 12-20, 36-42. Size 18, 4 yds. 35-in., with 4 1/2 yds. ric rac.

**No. 2953.** Town and country two piece with fitted jacket, pleat-eased skirt—your best choice for cool seersucker or cotton print. Long sleeves,

too. Sizes 12-20, 36-48. Size 18, 4 1/2 yds. 35-in. Trim, 3 3/4 yds.

**No. 2432.** This dirndl can be as dressy as the material you make it in! For a cotton charmer, try gingham or chambray with bias bertha collar and skirt band. Sizes 4-10. Size 8, 2 3/4 yds. 35-in. Edging, 3 3/4 yds.

**TO ORDER:** Write name, address, pattern size and number clearly. Enclose 25 cents for each pattern wanted. Add 25 cents for our new Spring-Summer Fashion Book which has pattern designs for all ages, sizes and occasions. Send to **AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST PATTERN SERVICE, Box 42, Station O, New York 11, N. Y.**

### SPRING VISTA

By Ae'lis Churchill Chaphe

A valley in shadow,  
A sun-drenched hill  
Where apple blossoms  
Their fragrance spill.

A farmer plowing  
The warm brown earth  
Where seeds will soon  
Have their rebirth.

And over all  
A bowl of sky  
Where little cloud ships  
At anchor lie.

Peace and contentment,  
Who could ask more  
Than this vista seen  
Through Spring's open door?

That's a big class for one teacher! And the Home Bureau type of teaching has other far-reaching results, for besides being a practical way to spread knowledge and skill, it creates community spirit and develops local leaders who might otherwise never know they "had it in them" to teach others.

[NOTE: Miss Shaben's bread recipe and method will be given in a coming issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.]



# Rural Radio Network Ithaca, N. Y.

Owned by ten leading farm organizations in New York and prominent Northeast newspapers.

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WHCU-FM, Ithaca, 97.3 on FM Dial  
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WWNY-FM, Watertown, 100.5 on FM Dial  
WMSA-FM, Massena, 105.3 on FM Dial  
WRUN-FM, Utica-Rome, 105.7 on FM Dial  
WVCV, Cherry Valley, 101.9 on FM Dial  
WFLY, Troy, 92.3 on FM Dial  
WHVA, Poughkeepsie, 104.7 on FM Dial  
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with Lee Hamrick

**Monday through Friday**  
12:30 to 1:00 p.m.

Timely money-making information for farmers gleaned from farmers, agricultural colleges, farm organizations and the extension services.

## NO DRUMS

(Continued from Page 22)

impatiently; then, recognizing her, said, shortly:

"Excuse me, Madam. I am in a hurry."

Then, looking more closely at Nancy's strained, terrified, but resolute face, he said, kindly:

"Don't worry about your son." With a grim smile, he added: "I have my orders."

Nancy often wondered afterwards how she had the temerity to stand up before this great man and ask of him what she did.

"Mr. Secretary," she said, "four of our menfolks are in this war. We've come a long way. Now that we are near them, couldn't we see them, if only for a few minutes?"

"No," barked Stanton. "It's impossible!"

As the women turned away with drooping shoulders, he stood staring at them briefly, and suddenly said:

"Wait!" Then dashing their rising hopes again, "No, the army is on the move. McClellan is moving south after Antietam. You couldn't find the army. Besides, you have no way of getting there even if you could."

Then, as the women turned away disconsolately again, he barked:

"Wait till I finish, can't you?" A little smile lighted up his features as he added, "Now that the President has let your boy loose, I might as well go him one better. Give me the names of your men and their regiments."

As Nancy gave him the information, the Secretary wrote it down.

"Where are you staying?" was his next question.

When he heard that they had only come into the city that morning and had no lodgings, he gave them the name of an hotel.

"Go there," he ordered, "Wait and see what I can do. Perhaps I can send them to you. It may be two or three days—maybe not at all."

Then, as if ashamed of his softness, he turned and walked out of the room.

Never in their lives had time dragged as it did for Nancy and Ann in the next few days. They dared not risk leaving their hotel room together, even for food, lest there might be no one there if their men came. Occasionally from their bedroom window they watched the hurrying traffic on Pennsylvania Avenue, but with little interest because of their alternating hopes and fears. When either one of them went out to eat, she would hurry back in case someone had come in her absence.

After three days had gone by, when their cash was nearly gone and they had about given up hope, there came a knock on the bedroom door. Both rushed to open it, and there, framed in the doorway, were George and Mark and Charles, all in their blue uniforms.

For the first few minutes all were choked with emotion, too happy to speak. But finally they settled themselves, Ann on the edge of the bed, with Mark's arm around her. After the first exciting moments were over, George asked numberless questions about the farm and the children, and Nancy answered them as fast as she could. It was wonderful, she thought, to be able to talk to him.

"Tom took your parting words about his being the man of the family very seriously," she said. "He works every minute that he isn't in school, and never complains about anything. And what we would have done without Enoch Payne, I'm sure I don't know," she continued, "for he and Tom have made a great pair. Enoch likes Tom and tries to show him the best way of getting at a job."

Ann laughed:

"Tom's not the only one Enoch likes," she said. "I think he and Mary Curtis

are sweet on each other."

"I'm sure I hope so," said Nancy. "I don't know a nicer couple, and they have a right to a little happiness."

"Tell me more about my little daughters," said George.

Nancy shot a merry look at Ann and said:

"Ask Ann to tell you about the time she took them blackberrying, and Hattie got lost."

"Well, I found her again," protested Ann.

"Anyway," said Nancy, "the girls are coming along just fine. Better hurry up and get home or you won't know them when you see them. They're growing so fast."

Although the events leading up to their reunion in Washington were uppermost in everyone's mind, nothing was said about them until then. It was George who finally said:

"I guess we know what happened about Mark. You must have seen Mr. Lincoln."

"Yes, we did," answered Nancy, eagerly, "and Mr. Stanton, too. It was he who had arranged it so you could come to see us. They say he's a hard man, but I for one will never believe all the stories about his being so stern and unbending."

"Maybe it makes a difference who talks to him," said Charlie, grinning.

Everyone laughed, and then they all seemed to talk at the same time, as excited questions and answers followed in quick succession.

Over and over, Ann and Nancy had to tell of their journey, their wonderful meeting with the President, how he looked and what he said; their hopes and fears, and finally of Nancy's great courage in intercepting the Secretary of War right in the White House. Then the men had to recount the details of their surprise and joy over Mark's sudden release and the mysterious order for the three of them to go at once to Washington to meet their womenfolk.

It was all so wonderful, they said; just like a story. But at last George declared:

"We haven't got much time. We've got to go back tomorrow, so, Nancy, you and I had better do some planning."

While they talked, Ann sat silent, content and happy just to hold tightly to Mark, her heart aching as she felt the thinness of his body through his clothes and as she looked at his worn, care-lined face.

The rest of the afternoon and evening passed all too quickly. Nancy, with the lilt back in her voice, talked again and again of the little girls and of Tom at home, but made light of the problems and responsibility of the farm and of making a living. Likewise, George and Charlie and Mark, in telling of their experiences and adventures, passed quickly over the hardships of Army life.

Ann wanted to know about her father, and George said he was fine. Looking significantly at Ann so that she understood the inner meaning of his remark, he added:

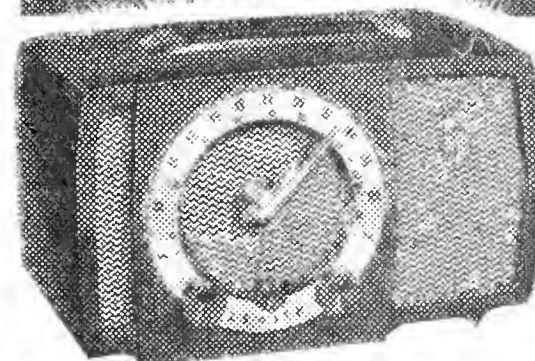
"Your father is a fine soldier, Ann, doing well, and exceptionally well liked."

That filled Ann's cup of joy almost to overflowing. But later when she and Mark were in a room by themselves she grew silent and shy. Made sensitive by his recent disgrace, Mark misunderstood her reticence and he, too, fell silent. In bed they laid stiffly side by side, each waiting for the other to make the first advance. Suddenly Ann forgot her own shyness in a realization of what Mark must be feeling. Crying, "Mark, Mark, I love you so," she threw her arms around him. Then all the loneliness, the heartache, the frustrations were forgotten. The past was past; the future could take care of itself; they had the present and each other.

(To be continued)



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# KERNELS, SCREENINGS and CHAFF



## AT HAYFIELDS

By TOM MILLIMAN

### ORCHARD GRASS—BAD AND GOOD

*A. The rank growing plant called orchard grass can be relied upon to crowd out the legumes in a pasture, the ladino going in a year or two and the alfalfa a year later, while the grass itself becomes tall, woody, and unpalatable, unfit for maintenance of milk flow in summer or fall, and of a certainty the least desirable of any species of grass now used.*

*B. Orchard grass is succulent and appetizing throughout the season, behaves well in the company of ladino and alfalfa, starts earliest in spring, yields best in midsummer heat, and winds up the grazing year with an unequalled record, for total production of grass and milk.*

A and B are both true. Over a 15-year period we've found orchard grass to be an agronomic monster or a dairy farm blessing, all according to the way it was handled. Our experience was on Ontario loam soil well supplied with organic matter and minerals. Such conditions provided the opportunity for orchard grass to be either very bad or very good. In a soil less well built up it would probably be milder in its performance in either direction.

Our difficulty was that early in the season we always had too many acres of orchard grass for the numbers of cattle made available to it. Even when we turned dry stock in with the milkers in the effort to subdue orchard grass in spring, it was generally done too late. Clipping was practiced and it, too, wasn't soon enough. A large acreage of orchard grass is virtually unmanageable, except at the expense of neglecting other pastures by withdrawing cattle from them, or by an excessive and wasteful amount of clipping. Extra clipping uses expensive gasoline, machinery, and manpower. By the trial and error method we have at long last solved the problem for our conditions.

*In 1951, only one acre of orchard grass will be provided for each six cows. Seven acres were seeded in 1950 with ladino and alfalfa in half a field. To fill out the other half we used the same legumes with brome grass. Now the orchard grass is reduced to manageable proportions, and we expect from it more milk and a greater number of pasture days than from the brome. By means of electric fence the two halves will be separated when the cows start grazing the orchard grass about April 30. The brome half will be 10 days later. The need for frequent clipping will be reduced.*

A report will be made for each half in terms of milk volume and cow days on an acre basis.

### BIRDSFOOT TREFOIL

IT'S ALL very well to talk about limited acreage of orchard grass or brome with ladino and alfalfa, electric fence, rotational grazing, clipping several times, and tight pasture management generally. Such a setup is as sound as wheat—even sounder than wheat—as far as it goes. Trouble is,

it covers only part of the story for either the farm or the cattle.

What about roughland pastures, only patches or islands of which can be renovated and new sods established? These do not easily lend themselves to rotational grazing or close management. On many farms in the Northeast will be found more acres of roughland pasture than of any other kind. Such pastures can't usually be managed carefully enough to keep such legumes as ladino and alfalfa growing in the renovated islands, and the whole properly clipped, with the right numbers (which means varying numbers) of cattle used throughout the season.

At Hayfields we've found that birds-



"Goldy", on his 5th birthday. In the records of the South Devon Herd Book Society, Newton Abbot, Devon, England, he is Estcourt No. 7, AL 46246, born Sept. 22, 1945. In the books of The American Dairy Cattle Club, Ithaca, N. Y., he is Gold Sovereign, No. 1156. But at Hayfields, he is "Goldy", named so by the men. The South Devons are very large cattle, yellowish red, producing yellow milk averaging 4.2% fat. Quiet, steady and of great forage consuming capacity, "Goldy" transmits these qualities to his offspring, and pleasing production too, as judged by the first two half-blood daughters to freshen. See "Goldy's" story under Wintering a Bull.

foot trefoil is our best solution for dry stock pasture. Where ladino or alfalfa would be and has been run out by grasses, even when grasses weren't planted, birdsfoot stays. It can survive in competition with overgrown timothy or bluegrass or brome and come back smiling with its little yellow flowers. In dry spells, when the tendency is to overgraze, birdsfoot can and does take and survive the kind of beating which chases out ladino and alfalfa in a hurry.

Birdsfoot isn't regarded at Hayfields as something to be deliberately abused and neglected. It responds to good treatment, and is richly rewarding when manured and fertilized with 0-19-19. Some of our friends who use it for hay, report yields of 3 tons in one late first cutting, followed by aftermath grazing a month later.

We intend this spring to put birdsfoot, after preparing the land, on some more irregular hill pasture spots which can't be reached by the manure spreader. We have no worry. Without fertilizer it will take care of itself, and with such a fertilizer as 0-19-19, it can be depended upon to be a high yielder as

well as a long term tenant. That "long term tenant" feature is the best of all.

### WINTERING A BULL

EXPERIENCE is the greatest teacher, even in the care of bulls. A year ago and more, Goldy was too fat. So were other bulls, but Goldy was the fattest. As a result, we milked this last fall and winter considerably fewer cows than intended. The percentage of dry cows and late freshening heifers was far too high.

In an effort to save the money invested in imported Goldy, we turned him out to graze in the hill pasture near the barn. Grass did the trick, along with sunshine and gentle roaming with a few heifers. Came fall of 1950 and we left Goldy out after all young stock had been brought in, pending completion of an extension to the cowbarn. Without it, we had no place to put him. Came winter, with the barn unfinished and Goldy still at pasture, without shelter of any kind except some bare trees in the swamp. For food he had the sweepings from the cows plus a little grain, and the only company he found by then was two fat horses.

Goldy had, by February 1st, slimmed down considerably. Finally the barn

### JIM GOES, STUB MOVES UP

FOR THE past 7 years, James J. Fisher has been manager at Hayfields. He leaves on April 1st to take over his father's farm and herd next door. Jim has been faithful, honest, intelligent, and industrious. In leaving, he takes with him on free lease, his own choice of Hayfields' young bulls. That he should want to continue our line of breed-blended cattle is a real testimonial. Jim and Mrs. Fisher are the parents of 7 fine children, three of them born during their Hayfields' stay.

Marion (Stub) Nobles has been with us 4 or 5 years, and now becomes manager. He is a good cowman and a fast, hard worker with quick understanding. He likes cattle, and with some coaching, should do all right on the farming too. "Stub" is younger than Jim, has 3 fine children of his own and a promising big stepson now 16, who wants to quit school and work on the farm.

George Gratton, Jr., whose parents live in the neighborhood, has been with us for 5 years or more, and now moves up a notch. A fine big fellow and good skilled worker, who is getting better right along. Still under 25, George got married last spring and occupies the third house on the farm. Although his wife was a village girl, she seems to find no difficulty in making the adjustment to farm life, and is a good cook.

It is mighty nice to have as a helpful neighbor the man who leaves to go on his own, and to be able to promote two other young men.

### MORE ON ANGUS BULLS

IN THE March 3rd issue, this page carried an article urging artificial service of Angus bulls to certain dairy cows. It quoted Manager W. F. Schaefer of the Northeastern Pennsylvania Artificial Breeding Cooperative on the highly successful experience in that area. Quite a number of letters have come this way since the article appeared; all being favorable. Among the letters is that of W. Allen Cowan, Assistant Professor of Animal Husbandry, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, reporting on the experience in New England. From Prof. Cowan's letter and other material he sent, the following points stand out:

The service is available throughout Massachusetts and has already extended into Connecticut and Vermont, with occasional shipments of Angus service into Maine and Rhode Island. Arrangements are now under consideration to supply New Hampshire. All this is from the three Angus bulls at the Massachusetts stud, from which 1,223 first services of Angus were made mostly to dairy cows in the first nine months.

Dairymen respond to it more each month as the service becomes better known. In December alone, 273 first services were credited to Angus bulls. The breeding efficiency has been very good, averaging about 3% higher than on other bulls on a 60-90 day non-return basis.

In addition to the points made here a month ago, Professor Cowan adds some others. These include:

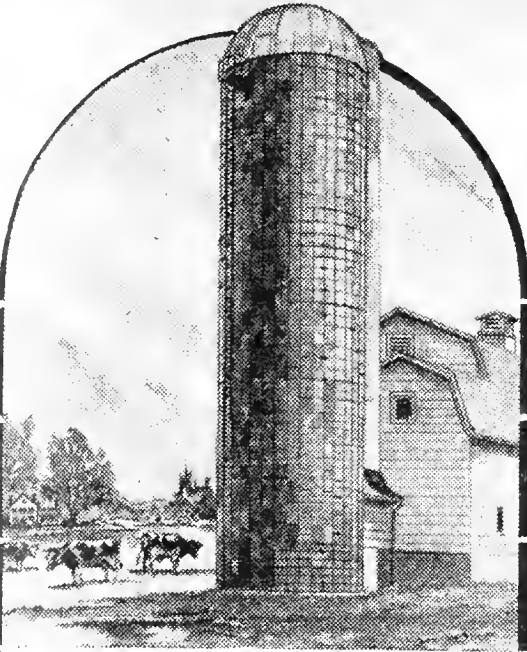
1. Uniform polled, black calves for which a premium market has already been started.
2. Most desirable premium priced veal, if veal is raised.
3. Vigorous, hardy, crossbred calves.
4. Feeder calves could be sold—there is an excellent demand.
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was completed, and on a zero day we brought him in. It was February 8th. Every day since then, except those the men mistakenly believe are too bad, Goldy is turned out for several hours into the same old pasture. Judging by his rapid regaining of flesh and percentage of cow returns, he has been too much babied, even for the short period of five weeks, and beginning March 15th, he will again be left out day and night.

With the other bulls such a thing could not be done, since nothing less than strong walls will hold them. But with Goldy, slow moving and placid as he is, pasture is the only place, considering his great respect for fences, horses, and people. Everyone who sees him likes him, most of all the men who work around him.

He is a bovine gentleman of great dignity, made somewhat awesome by his enormous size. The South Devons are the gentlest cattle known to man. We like the cross to Guernsey, Holstein, or mixed blood females. Credit the late Carl E. Ladd, Dean of Agriculture at Cornell, with introducing the first South Devon bull to U. S. A.



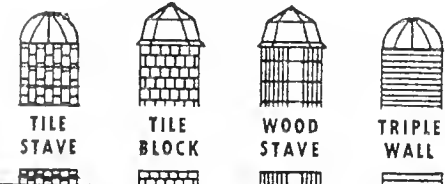


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**Service Bureau**

By H. L. COSLINE

**COSTLY CANCELLATION**

Last December I ordered some apple trees and other small fruit shrubs from a nursery. Not taking the time to read all the fine print on the order blank, I signed the order. This winter, due to a change in plans, I wanted to cancel a portion of the order. The company informed me that it would be impossible unless I paid 40% of the price of the goods to be cancelled. I then woke up and read my sales slip. I found I not only must accept the goods, but also if I fail to pay all charges and to accept them on arrival, I will be held liable for all attorneys' fees and collection fees needed to collect or bring judgment. I'm afraid I'm stuck with the whole lot whether I like it or not.

It is common for an order taken by a door-to-door salesman to contain a clause stating that it cannot be cancelled. One reason for this is that the down payment such a salesman usually collects is his commission; and naturally a buyer would try to collect this down payment from the company if he could cancel the order.

The important thing is to understand this before you sign, and also to be sure that the agent represents a good company and that you will have the money to pay for the order when it arrives in case you only make a down payment to the agent.

— A.A. —

**FRAUD?**

Last September I sent a check to the International Drug Co. in Quincy, Mass., for some pills which I have been getting from them for over ten years. I heard nothing from them, although my check was returned to me after being cashed. I wrote several letters which evidently reached them. Finally, I sent a registered letter, but that was returned to me. Then I checked with the Better Business Bureau and was told to report this to the Postal Inspector. The Inspector told me this company had been investigated but that no evidence was disclosed to warrant action under the Postal Fraud Laws. I can't understand why this company should be allowed to continue to do business in this manner.

This company has ignored letters written by the Better Business Bureau and won't answer our letters. The Service Bureau is still working on this, but we feel our readers should know our results to date.

— A.A. —

**KEEP TITLE IN YOUR NAME**

I sold a car over two years ago to an acquaintance of mine. He paid \$40 down and with difficulty I got all the rest except \$35. Now he has sold the car. What can I do?

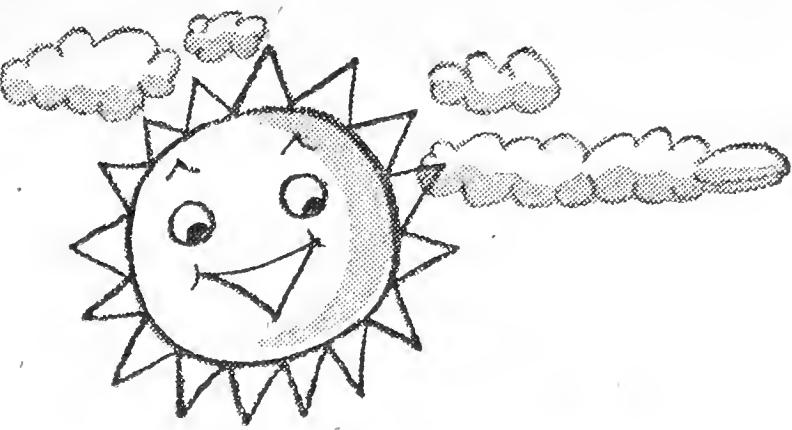
Car dealers protect themselves in this respect by giving a conditional sales contract, which leaves the title with them until the car is paid for. Then if the buyer sells the machine before it is paid for, it is a criminal matter. We feel that individuals could well use the same procedure with private sales.

— A.A. —

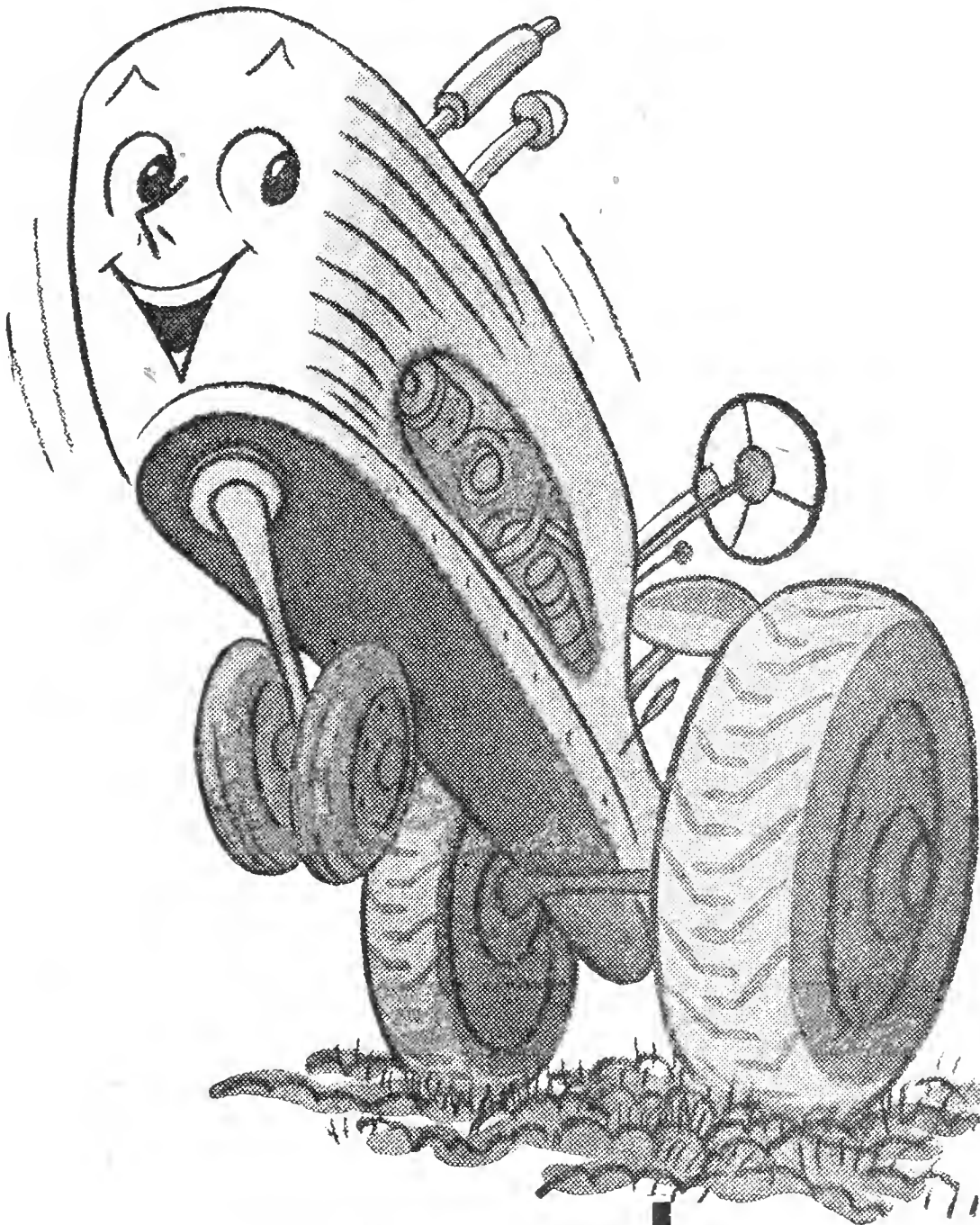
**SEND COMPLETE DETAILS**

When you send in a claim, be sure to give all the facts about it. In several cases recently, we have worked for weeks on a claim, only to find that it had already been in the hands of a lawyer or had been in court before it was sent to us. It is not only embarrassing, but it takes important time which could be used on other claims where there is chance for success.

The Service Bureau cannot handle matters that have been in the hands of a lawyer or that have been in court. Report claims promptly and give us a complete background of each case.



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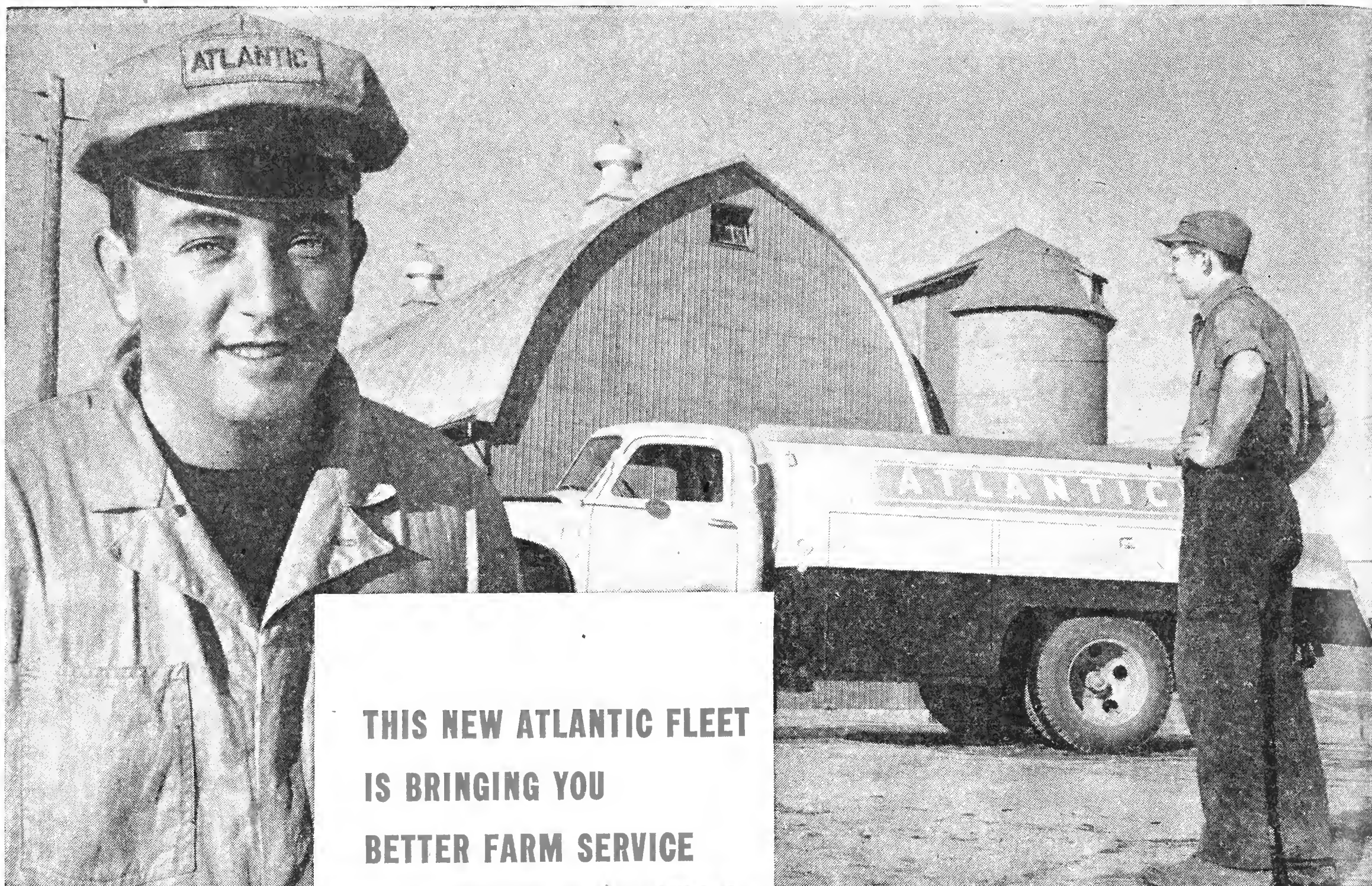
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**TEAT DILATORS**





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BETTER FARM SERVICE**

"And these shelves," I said, "hold more than you'll ever need. Let me set some out for you. See? Whatever you want--however much you want, I've got it for you."



"But what's all this stuff back here?" Al asked me. "That gadget," I said, "prints right on paper for your permanent records exactly how much gasoline, tractor fuel or fuel oils I've put in your tanks. So you can be away when I deliver and still know exactly what you got."



My truck is just one of the new Atlantic fleet. So get the best farm service you've ever had! Call us up at any of the telephone numbers at the right, above. Call right now! We'd like to have you for a customer and we'll take care of you right with the finest products you can buy--Atlantic products. Just give us a try.

That's my new truck behind Al Dalrymple and me and it's a dilly! When I drove up Al says to me, "Clair, you're getting kind of fancy, aren't you?"

"Not for a minute," I said, "this truck is a worker...there're two complete systems--one set of tanks, a meter and a hose for gasoline and tractor fuels and one for kerosene and fuel oils. There's no chance for any mixture."

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Auburn	3-5641
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Elmira	8104
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Rochester	Glenwood 1620
Syracuse	3-5132
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**ATLANTIC**

**P. S.** There may be an opening for a qualified man to run one of these new Atlantic one-stop farm services. If you know of someone, tell him to write The Atlantic Refining Company, Syracuse Savings Bank, Syracuse 2, New York.



# AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

Power fork, built for about \$60, moves part of 2,000 bird "cupette" flock to range shelters. It's also handy for loading logs, rocks, and manure, and plowing snow. Later a spray boom will be mounted on it.

## FARMING WITH

### One Arm

By  
Gerald Chapin

Here's how to use two wrenches with one hand. Put knee against one.

Hydraulic cylinders are essential to one-armed farming. This one, just behind tractor wheel, controls pickup of hay baler.

SOME TIME ago a young man walked into my office and introduced himself as Gerald Chapin, son of O. H. Chapin, a lifelong friend of mine.

When Gerald told me that he was running a farm, I looked at him in some amazement, for as he tells you in the following story, he is physically handicapped as the result of an exploding bomb during the war. Maybe you will think after you read Gerald's story that "handicapped" is not the right word, for in spite of the loss of his arm and other physical difficulties, Gerald is a very successful farmer. The story of what he is doing was so inspiring to me that I asked him to write it so I could pass it along to you.

Time and again I have met men and women, including my own wife, who through persistence and courage have been able to overcome or offset physical handicaps and still live happy and successful lives. Men, like nations, are at their greatest when fighting and conquering the most difficult odds. Gerald Chapin is an outstanding example. —E.R.E.

SOMEWHERE in the nature of every farmer there must be a streak of downright cussedness that won't let him quit, no matter what the odds.

When the drought blisters his crops, instead of giving up, he'll plant more. If his barn burns, instead of selling out and moving to town, he'll start hunting up his carpenter's tools.

And if he loses an arm while doing his hitch in the service, he may first consider taking a less strenuous job in a related field. But presently he'll end up back on the home farm, figuring out ways to do things with one hand. At least that's what happened to me.

There are those who say that a one-armed man who chooses as strenuous an occupation as farming to earn his livelihood must be a trifle 'teched'. I'll not argue the point. But

I've been a farmer since I helped as a boy with the farm chores and loaded hay behind a team of fast-stepping horses. To quit a job you've always liked is not easy.

It was in 1942 that my career at farming received a setback. I was in my sophomore year at the New York State College of Agriculture when the war came on full force. So at Uncle Sam's bidding I spent the next four years in the Army. My active service ended at the Anzio beachhead in Italy. It was there that a heavy demolition charge exploded in my right hand, shattering my arm to the elbow, impairing the vision of my right eye, and leaving me partially deaf.

It took the Army doctors more than a year to patch me up. And though they did their best, there seemed little hope that I'd ever do any more farming. I ended up with a hearing aid, and a steel hook for a hand. My medical discharge said I was 90% disabled.

But if I couldn't be a farmer I wanted to be as closely associated with agriculture as possible. So we went back to Cornell with the idea of training for a desk job in Extension work. I say "we" because the girl who had written me letters all during the war got tired of writing. She married me so she could

tell me things first-hand. The fact that I was a much battered specimen of manhood didn't seem to bother her at all.

My education progressed without incident, but I still clung to the hope that I might go back to farming. So I hunted up stories of other handicapped men and how they had succeeded at various difficult jobs. And I took up courses in welding, field machinery and farm structures that would be of help if I ever did go back.

By the time graduation day arrived I had about convinced myself that I could make a go of it. Then Dad decided he could use a partner on the home farm. That did it. We packed up notes and texts and headed home.

The three years that have passed since then haven't been easy. There have been problems to solve and difficulties to overcome. But I decided early in the game that what a man can do with two hands, I'd find a way to do with one. And so far I always have, though I do things somewhat differently than a two-handed person.

People are often amazed at the things I do with one hand. They don't stop to think that you use one hand mostly for holding things while you work on them with the other. With one hand you hold a bolt while you twist the nut, a nail while you hammer it, a can while you pry off the cover. So all you have to do is substitute a vice or clamp to do the holding.

To take the top off a can, I clamp it between my knees. The nail I hold in my hook. With tacks or staples I simply press the points into the wood (Continued on Page 29)



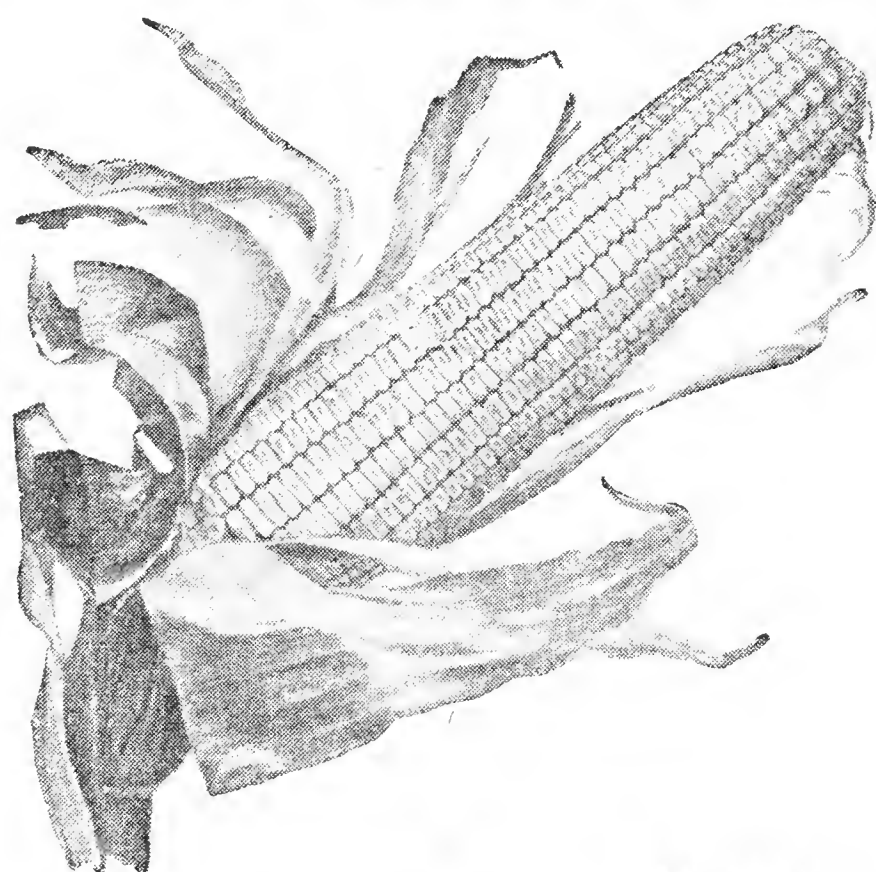
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*MORE Potatoes*



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**T**HE right fertilizer in the right amounts spells bigger yields at less cost per unit. More farmers every year say G.L.F. is the right fertilizer. This year, it's a good idea to get your fertilizer needs on the farm at least a few days before you plan to use it. Although supplies are fairly good, shortages of bags and transportation delays could hold up planting. See your G.L.F. Service Agency today—check the fertilizer recommendation chart, and make arrangements for the plant foods you will need. Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc., Ithaca, New York



# What It Takes to Grow Corn

**W**ITHOUT having all the facts, you might assume that the great interest in grass silage in the Northeast would cut down on the amount of corn grown. It hasn't worked out that way. Generally, you can produce more feed on an acre of corn than on an acre of grass, but it often costs more, due to the time required to plow, fit and cultivate.

To a considerable extent grass silage is being fed in the summer when pastures are short and in many cases in place of part of the usual hay ration rather than as a substitute for corn silage. On some farms, where grass is put in the silo, more corn is grown for grain. Altogether, more corn, rather than less, is being grown.

## What It Takes

Let's consider the important steps in getting a bumper corn crop. Good production per acre is one of the first steps in getting high production per man which, in view of labor scarcity, is essential this year. A good yield of silage corn is 9 tons to the acre but attention to a few details on corn on adapted soils can easily double that figure. Once 100 bushels of ear corn per acre was considered something to crow about, now many farmers grow double that amount.

First, there's the variety. Even if you are sure the entire crop is going into the silo, the old idea of growing the heaviest possible tonnage regardless of ears, is out. You can furnish water in water buckets for less money and with less work than you can in the form of corn silage. If there is a possibility that you might husk some corn in a normal season, choose a variety that will mature, and choose it from your favorite seed grower. If silage is your main, but not your only concern, choose a variety that will reach dough stage at normal silo filling time for part of your acreage, and a variety ten days earlier for grain. This, too, can be put into the silo if that seems best. In any event, choose a hybrid; tests show they yield better.

## Planting Rate

There have been some changes in recommended rates of planting in recent years, and these are affected by soil fertility and the amount of fertilizer used. When corn is planted so that ears will average  $\frac{1}{2}$  pound dry weight you will get heavier yields than when corn is planted either thicker or thinner.

In New York State, 18,000 stalks per acre are recommended on highly fertile soils, 14,000 on average soils. At that rate, ears should weigh about  $\frac{1}{2}$  pound. Corn planted  $8\frac{1}{4}$  inches apart in 42-inch rows or  $9\frac{1}{4}$  inches in 38-inch rows, will give 18,000 stalks per acre; planted  $10\frac{1}{2}$  inches apart in 42-inch rows or a foot apart in 38-inch rows will give 14,000 stalks. A pound of seed corn will contain from 1,200 to 1,500 kernels and you can figure about 80 stalks from 100 kernels.

There may be exceptions, but most dairymen seem to agree that it pays to fertilize corn well. Recommendations vary with soils, latitude and elevation, but here are some general rules to remember. The less manure you use, the more commercial fertilizer you will need. If you use manure without superphosphate, use more phosphorus in the fertilizer. Use more fertilizer on a timothy sod than on clover sod.

In New York you might decide to use from 150 to 400 pounds per acre of a 10-10-10 or double the amount of a 6-12-6 or 5-10-10. In New Jersey, the rate might be 300 to 800 pounds of 5-10-10 plus 300 pounds of nitrate of soda or other nitrogen carrier as a side dressing on sandy soils where little or no manure was used. Last year, so we are told, C. Daniel Way of Guilford,

Conn., used 20 tons of superphosphated manure and 400 pounds of 5-10-10 to the acre. A number of people who saw the field estimated that it would go 20 tons of silage to the acre.

## Discourage Crows

In some years, in some areas, crows can do tremendous damage in a corn field. The cost of treating seed with a crow repellent is small and is good insurance. Weed control in corn has always been one of the expensive operations, and the easier you can do it the less your cost will be. That immediately suggests chemical weed control which is now far beyond the experimental stage.

There are two methods of using 2,4-D weed killer on corn. One is to use it according to manufacturers' directions just before the corn comes up, called "pre-emergence." The other is to use the weed-killer when the corn is from 3 inches to 1 foot high, or even after it is a foot high, provided the spray is applied around the base of the plants and does not get into the center of the plant.

You will still need to do some cultivating, primarily because these weed-killers do not kill all grasses, although it will check some of them. Anyway on some soils, there is evidence that cultivating increases yields more than more weed control would indicate.

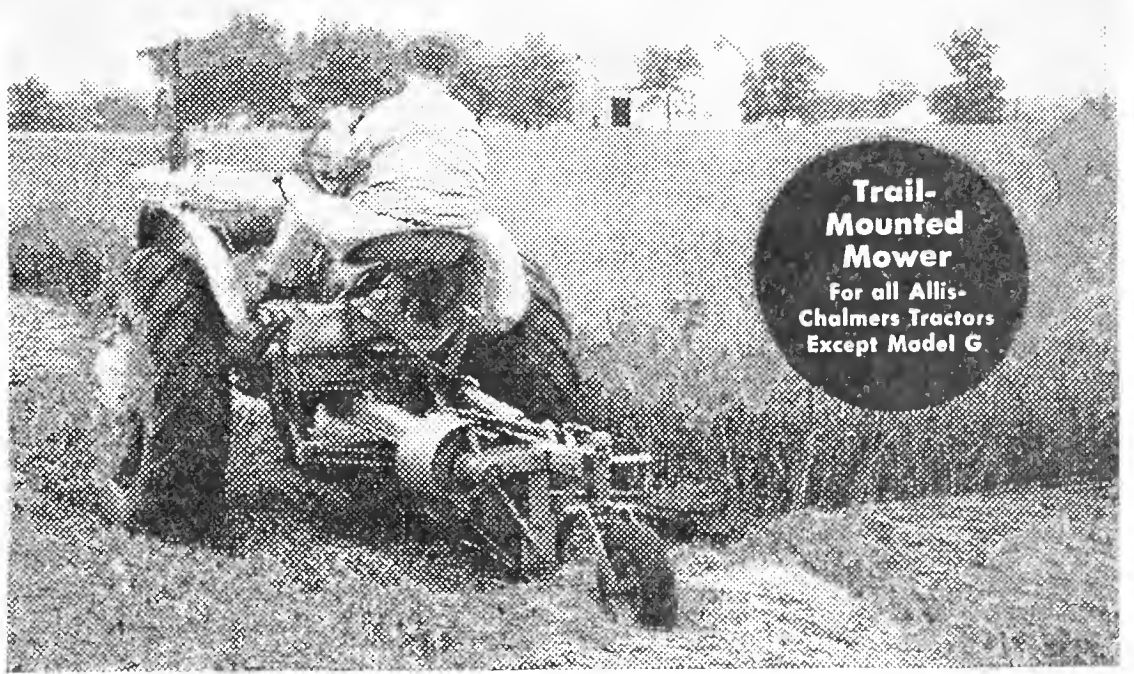
But however weeds are to be controlled, careful fitting of the soil will help, particularly several harrowings at intervals of a few days to kill weeds that have sprouted. If weeds are not controlled, yields will suffer, but once the corn gets a good start on weeds, the battle is won.

Another reason why more corn is being grown is that new equipment has made harvesting easier. In the case of silage, a field harvester cuts and chops



To grow a crop of corn like the one being inspected by Bruce Jones of Hall, N. Y., requires a number of essentials. Among them are good soil, adequate fertilization, proper seedbed preparation, a suitable variety, and good weed control. These essentials apply both to corn for silage and corn for grain.

it in one operation and a blower elevates it into the silo with no back-breaking lifting. Where corn is grown for grain, the mechanical picker is the No. 1 labor- and time-saver. In fact, the picker has lessened the cost of corn production to a point where corn deserves serious consideration as a cash crop. While most farmers do not grow enough corn to warrant buying a corn picker, it is possible in most areas to hire a picker, or buy one and do custom work to help pay for it.



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Here's a man who's in command. His close-coupled, Allis-Chalmers mower guides with his tractor... makes straight, clean-cut swaths.

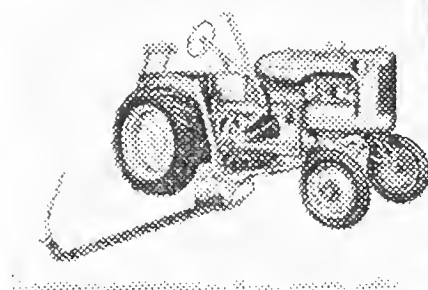
Quick-Hitch mower and tractor drive as a unit. No more hooking fence, ripping tree bark, or scraping gateposts.

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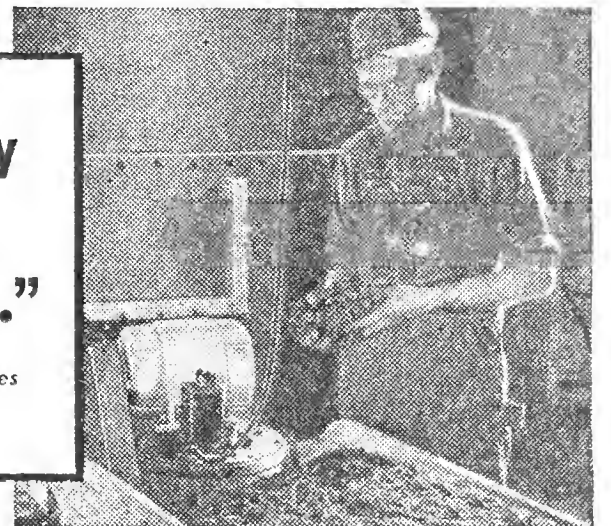


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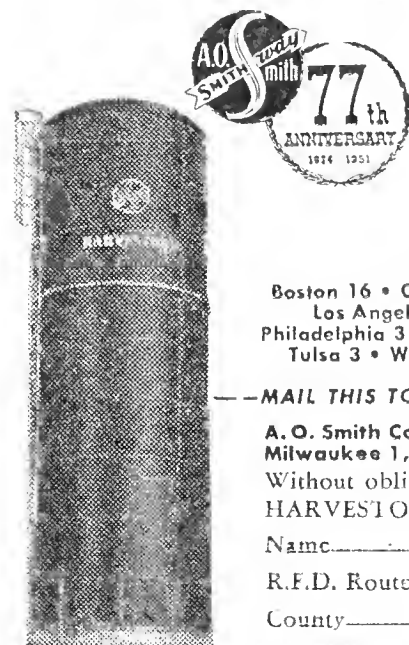
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# THE EDITORIAL PAGE

## MAC ARTHUR FIRED— A TRAGIC MISTAKE

I WONDER what the 60,000 families who have had boys killed or wounded in the Korean war thought about these sacrifices when they heard that General Douglas MacArthur had been fired by President Truman? Are they wondering, as many of the rest of us are, what the sacrifices were for? Truman, the State Department, the United Nations and the British apparently want to fight a stalemate war; MacArthur wanted to fight for a victory.

Every American will remember that one of the most dramatic and successful military campaigns in the history of the world was MacArthur's fight back up across the Pacific in World War II to recapture the Philippines and Japan and to bring the war in the Pacific to an end. Since then, in spite of the fact that he headed occupational troops, his policies were so constructive that he has won the tremendous respect and support of the Japanese people.

Then Truman opened the war in Korea, and MacArthur, as the commanding general in that area, took over. Under his leadership the Korean war was carried successfully to the 38th Parallel, and then, owing largely to the lack of support and overwhelming numbers of the enemy, the Americans and the few United Nations troops there had to retreat. Now, as everyone knows, MacArthur has advanced again, carrying the war successfully to the 38th Parallel and beyond. At the height of this success he has been relieved of the command, *the only General in American history who has been fired at the height of a successful military campaign.*

The trouble originates with the yak-yaking in the United Nations, which has been and still is a world sounding board for Russian politicians and propaganda. Another cause of the trouble with MacArthur is the influence on our State Department and on Truman of the socialistic, not to say communistic, leaders of England. Month after month, in spite of the American dollars that have been poured into England, the economy of that country sinks lower and lower due to the straight-jacket controls of socialistic leadership. In spite of all the help we have given England, its press and leadership are constantly critical of America and of our policies.

Now, to be sure, MacArthur has disagreed with our State Department. Who could agree? He knows that the way to fight a war is to fight a war with no halfway measures. The only thing Stalin and the Communists understand is force. The English, led by Chamberlain, tried appeasement in the last war and it failed. MacArthur has urged the support of a policy that would bring the war in Korea and in Asia to a successful conclusion. The government should have brought him home for conferences and worked out differences. We can't afford to lose him. But England and the politicians of the United Nations and our own State Department have had more influence on policies than the General and the boys who were on the job and fighting the battles.

It's about time for Congress, representing the American people, to realize that patriotism is at a low ebb; that there is a feeling of resignation which may develop into resistance on the part of the boys and their parents about submitting to the draft; that there is little desire on the part of citizens to buy government bonds, or to pay the ruinous high taxes, some of which are caused by government extravagance and socialistic schemes. It's time for our government to listen more to the people and their leaders and less to foreigners. And finally, if it is right to fire General MacArthur, then it is doubly right for Congress to clean out the misguided, inefficient, and socialistic leadership in Washington, and restore the confidence and support of the people in their government.

*By E. R. Eastman*

## ARE YOU SLOUCHY?

I DON'T KNOW about other races, but it would be hard to beat us Americans for slouchiness when we sit or stand.

My friend, William H. Danforth of the Ralston Purina Company in St. Louis, Missouri, has for years preached and practised the rule of thinking tall, sleeping tall, sitting tall, and standing tall. Now a release comes from the Medical Society of Pennsylvania emphasizing these same rules, particularly the importance of good posture.

One-third of our lives is spent in bed. Therefore, say the doctors, our bodies should stretch out to the greatest possible extent when in bed. Did you know that we are a little taller in the morning than we are at night if we "sleep tall?" A person sleeping normally will move about once in twenty minutes, but his postural line should remain straight. The mattress should not be too soft nor the springs too yielding.

Our worst posture however, is when we sit. Mothers and teachers could do much to help children learn to "sit tall," which means sitting well back in the chair with feet resting squarely on the floor, or with one ankle crossed lightly over the other.

When standing or walking tall, the head should be erect, the chin in, chest out, abdomen in. Good posture reduces fatigue and encourages health and efficiency. Practice it!

## FOR BOTH HUSBANDS AND WIVES

Says the *Unadilla* (New York) *Spokesman*:

**I know where my pay goes,  
I'm willing to attest.  
Uncle Sam gets his share,  
And my wife gets the rest.**

That's a little hard on the wife, for hundreds of letters received over the past twenty-five years convince me that not all of us men are quite fair in the way we handle the family finances.

There is no other one thing that makes more trouble between married couples than the way in which the money is divided and handled between husbands and wives. The way some women insist on handling all of the money and doling out a few cents to their men is absolutely wrong. And vice versa, many husbands have the same bad habit. Their wives seldom get a penny of their own to spend, and are criticized when they spend it.

Of course, there may be a few husbands and wives who cannot be trusted to handle money; some of the rest of us are too old to learn new tricks; but I earnestly suggest to all young married people that each treat the other as a real partner in handling the finances as well as in every other way.

## PASTURES HAVE NOT KEPT UP

A NEIGHBOR said to me that with a dairy worth anywhere from \$4,000 up, and with other necessary investments equally high, it was darn poor business to let the cows roam the bare hillsides and unimproved pastures that most of us have had in past years.

Putting it another way, he said that on most farms pasture improvement has not kept up with the other good practices of modern dairying.

Pasture improvement is good business at any time, but it is especially necessary now to offset the price squeeze between the dairyman's high costs of production and what he gets for his milk.

The first step, of course, is to get well informed on the subject. There are good bulletins available from the colleges of agriculture. Talk with your county agent or your local farm supply dealer, or write to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Box 367, Ithaca, New York.

## THE DATE IS TUESDAY, MAY 1

MOST OF US do a lot of yak-yaking about government; few of us do anything concrete about it. Here is a suggestion:

Read the article on Page 1 of the April 7 issue. Then attend your school meeting—in New York State most of them are held this year on Tuesday, May 1, and take part in the business transacted there. I submit that there is no use complaining about taxes, schools, and town, county, state or federal government if that is all we do about it.

Later the organization "Freedom on the March" and AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST will do what we can to arouse your interest in attending and taking part in caucuses, town meetings, and in voting. But all we can do is to call your attention to the situation and to the facts. If you don't care enough to follow up your opinions by personal action, I can see no hope for democracy.

## WILL YOUR BARNS HOLD UP?

LAST December, James L. Sears of Baldwinsville, New York, secretary-treasurer of the New York Artificial Breeders' Cooperative, and one of the most public-spirited men I have ever known, ran a tractor against a supporting post in the basement of his barn. The post collapsed and brought down tons of hay on him and the tractor. The exhaust set the hay afire, and burned the barn and killed Mr. Sears.

We are now coming into another haying and harvesting season. Most barns are just not built to support the additional weight of baled hay and straw, to say nothing of the weight of modern machinery on the floors. For safety's sake take a look right now at your foundations, your floors and the supporting posts in your basements, and if there is the least doubt in your mind, put in additional supports.

## WHEN SHE IS LONESOME

"Dear Mr. Eastman:

I am so pleased with the little volume of Chestnuts which you sent me. I am a shut-in and alone most of the time in a small room upstairs. So I do get lonesome, and now when I feel the blues approaching, I'll head them off with your chestnuts. God bless you and yours."

DURING World War II a mother wrote me that after her son, who was a submarine commander, had returned to his ship after a visit home she missed the little volume of Eastman's Chestnuts from her reading table. Later her son wrote saying that he had "stolen" the little book, put it in the small library on the submarine, and that the crew read it more than any other book there.

Letters like these make this job of being your editor and life itself worth while.

## DO SOMETHING ABOUT DAYLIGHT SAVING

IT IS NEARLY time to start tinkering with the clocks again. We can understand why some people like Daylight Saving time, but why do they have to have a law to force it on all the rest of us who don't like it?

To most farmers, Daylight Saving is a real hardship and causes heavy losses. Therefore, no village nor small city largely dependent upon the surrounding agriculture for its prosperity should force Daylight Saving on farmers.

If you are opposed to it, why don't you do something about it through your local farm organizations? Hold a meeting, appoint a committee, and tell the village and city fathers how you feel about it. This is another practical way to make grass-roots government work.

## EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

See "A Visit with the Editor", Page 19.



## AA's Farmers' Dollar Guide

ON APRIL 5 at Ithaca, the directors of the New York State Farm Bureau Federation unanimously passed a resolution favoring discontinuance of price and wage control. It is extremely important that all farmers (and consumers if possible) understand the reasons back of this resolution. First, let's see what attempted controls have done to agriculture so far:

**PRICES:** Everyone agrees that little or no control of prices or wages has resulted. In fact, some maintain that both prices and wages are now higher than they would have been without controls. Many economists maintain, and many legislators agree, that in the long run price controls have never been effective. Yet voters demand them and they get them.

**FOOD PRODUCTION:** Farmers have reported intentions to plant cultivated crops far below the acreage recommended by the Production and Marketing Administration. While uncertainty as to labor and supplies had its effect, uncertainties about price controls also affected decisions of thousands of farmers.

Most recent worry of Washington planners is slump in milk production. While planners predicted 1951 milk production approximately the same as last year, actual production in recent weeks has dropped drastically. Uncertainty and demands of consumers that price ceilings be put on farm prices at levels below parity had their effects.

**DEMAND:** The natural result of price controls, if they work, is to increase demand. The law of supply and demand is based on the well-known fact that as prices go up, consumers buy less, until there is a balance between what's produced and what's consumed.

**MANPOWER:** Obviously, controls require manpower that is badly needed for production, and any action which uses manpower unnecessarily, thereby reduces needed production. It is equally clear that government attempts to control prices and wages must increase taxes, because the army of civilians that attempts to enforce these controls must be paid out of taxes.

**INDUSTRY:** We are emphasizing the facts of attempted controls on agriculture because that is what we and our readers know most about. But it is necessary only to talk to an industrialist to find that his business is affected in the same way. Where, then, is the benefit?

**WHAT NEXT?** Getting back to agriculture, what's the next likely move? We understand that PMA committeemen have been asked (or ordered) to go down the road and urge farmers to increase production. This again takes time of PMA committeemen that could be better used in production efforts. As has been pointed out by many economists, prices in a free market are the quickest, cheapest and most effective regulators of production.

More and more, subsidies on farm production are being suggested as one answer to the twin problems of cheap food to the consumer and fair prices to producers. The plan is to use them to kid the public into thinking they are getting cheap food, while at the same time encouraging the farmer to produce heavily. It might work out something like this: The consumer eventually pays \$2.00 for \$1.75 worth of food. He may pay the grocer or butcher \$1.50, but eventually his taxes will pay the farmer \$.25 as a subsidy plus another \$.25 or more to the government to administer the program.

Among farmer's objections to subsidies are: They are expensive; they give consumers a bad reaction toward farmers; they put too much power in government hands, particularly when consumers make up such a big majority of voters.

**ECONOMY:** Action toward cutting government expenses continues at a snail's pace. It has been pointed out that cutting appropriations for agencies by Congress fails to bring economy. It only results in deficiency appropriations at the end of the year. The only way to cut government expenses is to reduce government activities, and there are plenty of opportunities for that. For example, the report that "influence," rather than "merit," often determined Reconstruction Finance Corporation loans shocked the nation and resulted in proposals that R.F.C. be liquidated. But naturally there is pressure to continue it, and it will not be liquidated unless voters in overwhelming numbers demand it. Why not write your Congressman? He will listen, particularly if many of his constituents demand the same action.—Hugh Coslinc.

## The Song of the Lazy Farmer



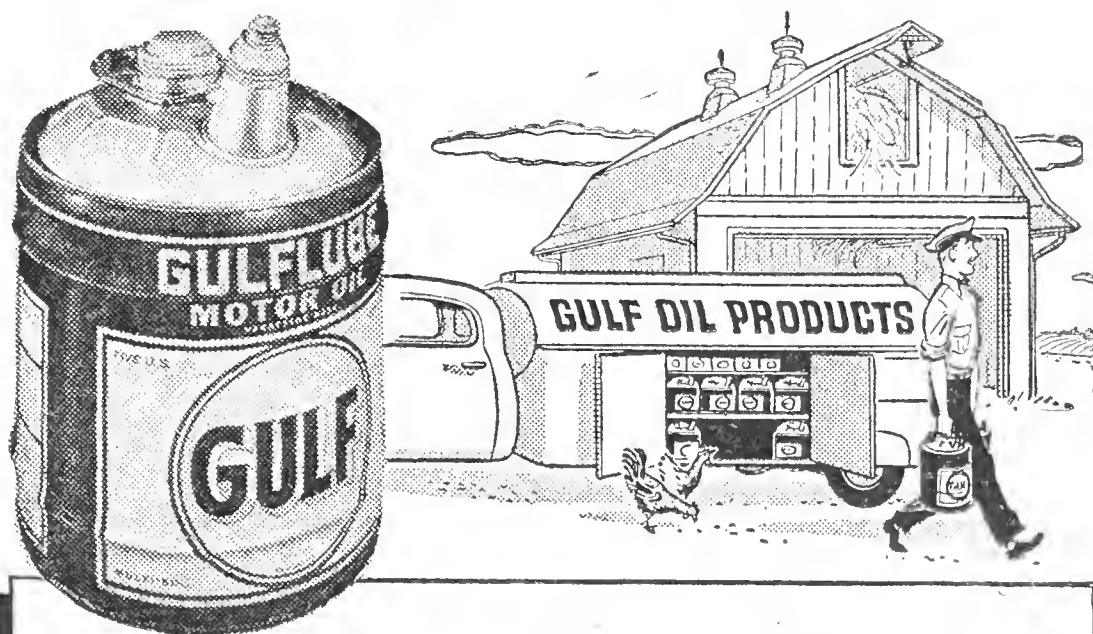
YOU'LL never catch me looking sour about a little April shower; I never feel regret at all when gentle rain begins to fall, because I figure that I get a double benefit from it. For one thing, all those raindrops mean that things will soon be turnin' green and winter's bare, depressing sight will disappear 'most over night. The smell of ozone in the air foretells days that are warm and fair, with tree buds poppin' out all o'er and flowers bloomin' by the score, with pastures carpeting the land while small grain grows to beat the band.

But there is still another gain provided by an April rain which tickles me ten times or so as much as that it makes things grow. Whenever ground is soaked and wet, why then, of course, I cannot set upon a tractor seat all day and work my happiness away. As soon as it begins to storm, whenever puddles start to form, it means that I can quit right then and rest until it's dry again. So I say, let the rain pour down, why

should I growl or fret or frown? If crops ain't in, that is no crime—it means less work at harvest time.

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4. Gulflube is an exclusive Gulf product made to exacting high standards from paraffin base Mid-continent crude oils.
5. Gulflube has high oxidation stability.

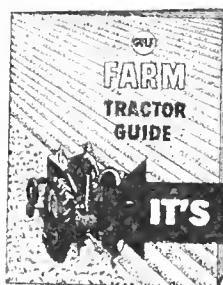
Gulflube is tough, rugged, and economical. We recommend it for the lubrication of gasoline engines of automobiles, tractors, trucks, farm lighting outfits, and other farm equipment. Gulflube is "a premium oil at a regular price."

Handy 5-gallon utility can, useful in dozens of ways, is yours when you buy Gulflube in this economical size. You should keep several on hand. You can use one to carry extra gasoline for truck or tractor, another for kerosene. Can has tilted spout for easy pouring, screw caps and wooden handle. You can never have too many utility cans around the farm.

### Ask your Gulf Supplier for Gulflube in the 5-gallon cans

For sound farm economy, REMEMBER to ask for these GULF PRODUCTS, too...

Livestock Spray • Tractor & Truck  
Tires • Good Gulf Gas • All-Purpose Farm Grease.



Gulf Farm Aids, Room 1509, Gulf Building, Pittsburgh 30, Pa.  
Send me, free, Gulf's NEW Farm Tractor Guide.

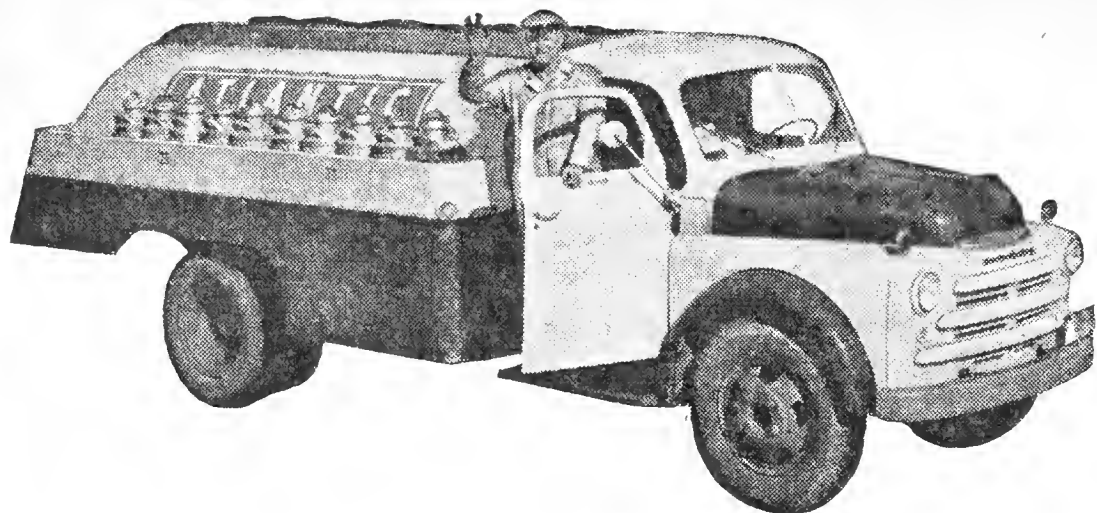
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R. F. D. No. \_\_\_\_\_

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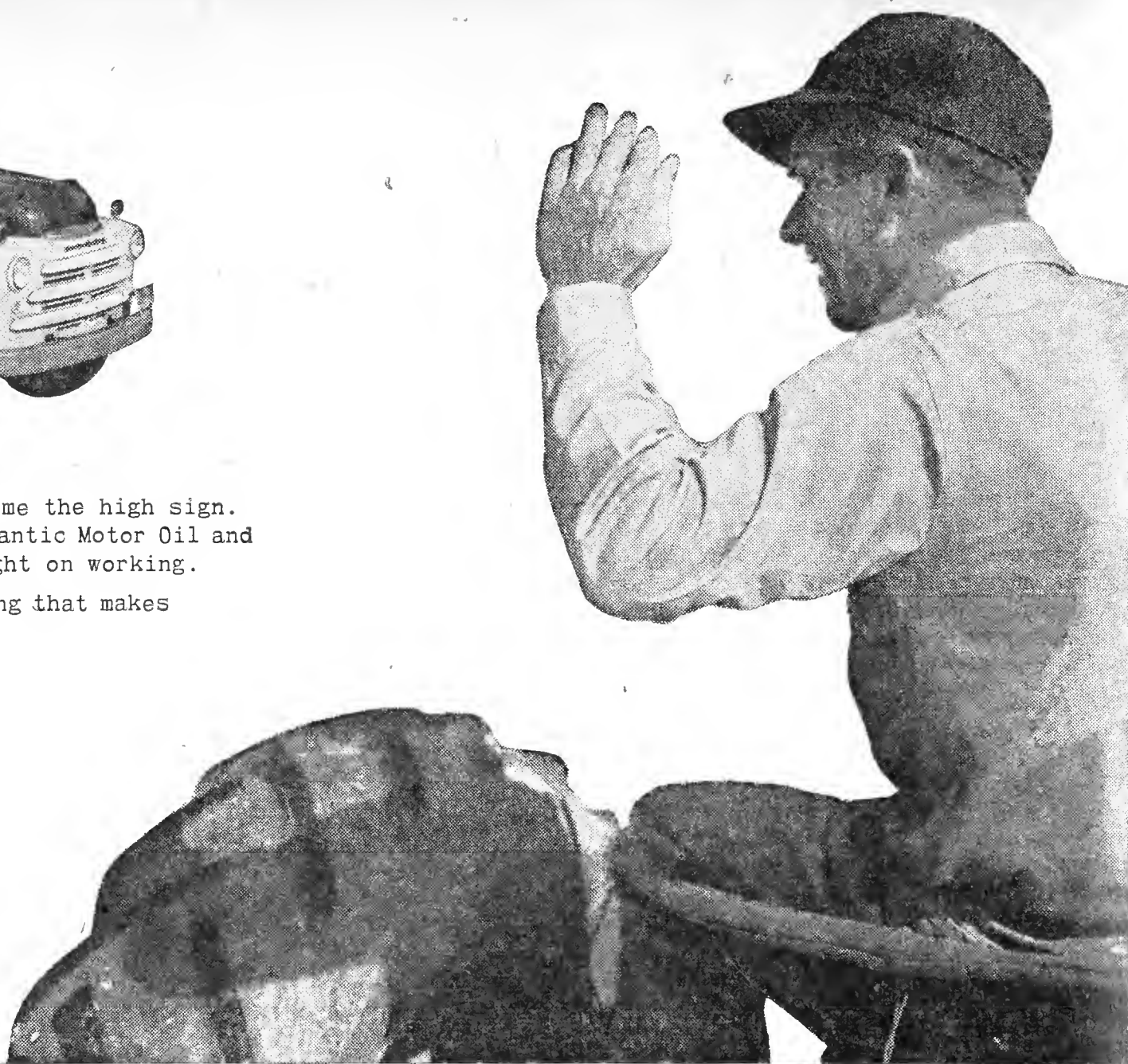
Make of Tractor \_\_\_\_\_ Model No. \_\_\_\_\_



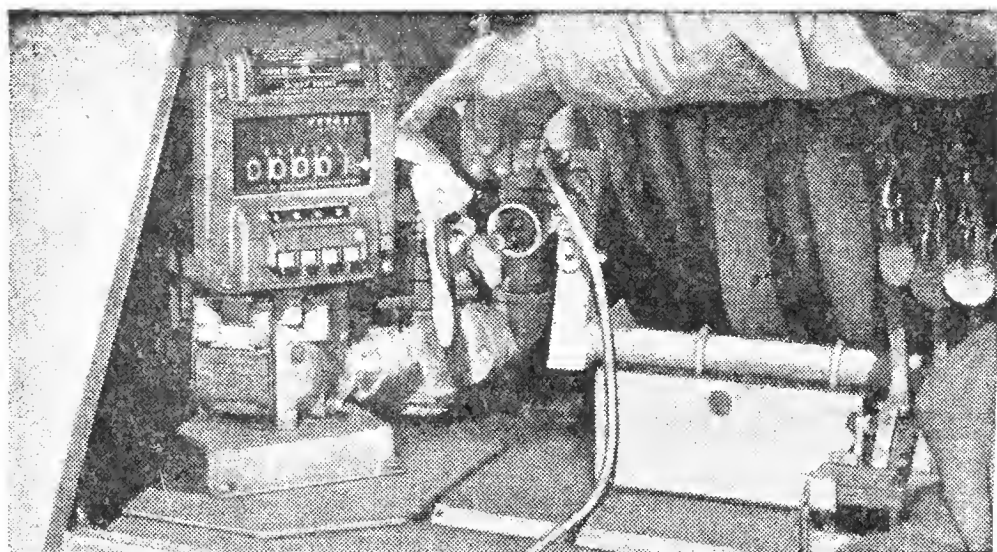


**That's Clifford Bower on that tractor** giving me the high sign. I'm going to fill his tanks, drop off some Atlantic Motor Oil and Lubricants he asked for--and he can keep right on working.

And it's that new Atlantic truck I'm driving that makes this possible. Here, let me show you why.



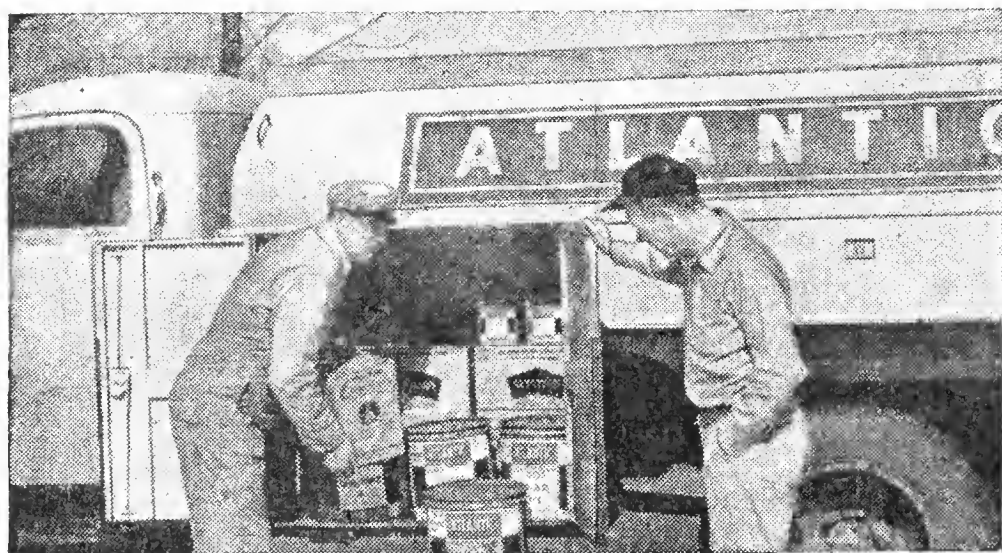
## YOU KNOW WHAT YOU'RE GETTING FROM YOUR ATLANTIC FARM SERVICEMAN



**See these meter ticket printers?** They measure exactly how much gasoline, tractor fuels, kerosene or fuel oils I deliver and stamp the amount on the delivery ticket. Another thing, there's a tank and hose for gasoline and another for oil. So I can deliver both with absolute safety.

**And when Cliff and his wife** check over my delivery, they have a stamped ticket and an itemized bill. Yes sir, they've got a complete record of what they're getting. Isn't that the kind of service you want? You can get it from any of these new Atlantic trucks. But it would be a good idea to call right away. Here are the numbers to call--pick the one that's nearest.

Albany	Rensselaer 4-7138
Auburn	3-5641
Binghamton	4-4581
Buffalo	Victoria 1234
Corning	1326
Elmira	8104
Fulton	167
Malone	5
Oneida	811
Rochester	Glenwood 1620
Syracuse	3-5132
Watertown	4277
Wayland	2741



**Here I am setting off** some Atlantic Motor Oil and Lubricants. I've got everything that Cliff wanted--in the quantity he wanted. And I'm going to be able to do the same thing for the next stop... and the next...and so on. Because these new trucks hold plenty!

**P. S.** There may be an opening for a qualified man to run one of these new Atlantic one-stop farm services. If you know of someone, tell him to write The Atlantic Refining Company, Syracuse Savings Bank, Syracuse 2, New York.

# ATLANTIC



# Good Cows—Good Grass On a Good Hill Farm

By H. L. COSLINE

**T**HE village of Cuba in Allegany County, New York, is on high ground. Even so, when Ernest Witter starts home after delivering his milk he climbs and climbs. Yes, his is a hill farm but a good one. It lays well and for at least 30 years the crop land has been limed regularly. Mr. Witter's father was born here and died here, in fact it has been in the family almost 100 years.

To me the most interesting sight at the Witter farm was the family. But before I tell you about them let's review a few high points of Mr. Witter's farm practice.

This is a dairy farm with 30 milkers and 16 head of young stock. But when young Dave gets through school the herd will be increased to about 50, enough to keep him, his Dad and the hired man busy.

On this farm there is a real appreciation of the importance of roughage. On 13 acres of pasture, brush has been pulled out with a tractor and most of the area has had an application of 200 pounds of 0-20-20 per acre. Six acres have been seeded to birdsfoot and timothy and 7 acres to ladino and orchard grass. More pasture will be improved as fast as other farm work permits, thus letting the cows "harvest their own".

## Grass Silage

Every acre of meadow is covered with manure every year. The fact that the farm is heavily stocked with heavily bedded animals makes this possible. For a number of years grass has been put into the silo and one year a sample took top honors at the county fair. As Mr. Witter says, grass silage is put up the hard way with a green crop loader and pitchfork, but he likes it. He uses no preservative and allows the grass to wilt very little. In fact, he is more afraid of having it too dry than having it too wet.

The hay that is put up dry is field-baled. There is still one team on the farm but the major part of the work is done with two tractors and equipment to go with them. In addition to baling on the farm, some custom work

is done. Ernest estimated the amount as being about 10,000 bales.

Corn is also grown for ensilage and this year Ernest plans to try a couple of acres for grain if he can locate a variety he thinks will mature. Above the stable is a grain bin which, after threshing time last summer, held about 1,600 bushels of oats and barley. This mixture along with a protein concentrate is ground for dairy cow feed. Most of the fertilizer bought is 20% superphosphate but 300 to 400 pounds of a 6-18-6 is commonly used on corn.

## Real Improvement

Back in 1947 the herd average was 270 pounds of fat. In 4 years, through culling on the basis of D.H.I.A. records together with some purchases of foundation stock, this average has been raised to 368 pounds. Looking to the future Ernest has joined the local artificial insemination association. He now has two artificially bred heifers that are producing milk. One freshened just before Christmas and late in February was giving about 55 pounds of 4% milk daily.

Now let's go back to the family. When you hear that Mr. Witter is a farmer with 7 daughters and only 1 son, you may be inclined to commiserate a bit with him, but Ernest doesn't need any sympathy. He might admit under pressure that good fortune smiled on him to the extent of giving him a son early because Dave is already a big help on the farm. He has definite plans to go into partnership with his father and already owns a nice string of Holsteins: 4 already producing plus 2 bull calves and 4 heifers all registered in the name of a father-son partnership.

## Blue Ribbons

Dave has been exhibiting at 4 fairs—the State Fair, the Erie County Fair, the Allegany County Fair, and a local 4-H fair for several years—and his Dad feels that it has given him invaluable experience. What's more, Dave usually brings home his share of ribbons.

Two of the girls also own 4-H calves.

(Continued on Page 15)



From left to right: Ernestine, Esther, Ernest and David Witter. The heifer is Princess Pabst Pontiac Colantha just past 3 years, and who will have freshened with her second calf by the time you read this. She has been shown at Syracuse twice, once taking second in the 4-H class and last time placing right in the middle of a class of 32.

## FARM NEWS from DU PONT



## "Marlate" Offers New Advantages As SAFE INSECT KILLER

With vegetables, fruit and forage crops, more evidence each season points to the advantages of "Marlate" methoxychlor insecticide.

**It's Safe:** Not hazardous to people, to livestock or to plants. Doesn't harm even the tender vegetable or fruit foliage, and there's no problem of hazardous residues on crops, either for livestock or for people who eat the crop. That means it can be used *close to harvest*.

**It Works:** Kills cucumber beetles, leaf hoppers, flea beetles, cabbage worms, corn earworm, and many other vegetable insects; plum curculio, cherry fruit worm, codling moth, Oriental fruit moth, and other fruit pests. Also kills alfalfa weevil, lygus bug nymphs and other insects on forage crops.

**It Lasts:** One application is usually effective for weeks on the foliage you have covered. You use less chemical and save time and labor in application.

"MARLATE" is a powerful insecticide which, however, has the outstanding quality of being safe when used either as dust or spray. Under normal conditions it is not hazardous to people, to livestock or to plant life. See your dealer now for "Marlate" and other Du Pont pest-control chemicals. Ask him for free booklets, also, or write Du Pont, Grasselli Chemicals Dept., Wilmington, Del., or 350 Fifth Avenue, New York 1, N. Y.



## DU PONT MARLATE®

Methoxychlor Insecticide

**DU PONT CHEMICALS FOR THE FARM**  
INCLUDE: Fungicides: PARZATE\* (Liquid and Dry), FERMATE, ZERLATE, Copper-A (Fixed Copper), SULFORON\* and SULFORON\*-X Wettable Sulfurs... Insecticides: DEENATE\* DDT, MARLATE\* Methoxychlor, LEXONE\* Benzene Hexachloride, KRENITE\* Dinitro Spray, EPN 300 Insecticide, Calcium Arsenate, Lead Arsenate... Weed and Brush Killers: AMMATE\*, 2,4-D, TCA and 2,4,5-T... Also: Du Pont Cotton Dusts, Du Pont Spreader Sticker, PARMONE\* Fruit Drop Inhibitor, and many others.  
\*REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

On all chemicals always follow directions for application. Where warning or caution statements on use of the product are given, read them carefully.



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... THROUGH CHEMISTRY

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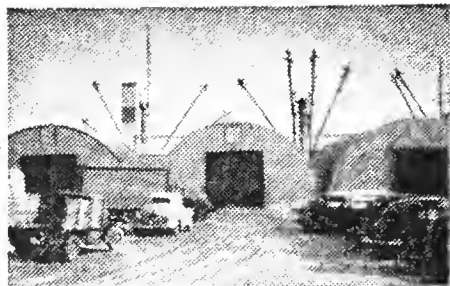


## America's Busiest Farm Buildings

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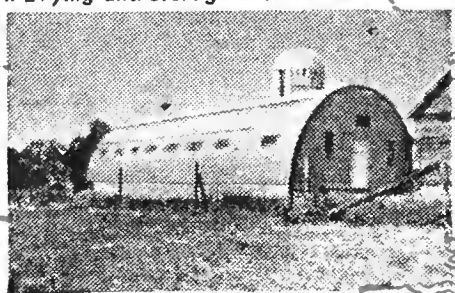
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There are many reasons for such preference for this busiest of all farm buildings.

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8

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## NATIONAL STEEL CORPORATION



## From the Editor's MAILBAG

### THIRTY YEARS OF ROADSIDE SELLING

EXPERIENCE is an excellent teacher, and we've had plenty of it in roadside selling! Dealing with the general public is fun, as well as producing a good income. My folks' business is market-gardening and florist work. We also cater to a large number of tourists who stop to buy maple products. Most of the customers are pleasant. Once in a while a "stinker" takes the joy out of life. Thank the Lord, this doesn't happen too often!

Tact, tolerance, and hard work go hand in hand in keeping our business running smoothly seven days a week. Being dependable, courteous, and accommodating are big factors. We like people! This we find to be one of the main requisites of success.

Nowadays, nearly everyone figures his work by the hour. We don't consider our business in that way. Our days start at 6 A.M., and end at nine or ten o'clock at night. My parents are in their sixties, and they can beat a large number of the younger folks any day. Our business is purely a family affair. It has steadily grown from scratch; it is still growing.

—Mrs. Kathleen King, St. Johnsbury, Vermont.

—A.A.—

### FROM A READER

I have read with interest the article entitled "Taxes" in your Service Bureau of March 17. As I have had a case similar to the one you mentioned, I would like to point out the decisions which Lieutenant-Governor Frank C. Moore, former Chairman of the Assessment Board, has made.

He has stated that Assessors in New York State should find a yardstick which will enable them to assess all property in their tax districts at the same percentage of value in order to insure equitable assessment for all. The Board has repeatedly emphasized the fact that property currently sold must not be assessed at a different level than property which has not been sold.

If a person feels that his assessment is unfair, and it often is in the case of

an outsider coming into a town and buying property, he can take the case to the courts in a proceeding commonly known as certiorari. In this connection, it is of interest to note that the Legislature, at the last session, amended the law so that it is possible to recover all or a substantial part of expenses involved in such proceedings. The amendments referred to are Chapters 654 and 655 of the Laws of 1950.

My information, in the main, comes from communication with the State Board of Equalization and Assessment in Albany, N. Y., dated November 13, 1950, and January 2, 1951.

—A.N.G., New York

—A.A.—

### PRICES HAVE CHANGED

YOUR first editorial in the March 17 issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST sent me to the safe to hunt up an old bill of sale from my father to his son-in-law when he started to work the farm on shares. I found it in my father's desk after he died in 1916. It is dated January 15, 1889, and lists the following:

#### SOLD TO F. C. HUMPHREY

One-half interest in 3 colts at \$ 88.00	
Mare Topsey	100.00
Brown mare and Liz	100.00
Two lumber wagons	60.00
Two plows—steel beam	10.00
Spring Tooth	10.00
Roller	5.00
Forks and shovels	5.00
Mowing machine	5.00
Bob sleigh	5.00
Harness	15.00
Hay rack	1.00
Hens	4.00
One-half interest in 3 cows	37.00

I do not remember too well the physical condition of this equipment, although I was seven years old at the time, but I do know that it was adequate to operate the farm. Probably less than \$100 was enough operating capital to carry from April 1 to harvest time.

The inventory of equipment on this same 125-acre farm now is \$10,000 and we do not have a single machine not needed for present operations.

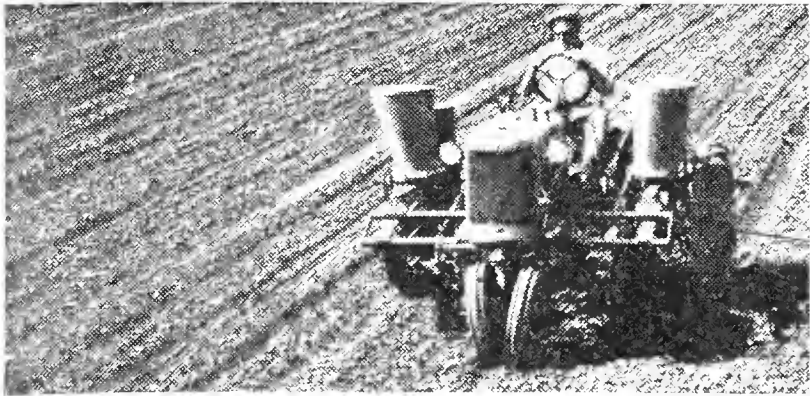
—Ora Lee, Albion, N. Y.



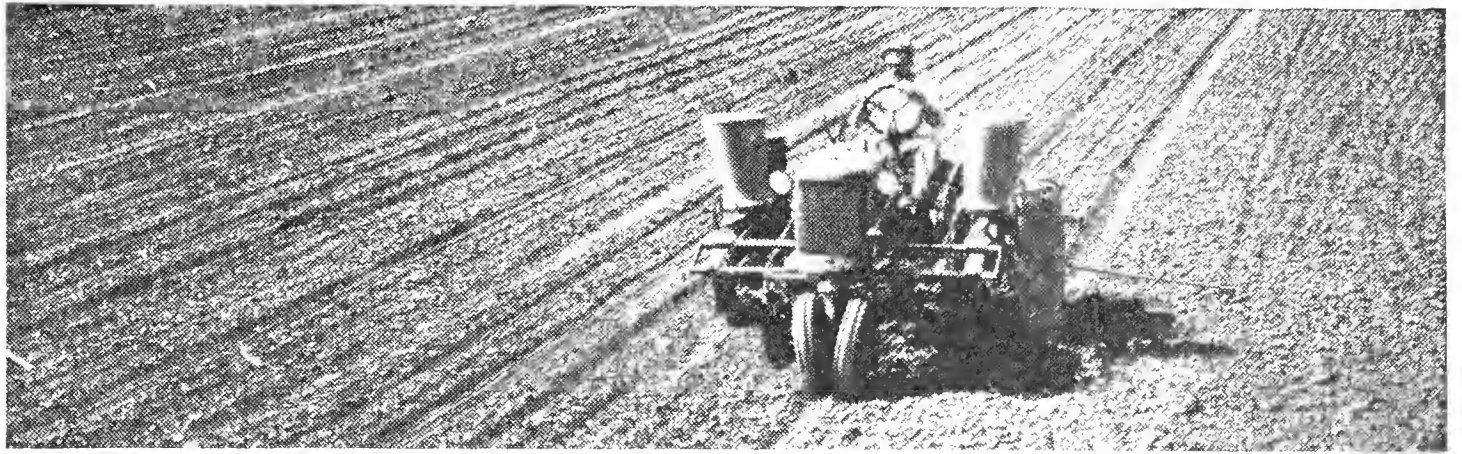
These identical Ayrshire heifers were 11 months old when the picture above was taken. They were born April 3, 1949, at Dawnwood Farms, Amenia, New York, and were named Candy and Sandy.

The birth of twin calves, which occurs only about once in every thousand births, was used to test "Caf-Star" for growing calves. One calf was fed "Caf-Star"; the other was fed milk. At the end of 3 months, Candy, the one fed milk, had gained 103 pounds and Sandy, on the formula feed, had gained 112. At 5 months they weighed just about the same—Sandy, 318; Candy, 315—but both of them were around 78 pounds heavier than the average calf at 5 months. The cost of feeding Candy on milk for 5 months was \$57.33, and the cost of feeding Sandy on "Caf-Star" was \$14.95.





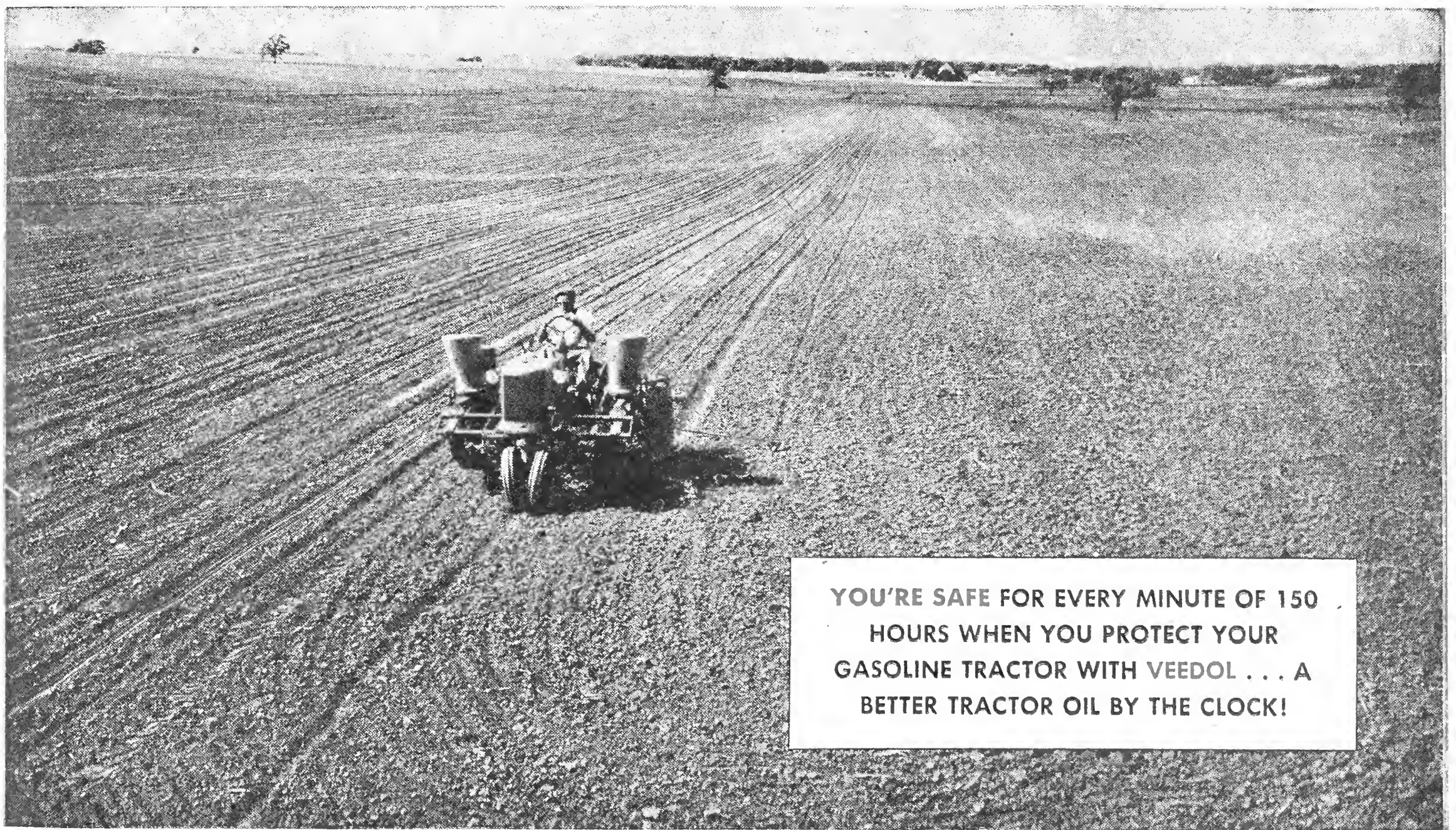
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MAY NOT BE SAFE AFTER 60-70 HOURS



**WATCH IT!** HEAT AND WEAR MAY START TO BREAK DOWN EVEN  
SO-CALLED "PREMIUM" TRACTOR OILS AFTER 100 HOURS

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- SAVE FUEL**—reduce power blow-by
- SAVE TIME**—avoid breakdown delays
- SAVE REPAIR BILLS**—resist heat and wear
- SAVE YOUR TRACTOR**—protect engine parts



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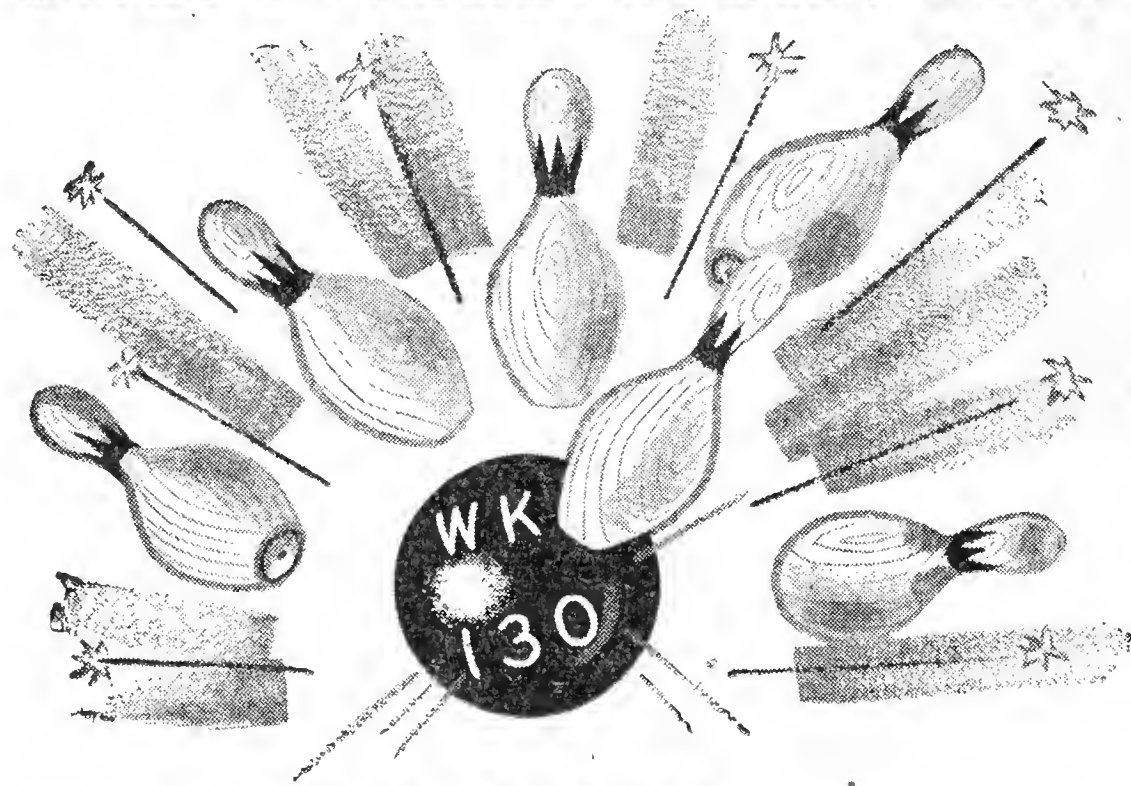


## 150-Hour VEEDOL

**A BETTER TRACTOR OIL BY THE CLOCK**  
Made from 100% Bradford, Pennsylvania, crude oil



# THIS ONE GETS TOP SCORE! SHELL WEEDKILLER 130



... your best bet for  
**all-weed control**

Shell Weedkiller 130 is a powerful emulsifiable concentrate ... with a double-barreled action against all varieties of weeds. The two-way action comes from its special, highly aromatic weed-killing oil and the extremely effective pentachlorophenol it contains. Since it is a concentrate and contains its own emulsifier, Shell Weedkiller mixes readily with water to form a low-cost, large coverage emulsion.

Shell Weedkiller 130 is widely used in vineyards ... it effectively controls the weeds, replaces cultivation and hoeing, eliminates mechanical damage to roots.

As a general weed killer this versatile Shell herbicide kills weeds along roads and ditches, rights-of-way, hedgerows and farm yards. It is aiding in the control of mosaic disease by eliminating wild hosts of virus-carrying aphids.

Shell Weedkiller 130 is 98% active ingredients ... there's no waste. Its rapid evaporation allows maximum flexibility in timing the applications for greatest effect.

Write for bulletin and latest application data on Shell Weedkiller 130.

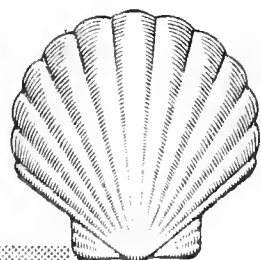
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### VEGETABLE PLANTS

Tomato Plants, Certified seed bought from California Packing Co. Varieties: Rutgers, Marglobe \$2.50 thousand; California Wonder Pepper Plants, \$4.00, 1000 or 65¢, 100. Hungarian Hot Wax, same price; Cabbage Plants, \$1.50, 1000 Porto Rico Sweet Potato Plants, \$3.00 1000 White Bermuda Onion Plants, \$1.50, 1000

QUITMAN PLANT CO. Quitman, Ga.

### HIGHER YIELDS OF CORN

C-EM-GROW Seed Stimulant & Bird Repellent. A most effective repellent that does not retard germination. Applied dry, works wonders, safe.

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High tension magneto and bracket assemblies. Prompt shipment. Write for parts list. FISK, ALDEN CO. 132 Brookline St. Cambridge 39 Mass.

When writing to advertisers be sure to mention AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

## Spring Work Slowed by Weather

By L. B. SKEFFINGTON

IT IS not an early spring by farm standards in Western New York. By mid-April there had been a few warm growing days to start pastures and wheat. Heavy, washing rains had left the ground in many sections too wet for farm operations. Practically no plowing was noticed, except in a few favored locations.

It is too early for any over-all picture of the condition of winter wheat. Some sections report an apparently light stand and some yellowing, attributed in large part to absence of snow during cold spells. At best, it does not seem that pastures will be any earlier than a year ago.

On the way north from Florida recently it seemed to me that it was a generally late season. Florida reported the coldest winter in a great many years. Through several southern states we saw very little plowing, whereas in some other years there was much activity. Frosts had done considerable damage to peach buds, and high water had plagued many areas.

### Seed Potato Market

When I arrived in Florida, Hugh Humphreys, a New Hartford, N. Y. potato grower, took me for an exploratory trip through the Hastings potato area. Here we saw hundreds of acres of spuds nearing the harvest stage, together with a great amount of cabbage. The latter had been bringing a good price, partly as a result of the Texas freeze, but prices were easing off.

Main concern of the potato growers was the harvest labor situation. Usually the harvest starts after the Homestead area farther south is cleaned up. This year, cold weather delayed growth farther south, so that harvesters from the Homestead area were not moving northward.

I was particularly interested in fields of potatoes grown from New York seed potatoes. This is a new venture in the Hastings area, developed during the past two years. Formerly all of the seed came from Canada or Maine.

### Complain of Bruising

I asked some of the growers if they expected to continue to use New York seed, or more of it. They said it depended upon yield; that so far they had not had enough experience to know about that. The complaints they had against Maine and Prince Edward Island seed were too much handling; hauling to shipside in the North, and rehauling from Jacksonville. They thought New York seed could be brought south cheaper, and with less damage, as return loads in trucks that hauled citrus fruit and vegetables to northern markets.

Humphreys and I heard criticism about one lot of New York seed that reached the planting area and was found to be inferior. Some way or other, it had not been inspected. Growers pointed out that such seed could ruin the prospects of New York seed growers; that bruises or defects quickly show up in the hot climate. They said that if New York growers want to develop a potentially great market, the first thing to do is to insure the quality of the seed pack.

H. J. (Red) Evans of Georgetown, manager of the New York "Blue Tag" seed association, has been down there working on this and is alive to the needs of the area.

### Tomato Prices Up

The New York Canning Crops Cooperative has invoked its membership clause by which growers may sign tomato contracts with processors only after they have been approved by the tomato committee. A number of such contracts have been approved, with prices running up to \$40 per ton for Number 1 grade.

It is early to say whether the government's goal of a 35% increase in tomato acreage is going to be reached, or whether there will be 40% more sweet corn. The thing which seems to bother many growers is the uncertainty of harvest labor.

### Find Promotion Pays

I am sometimes puzzled by the attitude a few farmers take toward contributing funds for Milk-for-Health, apple promotion, or to develop markets for crops they produce. In Florida, growers have been paying two cents a box on oranges for an advertising fund. When I was down there, plans were under way to increase it to three cents on most citrus, and to five cents on tangerines and Temple oranges. I talked with a number of growers and they told me that money spent for advertising had saved their industry.

We drove for miles through Lake County and adjoining counties and saw hundreds of acres of new citrus groves. I stopped here and there to inquire where they expected to sell the fruit. Generally the answers I got indicated belief that frozen concentrate and advertising made an ever-expanding market.

### Egg-Eating Champ!

Duane New of Prattsburgh is the Steuben County 4-H egg-eating champion. He devoured 36 eggs to win the title. Donald Gifford of Branchport was runner-up, with an appetite for 23 eggs. Some of the girls tried it, but quit after eating a dozen. Prof. Robert C. Ogle of the Cornell poultry department was judge.

When the Brown Swiss Breeders came to Cornell on April 20 for the annual Empire State Brown Swiss Show and Sale, they had an opportunity to bid on this heifer calf. The calf was donated by Mr. and Mrs. Jack Conner of Ithaca and the sale price will go into a fund to endow the H. E. Babcock Memorial Professorship in Nutrition at Cornell.

The heifer is Sunnygables Windsor Belle, born July 10, 1950. Her dam, Wingood View Eva, has a record of 9,510 pounds of milk and 410 pounds of fat in 360 days at the age of 2 years and 7 months.

The calf's sire is Cornell Columbus Windsor, a proved sire now being used by the New York State Artificial Breeders Cooperative. Jack and calf are shown above.





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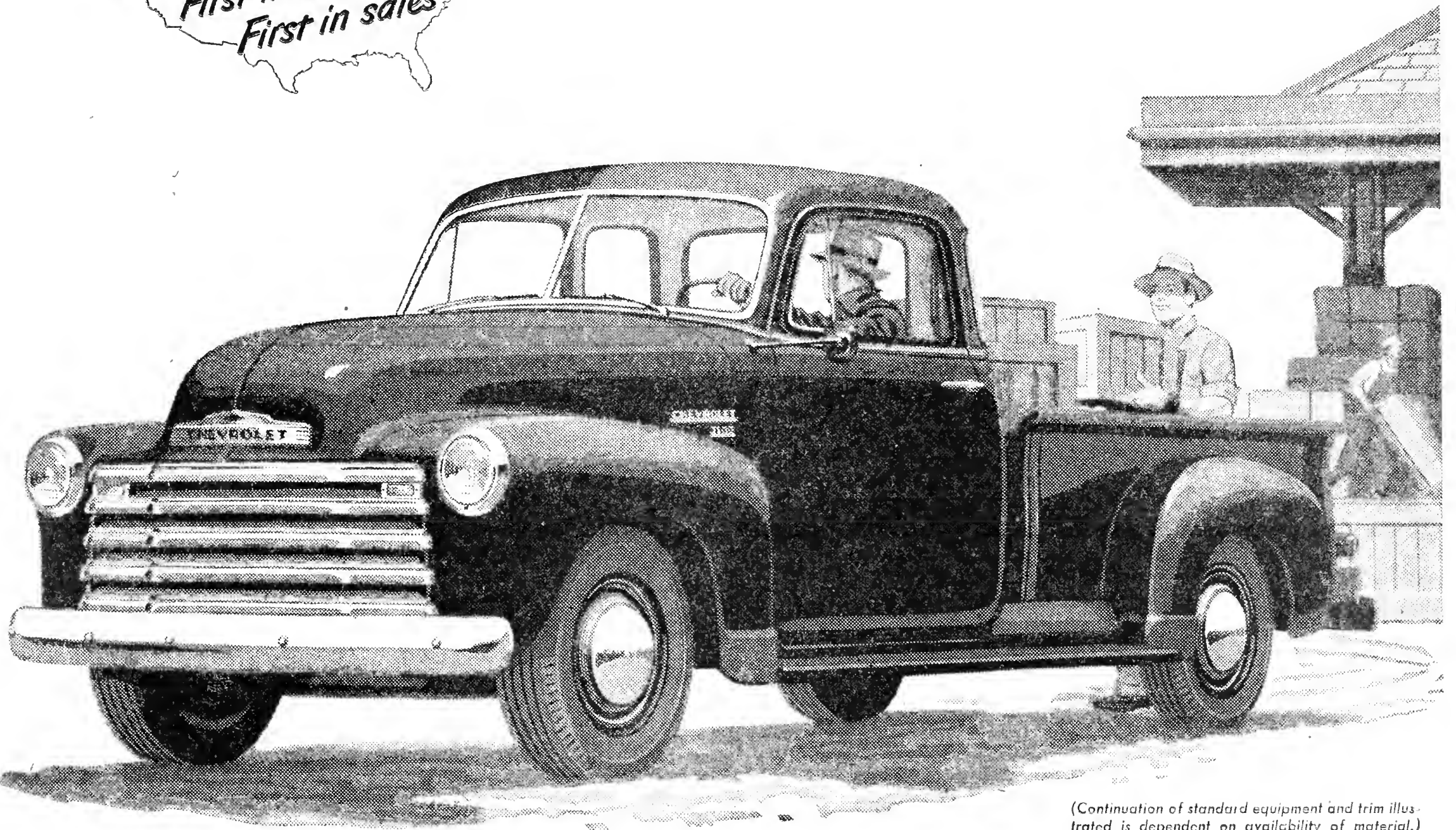


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1951 Advance-Design Chevrolet trucks are built to save you money. They're engineered for the rough and tough work—for the heavy loads and the long, hard pulls—with power, strength and stamina that keep them on the job longer. Here are trucks with extra strong frames to take the big loads . . . super-efficient valve-in-head engines that cut gas and oil costs . . . new, improved design brakes for greater safety and longer life. In every way, the 1951 Chevrolet truck is right for you, and for the hauling you do. See them at your Chevrolet dealer's!

CHEVROLET MOTOR DIVISION, General Motors Corporation, DETROIT 2, MICHIGAN

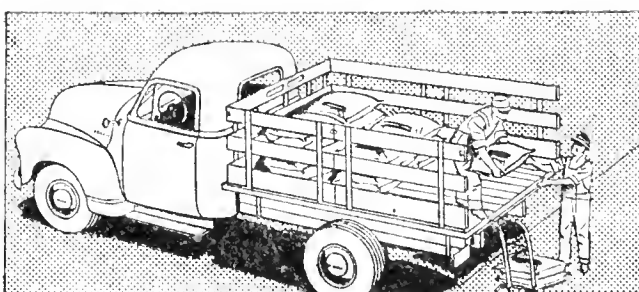


(Continuation of standard equipment and trim illustrated is dependent on availability of material.)



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#### Cut your costs on gas and oil

The high efficiency of Chevrolet's great valve-in-head engines means that fuel burns more evenly and smoothly. This means more miles per gallon, less money spent for gas, important savings on all truck operations.



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## Hoosier farmer says... "Swift's New Process Blenn



produces high yielding, quality soybeans"

"I have been using BLENN on soybeans for the past few years with excellent results. When not limited by weather and weeds, I have found BLENN will consistently produce 30 bushels or better of quality soybeans per acre.

"BLENN safeguards our crops. Its completeness produces high quality and early maturing soybeans and small grains."

Adlai Wolf,  
Reynolds, Indiana

Mr. Wolf's experience with BLENN, Swift's specialized crop maker, has been duplicated by thousands of other farmers who raise soybeans, corn and small grains. It helps them get bigger yields of better quality.

Here's why BLENN works so well. Feeding BLENN to crops is like feeding a good supplement to livestock. The growth elements in BLENN balance the natural plant nutrients in your soil. Then your crops get all essential growth elements needed...and that means higher yields, improved quality, and more money from every acre.

### BLENN is chemically hitched

New Process BLENN is made by an exclusive method developed by Swift. Complete mechanical mixing is followed by complete chemical processing. All growth elements in the formula become chemically hitched together in each granule. Growth elements can't separate out as your planter joggles over the field.

### More uniform 4 ways

Swift's New Process also makes BLENN more uniform in four important ways: 1) uniform blending, mixing, curing; 2) uniform distribution through your machines; 3) uniform freedom

from caking, lumping, bridging; 4) uniform feeding of your corn and other crops.

You'll want to make sure you get all the New Process BLENN you'll need for your corn and grain crops. Shortage of plant food materials is again a possibility. So see your Authorized Swift Agent or dealer right away and order your BLENN.

### Do your pastures need fertilizing?

Do you know how you can tell what plant foods can do for your pastures? Think back to last spring. Remember how the pasture was spotted with small areas of greener, taller, more lush grass?

Those areas had been fertilized—by manure from the cows. Commercial plant foods can do the same thing for your whole pasture.

To help you grow better grass—America's greatest crop—we have prepared an informative new booklet, "A Guide to Better Pastures." We'd like you to have a copy. Please write to Swift & Company, Plant Food Division, Chicago 9, Illinois, and we'll send your copy. This booklet is free!

## Swift's New Process



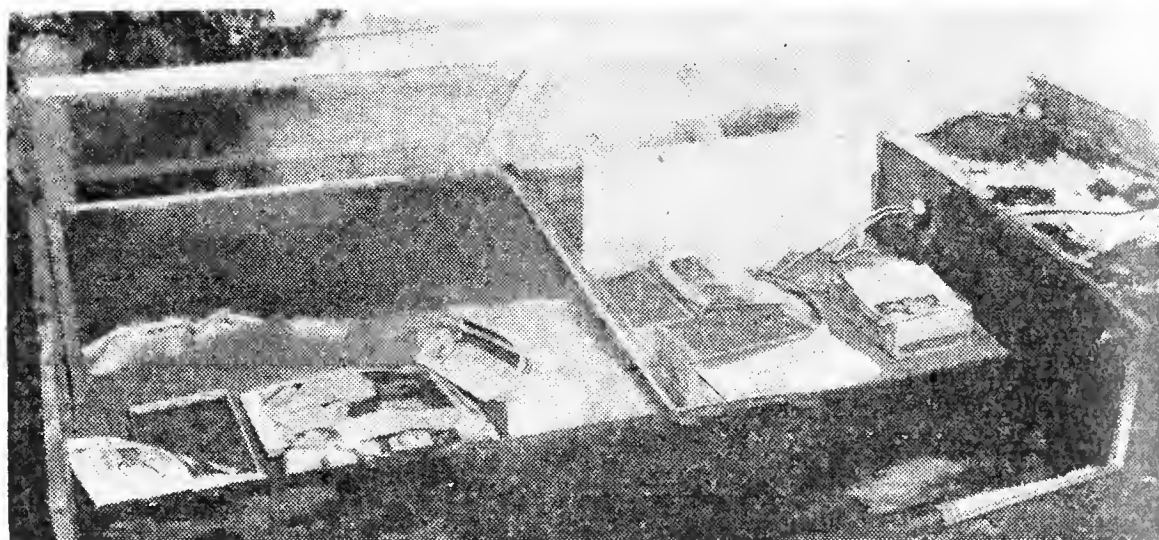
# Blenn

## Plant Food

Buy at the sign of the RED STEER



## A FORUM FOR Backyard Gardeners



## Building a Small Hotbed

WELL, I finally got that electric hotbed started that I mentioned some time ago. If I had made up my mind thoroughly last summer, the job would have been handled differently. As it was, I made a temporary installation somewhat as follows:

On a stone terrace next to the garage I put down some inch boards and covered them with newspapers. Then I hunted around for some boards of the right width and built a frame to fit one of my 6'x3' storm windows. It was pretty cold one night, so I covered the storm window with some old rugs. Next morning, I found one of the panes cracked, and there went the saving on that deal!

To get back to the construction, after the framework was built, I put in 60 feet of lead-covered cable in a grid fashion. That's enough for a 6'x6' hotbed, but I was told it was the right amount to use even in a smaller bed. If I want to double the capacity later, I won't have to buy any more cable.

I covered the cable with a couple of inches of sand and hooked up the cable and thermostat as you see in the picture. This being a temporary installation, I borrowed a section of rubber-covered cord from my hedge trimmer and ran it to a socket in the garage.

### Soil for Flats

I was now ready to nail some flats together and plant my seed, but first I had to get some soil. This also was not done last fall because I didn't decide to have a hotbed until after everything was frozen up. But it didn't hold me up any. One warm day about the first of March, I went out along the fence beside the garden and with a spading fork I dug up some orchard grass sod and shook the dirt from the sod into the wheelbarrow. Then I mixed in a little peat moss (it is easy to get too much) and a double handful of 5-10-5 fertilizer to a bushel of soil. I figure that this will make good plant-growing soil. At this writing, most of the seeds, even slow germinating flower seeds, have come to life, and tomatoes and some other plants have a good start.

Probably, from a strict financial point of view, I couldn't justify a hotbed at all, but with me, gardening is partly vegetables to eat and partly flowers to enjoy. When my friends tell me that they haven't time to garden, I tell them that I haven't time to play golf. So I feel justified in charging part of the cost to fun and I'm sure that eventually I will break even on the

plants grown instead of purchased. As the season develops, I hope to keep you informed.

\* \* \*

### Abundant Flowers

Those of you who are interested in a lot of flowers for a little work will have the best luck by planting such annuals as cosmos, zinnias, calendulas, and marigolds. If you want more variety, there are others that you can buy as plants which you can start either in the house or in a hotbed. These include ageratum, annual dahlias and petunias. You can grow petunias from seed sown in the soil, although they will be a little late in coming into bloom.

To the above annuals you can, of course, add perennials which, in many respects, are most satisfactory from the standpoint of rows of flowers for a little work.

\* \* \*

### Wild Morning Glory

On page 29 of your March 17 issue there is an inquiry on how to control wild morning glory in the garden. The answer is 2,4-D, with a BUT—

Do not spray. Get a bottle stopper such as the wife uses when she irons clothes. Insert this in a bottle and sprinkle the 2,4-D solution on the plant as it emerges; or if you uncover the root, sprinkle the root and leave it uncovered. With a sprinkler like this you can work close to any garden plants without doing them any damage.

—O.P. Jordal, Mexico, N. Y.

\* \* \*

### Kill Woodchucks Now

If you have a stone wall or other woodchuck havens near your garden area, the quicker you get at them after they awake from their winter sleep the less damage they will do. Several different procedures have been recommended by our readers. Among them are the use of woodchuck bombs (if you are a farmer this method runs into some little cash), the use of 1 part of lead arsenate powder to 9 pounds of salt, and soaking a burlap bag with gasoline and pushing it back in the hole. Some readers claim this will kill the woodchucks; others take the further step, (after taking the precaution of standing one side) of throwing a lighted match into the hole and then covering the hole with dirt as soon as it can be done.

\* \* \*

Locating the garden near the house makes it possible to spend a few minutes in it often.

—The Backyard Gardener



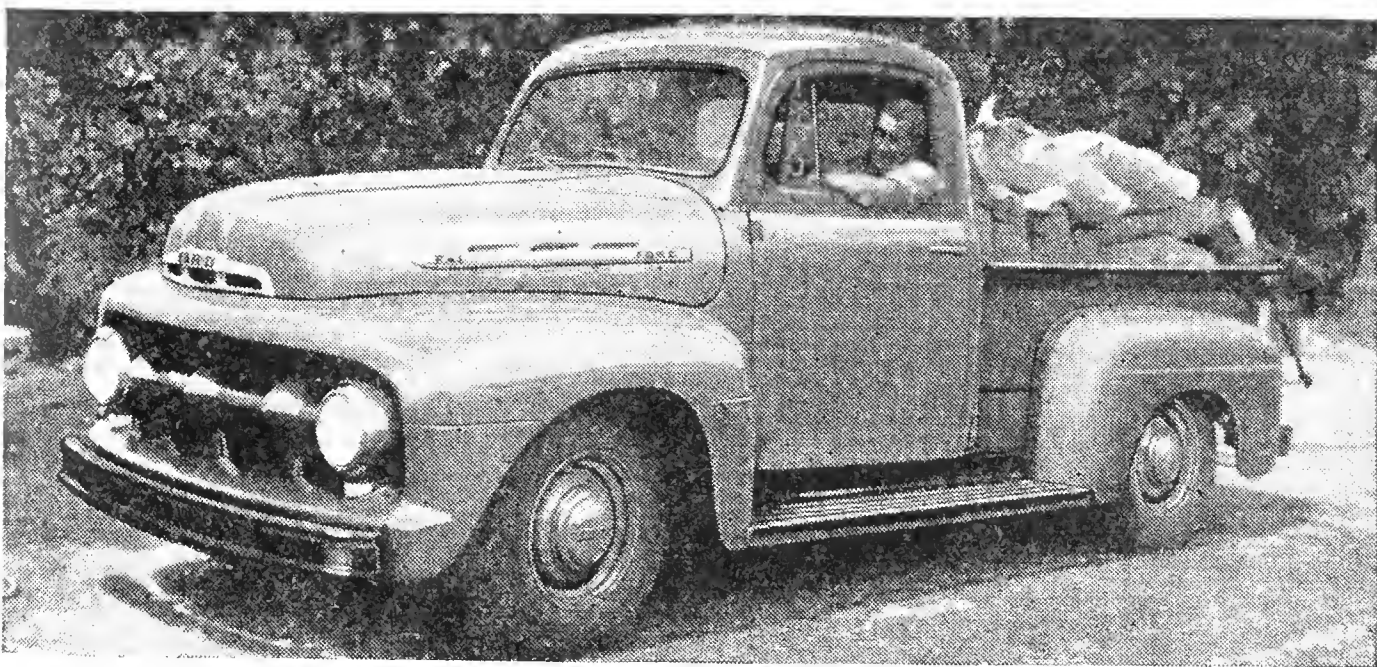
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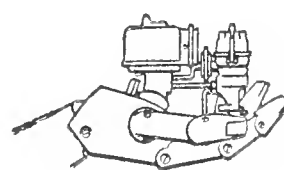


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# PARATHION and Related Insecticides\*

By PROF. R. W. LEIBY  
Cornell University

**T**HE insecticide parathion and its close relative TEPP have become of age. Three years of grower usage have demonstrated the value of these bug killers chemically known as organic phosphate compounds. Their successful performance has greatly stimulated further research in this group of chemicals. From this research several new insecticides are about to appear for extensive field testing.

TEPP was the first of the phosphate compounds to reach us from Germany, followed closely by parathion to be perfected and developed in this country. Both are excellent killers of aphids, mites, leafhoppers, bean beetle, thrips, and some caterpillars. Parathion has the advantage of having a somewhat wider range of insect kills, of having four to six days of prolonged killing power after it is sprayed or dusted on foliage; and it can be formulated into a stable wettable powder or dust. TEPP lacks extended killing power. Yet this can be considered a positive advantage at times when it is necessary to eliminate an insect such as aphids on cauliflower within a day or two of harvest.

## For Peach Trees

The known kills of parathion now include all insects that affect peaches—the fruit-infesting curculio, the twig and trunk-burrowing borers, the foliage-sucking scales and aphids. Entomologists of some states suggest parathion as the only needed insecticide for the control of all peach insects.

Same thing is true for the insect complex of lima beans.—Three to five treatments with parathion will keep under control bean beetles, black aphids, spotted mite, leaf roller, leafhoppers, and flea beetles. If put in the soil with the planted seed it would probably prevent maggot injury to the sprouting seed.

Possibly because of its lack of any lasting effect, TEPP appears slightly inferior to parathion when a single insecticide is wanted for a given crop to eliminate its variety of insect pests. On the other hand grower usage of parathion has been of notable help in extending the useful field of TEPP.

## Dangerous to User

Both parathion and TEPP are hazardous to the user. They must be handled with extreme care. They are readily absorbed through the skin. In a few instances their use has proven fatal when they were handled carelessly. The manufacturers of both products have spent hundreds of thousands of dollars to educate the public on how to use them safely. This education has included instructions to the medical practitioner that atropine is the antidote for symptoms of poisoning by these insecticides.

Use hazards have stimulated research with related compounds which might be safer to the operator. What is desired is to lessen these hazards yet retain the high degree of insect kill. Metacide is a compound that shows

*\*Efforts are being made by manufacturers to make them safer for the user. They are trying to have plants absorb the insecticides so that insects are killed as they invade the plants and feed upon them.*



A canister type of respirator and "cover-all" clothing should be worn when spraying any of the phosphate insecticides.

promise in this direction. It is to be offered for extensive field testing this summer. Its manufacturers claim that the emulsifying agent used in its preparation makes it safer. It employs some parathion in its make-up plus much of a related phosphate chemical.

Metacide appears to have insect killing power that is just about equal to parathion and TEPP. It is claimed by its discoverers that under field conditions Metacide disappears from the surface of foliage sprayed with it in a matter of hours, but that it remains active by being absorbed in the plant tissues to kill insects for two to four days after an application.

Following Metacide closely came an insect killer developed in this country and known as EPN. Its manufacturers believe it to be the safest to the user of all these phosphate compounds. Many entomologists tested this organic phosphate compound in the field last year. It has longer residual effect than parathion or TEPP. Reportedly it is equal or better than parathion for mites, codling moth, and plum curculio; but considerably less effective against two other apple pests—bud moth and leaf roller. It will be available for further field testing this summer.

## Other Killers on Test

Another group of two insecticides related to parathion is being acclaimed. One, Pestox, originated in Germany. The other, Systox, was developed in England. They are known as systemic pesticides. They are absorbed into the plant tissues when sprayed upon foliage. Insects like mites and aphids are killed by contact during the spray operation. Other mites or aphids visiting the sprayed plants within four to seven weeks afterward are killed when they feed upon the foliage. Whether they will work this way on other kinds of insects appears doubtful.

I had occasion to test these two compounds last summer. I applied the Systox and Pestox side by side to well grown potatoes infested heavily with aphids. On a third swath of rows I used parathion. Sprays were applied with a power sprayer. There were twelve long rows to each plot.

The Pestox gave an almost immediate perfect kill. It took nearly two days to get an equal kill with the Systox. The parathion gave its usual satisfactory kill of the aphids.

For four weeks no aphids were able to re-establish themselves on the potato vines sprayed with the two systemics. Where the parathion was used there was a repeat build-up of the

(Continued on Opposite Page)



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## Parathion and Related Insecticides

(Continued from Page 14)

aphids to the point where the grower thought this plot ought to be sprayed again. At the end of four weeks the vines had to be killed for harvesting.

Right now it looks like a seed potato grower could make three or four applications of one of these systemics to his vines during the growing season and keep all aphids off of them. If so he could expect to grow seed free of the virus diseases known to be transmitted by the aphids.

The test was repeated with Systox only, on well grown cabbage some of which were exceedingly badly infested with the cabbage aphid. Again the kill was perfect and immediate.

### Lasting Protection

Two weeks after the spray treatment I placed cabbage leaves infested with thousands of aphids procured from a garden on some sprayed plants. They perished as they fed upon the sprayed plants. This transfer of live aphids was repeated four weeks after the spray treatment. A few days later we saw that a few colonies of four to ten aphids each were able to establish themselves.

These two systemic pesticides show promise in handling mite and aphid problems on apple. In a field test, Pestox, when used in rather strong concentrations, kept the green apple aphid from re-establishing itself for seven weeks. Systox also looked good against this aphid, and mites too.

None of these newer phosphate compounds, aside from TEPP and parathion, is ready for grower usage except for field appraisal under the supervision of an entomologist. They need approval by federal and state authorities for labeling and sale. This will be forthcoming only after there is reasonable assurance that they will measure up to claims as effective pesticides, that they can be used with safety by the one applying them, and that no harmful residues lurk in crops to be consumed by the public.

All of these phosphate type of pesticides must be handled with utmost care by the one using them. A suitable respirator is a 'must', as is full body coverage with water resisting clothing. In greenhouses where the aerosol form of some of these insecticides is commonly used now, operators always wear a full-face gas mask. It is essential for complete safety.

Toxic symptoms to warm-blooded animals brought about by the absorption of these insect killers are headache, nausea, chest tightness, stomach cramps and blurred vision. Your physician knows that atropine is the antidote.

— A. A. —

## Good Cows—Good Grass

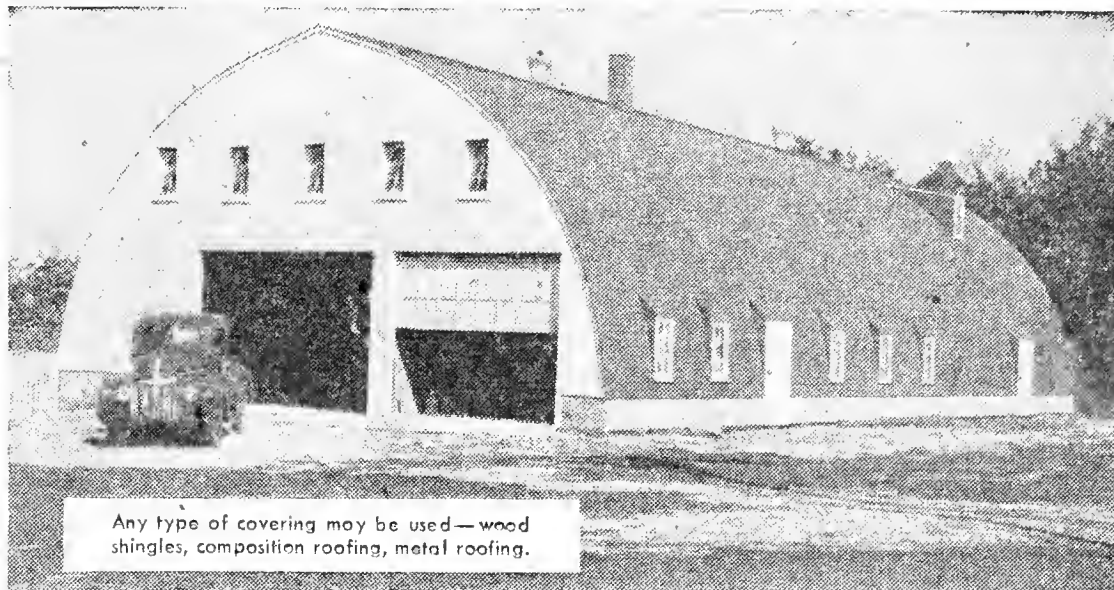
(Continued from Page 7)

Esther, 17, has been a 4-H Club member for 3 years and owns 4 animals. Ernestine, 13, is now raising her first calf.

Along with managing the farm and raising a family you might logically conclude that Ernest might have little time for community activities; however in some way he finds the time. Seldom on a Sunday will you find the family absent from church. Ernest has been a Grange officer; he attends local farm meetings and some that are state-wide, and he is not afraid to stand up and speak his piece.

Yes, there is plenty of hard work on the Witter farm. No one could be there fifteen minutes without arriving at that conclusion. What's more important, a look around shows a well organized, well managed farm, and a happy and contented farm family.

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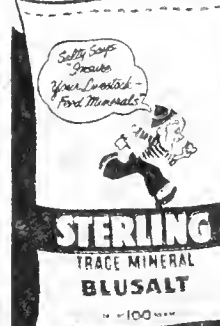


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# Let's Get Our Eyes Open!

Excerpts from a statement in the New England Letter, published by the First National Bank of Boston, which we hope will get you good and mad!

"THE Administration has proposed that \$71.6 billion of taxes be raised for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1951. This is nearly as much as total national income for the pre-war year 1939. To finance our defense program, high taxes are inevitable and every effort should be made to operate on a pay-as-you-go basis. Since this will mean sacrifices on the part of everyone, it is highly essential that the Federal Government as well as all political subdivisions should cut non-essentials to the bone.

"Nevertheless, we are told that the budget is 'tight' and that all items are sacrosanct. Various authorities, liberal as well as conservative, however, contend that a large amount of 'fat' could be cut away without impairing the functioning of the Government machine. Estimates on possible reductions in Governmental costs average around \$7 billion. This would be a substantial saving and is equivalent to total Federal expenditures in 1938.

## Shocking Waste

"The findings of the Hoover Commission revealed shocking waste, overlapping, duplication, and gross inefficiency of the multitudinous Government agencies and commissions and of antiquated and slothful methods of accounting. If any private business had carried on its affairs in as slipshod a manner, it would have gone broke and been subjected to prosecution for juggling figures.

"A few illustrations will indicate the slackness that prevails in the Federal Government.

"In order to avoid having a surplus, most agencies indulge in a splurge of spending at the end of the fiscal year.

"The cost of paper work exceeds the cost of individual items that go to make up one half of the three million purchase orders each year.

"There are, on the average, about 3.6 typewriters to every worker in the Federal Government who uses one.

## Double Trouble

"The cost of construction of Federal hospitals is \$30,000 per hospital bed as against \$16,000 for private hospitals.

"Employees in the Veterans' Administration handle on the average only about one fourth as many insurance policies as are handled per worker in private insurance companies.

"The importance of a department is usually gauged by the number of persons employed rather than by the volume of essential work performed, with the consequent inducement to overstaffing.

"The number of persons on the Federal payroll in the last two decades has increased from around 600,000 to 2.2 million. This represents a gain of 261 per cent, or eleven times the rate of increase in the population of the United States during this period.

"Classified Federal employees are entitled to five and one-fifth weeks' vacation and three weeks' sick leave each year, or about twice the allowance to the workers in private enterprise.

## Common Sense

"There are several thousand highly competent employees in the Federal Government and many of them are

underpaid. The situation could be substantially improved by upgrading the deserving and cutting down on the labor force. Without entailing any hardship or sacrifice on the part of those employed, this could be brought about by vigorous adherence, whenever possible, to the 'no hiring' policy when vacancies occur and to transferring workers now employed in the less essential Federal services to the needed defense agencies instead of recruiting help from a tight labor market.

"More than 500,000 workers leave the Federal service each year for one reason or another. By pooling the available personnel and assigning the workers wherever they could be most effectively utilized, it would be possible in the course of a comparatively short period to bring about a substantial reduction in the number of Governmental workers without sacrifice of essential services. Since Federal payrolls of civilian workers exceed \$7 billion, it is obvious that the taxpayers' bill could be considerably reduced under such a reorganization plan. Similar action should be taken in state and local governments.

## We Asked for It!

"But all the waste cannot be laid to Federal employees. For nearly a decade and a half the dominating philosophy of this country has been to turn to the Government for hand-outs of one kind or another and this attitude has been encouraged by the Administration in power. As a consequence, all classes of pressure groups from every section of the country have made shameful raids on the Treasury to get their share of the 'spoils' apparently on the theory that they are getting something for nothing. But this money is collected from the taxpayers in all sections, and then portions are distributed back in the form of grants to the states, with strings attached."

\* \* \*

If the comments you have just read do not stir you up to the point of at least writing a few letters to congressmen and senators, then we don't know what will!

Few jobs are slower or more difficult than cutting government expenses. However, the job can be done if every citizen will insist on it. This insistence must be directed at your congressman and senators and to be effective your suggestions must apply to government expenses that affect you or the group to which you belong. Nothing will be accomplished by asking that the other fellow do all the saving if, at the same time, you rush to the defense of every government activity that affects you.

## It Can Be Done!

Editor Eastman said in an editorial February 3 that even great leaders of the Democratic party like Senator Byrd of Virginia say 7 billion dollars can be cut out of the Federal budget. Editor Eastman said that we can start by turning "thumbs down" on such socialistic schemes as:

The Brannan Farm Plan; socialized medicine; Federal aid to education; subsidization of agriculture which would be followed by iron controls; further nationalization of electric power; and the expansion of government ownership and operation of business.



# "The G.L.F. Stable Cleaner has licked the meanest job on my farm."

— CLIFFORD BARIGHT, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

**T**HE JOB that has worn out more farmers before their time, caused more aching backs, weakened more hearts, made more hired men mad—is the day-in day-out, never-ending chore of cleaning out the stable. Hard work, dirty work, work that comes first thing in the morning so that a man is tired out before he really gets started. More than three years ago G.L.F. set out to see if that job could be licked.

The first few tries didn't provide the answer, but they did convince the men working on it that they were on the right track. Finally, about two years ago, they produced a belt-type cleaner. Several were manufactured and placed on dairy farms. They were used day after day, under actual working conditions. Week after week G.L.F. men visited each farm to see them in operation and talk with the farmer. It was clear that the belt principle was practical. All that remained was to get the "bugs" out of the cleaner, something that has to be done with every new machine. That development stage has gone on for two years and now the G.L.F. Stable Cleaner is ready—farmer-tested, proved in actual operation.

There are many reasons why men who have used a G.L.F. Stable Cleaner are quick in recommending it to neighbors:

## Simple Installation

One of the first things a farmer will tell you about the G.L.F. Cleaner is: "It's so easy to install. You don't have to remodel your barn or tear your stable apart." And that's true. A small amount of concrete work that anyone can do makes your barn ready for the installation. The

cleaner itself comes assembled, ready to use!

## Low Cost

Simple design *keeps original cost down*. Full, positive power keeps *operating costs down* to less than a cent a day in the average barn. Rugged construction keeps *maintenance costs down*.

The especially fabricated belt resists acids and abrasive wear. It is the only thing in the gutter and has been proved by four years' service in gutter use.

The chute to deliver manure to your spreader is of special steel that has twice the strength and six times the corrosion resistance of ordinary steel.

The heavy duty motor takes a heavy starting load with ease. The motor and speed reducer are direct-coupled for positive power even when exposed to the weather.

## Simple Operation

Operation of the G.L.F. Stable Cleaner is in a straight line along your gutters. There are no turns or twists to cause plugging—and, because there's nothing in the gutter but a flat belt, hand cleaning is no headache in the event of power failure.

## Two Models

You'll need Model 500 if your spreader box will be above the gutter level. This unit rolls easily on wheels to serve two or more gutters and can be wheeled out of the way when a clear barnyard is needed.

Model 300 is for use where the spreader box is at or below the gutter level.

The G.L.F. Stable Cleaner will soon be available through G.L.F. Service Agencies. Ask about it. Particularly if you're planning a new barn or changes in your present one, plan on the G.L.F. Stable Cleaner as part of the basic equipment.

Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc., Ithaca, N.Y.



## DUTCHESS COUNTY DAIRYMAN

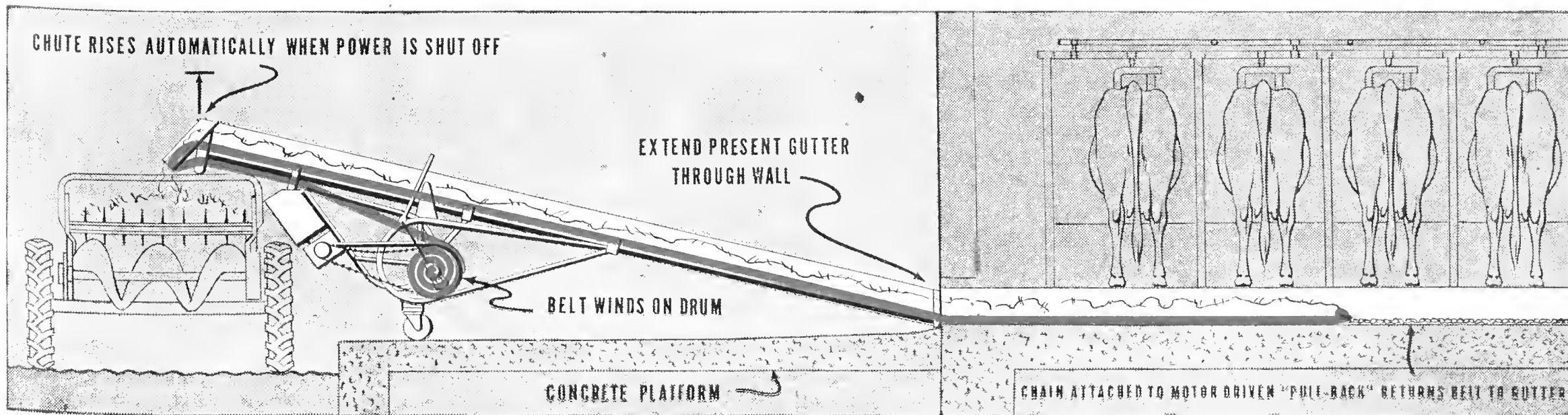
The stable on Cliff Baright's Vale Pond farm has two rows of cows facing in. Narrow alleys allow only about 3 feet between the gutter and the barn wall. For 22 long years they cleaned out the two alleys (one 78 feet, the other 64 feet long) with a shovel and wheelbarrow.

"Now, with my G.L.F. Cleaner, we save 45 minutes a day when the cattle are in all day and about 10 minutes a day when they are out on pasture," Cliff declares. "But even better than that, we are not all tired out early in the day. I wouldn't take anything for my G.L.F. Cleaner if I couldn't buy another. It saves us the dirtiest job on the farm and you don't have to work your heart out like you do with a shovel and wheelbarrow."

**NEXT BIG ADVANCE  
IN FARM EQUIPMENT**

# G.L.F. Stable Cleaner

**SOON AVAILABLE AT  
G.L.F. SERVICE AGENCIES**





# COMPLETE JERSEY Dispersal Sale

at Stonecliff Farms, Bradford, Vermont

## THURSDAY, APRIL 26th

at 11 A.M., at the farm right on U. S. Route 5

77 head including 64 registered and 13 grade animals in all stages of lactation including cows, heifers, calves and bulls rich in the breeding of High Lawn Farm and Elm Hill Farm and with daughters of seven Superior Sires and several tested Sires. Herd sire a son of H. L. Torono Siegfried and a full sister to Lad's Courageous included.

**T. B. ACCREDITED — BANG'S CERTIFIED**  
**CALFHOOD VACCINATED**

### Sale Under Cover

**GEORGE RICKER**      **TOM WHITTAKER**  
Sales Manager      Auctioneer

**WARREN CUMMINGS**  
Owner

## 350 Registered HOLSTEIN CATTLE Wed. & Thurs., May 2-3 **EARLVILLE** Madison County, N. Y.

SELLING AT AUCTION IN BIG MAYTIME SALE

All from T. B. Accredited herds, blood tested, mostly calfhood vaccinated, those bred long enough examined for pregnancy.

125 Fresh and Close springers, including a large number of first and second calf heifers; 100 First Calf heifers, due in the fall; 90 Open heifers and Heifer Calves; 35 Service Age Bulls, from high producing dams.

This sale will include at least one dispersal of an outstanding herd of 50 head with many due to freshen in the fall.

THE 265th OF THE SERIES AND THE 28th ANNUAL MAYTIME EARLVILLE SALE

100 Breeders from all parts of New York, New England, from Canada, will be represented. You are certain to get many excellent bargains in such a big sale.

THE LARGEST OFFERING OF REGISTERED HOLSTEINS SELLING AT AUCTION  
IN UNITED STATES OR CANADA THIS SPRING.

Good overnight accommodations at Hamilton, N. Y. (Colgate Inn), or at Sherburne, N. Y. (Sherburne Inn).

COME AND BUY WITH ABSOLUTE CONFIDENCE IN THIS AMERICA'S OLDEST  
ESTABLISHED AND BEST KNOWN MONTHLY CONSIGNMENT SALE OF  
REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Sale will start promptly at 10:00 A.M. each morning and will continue without intermission, lunch and dinners available.

**R. AUSTIN BACKUS, Sales Manager & Auctioneer, MEXICO, N. Y.**

## Northeastern Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Sale

15TH ANNUAL EVENT

to be held in the heated Live Stock Pavilion at  
Cornell University, Ithaca, New York

Starting at 1 P.M. Saturday, April 28, 1951

Choice offerings from some of the best Eastern breeders

**6 BULLS — 63 LOTS — 57 FEMALES**

SALE HEADQUARTERS: Hotel Ithaca, Ithaca, New York.

For Sale Catalogue Write to: GIFFORD A. COCHRAN

Sale Manager, North Salem, New York

**NORTHEASTERN ABERDEEN-ANGUS BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION**

## Question Box

I am considering growing sudan grass for hay. How does this compare with millet?

Sudan grass can be used for either hay or silage. For feeding value and palatability it is about equal to millet which you state you have used before. You may also handle it as you would millet, using a binder and set it up in the field to cure. However, I believe that I would cut it early—that is, about the time that heads begin to shoot. If you do this you may get two cuttings from it. I would suggest around 25-30 pounds of seed to the acre.

If you do grow sudan grass, I believe I would avoid feeding it while it is curing. There is a possibility that its prussic acid content is somewhat higher in this stage than after it is thoroughly cured out.

Another alternative you might consider is to grow one of the taller varieties of oats for hay. Oat hay in my estimation is superior to either sudan or millet, although the tonnage would not be as great. For hay purposes I believe I would use Ajax oats.

You also ask if it would be profitable to use fertilizer for sudan grass or millet on land that has been manured. I believe that it will. The College recommendation for sudan grass is 150-400 pounds of 10-10-10 to the acre depending on the amount of manure. 10-10-10 is the grade you may not be able to obtain. In such a case I would suggest 5-10-10 or 6-12-6.—G. H. Serviss.

In setting out trees for reforestation, how many will it take per acre if we set them out 6 feet apart?

1,210 trees.

I wonder if the advantages I have heard claimed about disc plows are so? How do they compare in maintenance cost with moldboard plows?

Disc plows work best in soils so dry and hard that moldboard plows penetrate with difficulty, and in sticky soils where moldboards do not scour. They can also be used in loose soils where there are many roots, shrubs and bushes and they are common in northern New York where there is only a few inches of soil down to ledge rock.

If the land is loose and trashy on top, these plows do not turn the trash under but merely cut it up. In general they have already become popular in this state in instances where moldboard plows are used with difficulty. However, there are men who prefer them to moldboard plows for all types of soil. So far as I know, the draft for any particular depth of plow is about the same regardless of the type of plow.

—Paul R. Hoff

## NEW JUST OUT... VOLUME IV



### NYABC Sire Pedigrees

228 pages, 280 up-to-date records of bulls of all five dairy breeds that have served members' herds in artificial breeding in New York and in Western Vermont. Many other valuable dairy facts. All in sturdy, green, gold-stamped loose-leaf binder; easy to add new pedigrees from your Cooperator. A bargain at \$1.00 from your NYABC inseminator.

**NY A B C**  
Box 528, Inc. Ithaca, N. Y.

## ONTARIO COUNTY DISPERSAL

140 Registered Holsteins

T. B. Accredited, blood tested, many calfhood vaccinated.

MONDAY, May 7

HAROLD MAY dispersing his large herd at his farm, CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., which is 30 miles from Rochester on Routes 20 and 5.

80 cows, many fresh and close, others due in fall,  
35 heifers, all ages,  
5 Bulls.

THIS IS AN OUTSTANDING HERD, many with exceptionally large production records. WONDERFUL TYPE.

Conducted under big tent, starts at 10:00 A.M. Send for catalog to Sales Manager.

HAROLD MAY, Owner, Canandaigua, N. Y.

Sales Manager & Auctioneer  
R. AUSTIN BACKUS MEXICO, N. Y.

### ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY DISPERSAL SATURDAY, MAY 5

ELWYN PUTNEY selling at his farm LISBON, N. Y., 10 miles from Ogdensburg.

40 REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE

T. B. Accredited, Bang Certified  
This HIGH PRODUCING HERD INCLUDES COWS WITH OVER 800 LB. FAL on 2 time milking. An exceptionally well-bred herd throughout. Sale will be supplemented by choice consignments from good St. Lawrence Co. herds. Keep the date in mind. Plan to attend, held under cover, starting at 12:30 P.M. Lunch.

ELWYN PUTNEY, Owner, Lisbon, N. Y.  
Sales Manager & Auctioneer  
R. AUSTIN BACKUS, MEXICO, N. Y.

### RAW WOOL WANTED

Montgomery Worsted Mills, Inc.,  
Montgomery, Orange County, New York

## New England Hereford Sale MONDAY, MAY 7

Eastern States Exposition Grounds  
Springfield, Massachusetts

SELLING 47 HEAD OF HEREFORDS—7 BULLS—40 FEMALES

Show begins at 10:00 A.M.  
Judge Prof. W. Allen Cowan  
Univ. of Massachusetts

Sale begins at 1:00 P.M.  
Auctioneer A. W. Hamilton  
Parkersburg, W. Va.

CONSIGNORS TO NEW ENGLAND HEREFORD SALE

### CONNECTICUT

Melvin Avery  
Stafford Springs, Conn.  
Cedar Ledge Farm  
Somers, Conn.  
Wright's Hereford Farms  
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Robert Hereford Farm  
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Richmond, Maine  
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North Anson, Maine  
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R. B. BRUCE  
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OR

Myron D. Avery  
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Conn.

OR

George A. Davis  
New Sharon,  
Maine

SALE SPONSORED BY: The Maine Hereford Breeders Association; The Connecticut Valley Hereford Breeders Association.



# A Visit With the Editor

By E. R. EASTMAN

THE chestnuts on the editorial page about the old-time railroads have brought in so many good ones that I don't have room enough on the editorial page to pass them on to you. In fact, I shall still have to leave out many good ones to get them into this space. See how many of these you have heard before:

Do you remember the old gag about Mike Finnegan, the section boss, who wrote such long reports of accidents on his section that the superintendent ordered him to shorten them up. Mike did. There was a bad wreck on the section and after it was over Mike reported:

"Off again! On again! Gone again! Finnegan."

Arthur Cook of Cineinnatus, N. Y., sponsors the following ones:

"Let's see," said one drummer to another, "when was this railroad built?"

"It wasn't built," the other answered. "It was created."

"How is that? What do you mean?"

"Well, don't the Bible say that God created all creeping things?"

Someone asked Jack Wray, old-time conductor:

"Which end do we get off when we get to Cincinnatus?"

Jack answered, shortly, as conductors have a way of doing:

"Take your choice. Both ends stop!"

Some called another slow train the "Tri-weekly." It went over one week, and tried to get back the next!

Mr. Cook concludes his letter by saying:

"As the Chinaman said when he saw a bear following him: 'If you likee my tracks, me makee some more.'"

Mrs. Lettie M. Tucker of Lancaster, New Hampshire, tells a story of a railroad in her state with trains so slow that a man who wanted to commit suicide laid down on the track and finally died of starvation!

Mrs. Arthur Edwards of Bridgehampton, L. I., tells of a conductor who got so very, very tired of listening to the complaints of a little old lady that he finally snapped:

"Lady, if you don't like this train, why don't you get out and walk?"

"I would, conductor," the old lady snapped back, "but my people aren't expecting me until the train arrives."

Gertrude I. Barrows of Oxford, Maine, tells a story about a train that usually just about shook the gizzards out of its passengers because of the rough roadbed. One day a passenger noticed how smoothly the train was riding and got up to look out of the window. He found that the train had left the tracks and was running along in the nearby pasture.

Mr. W. D. Fineh of South Norwalk, Connecticut and Henry Sherwood, Master of the New York State Grange, tell the story of a traveling salesman who found himself in a little country town where there was only one train a day. Finishing his business, the salesman carried his bags to the depot, then suddenly remembered that he had forgotten a purchase. He said to the ticket agent:

"Do I have time to go back to the store before today's train?"

"Yep!"

Whereupon the salesman hurried

away to the store. Coming back he rounded the corner just in time to see the tail end of a train disappearing from view. He ran up to the agent, mad as hops.

"Hey!" he shouted. "I thought you said I'd have time to go back to the store before today's train."

"You have," replied the agent. "That's yistiddy's train!"

Charles J. Spiker of Branchport, New York, says that once upon a time there was a train crawling through Arkansas, and after a time the conductor came along. An old man with a long beard handed him a half fare ticket.

"Wait a minute," objected the conductor. "You can't ride on this."

"Well, that's the ticket they sold me."

"Where did you get on, anyway?" asked the conductor.

"Back at the last stop."

"Why, no one got on there but a 12-year old boy!"

"Yep, I know. That was me!"

C. D. Hall of Loekport, New York, tells a true story of the early days in railroading when a train had killed a cow and the railroad refused to pay any damages on the grounds that the cow was on their property. The family rendered the tallow from the dead cow and greased the tracks so the engine couldn't make the grade, and, finally, to stop the nuisance the railroad paid the damages.

A lot of stories similar to this one were sent in:

"When the train came to the curve we all got off and picked blackberries, and then walked over the hill and met the train when it came around the other end of the curve."

Mr. A. Chubb of Randolph, New York, says that when he was a kid there was a one-legged man on crutches standing on the road that crossed the railroad tracks. The train stopped and the engineer asked the man if he wanted to ride. The man said:

"No, thank you. I'm in a hurry."

Mrs. Charles A. Libby of South Windham, Maine, tells one about Pat, who said to his friend Mike:

"I shure got ahead of the old corporation this toime; I bought a return ticket and I ain't comin' back."

Jay F. Hammond of Cortland, New York, writes that the following is a true incident that happened to one of the best engineers the Lehigh Valley ever had on the old E. C. and N. Division.

"While on jury duty a few years back, I was highly amused by an answer given the prosecuting attorney during his examination of an engineer who had seen long service on a railroad operating through our country, and who had had his share of unfortunate accidents. In this case his engine had hit and killed three or four cows that had strayed onto the track. The attorney asked him if it were not a fact that he had killed quite a number of cows during his term of service. The engineer looked at him a minute and replied:

"I never went out into the fields after them, sir."

Well, so they go. Old stories like these about the railroads are part of our folklore and are worth saving. I'm sorry I can't use all that were sent to me, but many thanks to everyone of you just the same.

# SELL HER MILK!

## Her calf doesn't need it ...with **KAFF-A**

**The safe replacement for milk!**

**Raise healthy calves on Kaff-A!** A million healthy heifers have already been raised on Kaff-A. It's the *safe* replacement of milk... the one you can be sure will produce healthy calves! So don't take a chance on an inferior imitation of Kaff-A. A nickel saved on feed may cost you many dollars if your cows turn out to be poor milkers because of lack of proper nutrition during their starting period. Be safe! Feed Kaff-A! Its vitamin content is known! Kaff-A has a nutritious dried buttermilk base. It also contains other dairy by-products, some cereal products, plus plenty of Vitamin A and D Feeding Oil!

**Every box gives you up to 500 extra pounds of milk to sell!** Just 1 lb. of Kaff-A replaces 10 lbs. of milk in calf feeding! That means every 50 lb. box of Kaff-A fed with low-cost hay and grain can release as much as 500 lbs. of milk you can sell! And you'll find that adds up to a handsome profit!

**Easy to feed!** Just mix one part Kaff-A to 9 parts of warm water, and begin to feed on the 4th day! By the 10th day your calves will be weaned! So feed Kaff-A and sell your cow's milk. Kaff-A is the safe replacement for milk!

**CONSOLIDATED PRODUCTS COMPANY**  
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Promotes good tilth — Conserves the land  
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**See It** IDEAL FOR GREEN ACRES PROGRAM  
In sizes for 2-plow tractors and up

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Phone 25-1

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## For Greater Poultry Profits

start with Clements husky "Maine-Bred" Chicks. They're bred especially for high disease resistance, better broiler quality, and high egg production.

**RED-ROCK Black Pullets, and R. I. Reds**—for profitable commercial egg production.

**New Hampshires and White Rocks**—for broiler raisers and hatching egg producers. Barred Cross for broiler raisers.

**MAINE-U.S. Approved — PULLORUM CLEAN**

40 years breeding experience guarantees satisfaction Order soon to assure delivery when wanted. Write for prices on these profitable chicks.

**CLEMENTS BROS. FARMS. Box 24, WINTERPORT, MAINE**

**DELIVERING NOW**

**SUMMER SALE PRICES for MAY & JUNE**

**NEW**

Sensational new WENE Golden BROADS—Cornish-Hamp cross—from Pacific Northwest, Sweeping Chickens of Tomorrow broiler contests.

# NEW EGG & BROILER STRAINS

## Sweeping Chicken of Tomorrow Contests

## Replacing Millions of Outdated Layers

NEWEST SUCCESSORS of U.S. Record of Performance breeding. SNOW-WHITE-EGG-producing White Leghorns. From 200-300-egg family lines laying higher percentage LARGE, TOP-PRICE EGGS. Proved able to pass on this quality to offspring by PROGENY TESTING. Mature extra early, lay extra large eggs far ahead of usual time.

**FREE** Catalog shows new WIDE-BREAST, 200-300 Egg R.O.P. Sired HAMPSHIRE, WHITE ROCKS, BARRED ROCKS, Sex-Linked and Barred Crosses, too. NEWCASTLE IMMUNE, NITZED. Write today. Postcard will do.

**LET ME SEND YOU MY 33rd ANNIVERSARY BOOK**


Write for latest book on newest broiler and egg chickens. No obligation.

**E. H. WENE**

**FREE**

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U. S. Approved. Pullorum Controlled. Vaccinated for Newcastle.

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## —Backed by 41 YEARS Constructive Breeding—

• Wolf Farmers' Friend is your first source for dependable, money-making chicks. All flocks are selected under Nat'l. Pity. Impvmt. Plan with new blood added each year. Breeding birds vaccinated against Newcastle Disease.

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Only \$1.00 books order. Balance C.O.D., plus postage. 50c extra on orders less than 100.	Prices Per 100 Chicks
	“AAA” Mating “AAAA” Mating “AAAA” Special Mating
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Pullets of Above Breeds.....	18.00 19.00 20.00
Cockerels of Above Breeds.....	12.00 12.50 13.50
White Giants (Str. Run & Ckls).....	14.50 15.50 16.50
White Giant Pullets.....	18.00 19.00 20.00
Heavy Mixed.....	13.00 14.00

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EARLY ORDER DISCOUNT

RAISE LEISTER'S 250-334 egg R.O.P. sired chicks. SUPER MATED R.O.P. sired White Leghorns. (100% R.O.P. Sired). Utility mated White Leghorns. Barred Rocks. White Rocks. New Hampshires. Rock-Red Crosses. Sex Link Crosses. (Crosses & Reds from New England). Our 1951 16 PAGE CATALOG awaits you. CHECK OUR EARLY ORDER DISCOUNT Chicks available NOW. Sexed or Str. run. FLOCKS PULLORUM TESTED by Official Tube Agglutination method. C. P. LEISTER HATCHERY. Box A McALISTERVILLE, PA.

# GUNSCH-HEALTHY-CHICKS

## REDUCE COSTS—BUILD PROFITS

with Gunsch chicks. R.O.P. sired to produce 10-30% more eggs than the average pullet. Breeders selected for meat quality too. U. S. Approved-Pullorum Clean Hampers, Rocks, Redrocks & Rockies. Certified White Leghorns. For full information, write

**GUNSCH POULTRY FARM, R. 3, Newburgh, N. Y.**

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# "Life Span" Nutrition

## A Practical Improvement in Animal and Poultry Feeding!

SINCE World War II, new discoveries in animal and poultry feeding have come tumbling out of research laboratories across the length and breadth of the land. They have come so rapidly—and are so diverse in character—that a state of confusion exists in the poultry and livestock business today. It's hard to digest so many new discoveries at one time.

These new discoveries will greatly effect nutrition. Many have already done so. But they are so complex and far reaching, that making practical use of them can best be left to scientific authorities.

Meanwhile, there is a very practical step that feeders can take to improve their feeding methods that will add hundreds of dollars to their earned profits.

One large Feed Company calls this practical improvement in feeding methods "Life Span" Nutrition, which is simply a matter of meeting the bird or animal's nutritional needs carefully and adequately every day across its entire life-cycle.

# Avoid Losses

Nature's laws are inflexible. Break Nature's law by failing to feed poultry or livestock adequately at any time during the life-cycle and then or at some later date the bird or animal's life will surely "spring-a-leak." Lost profits will gush out. Far more will be lost than could ever be saved on the feed bill. And the feeder will be the loser!

In a few simple words, that is the basic explanation of "Life-Span" Nutrition.

Take poultry. 10% of the chicks and 15% of the poults hatched will never live to see the 56th day.

The good poultrymen of America spend a great amount of time and money trying to find the breeder who has—through a lifetime of skillful breeding,—produced a chick with the inherited egg or meat-producing ability they want. But it is doubtful if one out of a 100 ever bothers to ask the hatcheryman how the breeding flock was fed. Yet research from many stations—in fact the research of all stations including the U.S.D.A. shows again and again that in many ways the feed fed the breeders determines the livability, growth and productivity of the offspring.

In 1951, the American farmer is going to lose 500 million dollars due to baby chick, baby poult, calf, pig and lamb mortality. Much of this loss could be avoided if the breeders were fed correctly during the prenatal period.

In 1951 something over 280 million pullets will be housed . . . and 1 out of every 4 of these pullets will fail to finish the first laying year.

# Died Too Young

If a 6-month old, ready-to-lay pullet is worth \$1.00—and she's worth more than that—\$70 million dollars worth of pullets will fail to finish their first laying year.

Here again is a period of tremendous mortality following a period of careless feeding.

Since growing pullets are producing no income, too many poultrymen feel they cannot afford to feed them. Others believe that birds big enough to be on range are big enough to shift for themselves. In any event, across the nation, growing pullets are more carelessly fed than birds are at any other time.

But you can't cheat Nature. You can't let down on the feeding job any time at all during the entire life-span or sooner or later life will "spring-a-leak" and dollars will be lost for every penny saved on the feed bill.



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# The Poultrymen's Question Box

By L. E. WEAVER

We were very much interested in the article of February 17 "Wet Litter in Poultry Houses." We have a large brooder house with a cement floor. The building is on high ground, has good drainage, and is filled in with gravel under the cement. It seems more of a case of the cement sweating in the cold months. The whole floor will be wet under the litter. We would like to know if you think the felt paper and another layer of cement would keep it dry as you spoke of in the article.

In the last paragraph of the short article about wet litter, it is pointed out that condensing of moisture from the air on the cold cement is a second cause of wet litter. In your letter you refer to the same thing, only you call it "sweating." Of course you have seen moisture appear on the outside of a pitcher of cold water on a hot and muggy day in summer. We say that the pitcher is sweating, but the moisture does not come through the glass. It merely condenses out of the humid air. The truth of the matter is that the wetness on the pitcher gets there because of two things. They are: (1) the surface of the pitcher is colder than the air around it; (2) the air is full of moisture (humidity). Under this set of conditions some of the moisture in the air always will change to water. In summer it will appear as "sweat" on the ice-water pitcher. In cold weather it appears as moisture on the cold cement floor of your poultry house, and then as wet litter.

No, I do not believe that it would help your situation at all to add felt paper and another layer of cement. I feel sure that with the high and dry location of your poultry house no moisture is coming up from below. All of it is coming from the damp air in the house. To remedy the situation you can do two things—I should say you *must* do them. Open up some windows, or better, install an exhaust fan and keep

it running night and day. That is to get the humid air out of the room and draw cooler, and therefore drier, air in. And secondly, keep that cement floor from getting so cold. Do this by covering it with mulch of fine litter material and dried droppings to a depth of at least 8 inches. In such a deep "built-up" covering a certain amount of "heating" will go on all the time, which will keep the cement from becoming cold and at the same time will drive most of the wetness out of the litter.

It is too late in the season now to start building up your litter. You had better depend mostly on opening your windows more for the rest of the season. Then get ready for next winter by starting in July to build up your built-up litter for next season.

After writing the above I have now noticed that you were talking about a brooder house. With heat from your brooding it should be easy to keep the litter dry. Just open the windows or ventilators and let the moist air escape.

I would like to install an automatic feeder in a 40 x 50 pen. Please let me know what the desirable and undesirable features are.

Automatic mash feeders are giving satisfactory service on many poultry plants. Their greatest disadvantage, I would say, is their cost. With a flock of less than 1,000 hens the savings in time and labor will not pay the cost of installing and operating the feeders. Hand feeding costs much less.

In your 40 x 50 pen you should not try to keep more than 700 Leghorns, less than that of heavy pullets. I doubt if you are justified in making the investment from the standpoint of economy. There may be other and good reasons for getting the equipment of course.

Aside from the above, the only undesirable features seem to be mechanical, and they are not frequent. The chain may wear holes in the feed trough if it is not properly leveled or lined up. Chickens may be caught in the chain at the corners. I suppose that the motor might play out, or timing mechanism fail.

What percentage of culling per week or month would be considered average in a laying flock?

In order to answer your question about the percentage of a poultry flock that would be culled per week or month under average conditions, I talked with Mr. F. E. Andrews in the Poultry Department at Cornell. He is about as good an authority as I know on the subject of culling. He says that your question can be answered only in a general way because no one knows what "average" conditions are. For example, if you are dressing chickens every week and delivering them on a route in town, you will cull closer and more often than the man who depends mostly on eggs for his income. But for what they may be worth here are the figures. For the entire year from 35 to 55 per cent of the original flock will be taken out. Most of the culling will be done in July, August and September, or in many cases, October. From October through the winter and spring up to June, only about 1 or 2 per cent will be culled each month. Then it is likely to run—June 5%, July 10%, August 15%, and September 10%.

Under the best management, however, where culling is closer, the monthly take-out will run to perhaps 3 or 4 per cent per month in some of the winter and spring months, with correspondingly fewer culled out in the late summer and fall.

## Danger of Disease

### Among Baby Chicks

Success in raising Baby Chicks depends largely upon proper care and management. Readers are warned to exercise every sanitary precaution and beware of infection in the drinking water. Baby Chicks must have a generous supply of pure water. Drinking vessels harbor germs. Drinking water often becomes infected with disease germs and may spread disease through your flock before you are aware. Use preventive methods—use Walko Tablets. For over forty years thousands of poultry raisers have depended upon them. You, too, can rely on Walko Tablets as a valuable antiseptic to aid in preventing the spread of disease through contaminated drinking water.

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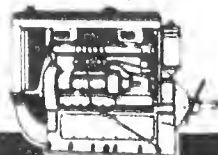
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**RICHQUALITY** Leghorns. 38 years of breeding pays off in large egg size and heavy production. All stock from eggs produced on our own farms. Pullorum clean. Vaccinated for Newcastle. Write for catalog. Rich Poultry Farms, Wallace H. Rich & Son, Hobart, New York.

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**WESTVILLE** LEGHORNS: For early egg size, White eggs of high interior quality, a characteristic of Westville leghorns. Premium quality eggs, bring premium prices. Pullorum clean. Your order now, guarantees delivery date. Fred Schempf, Milford, New York.

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**WE NEED** hatching eggs for the DelMarVa Broiler Industry. New Hampshire—White Rocks. Year round outlet assured. High premium. Broiler Growers: Hamps and White Rocks Cockerels—Barred Cross Straight Run. Meat type—High Feed Efficiency. Springbrook Poultry Farm, Donald E. Kuny—Harry C. Lash, Seneca Falls, N. Y. 820J1.

**NOW!** Late season discount for deliveries after March 15—five per cent! Rice Brothers famous Leghorns—sturdy, healthy, great layers. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write now for free price list, full information. Ask about Rice-Babcock strain cross. Also, some started pullets available. Act today! Rice Brothers, Dept. A., Trumansburg, New York.

**MCINTYRE** White Rocks. Contest proven strain. All stock pedigree sired. U. S. Certified, Pullorum clean. Write for details. McIntyre Poultry Farm, Gowanda, New York.

**SUCCESS** with Anconas hardiest white egg atomic layers. Easy keepers. Hens 4-6 lb. Waneta Hatchery, Dundee, New York.

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**GRAY** Toulouse Geese, Eggs, Goslings. Write for price list. William Gronwoldt, Germantown, N. Y.

**GOSLINGS,** Goose eggs, Embden, Toulouse, African or Chinese. E. Staines, No. Chili, N. Y.

**PASTURE** turned into poultry meat with geese. Free list and information. Paul Muller, Fultonham, N. Y.

**GOSLINGS** from our mature, proven breeders of pure-bred large Embden, Toulouse and exhibition Mammoth Dewlap Toulouse. Illustrated circular. Cuba Lake Goose Farm & Hatchery, Ernest Thomas, Cuba, New York.

## DUCKS

**DUCKLINGS**— Giant Pekins \$30.00-100, White and Fawn Runners, \$28.00, Hens \$35.00. Colored Rouens \$40.00. Mammoth Pekins \$28.00. Less than 100 add 2c per duckling. Toulouse, Brown, White China Goslings, Eggs. Zetts Poultry Farm, Drifting, Penna.

## TURKEYS

**TURKEYS**—genuine broad breasted bronze. Improved white Hollands. For better poultry at lower prices, write Kline's Turkey Plant, Box G, Middlecreek, Pa.

**ESBENSCHADE'S** Quality Broad Breasted Bronze White Holland, Deltville White Poults for Greater Profits. Available April, May, June. Started Turkeys six to eight weeks old. Available in May. Special prices. Guaranteed. Write. Ebsenshade Turkey Farm, Box 70 Paradise, Pa.

**FEEDER** Turkeys: 8 to 10 weeks old ready for range or porch. No brooding required. Broad Breast Bronze and Broad Breast Whites. From our own Pullorum Clean Breeders. O. V. Doell, East Lake Rd., Canandaigua, N. Y.

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**RAISE** Chinchilla Rabbits. Pedigreed! Prolific! Cash markets supplied for your production. Free illustrated booklet! Rockhill Ranch, Sellersville 24, Penna.

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**BALERS,** combines, hay loaders, transplanters, side delivery rakes, mowers, plows, harrows—buying & selling every make—new and used. Immediate delivery of scarce models — Go anywhere. Also, baler twine cheaper. Phil Gardiner, Kaiser Frazer Motors, Mullica Hill, N. J., Phone 5-4531.

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**1948** WC Allis Chalmers—like new \$995. 1948 Oliver 60—like new \$895. Phil Gardiner, 10 acres machinery, Mullica Hill, N. J. Phone 5-4531.

**FOR SALE**—New New Holland Baler—Latest model—never used—\$2150. Delivery anywhere. Phil Gardiner, 10 acres machinery, Mullica Hill, N. J., Phone 5-4531.

**FOR SALE:** John Deere Model H tractor with hydraulic 2-way plow, 1-row cultivator, snowplow. Allis Chalmers Model D tractor with hydraulic shovel, snowplow, cab. International F-12 tractor with 2-row cultivator, hydraulic 2-way plow, I.H.C. 6-ft. tractor disk. I.H.C. 16-inch single trailer plow. Oliver 16-inch 2-way trailer plow. John Deere 6-ft. power mower. Fittings for John Deere B. tractor. Fittings for any tractor available. All equipment thoroughly reconditioned. Call Saturdays and Sundays only. Howard S. Legallee, Litchfield, New Hampshire. Tel. Nashua 549M1.

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**TENANT** Man, experienced for modern dairy farm. References required. Top wages, modern house with privileges. Call Baker 0772, write Dan Ames, 17 East Avenue, Rochester, New York.

**WANTED:** Ambitious, married farmer to work farm on 50-50 basis. Preferably one with teen age son. Must be capable of operating a 50 cow dairy, also raising good calves and crops. All machinery and 25 cows furnished. Address reply to Box 514-E, c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York.

## SITUATION WANTED

**ASSISTANT** Farm manager position for muck or hard land farm, or private estate. 30 years experience. Always resided in N. Y. State. Allen M. Weigand, 224 Linden Avenue, Rutledge, Penna.

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**STRAW** and all grades of hay delivered subject to inspection. J. W. Christman, R. D. 4, Fort Plain, N. Y. Tel. 48-282.

**FOR SALE:** Hay and straw, all grades, delivered by truck. Advise what you want. Robert Wolff, Schaghticoke, New York. Phone Greenwich 7433.

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**TIMOTHY,** Alfalfa mixed hay and straw, delivered by truck load, state your needs. Kenneth L. Stewart, Maplecrest, New York.

## SOIL ANALYSIS

**BETTER CROPS,** better land, better income from reliable laboratory soil analysis and experienced recommendations. Complete report \$4.00. Send for full information and sampling directions. Edwin Harrington, Agricultural Chemist, Carversville, Pa.

## FRUIT

**BUSHEL** oranges or Grapefruit \$5.05 prepaid. James Kimber, Winterpark, Florida.

## PUBLISHING AND CLOSING DATES

May 5 Issue.....Closes April 20  
May 19 Issue.....Closes May 4  
June 2 Issue.....Closes May 18  
June 16 Issue.....Closes June 1

## REAL ESTATE

**FARMS**—Hotels—Stores—G-Station. Located central New York. 300 acres, equipped, 55 cows, 180 acres, equipped, 40 cows. 325 acres, lake shore farm, 120 acres, equipped, 12 cows. Write or phone 46-224, Mr. Douglas, Fort Plain, New York, Agt.

**STROUT'S** Farm Catalog. Green cover! Mailed Free! 3084 bargains, 33 states. World's largest! Our 51st year. Buy now, beat inflation. Save through Strout, 255-R 4th Avenue, New York 10, N. Y.

**FOR SALE:** Farm comprising approximately 180 acres — 55 tillable — additional tillage available nearby for use — 500 cords of pulpwood — 150-200 cords of hard wood second growth — Barn 120x40' — good condition — 40 cow stanchions — drinking cups — 2 silos — new milk room fully equipped — walk-in deep freeze — 7 room house — all modern conveniences — 2 car garage — tool shed — slaughterhouse — sheep — barn — farming equipment and tools — good condition — all milk produced can be disposed of wholesale, locally — 1 mile from center of town in Scenic Dartmouth—Lake Sunapee region. Price \$40,000.00. J. H. Hall, New London, N. H.

**FARM** for sale: Farm 435 acres, woven wire fencing for livestock. Dordering small river with five or six fresh water lakes in middle of farm. 200 acres under cultivation. Old time eight room dwelling with water and electricity. Two tenant houses with other barns. Price \$45 per acre, suitable terms if desired. Subject to prior sale. Bradham Realty Co., Realtors, telephone 48, P. O. Box 430, Sumter, South Carolina.

## SEEDS

**NEBRASKA** Certified Nemaha Oats grade 1, blue tag and seal. Certified Lincoln Brome and uncertified Lincoln Brome. Yellow sweet clover and mixed sweet clover. Buy your seeds direct from the producing area, get better quality and save money. Booth Seed House, Crete, Nebr., Phone 190.

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**CERTIFIED** Empire birdsfoot trefoil seed \$1.60; commercial \$1.50 per pound f.o.b. in lots of ten pound or more. C. F. Crowe, Union Street, Dryden, New York.

## SEED POTATOES

**FOR SALE:** certified seed potatoes, Katahdins, Smooth Rurals, Essex, Kennebecs. Low held readings. Booking now for Spring delivery. Thompson Farms, Clymer, New York.

**FOR SALE:** certified Essex seed potatoes. 1. Our yielded all varieties in New York—1947. 2. Out yielded all varieties in Pennsylvania—1948. 3. Out yielded Cobblers, 150 cwt. to the acre in the south—1949. 4. \$44.2 bu. per acre Maine—1949. 5. Booking now for Spring delivery. Thompson Farms, Clymer, New York.

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**FOR SALE:** Blight resistant seed potatoes, Essex one year from certified. \$1.00 per bushel; Kennebec \$1.50 per bushel plus 10c per bag to ship them in. Prices F.O.B. Bernard D. Binns, Candor, N. Y. Phone 9D.

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**GRADE A** Maple syrup \$5.00 gallon, \$2.75 half gallon postpaid third zone. Armand Desautels, Shoreham, Vermont.

**NO. 1** pure maple syrup. Gallon \$5.50, 1/2 gallon \$3.00. Postpaid. L. N. McLean, Richfield Springs, N. Y.

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**VERMONT** Pure Maple Syrup. Grade A Gallon \$5.50, 5 lb. carton sugar \$4.50. Prepaid 3rd zone. R. W. Stevens, Montgomery Ctr., Vt.

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**EXCELLENT** Flower Garden Selections. Large Dahlias, red, gold, cerise or yellow, 15c each. Mixed Pompon Dahlia, 10c. Canna Tuhers, red or yellow, 10c. Mixed Gladiolus, No. 1 size, 4c. Minimum order \$3. Waterfront Farms, Newbury, Mass. A

**GLADIOLUS,** large young bulbs, mixed colors, \$2.50 hundred, 500 for \$10.50. Postpaid. H. E. Gordon, Southold, Long Island, New York.

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**QUICK** bearing fruit and nut trees, shade trees, grape vines, berry plants, ever-blooming rose bushes and flowering shrubs at money saving prices. State and federal inspected. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write today for free colored catalogue. East's Nursery, Amlis, Arkansas.

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**NOTICE:** Special garden assortment strawberry plants: 100 plants early, midseason, late, everbearing (25 each) will bear this year. \$3.00 postpaid. State inspected plants. Check or money order. Planting instructions—catalog free. Faer Farm Market, Phelps, New York.

## ADDITIONAL ADS

(Continued on Opposite Page)



## Subscriber's Exchange

(Continued from Opposite Page)

### PLANTS

**CERTIFIED** strawberry plants. Premier, Catskill, Fairfax, Robinson, 100-\$1.75, 500-\$6.50, 1000-\$12.00. Gemzeta everbearing \$15.00-1000. Prepaid. John A. Flaten, Union City, Pa.

**STRAWBERRY PLANTS** at wholesale prices—All hand trimmed heavy yielding select plants certified free from disease—your satisfaction guaranteed. Send no money, we ship C.O.D. anywhere. Your choice of these varieties: Premier, Robinson, Sparkle, Temple, Fairland, Big Joe, Dorsett, Kardinal King, Catskill \$2.00-100; \$3.95-500; \$11.00-1000. Senator Dunlap, Blakenore \$1.50-100; \$3.25-500, \$10.00-1000. Everbearing varieties: Gem \$3.50-100; \$9.85-500; \$14.75-1000. Gemzeta or Streamliner \$4.00-100, \$11.85-500; \$18.95-1000. Superfection \$5.00-100; \$14.95-500; \$24.75-1000. Order your plants now. We will ship on any date you advise—or at your proper planting time. Salisbury Nurseries, Salisbury 1, Maryland.

**FOR SALE:** Gem and Streamliner Everbearing Strawberry plants. Mrs. Roy Hastings, 64 West Main Street, Malone, New York.

**VIGOROUS** Disease Free, Howard (17) Premier and Catskill strawberry plants. 100, \$2.75; 300, \$7.50; 500, \$11.00; 1,000, \$20.00. Postpaid. Trimmed, ready to set. These two varieties 1 find best. Plant towards on light soil and Catskill on heavier. My plants have strong fibrous root systems and especially adapted to the northeast. Instructions included. Glenn L. Thompson, Johnson, Vermont.

**STRAWBERRY** plants; from treated soil. Free from disease and insects. Premier; Catskill; Robinson; Sparkle; Fairland; Temple; Dorsett; Red Star; @ 200-\$5.50; 500-\$6.00; 1000-\$11.00; 5000-\$52.50. Karl A. Smith, Jacobus, Pa.

**STRAWBERRY** plants: Premier, Robinson, Sparkle, Big Joe, 100-\$2.95. Superfection (everbearing) 25-\$2.50, 50-\$3.95 all postpaid. Spring dug. Free catalog describing 30 varieties and quantity prices. Raspberry plants 10-\$1.85 postpaid. Rexford Sprout, Sayre, Penna.

**PANSY** plants: Oregon Ruffled Giants (budded), 3 dozen, \$2.00. Gladiolus Bulbs: Florist type, mixed colors. \$1.50; \$2.00; \$3.00 per 100. Jumbos, mixed: 25 for \$1.00. Bulbets, 25c-100. Tuberosum bulbs, 25 for \$1.00, bulbets, 25c. dozen. Chrysanthemum slips, Iris roots, mixed colors \$1.00 for 20. Joy Acres, Windsor, Va.

**CABBAGE** plants—10 standard varieties, all from finest select strains. Tomato plants, leading varieties including Hybrids. All grown from Certified seeds. Get our catalog listing other plants we grow, and ask for special prices on truck load lots. J. P. Council Company, Franklin, Virginia. "Virginia's oldest and largest growers."

**CERTIFIED** Strawberry plants. Premier 100—\$2.50; Gem; Streamliner; Superfection Everbearing 100—\$3.50. Latham; Indian Summer Raspberry 10—\$1.00, 100—\$5.00. Apple; pear; peach; plum; apricot trees \$1.25 each. Postpaid. Perkins Berry Farm, Hudson Falls, New York.

**STRAWBERRY** plants, Howard, Premier, Catskill, Fairfax, Sparkle, Dunlap, New Heavy roots. State inspected. Trimmed for setting. \$2.50-100; \$9.00-500; \$18.00-1000 postpaid. Gem Everbearing, will bear this year. \$2.00-50; \$4.00-100 postpaid. Shipped promptly. Instructions enclosed. Adrian Sidelinger, Burnham, Maine. Tel. Unlt 35-22.

**STRAWBERRY** plants. Premier, Catskill, Temple, Robinson Sparkle, Fairfax, Dorsett, Big Joe, Corsican \$3.00 for 100; 200 for \$5.00 Postpaid or 500 for \$8.00, 1000 for \$14.00 charges collect. Catalog free. Basil Perry R2, Georgetown, Delaware.

**EVERBEARING** Strawberry plants. Superfection, Mastodon, Gem, Streamliner, Gemzeta, 50 for \$2.50; 100 for \$4.00; 200 for \$7.00 Postpaid. Catalogue free. Basil Perry, R2, Georgetown, Delaware.

**PREMIER** Strawberry plants. Fresh dug. Healthy. \$2.00 per 100 postpaid. G. Carlile, Wingdale, New York.

**EXPERIMENTAL** Raspberry and Strawberry plants without extra charge for trial in your soil and locality, also 50 other new and standard varieties to choose from. Write for low prices. Sunny Hill Fruit and Nursery Farms, North Collins, New York.

**STRAWBERRY** plants—Premium \$2.00-100. Mastodon and Gem Everbearing \$1.50-50; \$2.50-100. Also Latham Red Raspberry plants, ready to bear \$1.25-12, \$4.00-50. All freshly dug. Postpaid. "Say When" Emmett Jennett, RFD 2, West Chazy, New York.

**TOMATO** plants, eggplants, sweet peppers. Sturdy, field grown replants. Mixed as desired. 3 dozen, \$1.00; 12 doz. \$3.00; 500, \$10. Gem Everbearing Strawberry plants, \$2.00 per 100. Joy Acres, Windsor, Virginia.

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**AUCTION SCHOOL:** Learn auctioneering. Term soon. Free Catalog. Reisch Auction College, Mason City, Ia.

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**NEW Honey:** Choice Clover New York's finest. 5 lbs \$1.35; case of 6—5 lb. pails \$7.38 postpaid 3rd zone. 60 lb. can \$9.00 F.O.B. Sold by ton or pail. Howland Apiaries, Berkshire, N. Y.

KEEP YOUR SUBSCRIPTION TO AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST RENEWED



By J. F. "Doc" ROBERTS

**M**ANY people are asking what the young, hopeful farm boy can do towards a start in farming under present costs of land, equipment and livestock.

Truthfully, there is little he can do alone to get established quickly under present conditions. So it becomes a matter of help and cooperation from us older people. There is much that we can do. Giving the young man a break could be and should be a part of every successful farmer's goal. With this help the smaller home farm can be saved, the farm community can be maintained, and our lands can continue to be farmed by farm families and not by a board of directors in New York or Boston.

With this cooperation, the good young farmer today is almost sure to be successful. There are so many factors in his favor that we older ones

### DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

**Patchwork** pieces—flowered prints, tubfast, finest patterns and qualities. 7 lbs. \$2.25, x-tra large blocks 5 lbs. \$2.00. All postage extra. Community Textiles, 29 Radcliffe Ave., Providence, Rhode Island.

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**QUILT** Pieces—Big bundle, about 8 yards. Bright, new fast-color cotton prints. Patterns, free gift. \$1.00. McCombs Brothers 4519 Butler, Pittsburgh 1, Pa.

**RIBBONS** when you need them—Assorted colors, widths, lengths, qualities. Approximately 240 feet. Grand for gift tying and bairrows. \$1.00 postpaid. Ribbon Shop, West Brookfield 12, Mass.

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**YOUR** leather jacket renovated expertly. Request free circular. Berlew Mfg. Co., Dept. 64, Freeport, N. Y.

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**SAVE** the birds, fine houses. Cheap. Folder. Keystone, Richfield, Penna.

**DEAD** plants—who wants them? Keep them alive with full pound cans of Killer of Ants 65c, Killer of Jap Beetle Grub 65c, Rose Powder \$1.15, Multi-purpose Powder \$1.15, Tomato Powder 85c, Killer of Cut Worms 65c, No-Nib! Rabbit Repellent 6 oz. \$1.25. Free valuable spray chart and list of garden supplies. Cash with order please. Franks Market Garden, 1393 Allen St. Springfield, Mass.

**CHAMOIS**, Genuine. Seamless. Polishes windows, autos, refrigerators, furniture. 16x17 \$2.10. Postpaid. 18x25 \$3.10. Quantity discounts. John J. Fogarty, 207 River St., Troy, N. Y.

**OUTDOOR** Toilets, Cesspools, Septic Tanks cleaned, deodorized with amazing new product. Just mix dry powder with water; pour into toilet. Safe, no poisons. Save digging, pumping costs. Postcard brings tree details. Burson Laboratories, Dept. C-32, Chicago 22, Illinois.

**BUYING** Antiques. Nora Bill, Rt. 3, Canandaigua, New York.

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**WANTED** to buy—Birch, Beech and Maple lumber. Square and Round edge. Also squares, dimension and band sawn parts. Write—Lumber, Box 319, Fitchburg, Mass.

**CHAIR** cane, reeds, rattans, rush, splints. Easy instructions, catalogue, samples, 25c. Complete book "Seat Weaving" \$1.15. Fogarty, 207 Troy Street, Troy, New York.

**FENCE** posts—all sizes. Seasoned cedar. Six foot drivers \$15.00 per hundred. 4 1/2 foot sharpened \$13.00 per hundred. Fine for electric fence. Other grades in 5, 6, 7, 8 and 10 foot lengths. Also 25 foot poles. Murray Snell, Marcellus, New York, Telephone 204R21, N. E. Townline road.

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**BLASTING:** 43 years experience, 30 tons dynamite used in 5 seasons. Ditching especially or walls under buildings, or blasting anywhere. Vernon Davis, Franklinville, New York. Tel. 78-J.

**ENVELOPES**, letterheads, 500-\$3.00, postpaid. Snell Printery, Red Lion, Pa.

did not have. Perhaps it would be well to mention a few of them.

### Machines Stop Drudgery

A great deal of the drudgery of farming has been removed by the use of machines. They have also made it possible for the young farmer's acreage to be increased, with the resulting higher income which is so vital today because expenses are so much greater. Machines make increased production possible on the same acreage; they are time-savers in getting the crops in and in harvesting them—which also assures less gamble with the weather and gives more time for livestock or other farm operations.

Our veterinarians have done a wonderful job in protecting our livestock, and thus have lessened the gamble and raised the returns to every farmer who raises livestock. When I started buying livestock for a big packer, the cow condemnations (unfit for human food, caused mostly by tuberculosis) ran 20% of all the cows bought. Today this condemnation is running about 1% from all causes.

When a buyer figured he would lose 20% of the cows he bought, he had to figure 20% off the price. Today all but approximately 1% are going back to the farm—a 19% gain to the farm. This amounts to millions and millions of dollars every year. Abortion (Bang's disease) is well under control. Mastitis, the greatest loss to farmers today, soon will be conquered by veterinarians, who, with State help, are now working on it so untiringly. I could mention a great many other advances in eliminating diseases in all species of animals which have lessened the gamble and returned millions more to farmers.

### Northeast Advantages

Population changes and increases, as well as transportation costs, favor the young farmer in the Northeast. Soil conservation, soil analysis, fertilizers, better seeds that make better grasses and better grains with increased production per acre, and faster methods of planting and harvesting, all increase the possibilities of successful farming.

Livestock improvement, greater production through better breeding, greater weight gains through better rations, with new demands and new uses for all animal products, will continue to bring in greater farm returns. The spread between meat animals and production animals seems to be narrowing every year, which again reduces the chances for farm losses in any type of livestock production.

The farming record of the last twenty years is one of tremendous gains. The young man has a greater opportunity and less chance of failure on the land than ever before. All he needs is that his father or uncle or neighbor or friend shall see and use the opportunity to assist a boy in need of a start in farming.

My mother fell fast asleep reading the newspaper in her favorite chair at her farm home, East Andover, N. H., February 21, 1951. Thus passed from us the spirit of the Wednesday evening prayer meeting, and her steadfast convictions: that YOU are your brother's keeper; that the dignity of any work lies in its accomplishment; that cleanliness of mind and body is next to Godliness; that to love thy neighbor is to live. May the poise, the graciousness, the sweetness, and the goodness of the farm women of her generation remain with us forever and ever.

—A.A.—

### UGLY BULL

While inspecting his stock Dr. Adolph Honese of East Benton, Pa., was attacked by his herd bull. The bull pushed him down and rolled him several rods to an electric fence where he abandoned the attack. The doctor spent several weeks in the hospital.

Don't wait—order now  
your Harder Silo  
to insure delivery

Yes, sir—this is the year you can't afford to wait and wait to order your HARDER SILO. Already there's a scarcity of many materials. So order now and avoid delay in delivery.

Installment terms and cash discount plans are available.

Write today for your copy of the very complete and informative pictorial booklet on the Harder Concrete Slave Silo or Harder Wood Slave Silo.

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### Jefferson Co., N. Y. AUCTION

SATURDAY, APRIL 28

67 Registered Brown Swiss Cattle

ROBERT D. BURNUP selling a choice offering from his well-known herd at his farm 2 miles west of BLACK RIVER, N. Y., just off Route 3 and 4 miles north of Watertown.

T. B. Accredited, Bang Certified, eligible for any state, mostly calfhood vaccinated.

Many fresh and close springers including 10 beautiful first calf heifers, others in all stages of lactation. A 481 lb. fat cow with 11,290 lb. milk in 321 days on 2 time milking sills.

This cow was Grand Champion 2 consecutive years at Jefferson Co. Fair and also Lewis Co. Fair.

THE BULLS INCLUDE a Grand Champion at Jefferson Co. Fair, Lewis Co. Fair—he is a son of the above cow. —6 daughters of JUDD'S BRIDGE PHILOSOPHER, whose 7 nearest dams average over 700 lb. fat.

A WONDERFUL OFFERING OF EXCEPTIONALLY WELL-BRED BROWN SWISS. From one of the long established breeds in the state.

Sale in big tent, starts at 11:00 A.M. Catalogs at ringside. ROBERT D. BURNUP, Owner, Black River, N. Y.

Sales Manager & Auctioneer  
R. AUSTIN BACKUS, MEXICO, N. Y.

### 10 ABERDEEN-ANGUS HEIFERS AND 1 BULL

Consigned to the Northeastern Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Sale Ithaca, New York. April 28th.

All Sired By

RAJAH OF BLACKBRIAR

1948 Grand Champion

HEIFERS SAFE IN CALF TO RALLY'S BARDOLIER

A Royally Bred Bull!

Most Will Calve IN JUNE!

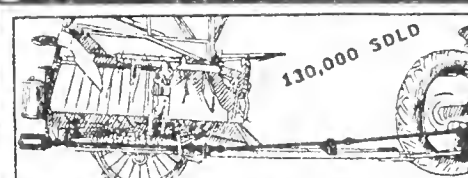
Individuals and Families To SUIT EVERY BREEDER

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EDORY FARMS

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FOR YOUR BINDER OR MOWER....



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## Sew for Summer!

By MABEL HEBEL

**T**HE sun-to-street costume, the suit-dress and the versatile shirt-waist—these are the big three in Spring - into - Summer fashions. And it's fabric and detail that contribute fashion spice. Silk is having a big revival in prints, shantung, surahs. Cotton turns up looking like tweed; like ribbed sateen, and as shadowy sheers. Casually speaking, the important sheers are the semi-sheers because they require no special slips: crisp tissue chambray, satin stripes, tissue plaids.

You'll see lots of linen, too: linen in eyelet embroidered versions; linen with trimming for texture contrast; pastel linens with navy or black as accents; linen with overprints for sharp effects. Best news of all, the wrinkle resistance idea is now a widespread development in this fabric.

The return to the fresh white look is giving prestige to pique. Starched white pique or linen collars and cuffs are in, vogue, best when they are very simple and can button on and off. Biggest collars come in white pique, with wide points bringing a feminine touch to an uncluttered dress. Self-trimming—a contrasting color or pattern in the same fabric—is stressed also. Eyelet embroidery either matches or con-

trasts with the background.

The horseshoe neck identifies dress No. 2340 as new. With its youthful fullness, it could be your choice for tissue plaid sheer, with starched white linen or pique collar and cuffs.

In No. 2128 the double duty idea is translated into little girl's sizes. The bare top dress and cover-up bolero, both scalloped, total an easily made ensemble that will serve from sun up to sun down.

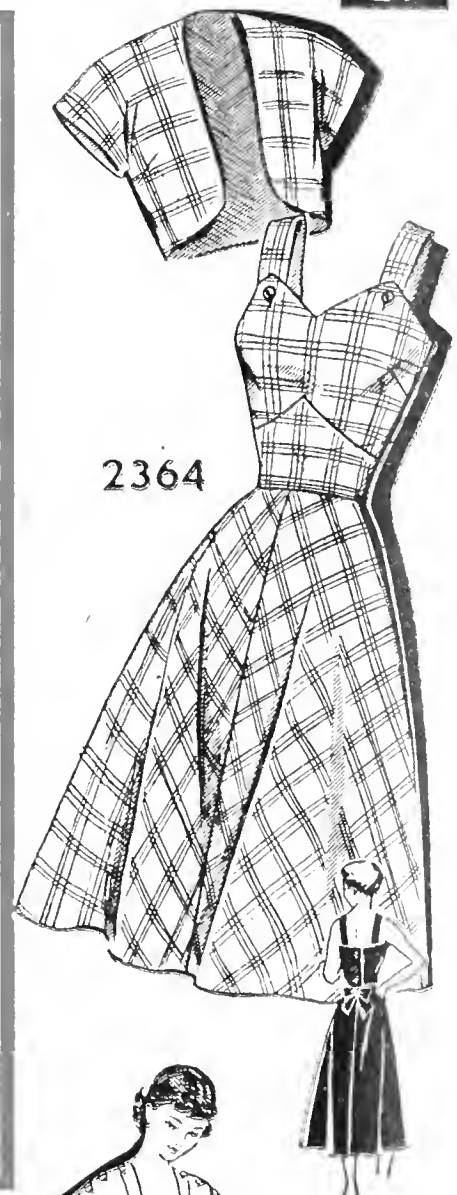
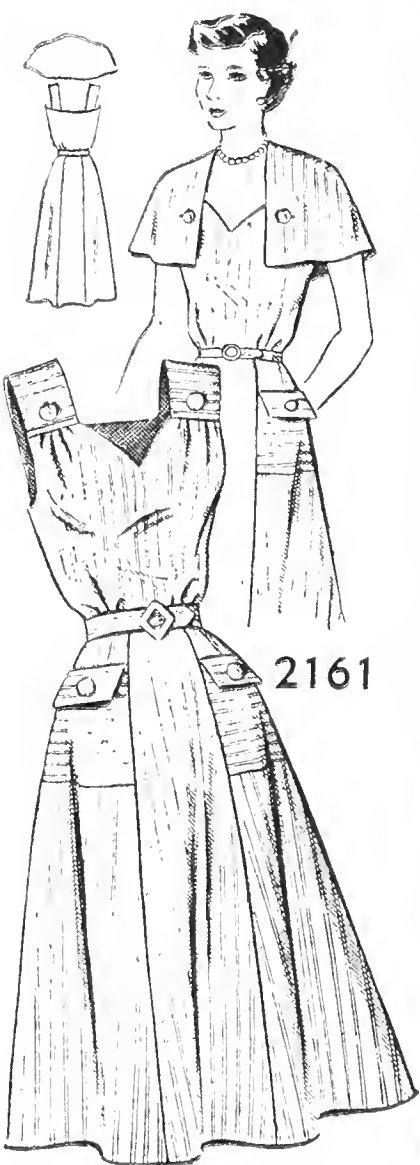
Daughter will love princess sun dress No. 2395 with its very own bolero. It has extra appeal in panties and a flower applique which comes with the pattern.

Any young wardrobe will get an easy boost from pattern No. 2208—it makes two yoked dresses! One, belted, has cap sleeves and square neck; the other has puff sleeves and collar. Panties, too.

Simple strategy lends the wrapped look to dress No. 2314—side slanted buttoning which ends in a soft skirt pleat. Make it in a casual seersucker, and in a dressier fabric, too.

The well-dressed woman will include at least one double duty ensemble in her wardrobe. Simple, slim midriff sundress No. 2364 is good in day or datetime fabrics

(Continued on Page 26)





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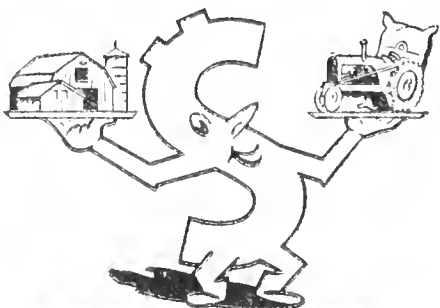
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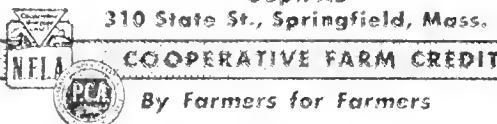


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## Sew for Summer

(Continued from Page 24)

—and the quickly donned bolero qualifies it for street wear.

No. 2374 is not just an ordinary, easy-to-make washable, but one that is flattering as well — the trick's in its princess lines! Note the new edition of the squared neck.

Because of its uncluttered cap sleeve lines, useful shirtwaist dress No. 2331 is both cool and comfortable. Try pique or striped cotton shirting, or a dressier sheer.

One of the best of all soft cap sleeve dresses is No. 2293. Tucks bring an easy blouse to the bodice; scallops add feminine accent. This is the style that is so nice to have all through summer in an airy sheer.

No. 2408 is the important suit-dress idea, simply stated with a feminized nipped-in waist. It's cool for the country in printed cotton, and trim for town in a collared shantung version.

The buttoned shoulder dress is a warm-weather basic because it's so easy to iron. Basque beauty No. 2362 features scoop neck and big pockets as style points.

Pocket sundress and button-on cape No. 2161 emerge as a new summer interpretation of the ensemble. You'll like its tailored look—and the fact that it comes in such a wide range of sizes!

### PATTERN SIZES AND REQUIREMENTS

No. 2128—6-14; size 8 dress and bolero, 3 yds. 35-in.

No. 2161—12-20; 36-46; size 18 dress and cape, 3 3/4 yds. 35-in.

No. 2208—6 mos., 1, 2, 3 and 4; size 2, cap sleeve dress with panties, 2 1/4 yds. 35-in., 1 1/2 yds. edging. Puff sleeve dress, 1 1/4 yds. 35-in. Separate panties, 3/8 yd. 35-in. Embroidery included.

No. 2293—12-20; 36-48; size 18, 3 1/2 yds. 39-in.

No. 2314—12-20; 36-42; size 18, 3 3/4 yds. 39-inch or 4 1/4 yds. 35-in.; edging, 3 3/8 yds.

No. 2331—12-20; 36-48; size 18, 4 1/4 yds. 35-in. or 4 yds. 39-in.

No. 2340—9-17; size 13, 3 1/4 yds. 35-in. or 3 yds. 39-in. with 3/8 yd. 35-in. contrast.

No. 2362—12-20; 36-42; size 18, 5 yds. 35-in. with 2 3/4 yds. trim.

No. 2364—9-17; size 13, 4 1/4 yds. 35-in.

No. 2374—12-20; 36-44; size 18, 4 1/2 yds. 35-in. with 1 1/2 yds. trim.

No. 2395—2-8; size 4 dress and bolero 1 1/2 yds. 35-in., 4 1/4 yds. ric rac. Panties 3/4 yd. 35-in. Transfer included.

No. 2408—10-20; 36-40; size 16, 4 yds. 35-in. with sweetheart neck; 3 3/8 yds. 39-in. or 4 1/2 yds. 35-in. with collar and cuffs.

**TO ORDER:** Write name, address, pattern size and number clearly. Enclose 25 cents for each pattern wanted. Add 25 cents for our new Spring-Summer Fashion Book which has attractive pattern designs for all ages, sizes and occasions. Send to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST PATTERN SERVICE, Box 42, Station O, New York 11, N. Y.



The need for different working heights for different people and different tasks is demonstrated by three graduate students in a Cornell home management class.

## The Long and Short of It

IF YOU WANT to save your energy and avoid backache, watch your working heights, says Mrs. Dorothy Cousens of the New York State College of Home Economics, Cornell University.

There aren't any hard and fast rules about correct heights for ironing, mixing, using a rolling pin, and other kitchen tasks, because each of those activities requires a different height—and each of us is built differently. But here is a general rule which Mrs. Cousens gives her classes in home management:

If, as you work, your back is straight and your shoulders square, then the height of your working surface is correct for the job.

If you're getting a new kitchen, have it built to fit you, says Mrs. Cousens. But if, like the most of us, you must struggle along with the tables and work shelves you already have, she suggests these "dodges" for adjusting heights:

1. If you are tall, put wooden blocks

under a table to raise it to a convenient height for such tasks as cutting up vegetables or rolling out dough. Conversely, if you are a short woman, saw off an inch or two of the table legs.

2. Turn one of your under-the-counter storage drawers upside down as a pull-out shelf on which to beat eggs or stir cake, activities for which your table or counter may be too high.

3. Make a little rack for your dishpan if when it sits in the sink you must arch over to wash dishes.

4. Since the height for rolling pastry is 2 or 3 inches higher than the best height for mixing and stirring, try blocking up the breadboard on top of the work table.

Finally, Mrs. Cousens advises, "Experiment a bit. Go through the motions of washing dishes, mixing, ironing, kneading bread and the like—until you find the height that suits you best."



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# Today in Aunt Janet's Garden

## Pruning Comes First!

**D**URING the winter I had only to look out of the windows to be reminded of the pruning jobs which awaited the first warm days. When the leaves are off and all the faults show is the best time to lay plans for whipping the trees and shrubbery into proper shape. Here are some of the faults which greeted me and their remedies:

**Dwarf deutzia gracilis:** too many branches, many of them criss-crossed, ivy edging running rampant through them as well as through the yew foundation plantings. Remedies—cut off interfering branches, remove old dark canes, cut ivy back to edging proportions.

**Dwarf mock-orange (Avalanche):** too many small weak canes, some dead for half their length. Remedy—with lopping shears, thin out canes, cutting down near the base.

**Dwarf yew:** in good shape. I trimmed them for Christmas greens!

**Spirea van Houtte:** these are getting much too large, so out with the old dark stems right down to the base!

**Lilacs:** are getting tall and spindly; after flowering, crowded branches will be thinned. Normal cutting of flowering branches for bouquets helps.

**Viburnum carlesii,** also called May-flowering; its branching growth after leafing out tends to stifle circulation of air; hence, thinning by cutting off criss-cross branches, using some of them for flower arrangements, helps to correct this fault.

**Tartarian honeysuckle:** too tall and spreading; saw old dark stems just above the roots. This leaves some large spaces, but they fill in during the season. Have to use judgment about how many to take out at a time.

**Katsura tree,** sometimes called the caramel tree, due to its odor when leaves are mature; branches too near the ground interfere with the driveway and neighboring field. These must be sawed off; also, the many suckers that angle in all directions.

**Paul's Scarlet Hawthorne:** suckers on main trunk and on branches, particularly in crotches; many criss-crossed

branches. Remedy—remove all suckers and branches that go in wrong direction (and I'd better be careful while I do it, or I'll be well scratched!).

**Chinese elm:** twisted branch resulting from ice storm; too many small branches that hold snow or break off in the wind. These will be stream-lined a bit so that there is less damage when they are full of leaves.

**Dogwood,** the native and the Chinese forms: low branches interfere with mowing, and there are lots of criss-cross branches. Get 'em off!

**Flowering Cherry (Korolkowi):** this one has the strangest growth habits of them all, with secondary branches shooting off at all kinds of angles. Heavy lopping shears will get rid of those offenders.

**Apples:** grown for flowers rather than fruit and having the usual tendency to grow too big and to have too many suckers. Cut back to livable proportions and off with the suckers!

**Forsythia hedge:** much too tall and matted with criss-cross branches due to being skipped at pruning time. Now we have to cut out the old dark stems, trim others back to about breast high and remove the interfering branches.

**Privet hedges:** they were pruned late last season and can wait until new growth starts this year.

As is our usual practice, we'll start with the worst ones first; then if any have to be skipped they won't be hopeless next year—we hope!

—A.A.—

## AKIN TO EARTH

By Edith Shaw Butler

I wish that every child might know  
Where flowers blossom in the Spring;  
Might run and shout where small brooks  
flow,  
Might climb a slender birch to swing.  
Oh, surely every child should lie  
And dream a bit in meadow grass,  
Hearing a plover's clear shrill cry,  
Watching the fleecy white clouds pass  
Across the sky a Summer day;  
Children should pick wild berries sweet,  
Should watch a squirrel frisk and play,  
Should walk the land with brown bare  
feet,  
Joyous, eager by right of birth;  
Should grow akin to solid earth.

## A DESSERT TREAT

By ANNA P. WILLMAN

**E**VERY FAMILY has its favorite desserts, and one of ours is Spanish Cream. We never get tired of it because it is so easy to vary the flavor. The basic recipe below, with variations (all of them delicious), is a handy one to have on file:

### SPANISH CREAM

(Serves 6)

	Plain	Macaroon	Caramel	Chocolate
Gelatin	1 tablespoon	1 tablespoon	1 tablespoon	1 tablespoon
Cold milk	1/2 cup	1/2 cup	1/2 cup	1/2 cup
Scalded milk	2 1/2 cups	2 cups	2 cups	2 1/2 cups
Egg yolks	3	3	3	3
Sugar	1/2 cup (scant)	1/4 cup	1/2 cup	1/2 cup
Salt	1/4 teaspoon	1/4 teaspoon	1/4 teaspoon	1/4 teaspoon
Vanilla	1 teaspoon			1 teaspoon
Egg whites	3	3	3	3
Macaroon crumbs		2/3 cup		
Chocolate				1 ounce

Soak the gelatin in the cold milk for five minutes. Add to the scalded milk and stir until the gelatin is dissolved. Beat together the egg yolks and the sugar. (For Caramel Cream, caramelize the sugar and let it dissolve in the milk.)

Pour the hot milk slowly over the egg yolks, stirring well. Cook over low heat, or in a double boiler, stirring constantly, until the mixture coats the spoon. Remove from the heat and add the salt and flavoring. Beat the egg whites until stiff. Pour the custard mixture over the egg whites, stirring until well combined. Mold and chill. Serve with plain cream, fresh or frozen fruit.

Prepared by this method, the dessert will form into layers, a jelly on the bottom and a custard on top. If it is desired that the dessert does not form into layers, cool the custard, beating occasionally as it cools. Add the beaten egg whites as it begins to set. Mold and chill.



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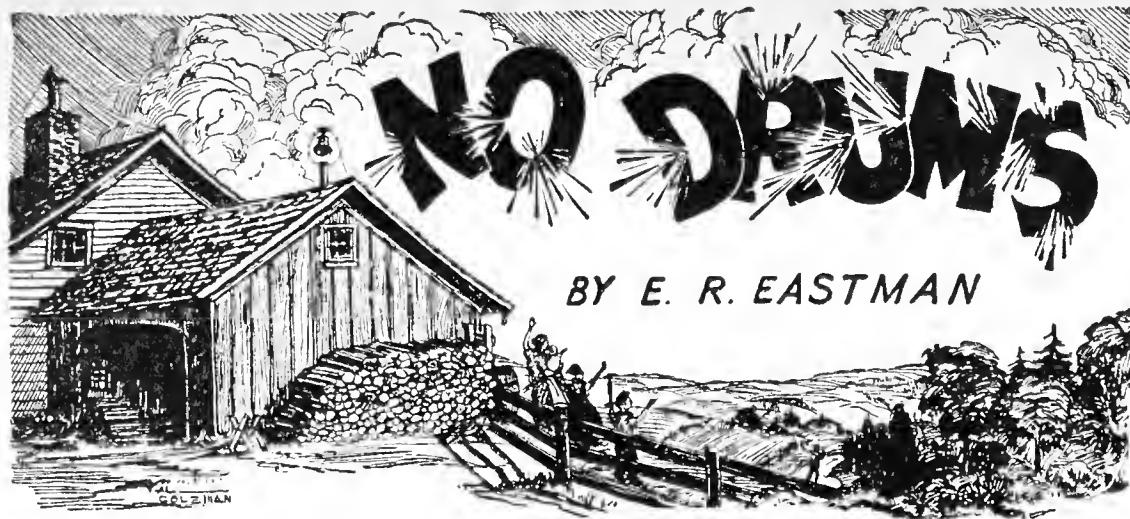
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## WHAT'S GONE BEFORE

Immediately after his marriage to Ann Clinton, Mark Wilson leaves to join Lincoln's volunteers. He is followed into the army by his brother, Charlie, his father, George Wilson, and by Ann's father, Fred Clinton. Word comes from George Wilson that Mark has become involved with the entry into the Union lines of a Southern spy, and has been court-martialled. George has been refused a furlough, but Nancy and Ann make the long hard trip to Washington, succeed in seeing President Lincoln, and obtain a pardon for Mark. When they leave the President's office, Nancy courageously approaches Secretary of War Stanton with the request that after the long trip to Washington she and Ann may be permitted to see their men. Adamant at first, the Secretary finally agrees to see what he can do, and after three anxious days, the men arrive at the hotel where Nancy and Ann are staying.

## CHAPTER XVI (Continued)

**N**EXT morning when they were all together, the talk was about a new government order abolishing all regimental bands in the volunteer service, except one for each brigade at headquarters.

George explained to Nancy and Ann that at the beginning of the war no regiment was thought complete unless it had a full brass band, some of them containing as many as fifty pieces. With four or five regiments in each brigade, three brigades in one division, and three divisions in each corps, that made a total of from thirty-six to forty bands in every army corps.

"How wonderful!" exclaimed Ann, enthusiastically. "What a lot it must mean to lonesome, homesick boys to see and hear all of those bands playing together."

"Not any more," said George, "now that the government has suddenly decided that so many bands are too costly. If most of them are disbanded the musicians will probably re-enlist as regular soldiers."

"I think it's mean to deprive the soldiers of their music," commented Nancy.

"Well," said Charlie, "that's one of your wonderful Secretary Stanton's ideas. He says the army needs less nonsense and more discipline, and apparently to him music is just nonsense. But I don't care what Stanton or any of the other army bosses think. When they take music out of the war, they knock out something that keeps men going when nothing else will. Let me tell you what happened just a short time ago, when we were marching to Sharpsburg to drive Lee out of Maryland."

George interrupted him.

"Won't that wait, Charlie? We haven't got much time for stories."

But Nancy said:

"Leave him be. You don't tell us much of what happens to you and the boys, and I want to know."

"Well," Charlie went on, eagerly, "you'd know what war's like if you'd seen the Army of Virginia, veterans of the Peninsula campaign, on that march. The men's hands and faces were burned almost black, thousands of them had no shoes, and they had to lug their cans, blankets, haversacks and canteens under that hot sun—except those who'd thrown 'em away be-

cause they couldn't carry 'em —, and themselves, too. You remember, Pa, how we stood on that knoll in the vanguard and looked back at that endless line? There they came, a brigade of infantry, then one of cavalry, then the big guns of the artillery, and last a wagon train of supplies. Often, the supply train was way behind and we didn't have anything to eat."

He paused for breath, and held by his earnestness, no one spoke.

"Those men were worn out and desperate, and the only thing that kept 'em going was the drums—the music of our bands! Every time we struck up a tune you could see their heads lift, their steps pick up, and their shoulders straighten as they tried to march in time to the music. And now Stanton wants to throw it all out!"

Somewhat embarrassed by his own vehemence, but determined to tell the truth at last about how he felt about Army life, Charlie smiled wryly, and said:

"Adventure! Who said there was adventure in war? It's hellish! Starvation, suffering, endless waiting, and finally injury and maybe death."

Nancy sat watching her son, saying nothing, but remembering how he had run away to enlist for the adventure of it. How sadly he had been disillusioned!

Charlie's tale had diverted George's thoughts from the need of making plans. He, too, began to reminisce.

"I'll never forget that awful march, either. I can still see that long column stretching away as far as one could see, like a gigantic snake, and the

hardbitten look on the faces of the veterans, and how their lagging steps picked up when we struck up the band. When we started to play "John Brown," the men began to sing and completely drowned us out with

John Brown's body lies a-moldering in the grave,

But his soul goes marching on.

"Somehow as I looked at those men, barefoot and ragged, but still singing along, stepping in time to the music, I knew that they might lose many battles, and that it might take a long time yet, but still they wouldn't lose the war. The Union was safe."

"Well, if there are no more bands," said Ann, "doesn't that mean that you can all come home?"

"Not so fast, young lady, not so fast," George smiled. "But it does mean that Charlie and Mark will receive an honorable discharge before very long."

Now Nancy was excited.

"What do you mean, George Wilson? What about you?"

George looked gravely at his wife, hesitated, then said:

"Well, as I told you a moment ago, one band is being retained for each brigade, and when some of the officers asked me to lead it, I couldn't very well refuse."

"Father did his job too well," said Charles, proudly. "He was the best musician in our band, and the officers knew it."

Nancy walked to the dirty hotel window and stood gazing out for a few moments. Then she said, sadly:

"Then you won't be coming home to us?"

"No," said George, gently, "but the boys will be home as soon as their discharges come through."

Ann, sitting close to Mark, reached for his hand. He held hers for a moment, then let it go and suddenly stood up, facing all of them.

"I am going home as soon as I get my discharge," he said, quietly. "But I'm coming back. I can never live with myself, nor with you, until I have wiped out what happened by proving to President Lincoln and Secretary Stanton—whether they know of it or not—and to you, Ann, and you, my folks, that I am a good soldier and that

I can do my duty. I shall re-enlist soon."

In spite of the ache in her heart and the lump in her throat, Ann felt a great pride swell in her breast for her young husband. Never, she thought, have I loved him so much.

"We understand, Mark," said Nancy, tenderly. Then she turned to look at Charles, realizing with a pang how rapidly war had matured him. When he had run away to enlist, it seemed to her that he was still just a little boy. But that could no longer be said. He, boy, who just yesterday was a baby, had grown into a man. Like his father and brother, he looked tired and careworn, and she knew that Mark's trouble and danger had left their mark on him, too. But now, as he sat there in his blue soldier's uniform, happy and relaxed, she was proud of him, too. Catching her glance, he grinned:

"Oh, I know what you're thinking, Ma. While we're at it, we might as well get my fate settled, too. Yes, I'm coming home all right."

Then the grin left his face and his mouth settled into a hard line as he continued:

"Even though war is hellish, I'll be back, too. I liked being in the band fine, but now that's out so I'm going to carry a gun." Then he qualified his statement, "Or let a horse carry it. I'm tired of walking, and if they'll take me, I'm goin' into the cavalry."

Nancy looked at her menfolks with mixed feelings. Everyone knew now that the war would be a long one, and no one could foresee the end. All one could do was to live a day at a time and try not to worry. But she couldn't help feeling that George and Mark and Charlie had made their plans without any consideration of the women's problems at home. She rose quickly from her chair and said to Ann, with spirit:

"Well, Ann, I guess that's that. Our men seem to have the decisions all made. We might as well be on our way."

Then, noting a hurt look on her husband's face she said, more gently:

"But maybe they are right."

## CHAPTER XVII

**A**LL during the long but happy trip back from Washington, Ann thought how different she had felt on their way down. Then every minute had been torture. At times she had found herself pushing hard with her foot on the floor of the coach as if to make the train go faster. There had been room in her mind for only one thought, one prayer, that God would help them to see the President and be in time.

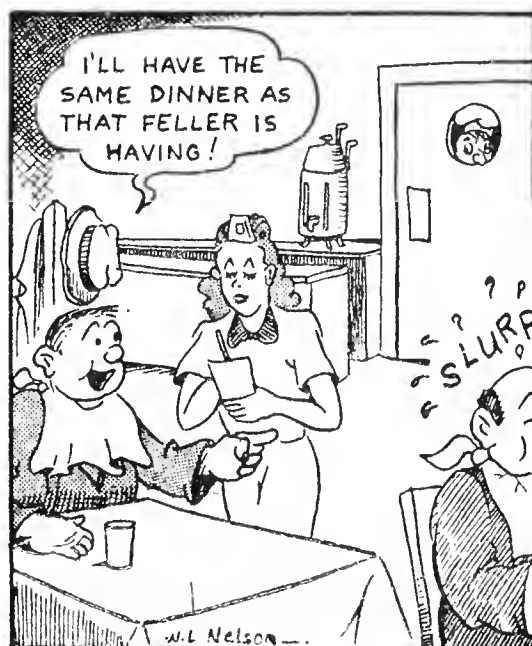
Now her prayer had been answered. They had seen the President, they had been in time, Mark was safe and, glory be, he would be coming home soon. Even though it would be for only a short time, she would be with him. Now she could look out of the window and take some interest in the strange country that slid by so rapidly. She could be interested in the raw recruits who crowded the railroad stations on their way South. She could sympathize with the veterans, clad in faded and often ragged blue uniforms, some of them on furlough or maybe discharged from their first term of enlistment. She observed their tired young eyes above their long beards.

It interested her, too, to see the country gradually change from the bright green of the Maryland and the southern Pennsylvania countryside well supplied with rain, to the river and creek valleys and the wooded country of the Pennsylvania mountains, now showing autumn colors after the first frost of the fall. It began to look like home.

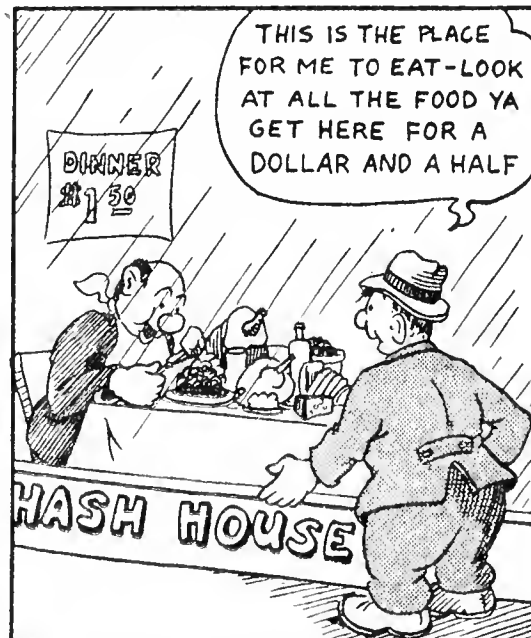
Even the stagecoach journey from Cwego to Jenkstown was interesting and, as they neared home, how good the familiar scenes looked to them! Nancy had been quiet during the trip.

(Continued on Opposite Page)

## SLIM AND SPUD



## Ya Have to Own the Joint, Spud





## Farming with One Arm

(Continued from Page 1)

and let the wood do the holding.

When working with machinery, the plier wrench is the handiest tool I've run across. Clamped to the head of a bolt, it holds it from turning while I twist the nut. And it's dandy for holding pieces of metal in position for welding, or clamping work to a bench to keep it steady. And if the plier wrench won't work, there is always the bench vice or C clamps.

After I lost my arm, I thought I'd have to leave such jobs as picking berries to someone else. But I soon found, though I never realized it before, that here too you use one hand mostly for holding. My hook is just the ticket for pulling those briary long blackberry canes down where I can reach the fruit.

I'm sure I wouldn't know what to do without the hook. I am reminded of the time, before I had acquired it, when at an Army mess table, I tried to cut a steak one-handed. Try it sometime just for fun. I was debating whether I could best hold that skidding T bone down with my chin, my elbow or my foot, when a fellow amputee lent his remain-

ing hand and we co-operated.

But now the hook makes such things easy. With it I can hold a fork with such ease that my wife makes me carve the chicken for Sunday dinner. It is equally handy in guiding the north end of a pitchfork or carrying a pail of milk, and I can write with it if necessary.

As does any handicapped person, I have developed compensating skills for those farm jobs which require two hands. I haven't much luck in using an ax, mattock or post maul. So I just grab the handle a bit short with my remaining hand and bang away. As a result I've developed arm and shoulder muscles like a circus strong man.

Of necessity, my five remaining fingers have become so dextrous that often when there's a job of replacing a small nut or screw in a mean place, I'm elected to do it. I've learned to use a typewriter better with five fingers than I ever could with ten.

But it's with the jobs that require the full strength of back and two arms that I really go all out at labor-saving. If I can't lift, say, the cultivators into place on the tractor, I jack it up or suspend it from the ceiling of the machine shed with block and tackle. Such

tactics often pay off double, for if I can make a job easy for me, it's just that much easier for Dad, and it saves time to boot.

It's the power fork which we built in our own shop for about \$60 that makes me 9 feet tall and 4 feet across the shoulders where muscles are needed. With it I can clean the new pen stable with ease, load logs, move stone walls, load gravel, plow snow, jack up brooder houses and range shelters, and do a dozen and one other things. The hydraulic system, coupled to a remote cylinder, makes it unnecessary for me to use levers to control the pickup of the hay baler or set the corn planter into the ground.

I'm sure I'll never forget my one-armed return to farming. To me it's a fascinating business and the most satisfying life one can lead. Perhaps as I get older, doing things with one hand may become more difficult. But I doubt it. By then there will be new labor-saving devices to make things still easier.

Perhaps when I get to the "old timer" class, I'll mow the alfalfa with a radar push-button gadget from an easy chair on the front porch. But until then, one arm will do.

## NO DRUMS

(Continued from Opposite Page)

After all, George wasn't coming home, not in a long time. The boys would soon be coming back, but not to stay. Yes, it was good to be home, she thought, but was it really home with her husband and two of her boys still in constant danger? She looked over at Ann's happy face, alive with interest as she watched the passing scene, and Nancy breathed a silent prayer that happiness would be Ann's lot, or at least that there would be more happiness than sorrow for her. For herself she added a petition that the day would be hastened when peace would reign again.

There hadn't been time to let Enoch know they were coming, so no one met them at Jenkstown. They climbed off the stage, picked up some mail at John Crawford's store, answering briefly his eager questions, and set off on foot for home.

Nancy left Ann at her home and hastened on alone. Her depressed feeling didn't leave her until she opened the kitchen door and saw the incredulous joy that shone in the faces of her little girls. They had just finished supper, and, as Nancy stepped into the kitchen, Mary Curtis at one end of the table and Enoch Payne at the other jumped to their feet. The girls dashed madly across the room, threw themselves upon her and hung on as if they could never let her go again. She dropped her carpet bag to put her arms around them, and then stood, divided between laughter and tears, as they danced around the kitchen, occasionally stopping to give her another hug and kiss. Tom, who had appeared from the barn, stood grinning, wishing just as much as his sisters to show his mother how glad he was that she had returned, but, boylike, a little reticent about too much outward demonstration.

Minutes later, when the children had quieted down a little, Mary Curtis came to Nancy, put her arm around her shoulders and, a little shyly, gave her a gentle hug, while Enoch pumped her hand so long that he apparently forgot he had hold of it.

How wonderful, Nancy thought, to receive such a welcome. How could she ever be cross again with the children or forget to count her blessings when she thought of her problems? And how could she ever get along without the help and friendship of folks like Mary and Enoch!

Later that evening, after the chores at the barn were finished and the little girls had finally quieted down in bed,

Nancy, Mary, Enoch and Tom sat around the kitchen table with its gay checked tablecloth. A single flickering candle drove the shadows toward the walls and corners of the room as Nancy told all that had happened on their trip and answered their questions. There was so much to tell that the candle burned low before she finished.

In bed that night, her thoughts still racing, came the memory of what she had only subconsciously noticed while she was talking at the table—how in spite of their keen interest in her story, Mary and Enoch had looked at each other more than they had at her. She hoped those glances meant a growing understanding. If so, she thought, then our trip has had one more good result.

At the Clinton home the situation was different. Bursting with happiness and enthusiasm, Ann rushed into the house and greeted her mother with a hug and a kiss, almost shouting:

"He's coming home! Mark's coming home!"

Mrs. Clinton drew herself from Ann's embrace, and said:

"That's good."

But there was such a lack of enthusiasm in her tone that Ann looked sharply at her and said:

"Why, Mother, aren't you glad that Mark is out of trouble and is coming home?"

Mrs. Clinton sniffed, hesitated, then said:

"Things won't be very pleasant for him around here after the way he disgraced himself."

Ann was stunned.

"Disgraced! What do you mean? He made an honest mistake and the President of the United States pardoned him."

"Why did he get kicked out of the Army, then?"

"Kicked out! He didn't! He has an honorable discharge as a musician. He's coming home for a while and then he's going to re-enlist. How can you believe such things? Who's been talking to you?"

Her mother was indefinite.

"Oh, I hear things," she said vaguely.

Chilled, Ann changed the subject and asked about the farm and the stock. The report was discouraging.

"Oh, Enoch Payne has been doing the chores," said her mother, "but nothing else has been done."

"But, Mother, I haven't been gone long. The crops aren't suffering, and just as soon as Mark and Charles get here we'll clean up the fall work on both farms."

"Well," her mother said, rather grudgingly, "that will help out tempo-

rarily. But we're going to lose this war, and you and I are going to lose this farm, sure as preachin'. Then what'll we do?"

Struck by a sudden thought, Ann cried:

"Mother, that kind of talk sounds like Henry Bain. Has he been here since I've been gone?"

"Yes, he has," said her mother, defiantly, "and I don't know what I'd have done without him. One night when Enoch was off carousing to Ithaca, Henry went down and did the chores. And I don't care what you say, I'm beginning to think that he's right about this war. Look at it! Almost all the war news we get is bad news; we're defeated in almost every battle. Henry says the Confederates have better generals, and their soldiers are trained to fight better. It certainly looks that way. Henry says that we have no business fighting on southern soil. If the southern states want to be independent and to have slaves, why, let 'em. Why should we lose everything we have? He says, too, that England and other countries think the South is right and are going to interfere to stop the war."

Tired from the strain of the past several days, Ann's temper was out of control. She jumped to her feet and said, hotly:

"How can you talk that way? How can you listen to a coward who stays home and makes money while all of his neighbors are fighting for their country and we women are doing what we can to stand back of them? Don't talk to me about what Henry Bain says!"

A little frightened by Ann's vehemence, Mrs. Clinton tried to mollify her.

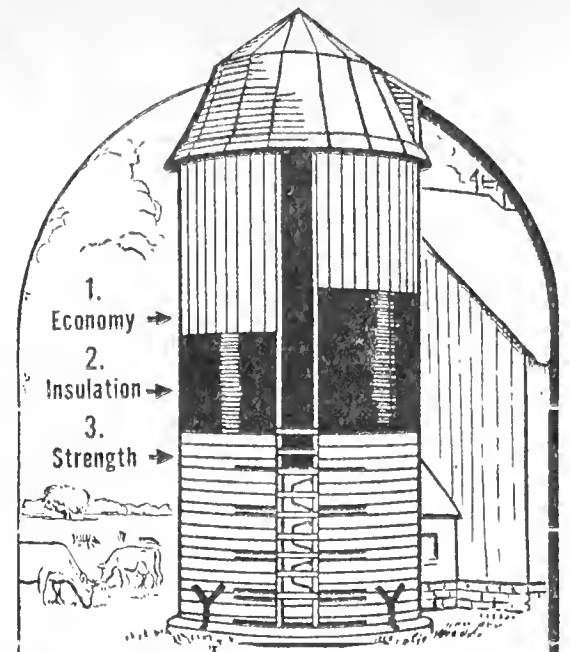
"Maybe you're right, Ann. Maybe you're right. I just don't know. But I'm so worried that we'll lose our home and have no place to go that I'm most out of my mind. And Henry Bain has been good to me. When I've been lonesome and worried, he has talked to me, and he's certainly right that the war is going against us."

Ann stood looking at her mother for a moment, and then said, gently:

"Well, I know you're worried, Mother. We all are. Let's get something to eat and we'll both feel better."

Too tired and excited to sleep that night, Ann lay in bed watching the big round harvest moon that threw a patch of light on her bedroom floor. She kept thinking of things her mother had said and recalled her remark about Enoch carousing in Ithaca. "Now, what did Mother mean by that," she wondered. "I never knew Enoch Payne to get drunk. I'll ask him myself."

(To be continued)



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# KERNELS, SCREENINGS and CHAFF



## SUNNYGABLES NOTES

By John Babcock

**T**HERE has been a lot of talk about what is referred to as the shotgun wedding of the Production Marketing Administration and the Soil Conservation Service. As the two government agencies move into the same quarters for the sake of coordinating operations, it looks like PMA wears the pants in the family. I have even heard the claim that it was a clever step to place just one more service under Washington control.

A move toward gathering government agencies under one roof where they can easily be visited by farmers sounds good. In this case, though, there is no mention of economizing on the number of people on the total staff. They'll probably hire another janitor to care for the expanded office space.

The Soil Conservation Service has done some swell things for farmers. Yet, there is growing sentiment that government payments through PMA for conservation work is no longer needed. We still need guidance and help with soil conservation practices, but the small amount of money that is paid out by the government for liming and other practices could be cut out. I feel like such funds put farmers under some kind of moral debt to the ever increasing grip of the government. Also, it fosters in non farm people a feeling that Uncle Sam pays farmers for all they do. Lastly, every dollar we get from the government in this way costs two or three dollars in taxes.

I'm not excited about the question of soil subsidies. I just don't think they are worth the price we pay.

### CORN OR SMALL GRAINS?

**O**F the farmers in our valley, I think Boots Poelvoorde is probably the best crop farmer of the bunch. Although his first consideration is an adequate supply of good pasture and grass for silage or hay, he has consistently done a good job of raising both wheat and oats. He is fortunate enough to have a few extra acres for this purpose either on his own farm, or by rentals of nearby properties. Boots stays clear of corn, however.

### Work Spread Out

Boots feels he can raise more dollars per acre with less work by growing small grains. Wheat makes up his only real cash crop, and oats does a lot to whittle down winter feed bills. Both serve as nurse crops for new seedings.

True enough there are new corn varieties that mature within the short growing period we have in the Northeast, and breeding improvements have produced reliable, strong-stalked, high yielding grain corn varieties. Where you have cast your lot with early cut green forage, however, corn may not fit the scheme. Because of the time and labor required to grow corn, our ever-

decreasing supply of cheap farm labor is also a consideration.

The advantages of using wheat, oats and rye as home grown grain lie in how conveniently they fit the season's work. Wheat ground fitting and planting comes after the pressure of fall work is over. Oats go in early enough not to conflict with first cutting. And rather than double up our work load while grass silage is being put up by planting and cultivating corn, we have time to concentrate on putting up good ensilage. Combining comes after this work is done and before second cutting.

### Machinery another Factor

Boots and I have done a lot of scheming to use the machinery now on the farm as much as possible. Boots does own a combine. I think in the long run that he is money ahead to get as much use as possible out of the combine on home and custom work, rather than get involved in the new machinery he would need to handle corn efficiently—planter, tractor cultivator and probably a picker.

The straw from our small grains, plus that picked up from neighbors, makes up the heavy bedding requirements of the pen stable. There is nothing better than corn stover for bedding a pen, but again there is the labor problem of handling and shredding the stalks with yet another machinery operation.

### Keeping Corn or Grain

From figures I have seen in the Midwest, the actual nutrient losses in improperly stored corn are very high. This applies to corn that has been cribbed too damp, left on the stalk all winter in the field, or cribbed so that there is not enough ventilation. You have probably read about "soft corn" years in the West and the steps they have taken to develop crib driers or other methods of saving soft corn. With the humidity and short season we have around Ithaca, I am afraid even with our short season corns that we might get into trouble.

Lastly, we have never built suitable cribs or storage for corn at Sunnygables. On the other hand, we have room to store small grains, and a place to spread out grain that has been combined a little tough.

### Not Against Corn

I'm not making a case against corn in general for the Northeast. But in the same way many farms cannot be transformed overnight into model grassland farms, I don't feel that we are equipped either with machinery or the right kind of farming setup to include corn in our farm plans.

**EDITOR'S NOTE:** We, of course, agree with John that there are many farms in the Northeast where growing corn for grain is not practical. Every farmer will have to judge his own situation.

However, it is true, also, that there are many northeastern farms where small grains cannot be grown except at a loss.

The case for grain corn rests on the facts (1) that there is a cost of about \$30 a ton handling and freight charges on corn shipped into the Northeast from the Midwest; (2) that as John points out there are now hybrid corn varieties that will mature here and



This is as far as Martin Sinc got with his building plans last winter to replace his burned out barn with a modern building. The covered part of the basement is roofed and already houses the herd. Two other spacious rooms already have walls (foreground) and will be finished as the cows pay their way. The next move will be to complete the barn over the cows to cover baled hay and straw storage this summer. You will remember that I wrote about Martin's problem in two issues of A. A. last fall.

yield well, and (3) that I personally cannot see much hope for northeastern dairying unless we use *every* means, including grass silage, better pastures, more and better legumes, and more corn and other homegrown grains.

Otherwise, just as sure as night follows day, dairymen will be caught in the squeeze between the high costs of everything they have to buy and the constant pressure from consumers for low milk prices.

## Spring Plans

By Jack & Jean Conner

**A**S we write this—March 18—all of our spring work lies ahead of us. Here in the Inlet Valley, we usually plan to have our oats drilled in March. This year, there will have to be a lot of thawing and a lot of drying before any oats are drilled. However, our oat acre-

cows' grazing on small areas for short periods so that each lot will furnish lush pasture as it is used in rotation. With our movable irrigation systems, we should be able to speed up the recovery of these grazed-over areas quite rapidly. Also, we are planning to give this field 350 pounds of 0-19-19 to the acre to prepare it for the pasture season ahead.

### New Heifer Pasture

Jean and I have rented an adjoining farm to use as a heifer pasture. It will be mostly a native grass pasture, but will be sufficient to provide feed for the fifteen heifers we plan to run on it. There is a good basement barn on the farm to provide shelter from the weather and flies, and as a place for supplementary feeding if it should become necessary.

### Poultry Discontinued

Our poultry enterprise has been discontinued, at least for the present. Hens require a lot of fussin'. Monroe Babcock, one of the best poultrymen I know, says that most young men cannot get along with poultry because they will not fuss with the birds—it takes an older, quieter man to do a top-notch job with poultry. I am inclined to agree. With Spring work coming on, we have decided to close out our poultry operation and concentrate upon producing just as high quality roughage as we can for our dairy herd. By next fall our herd will be of such size that we will not have the necessary time and labor to devote to a poultry flock.

In the meantime, the space formerly occupied by the hens can be easily converted into heifer and calf pens and into storage for hay and grain.

### One-Man Farming

This winter we have operated with no hired hands, except for an occasional bit of day help. Caring for 16 cows, 25 head of young stock and 900 birds is quite a chore. All during the winter I have remembered something I heard my high school vo-ag teacher say: "One man farming may be all right, but did you ever hold a gate open and try to drive a cow through it?"

Jack Conner is the fellow who does the work at Sunnygables, so I asked him and his wife Jean to sit down and write up their Spring plans for Sunnygables. I think you'll agree that they make a good writing and farming team.

age will be low, only eight acres to be drilled and seeded to a brome-ladino mixture. This field lies some distance from the main part of the farm and is usually the last field in the haying operation. Also, it is practically inaccessible for livestock.

These two factors have led us to choose brome grass instead of orchard grass as we have in some of our other fields. We have found that our cows will eat brome grass cured at nearly any stage of maturity, whereas they stick up their noses at orchard grass which has become too old.

### Fencing High On List

Fences rank high on our list of spring work. We have learned that poor fences can be very nerve-wracking and time-consuming. We like the one-strand, knee-high electric fences that some farmers use with apparent safety to control their cows, even in pastures next to busy state highways. This type of fence would never work with our cows. They have become quite bold and seem to walk the fences and study them until they find a weak spot. We think they acquired this habit as heifers when running in—and out—of pastures with poor fences. This year we hope to rebuild their respect for barbed wire by working over every fence on the farm.

One new fencing angle we're going to try on our irrigated pastures this summer is to divide them into small lots. The idea is to concentrate the



# It's School Meeting Time

By HUGH COSLINE

**Y**OUR first step in reversing the trend toward centralized government with all its faults and dangers is to help make grass-roots democracy work right in your own neighborhood. Yes, and an excellent place to start is in your local school meeting which, in many New York State districts, is just around the corner on May 1.

"But," you may say, "the local district doesn't have any power. The State Education Department has gobbled it all up; they want to run everything."

The truth is, that parents and taxpayers have plenty of power if they will use it. If you doubt the statement, read editor Ed's article on page 1 of the last issue. As a matter of fact, the chief reason why state education departments have taken over some jobs that should be done locally, is that the voters have refused or neglected to assume their rightful responsibilities. Someone must do the job. If voters won't, some government agency will.

Others of you may say, "A few people always run the meeting anyway. They have a 'cut and dried' program and always seem to have the answer if anyone proposes a different action."

The answer to that one is to have some well-thought-out plans of your own, based on careful study of the facts. That takes time and effort which may be the reason why it is not done more often. But a school will not run itself; you can help run it if you wish.

## Ask Questions!

But it really doesn't help much to attend a school meeting and to do nothing but mumble "yes" whenever the chairman puts a motion. If you have never interested yourself in your school, maybe that is all you can do this year. On second thought, it's not all you can do. You can ask questions about any proposition you do not understand. You can resolve that you will not vote until you know the facts and until you are sure that all present understand the proposed action.

Then you can make a second resolution to visit your school occasionally in the future, to study its problems, and to work for its improvement so that when next year's meeting comes you, and others like you, will have a constructive program to offer.

If we in America ever lose our liberties it will be through indifference or ignorance. Indifference may be best characterized by our failure to vote on

## QUALIFICATIONS OF A VOTER AT SCHOOL MEETINGS IN NEW YORK STATE

### A VOTER MUST:

1. Be a citizen of the United States.
2. Be at least 21 years of age.
3. Be a resident of the district for a period of at least 30 days preceding the meeting at which he or she wishes to vote.

In addition to the above, all voters must have at least ONE of the following qualifications:

1. Must own, lease or hire real estate subject to taxation within the district. (Where the deed or lease is joint, both persons may vote.)

OR

2. Must be the parent of a child or children of school age, providing such child or children shall have attended the district school in the district in which the meeting is held for a period of at least 8 weeks during the year preceding each school meeting. (Both father and mother may vote.)

OR

3. Not being a parent, has permanently residing with him or her a child or children of school age who shall have attended the district school for a period of at least 8 weeks during the year preceding such meeting. (In this case, only the head of the household may vote.)

Election Day and by our willingness to let those our neighbors elect run things with little or no supervision. To be sure we grumble enough about what transpires at Washington or Albany, but we seldom take the trouble to tell our congressmen what action we wish them to take.

## Ignorance Is NOT Bliss

Yet no matter how interested the voters might be, an ignorant electorate could never make democracy work. That is why our forefathers established schools as soon as they gained a foothold on this continent.

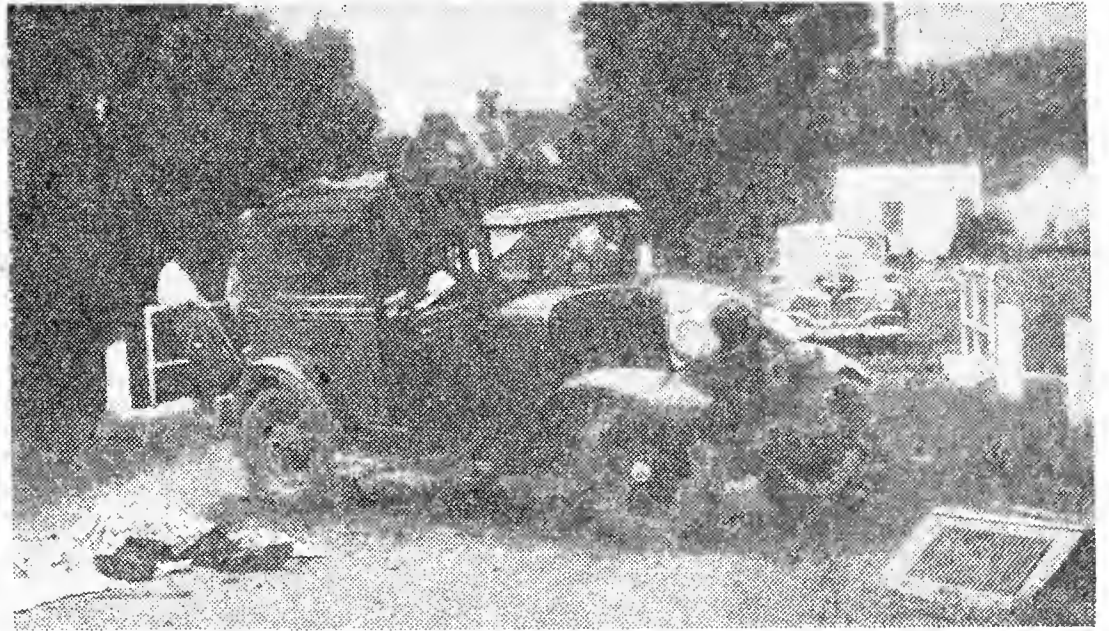
Englishmen worked and fought for centuries to win freedom from kings who maintained they had a divine right to rule their subjects. Frenchmen won a bloody revolution and for a brief time liberty became license until the civilized world was shocked. Our ancestors fought to win and maintain liberty in the New World, but in recent years we seem to have forgotten some of the virtues they exemplified. We have neglected thrift, initiative and we have looked to government for hand-outs, for security, and for decisions we should have made ourselves. We need to look the facts in the face and reverse the trend.

If, throughout the Northeast, attendance at all school meetings during the coming year could be doubled or tripled, a long step would be taken in the right direction. The first place to make grass-roots democracy work is in your school, your town, and in your county, and the way to do it is to understand the problems, to attend the meetings, to state your position vigorously, to vote intelligently, and then accept the will of the majority.

— A.A. —

"One of the things we have to be thankful for is that we don't get as much government as we pay for."

# OTSEGO COUNTY POLICYHOLDER KILLED



Awaiting the arrival of the coroner, the body of Donald B. Harrison, 26, of New Lisbon, N. Y. lies on the pavement of Elm Grove road, where he was instantly killed when the car in which he was a passenger went out of control, hurling him through the roof and then rolling across his body.

CHESTER T. BACKUS  
COUNSELOR AT LAW  
MORRIS, N.Y.

December 14, 1950

North American Accident Insurance Co.  
Ithaca, New York

Dear Mr. Weatherby:

This will acknowledge receipt of checks totaling \$2,050.00 delivered to me in behalf of Mrs. Mamie Harrison, mother and beneficiary of Donald Harrison, deceased, one of your policyholders who lost his life in an automobile accident.

It was fortunate that Donald carried two policies so his beneficiary drew double protection.

Over the years I have helped several of your policyholders with claims and we have always received prompt settlement and courteous treatment from your Company and its representatives.

Cordially yours,

Chester T. Backus

CTB:EF

## Two Checks Because of "DOUBLE PROTECTION"

Claim No. K-205026	N.Y. A	Check No.
North American Accident Insurance Company		
Home Office, 209 So. La Salle Street Chicago		
October 5 19 50		
Pay to the order of Mamie Harrison, mother and beneficiary of Donald Harrison, deceased, \$1000.00		
One Thousand and 00/100		
PAYABLE THROUGH L.A. SALLE NATIONAL BANK CHICAGO, ILLINOIS		
Claim Examiner J.E. Raiter		
Pay to the order of James B. Harrison and Mamie Harrison, parents and beneficiaries of Donald B. Harrison, deceased, \$1050.00		
One Thousand Fifty and 00/100		
PAYABLE THROUGH L.A. SALLE NATIONAL BANK CHICAGO, ILLINOIS		
Claim Examiner J.E. Raiter		

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POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

## GRASS ROOTS CONTROL

One of the simplest and most understandable statements of the functions of various levels of government was made by the late Dr. G. F. Warren of Cornell University. As I remember it the statement was about like this:

"Citizens, either as individuals or voluntary groups, should do for themselves everything they possibly can.

"Local government units (town and county) should do only those things which the citizens cannot satisfactorily do.

"The state should do only those things which the local government cannot do, and the Federal government should do only those things that the State cannot do."

If this simple rule were followed, there would be a lot less bureaucracy and a lot less government in business, and a lot more "grass roots" control.—H.C.



# PROTECT YOUR COWS— PROTECT YOUR MILK CHECK

## SWITCH TO GENUINE



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**NO CALF, NO MAN, AND NO MACHINE CAN DO A SAFE, COMPLETE AND SATISFACTORY JOB OF MILKING COWS WITHOUT TUG & PULL**

Ask your Surge Service Dealer to come out and show you *on your own cows* exactly why a SURGE milks so *fast and clean and safe*. See for yourself how Genuine SURGE Tug & Pull protects your cows by keeping the teat cups from creeping up and pinching the delicate part of the udder.

Let your Surge Service Dealer show you how *thorough* SURGE milkings can help you cut down the time, work and expense of milking cows. Genuine SURGE Tug & Pull gets the milk fast without a lot of hand help and stripping.

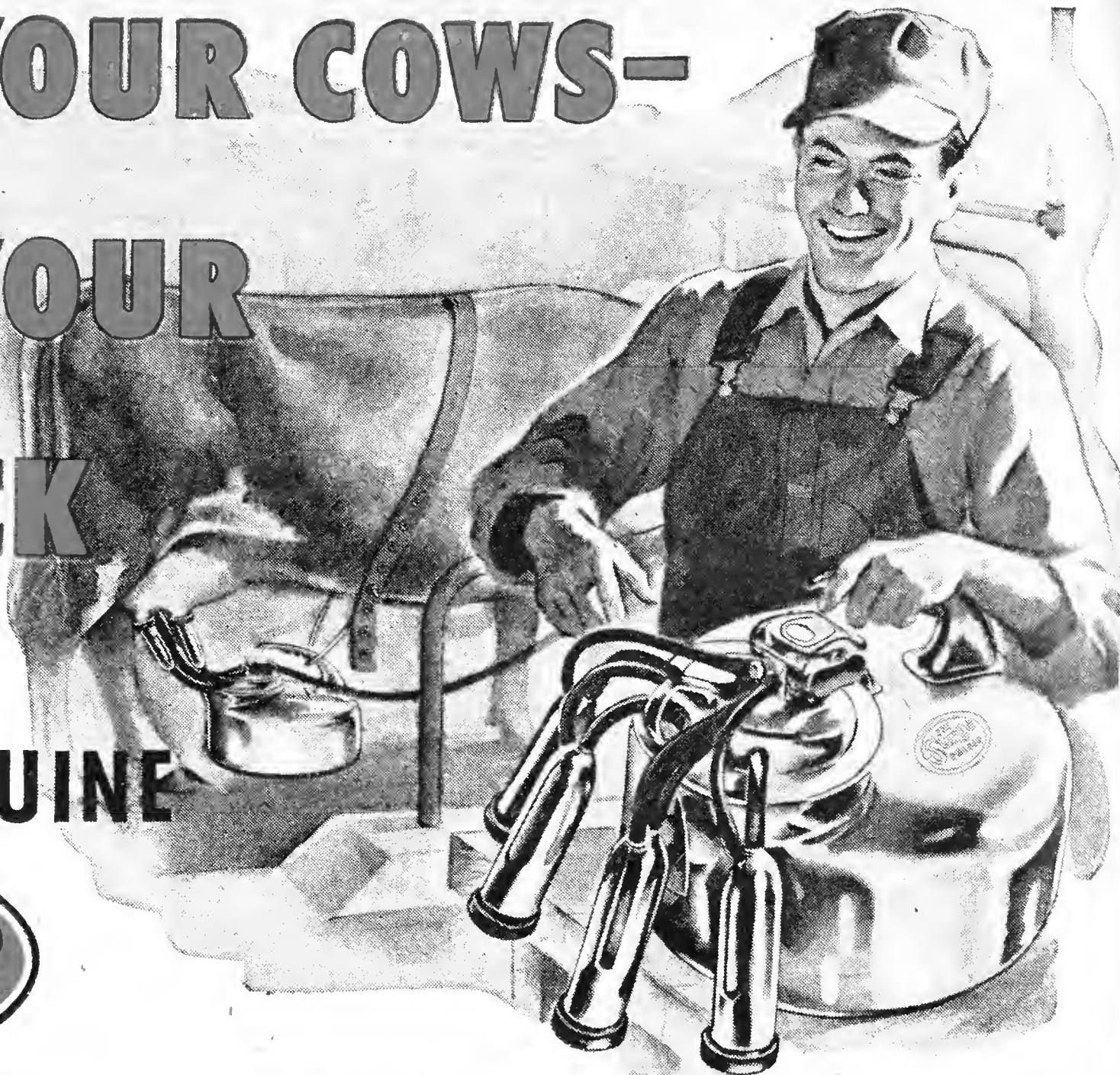
In 1950 more thousands of farmers than ever before switched to SURGE because they wanted fast, safe, clean and profitable milkings.

It might pay you well to let your Surge Service Dealer show you what Genuine SURGE Tug & Pull will do to make *your* milking more profitable. He'll be glad to come out to your farm. Call him.

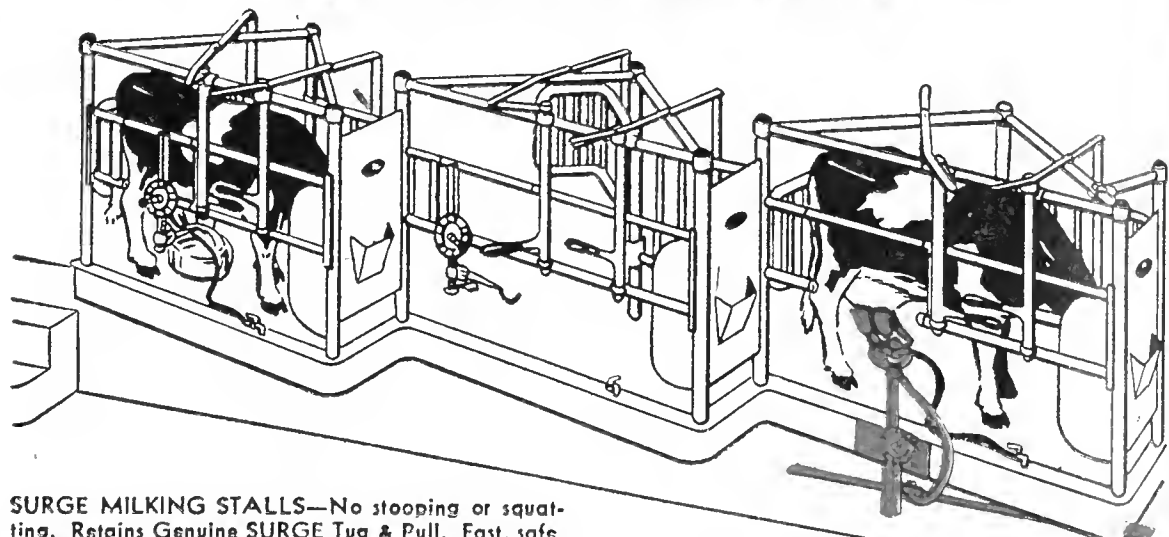
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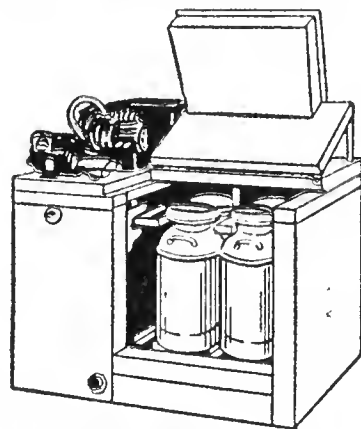


### MONEY MAKING DAIRY EQUIPMENT— FOR LASTING SERVICE

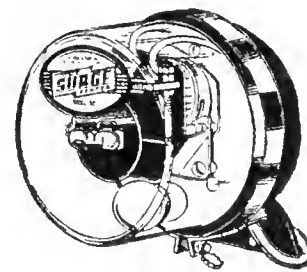


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**BABSON SPRAY COOLER**—Roomy, side opening eliminates can lifting. Cold water spray from ever-present Ice Block cools milk quickly. Standard Coolers—sizes 2 to 16 cans. Heavy-duty cooling unit carries 5-year warranty.



**SURGE ELECTRIC FENCE**—Safe... Surge Mercury Switch can't stick on contact. Lightning arresters built-in. Surge Glass Insulated fence line keeps your stock where you want it.



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# AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

## TOWN MEETING!

### *An Old-Fashioned Idea More Needed Today Than Ever*

By WILLIAM GILMAN

**P**ROFESSORS are apt to say Town Meeting is democracy in its purest form. Yearning city folks often over-glamorize it to the point where New Englanders find it hard to recognize themselves. Actually, it's plain good sense based on the old-fashioned idea that power belongs to the people. *When they know what's going on*, they don't need bosses to do their thinking for them; they are best judges of what they want and can afford; they don't stay home alibiing. "What's the use?"

In the city-like towns, of course, "March Meeting" is bound to be more cut and dried. In smaller towns (typically a village with surrounding farms), it's still the day of year when every qualified voter can take a hand deciding local issues. Besides voting, he can throw everything from wisecrack to speech into the kettle. Loud talkers and town clowns provide entertainment. Smarter ones talk less often, have more to say when they do.

In a well-run town, the meeting ends by chore-time. When issues are hot, or a town's incompetently run, cows don't get milked till late, and the post-mortems last weeks.

There's also the matter of personalities. March usually shows roads at their worst. Easter and sugaring haven't arrived yet to sweeten up human nature. Winter confinement has put most folks in a cussed state where they could stand a stiff dose of sulphur and molasses. They have saved up complaints and aren't in a mood to be shushed. Gossip and backbiting come out in the open — a year's accumulation of smoke is cleared up by the true facts. If enemies are made, so are friends. Neighbors who haven't been speaking find themselves seconding a motion to get a new culvert on their road, or pass the beans at the dandy dinner put on by Ladies Aid or PTA, and end up praising each other's deer rifle.

It boils down to real self-government. Why hasn't the town clock been fixed? Why is the town pauper's wife having hair-dos at public expense? But mainly, the business concerns those two things affecting almost every family and definitely every pocketbook — roads and schools. They're the big tax-eaters. After everybody has had his or her say, it's money that talks. Town Meeting demands things.

**T**HIS article is in line with the determination of *American Agriculturist*, Freedom on the March, the Sons of the American Revolution, and many other individuals and organizations to arouse the people to save their liberties by taking more responsibility and a more active part in local government. The first step in control of state and federal governments is to make our own grass roots government work. Good government as well as religion begins at home.

**This means attending and taking part in your school meetings, town meetings, local caucuses, and even perhaps forming committees of laymen to work with and support local officers for better home government.**

It also has to vote the tax rate.

So, after telling the Selectmen and Road Commissioner all the things that should be done, it ends up voting what the majority wants to afford. Same with School District meeting held the same day in Vermont, when it takes up the old argument: whether to make the old school get by a while longer, or build a nice brick one, or buy a bus and consolidate.

Every meeting has its spendthrifts and its ultra-conservatives. In between are the folks who will buy new ideas that are financially possible—the new school licked this year may win next year if it's presented by somebody with better facts and figures.

Election of officers can be a mighty tense affair, but usually doesn't take much time. Many towns now use the Australian ballot, which saves time and friendships. Besides, politics and cliques in New England are like elsewhere—the heavy politicking has already been done around kitchen stoves or at caucuses.

A modernism is having a pre-Town Meeting session to start public discussion on issues. But there's also the old-fashioned prelude—the annual Town Officers' report. It comes by mail a few days before Town Meeting, and becomes more popular than the new seed or mail order house catalog. Families and neighbors gather in kitchens, going behind the neat audit figures to ferret out where the money went and who got it.

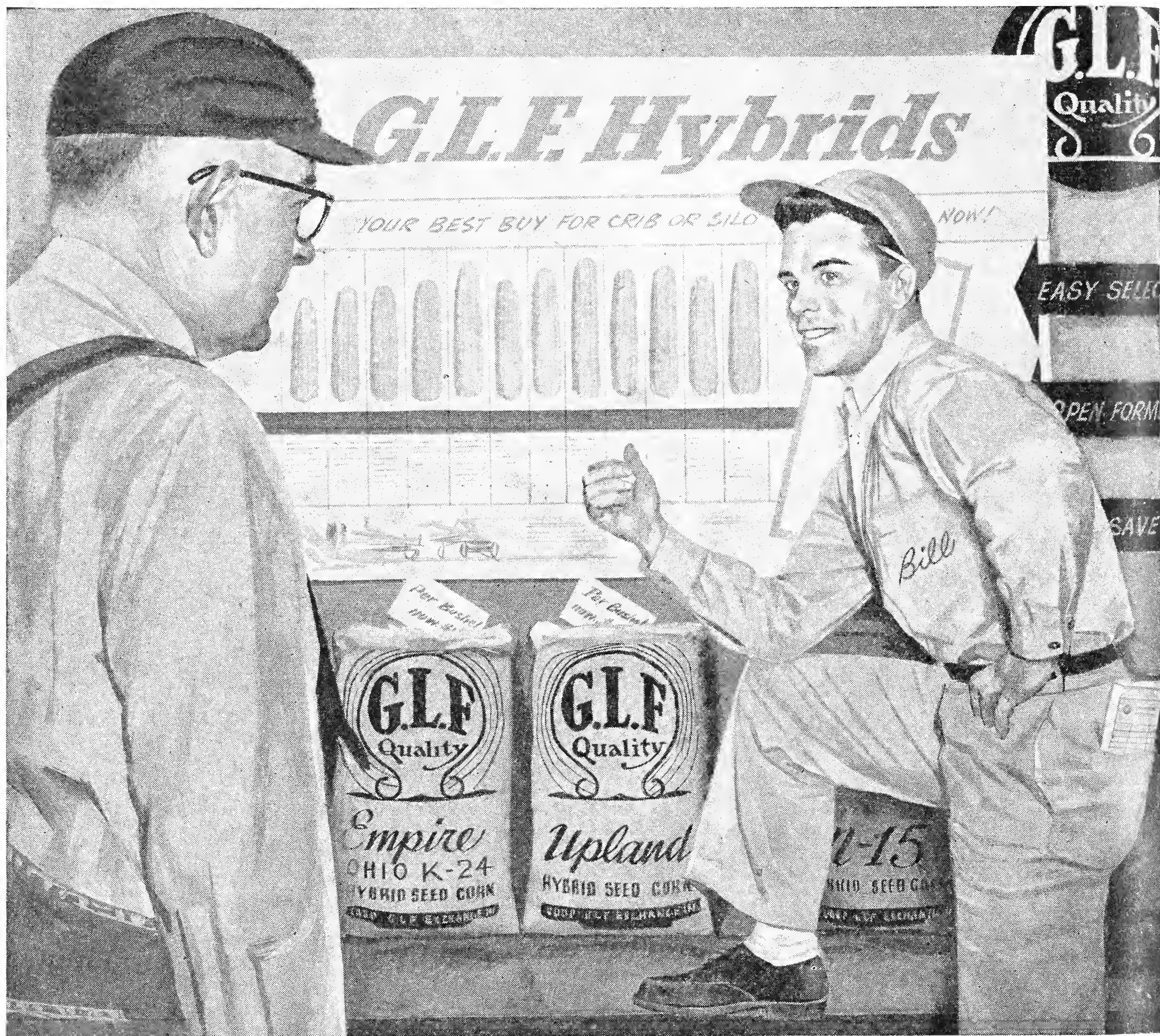
The report also contains the "Warning" for the coming meeting—(Continued on Page 14)

♦ The "cracker barrel philosophy" and public opinion developed in scenes just like this helped to make America a great Republic. The ideas discussed around the stove in the country store and in the local post office were later aired in the Northeast in town meetings, and the final conclusions reached were almost always sound. Today we need more of the "hot stove politicking" in every community.





# Here's the way to buy your Seed Corn



**The Corn Selection Chart makes it easy to choose the right variety.**

**The Open Formula is your assurance of quality.**

**Cooperative Service means savings.**

G.L.F. Open Formula Hybrids are now ready at your **G.L.F.** Service Agency

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# NOW MORE THAN EVER

## You need America's No. 1 tire!

**I**N these times, no one can tell how many *extra* years of service you'll be needing from the tires you buy today.

That's why Goodyear's SUPER-

SURE-GRIP is the wisest tire buy of all. Its three extra-traction features insure more drawbar pull—*plus extra-long wear to see you through the years ahead.*

Voted the best-liked tractor tire in America in the newest nationwide farm survey, SUPER-SURE-GRIP pulls where other tires don't—yet costs no more!



### ONLY TIRE WITH ALL THREE!

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#### GOODYEAR SURE-GRIP ACTION.

Goodyear lugs are set closer together at the shoulder than at the center. This exclusive design provides a vise-like grip that holds the soil in the ground, giving the lugs greater traction than curved lugs that "plow out" the soil. Result—Goodyears pull where other tires don't!

2.

#### STRAIGHT-BAR LUGS.

Because Goodyear lugs are set straight as a ruler, they have greater traction area than lugs that toe in. Result: Goodyear lugs thrust against the soil with equal force from center to shoulder, giving better traction both backwards and forwards—"the greatest pull on earth!"

3.

#### EXTRA-LONG WEAR.

Since Goodyear's Sure-Grip lug action holds the soil firmly in the ground, skid, slippage and abrasion are greatly reduced. Goodyear's famous O-P-E-N C-E-N-T-E-R self-cleaning lugs have no mud-catching hooks or cups. The result is smoother riding, less slip, far longer life!

# GOODYEAR

## Super-Sure-Grip Tractor Tires



# AMERICA'S FAVORITE COMBINE TAKES TREFOIL IN STRIDE



You can't wait for windrows to cure completely if you want to get the greatest possible yield of birdsfoot trefoil seed. You have to save it before the pods pop, regardless of green stuff. That's the reason why Ray Vaughn has such success with his Model "A" Case Combine, shown above at work in the Lake Champlain area of New York.

Whether you raise grain, tiny clovers or big beans, the Case "A" Combine does a good job of saving the crop. Its steel spike-tooth cylinder has ability to "eat up tough stuff," plus tremendous threshing capacity—to comb grain from tough straw and coax tiny seeds out of close-clinging hulls. Agitator action by its extra-long straw rack shakes out seed from soggy straw. Its quick-shake shoe with Case Air-Lift cleaning principle saves seeds more surely, gets them cleaner.

Liberal use of anti-friction bearings, supported on a sturdy steel frame, makes it a long-lived machine. The Case habit of making every part a bit better than might seem necessary holds down upkeep cost. Backed by 109 years of experience in building grain and seed-saving machines, the Case "A" Combine has earned its reputation for making the most of crops under the most difficult conditions.

**Other Case Combines** include the low-cost 5-foot Model "F-2," ideal for power-take-off operation with 2-plow tractors. Self-Propelled combines and pull-type models with auger headers are built in 9 and 12-foot sizes—all with either spike-tooth or rub-bar cylinder. See your Case dealer for full information.



## SEND FOR COMBINE BOOK

Look at the latest in harvest equipment. Mark machines that interest you; write in margin any others you need. Mail to J. I. Case Co., Dept. E-11, Racine, Wis.

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# "Takes" and "Mistakes" With Chemical Fruit Thinning

By DAN DALRYMPLE

**M**Y FIRST thinning experience on apples was with a Di-Nitro material called Elgetol used on Wealthies. Little Wealthies are particularly bothersome and you always get them if they are not heavily thinned. Hand thinning is too late and does not bring trees back into production the next year. A carefully thinned Wealthy is a beautiful product, salable most any year.

Following directions, but with considerable head-shaking which clearly indicated misgivings on the part of our foreman and his father, and after talking every hour or so with our county agent for three days about proper timing, we gave them a good shot of Elgetol, carefully diluted and sprayed on rather heavily at full bloom. The next day or so when the blossoms had all turned brown and the leaves started to scorch, one of my partners arrived and after looking the thing over, we decided that with my inexperience I had better confine my managing to things known-for-sure.

## It Worked!

But after a couple weeks, most of the trees recovered and the beautiful large Wealthy apples harvested in this block had little resemblance to the little green devils in the other blocks. A few trees, weak from girdling and old age, were off color half the summer and did not crop the following season. A few of the satisfactorily thinned trees did not crop the next year either, showing we still had something to learn.

Research results on Hale Haven peaches with Elgetol were so definite that we sprayed our whole block. I did this when Emil, the oldest and most experienced hand on the farm, was not looking. This was the first and only time that our Hale Haven peach thinning really worked well for us, with very little need for any further thinning. In the three years since then, we have had varied experience from a little over-thinning to no thinning at all in 1949, when we were too cautious or the weather was too favorable for pollination, or both.

## Too Fast

My first thinning experience with the hormones, or Napthalene Acetic Acid (NAA), followed a study of Pete Hoffman's work at Cornell and some USDA experiments. With the confidence of brief experience and one year of experiments, but again with head-shaking on the part of our foreman, we decided to spray-thin our Jonathans in 1947 because they had always been small.

Visioning some big Jonathans such as we see on the market from the Pacific Coast, we gave our small, low-vigor Jonathan planting the works. We used ten parts per million of Apple-set (4 oz. per 100 gal.) at full bloom on a hot day, following a prolonged pre-blossom wetting period. The Jonathan leaves immediately wilted and stayed that way. The blossoms collapsed and fell off. The few apples that stayed on, stayed small. The foreman shook his head some more, grinned pityingly, and I called up Pete Hoffman. Pete explained carefully that next time I should

read precautions as well as directions.

By 1950, we really began to get down to business. 1949 was a season of terrific long sunlight and Pete Hoffman predicted very vigorous buds and a heavy set on apples for 1950. We split our applications of DNI on Hale Havens to three successive days, hoping to time the operation better on at least a part of them. Peach blossom time was a little cooler and we were more successful in thinning out the crop than we had been since 1946, except on some very vigorous trees where we did not get off half enough peaches.

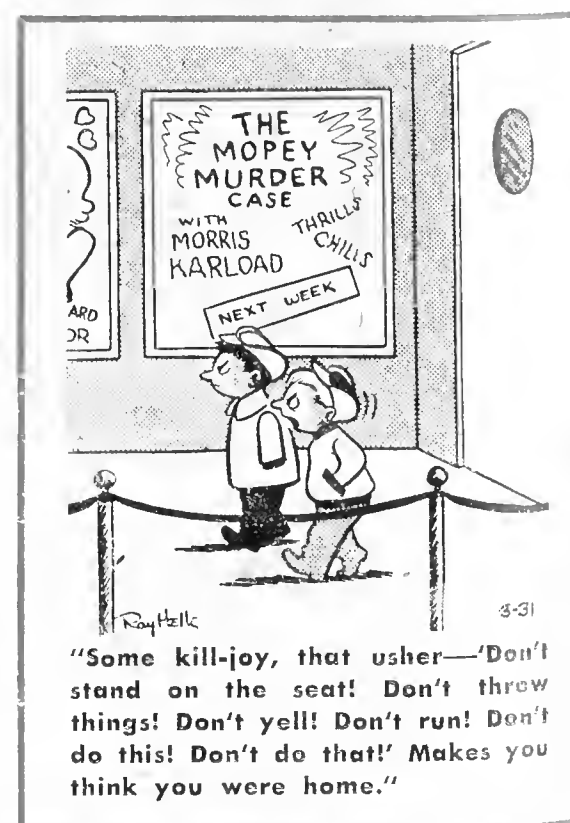
Apple blossom time came on with almost ideal conditions for pollination, so we hit the Wealthies twice with NAA, once 8 parts per million at calyx time, and then ten days later with 12 parts per million. Because of the vigor of the trees, we saw no wilting of foliage and were very pleased with our thinning, although they had to be touched up later with hand work in spots that we had missed. We did not hit the younger, smaller trees so hard. They tend to overthin.

Another combination which "took" was Elgetol at full blossom, followed by NAA ten days later. The Duchess, which cropped heavily in 1950, were sprayed fourteen days after full blossom with a heavy dose of Hormone. There was no wilting of the leaves, but we did not get off more than one half of the Duchess and had to come back in with hand thinning later. A few Duchess trees thinned out just about right.

## Hudson Valley Experience

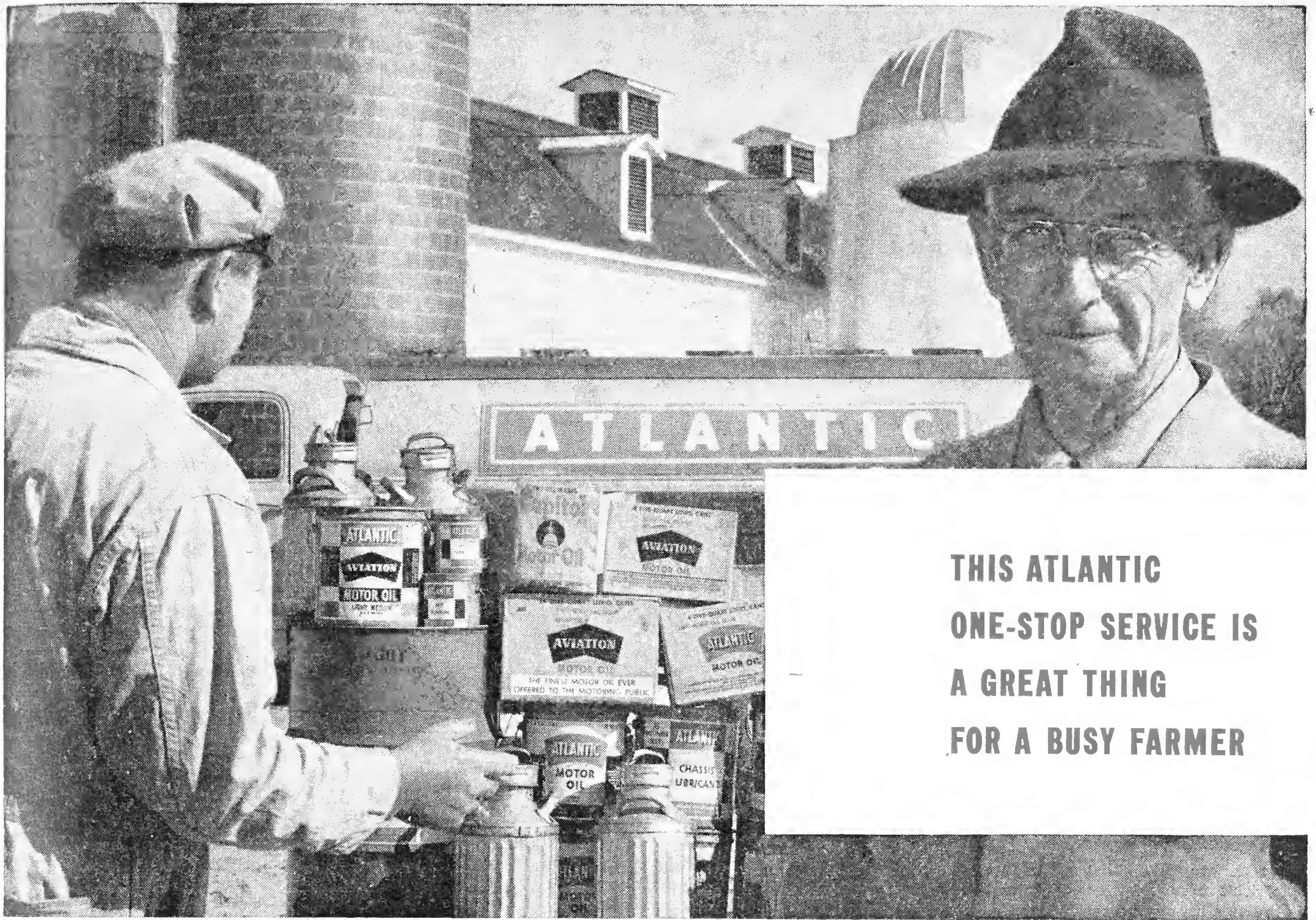
Last summer I saw some beautiful work that growers have done in the Hudson valley on spray-thinning, under the close supervision of Pete Hoffman, John Van Geluwe and the county agents, particularly on Golden Delicious, where some wide variations were observed with various dilutions. In one block of McIntosh in the Kinderhook area the grower had spray-thinned McIntosh so that he had a beautiful crop of uniform sized apples. Baldwin orchards thinned in the Valley had come back with two crops in succession. Other results on this var-

(Continued on Page 11)



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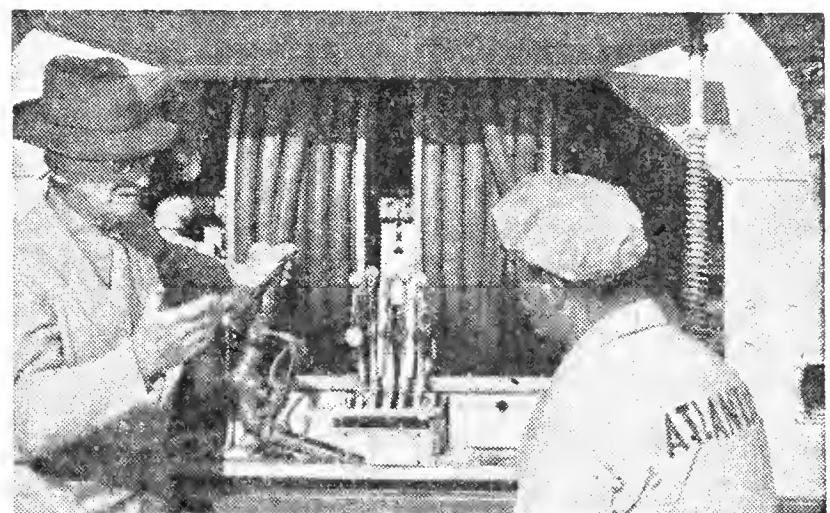
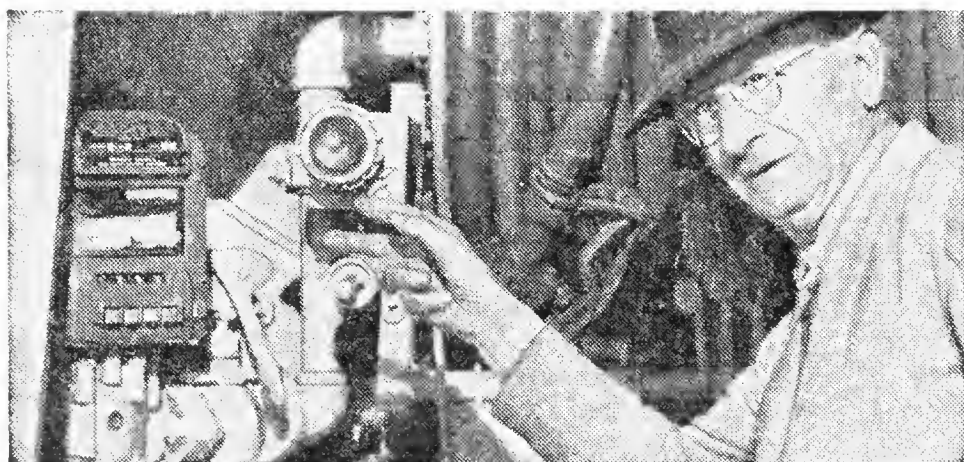


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ONE-STOP SERVICE IS  
A GREAT THING  
FOR A BUSY FARMER**

**That's what Harry Erwin told me** the first time I drove up to his farm. "You know," he told me, "I've had my gasoline, tractor fuels, kerosene and fuel oils delivered for years. But it always seemed that all the things I wanted were never on the truck."

Well, just to show both you and Harry that won't happen now, we unloaded every compartment of my new truck, and had this picture taken. Not much chance of my running out or not having enough, is there?

**"And these ticket printers,"** Harry said, "tell a man what he's getting. I see it in black and white, and I've got a record for taxes. And I don't even have to be on hand."



**"I like your** having separate tanks, meters and hoses for gasoline and oil, too," Harry told me. "There's no chance of any gasoline or tractor fuels getting in a kerosene or fuel oil tank that way."

**Just before I left, Harry said,** "You know, this is the first time I've ever been able to get all I wanted at one time. And I like it! Because when a man's busy he just doesn't like to fuss around waiting for a gallon of this or that." You can see from what Harry Erwin said that he's mighty glad he called us. And we think that, if you give us a try, you'll be happy about it too. We'll do our best to give you good service. And we've got the finest products you can buy . . . Atlantic products. So let's hear from you. All it takes is a telephone call.

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**ATLANTIC**

**P. S.** There may be an opening for a qualified man to run one of these new Atlantic one-stop farm services. If you know of someone, tell him to write The Atlantic Refining Company, Syracuse Savings Bank, Syracuse 2, New York.



# THE EDITORIAL PAGE

*There are only three things necessary for happiness:  
Somebody to love.  
Something to do.  
Something to hope for.*

## WHY BUY YOUR VEGETABLES?

**L**AST Saturday afternoon I went into a grocery store to get a few items to supplement the plentiful supply of fruits, vegetables and meats in our freezers. I was astonished at the number of farm people pushing the carts around in the big store and loading them with vegetables and canned stuff that I thought they should have canned or frozen out of their own gardens. I know, too, the size of the bills they paid to the cashier for those heavy loads of provisions they carried out of the store.

With the shortage of food, I don't see how any farmer, or any experienced gardener, can afford not to have a good garden this year. I don't care how busy you are, land devoted to a well-tended garden pays the best in dollars of anything you grow on the farm, to say nothing of the better quality of the homegrown vegetables and fruit harvested and processed, either canned or frozen, just at the right time.

There is a big effort now being made to get people to grow bigger and better gardens because of the war. That's the way it should be, except that inexperienced gardeners should go very slowly. This idea of plowing or spading up the backyards is foolish. It takes plenty of "know-how" to grow a good garden and lots of hard work. Those without experience should start with only a few easily grown vegetables.

While you are at it, either on the farm or in the village, don't forget a few easily grown flowers. We have to live a little as we go along as well as make a living.

Incidentally, we have plenty of peas in the ground, some of them up, (April 14) but a neighbor has me beat with some that have been up for a week. How about you?

## LET'S ERECT THE LIBERTY POLES AGAIN

**O**N APRIL 19, Patriot's Day, the anniversary of the Battle of Lexington and Concord, the Tompkins County Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution erected the flag on the Liberty Pole at Ithaca pictured on this page.

The first Liberty Pole was erected in 1765 by the organization known as the "Sons of Liberty." The idea spread throughout the colonies, and the poles became the symbol and the rallying point of patriots, and stood for the principles for which the Revolution was fought and on which later this Republic was founded.

There is grave need that all liberty-loving Americans rally now to save the liberties which are rapidly being lost, and the Sons of the American Revolution, supported by the various veterans' organizations, by Freedom on the March and other associations formed for the purpose of saving our liberties, are to be highly congratulated for this idea of reviving the Liberty Pole as a symbol around which patriots can rally again. It is hoped that the Liberty Pole at Ithaca will start the erection of such poles in hundreds of communities throughout the state and nation.

At the meeting held in the evening of the same day at Ithaca, Hon. James W. Wadsworth, former U. S. Senator, told how our forefathers who wrote the Constitution tried to make sure that the liberties which had cost so dearly would be preserved by setting forth *exactly* what the Federal government *could* do, all of the rest of the rights being reserved to the states and to the people. To make doubly sure, Senator Wadsworth said, the ten amendments constituting the Bill of Rights were added to the Constitution, emphasizing just what the Federal government *could not* do. Unfortunately,

*By E. R. Eastman*

many of the amendments in the Bill of Rights are being violated by the politicians today.

This effort to arouse the interest of the people in the Liberty Pole and what it stands for is in line with what we have been trying to do in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, in Freedom on the March and similar organizations to get people to attend and take part in their school meetings, their town meetings, and their local caucuses. It is plain that no Republic can be any better at its top than it is at its roots. Good government, like religion, begins at home.

## A PHILOSOPHY FOR THESE BAD TIMES

**M**ANY OF US remember vividly the heartaches, the sacrifices, the blood and the tears of two great wars, the wars that were to end all war and bring eternal peace on earth, goodwill to men. And now look at the world today! Knowing so well what war means, is it any wonder that many of our friends speak almost despairingly of the present situation?

But to each and everyone who feels that way, and to all of you, I give my own philosophy: I tell my friends that when we give up hope we are lost. The only thing we can do is to make sure that we live each day the very best we can, do the work assigned to us better than we ordinarily would, get what wholesome fun we can as we go along, keep the home atmosphere cheerful, make the best contribution we can to the life of our community, and, when we have firm convictions, express them to our representatives in the state capitals and to our congressmen and senators.

Having done all that, we can, as good citizens, stop worrying, leave the final responsibility to God, and let tomorrow take care of itself.

## THE FIGHT TO LOWER FARM PRICES

**A**BIG FIGHT looms in Washington of vital concern to farmers and to consumers. The President has asked Congress (1) to freeze parity levels for a full year at a time and (2) then freeze farm prices at what would be false parity prices.

As you know, parity is founded on the principle that farmers should receive for their products prices

in line with what they have to pay to produce those products. Most farm prices have not reached parity yet. Those that have are the food items that consumers demand the most. The President's move to freeze these prices without regard to farmers' costs would discourage production and at the same time encourage consumption, and would lead us straight into black markets.

In spite of the constant propaganda against the so-called high prices paid to farmers, the plain fact is that in actual purchasing power the American farmer's 1950 net income averaged only about two-thirds of his income for 1945, while his production expenses in 1950 were 60% of his gross income, as compared to 52% in 1945. These facts come from the good authority of Democrat Senator Allen J. Ellender, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

An additional fact is that taxes paid by farmers have increased 71% in the last five years.

This farm price situation is just another example of the lack of ability and the complete confusion in Washington leadership. Here we have on one side the Department of Agriculture calling meetings and bringing pressure to bear on farmers to increase production; at the same time, other bureaucracies in the Administration are fighting to lower farm prices. And again, while more and more production is being asked, there is a shortage of wire and twine for baling purposes, and of steel for the manufacture of farm equipment.

As I see it, the only constructive approach to these problems is for farmers and their organizations to write their congressmen and senators frequently and emphatically. Members of Congress are our last hope, not only for farmers but for America. These members want to hear from you, and if you don't tell them what you think, how can you blame them if you get laws and regulations under which you cannot operate or live?

## THOSE PESKY CHUCKS

**M**Y FARM is alive with woodchucks again this year, and the chances are that yours is, too. Their numbers have increased by leaps and bounds all through the Northeast in recent years. They destroy valuable garden truck, tons of hay, and endanger and ruin farm machinery with their holes.

Some people have good luck with bombs, which can be purchased at farm supply stores, but they didn't work well with me. This week we are planning to take pieces of burlap or other cloth, soak them with gasoline, poke them far down in the holes, light them, and block the holes. Some say it works just as well if you don't set them afire. Dozens of letters report excellent results with this method. Try it and let me know what success you have, but be careful with fire and gasoline!

Other readers report success with "cyanogas" which you can buy at your farm supply dealer.

## LOOK RESPECTABLE

**I** WISH somebody would tell me why the appearance of otherwise good-looking farmsteads is ruined so many times by clutter. I think of it every time I ride through the farm country. Why not take a little time to clean up. Pick up the trash around the yard, and go into the summer with a place that you can be proud of?

## EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

**I**T'S FUNNY to get in a car with a male driver and hear him make remarks about every woman driver he meets or passes. Although statistics show that women are just as good drivers as men, I wonder why it is that most men firmly believe that women are poor drivers?

Maybe you know the old story of the woman who stalled her car at a busy intersection. After a time the cop came up to her and said:

"What's the matter, lady? You've sat right there while the lights have turned from green to amber to red three times. Haven't we got any colors that please you?"



Liberty Pole Celebration, Ithaca, N. Y., April 19, 1951. Read the editorial on this page and help spread the idea across America.



# AA's Farmers' Dollar Guide

**A** NUMBER of indications point to a substantial reduction in U. S. 1951 food production. In March, milk production was 3 per cent below a year ago. Population has been increasing and the per capita daily production for the month was 2.04 pounds; last March, 2.13. It doesn't look like a big difference, but .09 pounds times 150 million people gives 13,500,000 lbs. less milk per day.

March Crop Report showed a drop of 173 million bushels in winter wheat prospects since December 1. Farmers have indicated intentions to plant 5 million fewer acres of corn than PMA suggested. Very little chance that corn crop will total the 3½ billion bushels needed to maintain livestock.

Fortunately the situation is at last being recognized. At the request of the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, a National Committee on Farm Production Supplies has been set up, and one of the members is Truman Billings of Ithaca, N. Y. (It won't help to have consumers and Defense Officials urge lower prices to farmers—E.R.E.) The House of Representatives is forming a "watchdog committee" to pressure defense agencies to give needed materials to farmers. Jesse Tapp, vice president of the Bank of America and a former USDA official favorably known to farm leaders, has been named as special adviser to Eric Johnston on agricultural stabilization problems. Franz Stone of East Aurora, N. Y., has been named to head an Agricultural Machinery and Implements Division of the National Production Authority.

Here briefly are some of the reasons why production may be low:

**ACREAGE:** "Intentions to Plant Report" indicated a cultivated crop acreage 4½ million acres below last year and far below PMA "suggestions."

**WEATHER:** Season has been late and cold. Pastures in the Northeast are slow. Less than the usual plowing has been done. Few oats planted up to last week in April.

Better weather could repair all the damage, or continued poor weather could cut production seriously. With a number of good growing seasons behind us, there is some tendency to expect a below-average year.

**SUPPLIES:** Already shortages of some machinery parts are being reported. In 1950, 3.8 per cent of the steel production of the country went into farm equipment, a small percentage but an important one. In World War II, ineffective attempts to save a little of this small percentage seriously hampered farming. For example, a cut was made in steel used for bale ties, and for every 10 tons of steel saved, 25,000 tons of hay couldn't be baled.

**WORKERS:** There are 300,000 fewer farm operators and family workers on farms than a year ago. Strangely enough the reduction in number of hired workers has been smaller.

Congress is working on farm labor legislation. Differences in the bills being prepared in Senate and House on importing Mexican workers must be ironed out, and it will be plenty late when agreement is reached.

**REGULATIONS:** Paper work takes time that could be better used for food production. One example is forms, more and more of which doubtless will have to be filled out to get needed supplies. Another is social security tax which now applies to farm workers. A farmer must deduct from wages and file a return under certain conditions. (Get Form 941 from Collector of Internal Revenue where you pay income taxes.)

**FARM SCRAP:** Earl Merrill of Republic Steel Corporation, Cleveland, reminds us that scrap steel shortage is becoming national bottleneck in steel production. It is important to clean every discarded machine out of fence corners. Bring the matter up at Grange or other farm meetings so that your neighbors will know the situation and act on it.

**PATH TO ECONOMY:** The path to greater government economy is plain, but difficult to follow. Your representatives in Congress hold the purse strings.

If enough voters want economy, want it hard enough, and let their representatives know how they feel, it can be secured. It is up to you! — Hugh Cosline

## The Song of the Lazy Farmer



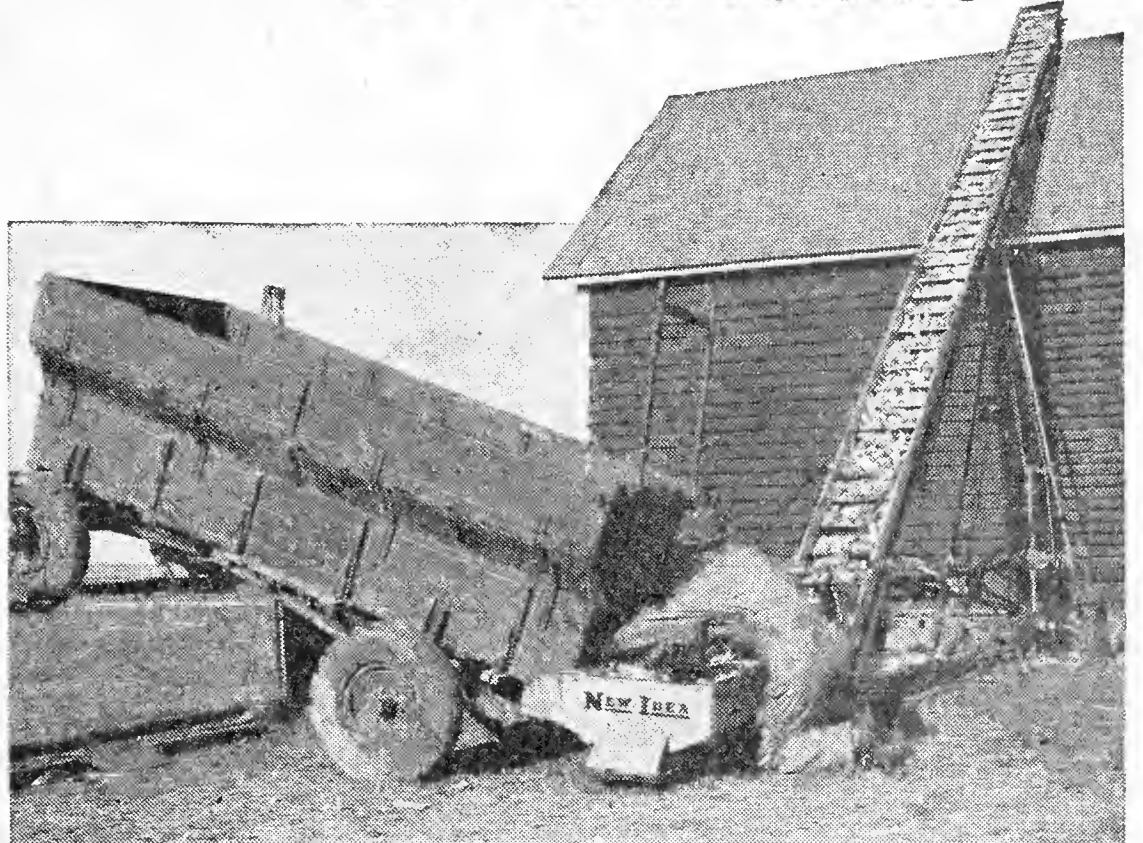
**A** LL winter long I sit around and plan on how I'll farm my ground; I study market prospects thru and draw up maps until I'm blue; I read whatever comes to hand about how we should treat our land; I list rotations I could use and finally figure which to choose. And then I order all my seed and get the plant food I will need; as soon as snow begins to wane, I make Mirandy start to train so she'll be hardened up and fit for work when time is ripe for it; and then, to be as safe's I can, I sign me up a hired man.

Comes spring, and it begins to rain, then all my efforts are in vain; for weeks the weather's soggy wet and it's not possible to get into the fields to do a thing until almost the end of spring. With ev'rything a month behind, it isn't long until I find that once again the weatherman has wrecked my carefully laid plan. So I get out my maps again and try to figure where and when and what I'll have Mirandy plant in place of all the things she can't; and with each day of rain I yelp because I know I'll have to help.

★ **Handles Anything**

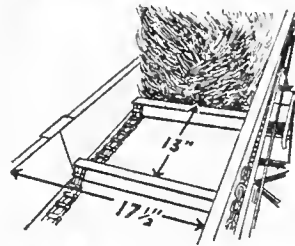
★ ★ **Easy to Use**

★ ★ ★ **Lasts a Lifetime**



that's why a **NEW IDEA** is a good idea!

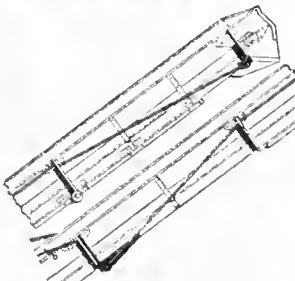
★ **You name it**—ear corn, shelled corn or small grain, hay in regular or round bales—the NEW IDEA No. 175 Elevator makes storing any crop a fast one-man operation. Big-capacity trough is 17½ inches wide. Closed return trough saves loose grain. Choice of lengths from 26 to over 50 feet. Comes with stationary hopper, or with tilting hopper and swivel grain spout.



★ ★ **Handy to use**—quickly and easily coupled to tractor, moved around and positioned. Simple to adjust for variable reach and proper balance. Safest winch used on any farm elevator. The NEW IDEA No. 175 operates through a wide variety of drives—from gas engine, electric motor or power take-off. Low tilting hopper is ideal for modern farm wagons. Extra trunk sections (8' and 10' lengths) readily added.



★ ★ ★ **Lifetime construction**—staunchly braced against bowing or bending with special suspension trussing—simplest, strongest bracing ever developed. No other elevator gives you this super-strength feature! Heavy galvanized steel sections, box-crimped for unusual rigidity. Lift cable of plow-steel wire is fibre cored—lasts a lifetime. Curved flights are 30% stronger, spaced 13" apart. Tough steel chain rides quietly on wear-protecting wood strips.



These features make the NEW IDEA No. 175 a history-making value—the workingest, wearingest farm elevator you've ever been offered! See it soon at your NEW IDEA dealer's.



**NEW IDEA**

DIVISION **AVCO** MANUFACTURING CORPORATION

Dept. 154, Coldwater, Ohio

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| <input type="checkbox"/> Hay Loaders            | <input type="checkbox"/> Hand Shellers    |
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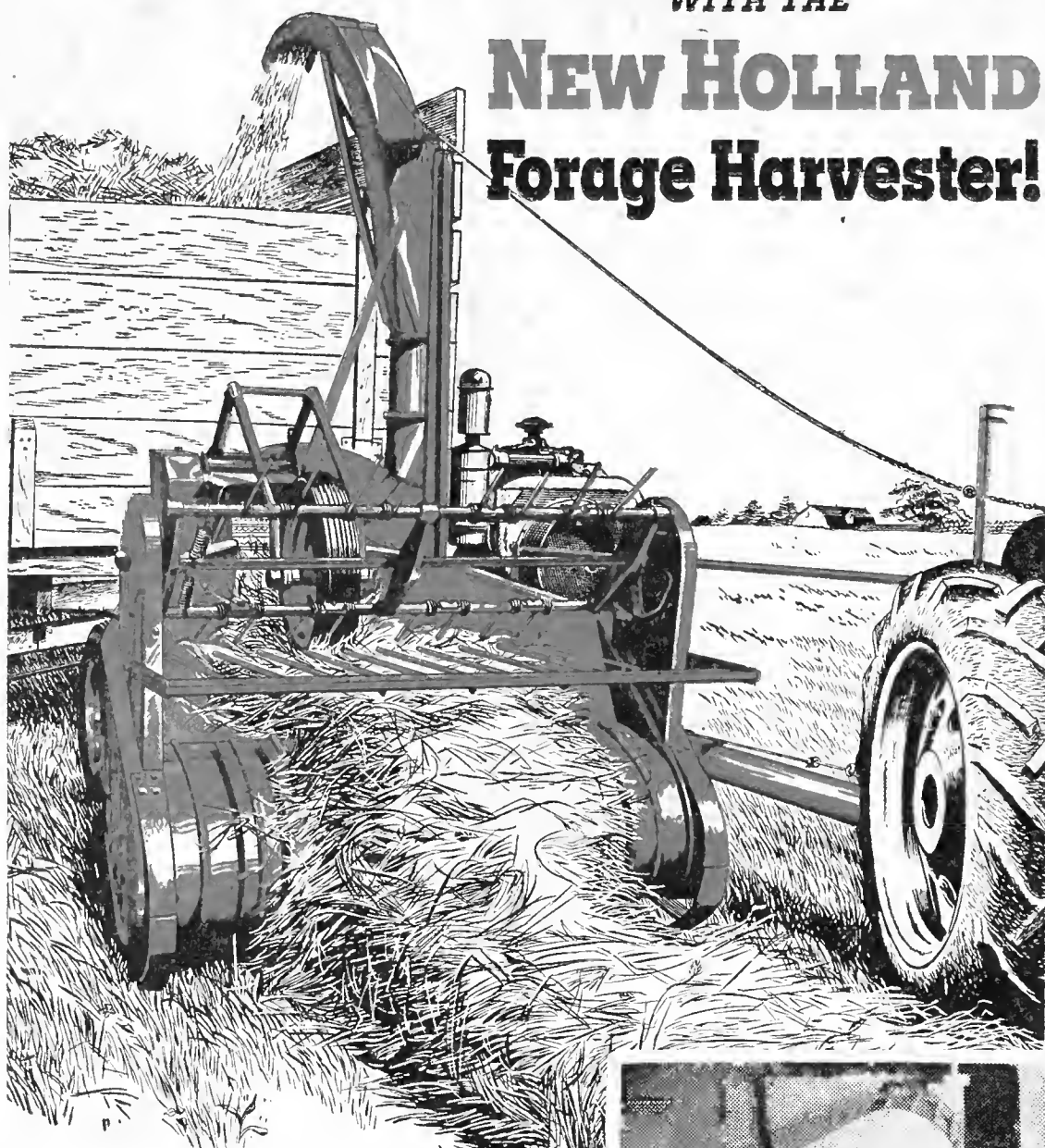


HERE'S WHY YOU GET

# Greater windrow capacity

WITH THE

## NEW HOLLAND Forage Harvester!



Now—a great new forage pick-up for use on all models of the New Holland Forage Harvester!

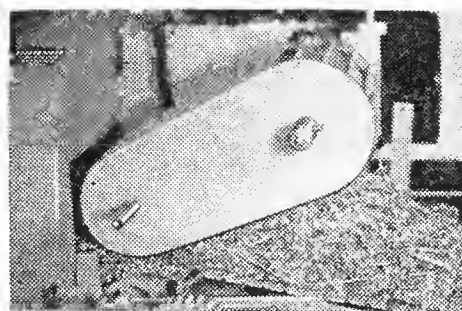
• Here are good reasons for New Holland's high capacity. Look at the two pictures at the right, for instance. See how the revolutionary *floating upper apron* keeps constant control of hay. It's an exclusive New Holland feature!

New Holland's Harvester is engineered to handle up to 20 tons of grass silage, 20 tons of corn silage, or 6 tons of dry hay per hour. It's completely automatic—one man on a tractor does the whole job!

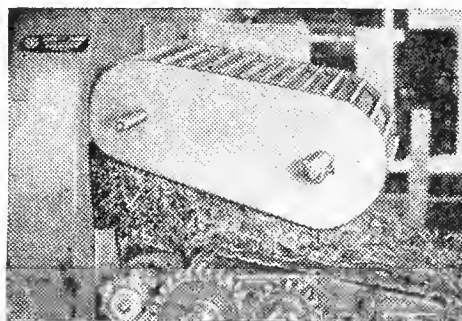
More New Holland features:

1. Four-knife balanced flywheel cuts down and in, for better cutting action.
2. A complete micrometer adjustment for clean cutting—knives easily removed for sharpening *without* readjustment.
3. Feeder action can be stopped, started or reversed *from the tractor seat*.

See your New Holland dealer today.



Here's the secret: As hay wad (big enough to clog many choppers) contacts front of upper apron, apron rises and allows passage—without slugging or choking.



As wad passes, front of apron drops back to normal for control of lighter windrows that follow. Rear of apron opens and wad passes easily into big 112 square inch opening. Crawler-type apron is synchronized with lower track to maintain constant feed control.



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"First in Grass-land Farming"

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Check catalog you wish and mail coupon to:  
New Holland Machine Company, 1105 Ash St., New Holland, Pa.

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- ☐ Red Rubber Belting
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- ☐ Tractor-Mower
- ☐ Cylinder Corn Sheller
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- ☐ General-Purpose Mixer
- ☐ Husker-Sheller

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Street or RFD \_\_\_\_\_

Acres Farmed? \_\_\_\_\_

County \_\_\_\_\_

Town \_\_\_\_\_

State \_\_\_\_\_

# KILLING WEEDS in Seeded Grains

By E. R. MARSHALL

**A**S SPRING arrives in the Northeast an amazing change takes place. Grain fields and pastures which have lain dormant through the winter turn green, and the whole countryside gives the impression of being covered with a luxuriant green carpet. Then shortly after spring has come and about the same time summer really begins, this carpet of green starts to change its color. Field after field begins to turn a brilliant yellow.

These fields are beyond a doubt beautiful, but this beauty is not welcomed by the farmer, for this change is a sign that the same old pest that northeastern farmers have lived with for years is back again. This, notorious pest is wild mustard. Many tons of fertilizer are thrown away each year just to feed this pest. Mustard robs the soil of water and nutrients. It also contaminates seed crops, and shades or competes with many crops.

2,4-D has done much to help control wild mustard and other weeds in grain. Its greatest shortcoming, however, has been that it could not be used on grains which were seeded to mixed legumes. In some cases where the weed problem was severe enough to ruin a legume seeding, 2,4-D was used as an emergency measure. In the few cases in which this was done there was usually some reduction, often severe, in the seeding. Because of this, 2,4-D has not been used extensively on weeds in grains which were seeded with legumes.

## MCP, A New Weed Killer

The lack of a good chemical for weed control in seeded grains has been a serious problem to farmers. Many thousands of acres of grain are used as a nurse crop for legume seedings in the Northeast. Often mustard and other weeds seriously reduce and contaminate the hay crop. Because of this, research workers have tested each new herbicide as it was developed in hopes that at least one would help with this problem. Their search was finally rewarded, and today we have a material designed especially for this job. This material is MCP.

MCP stands for 2-methyl, 4-chlorophenoxyacetic acid; also called Methoxone and Agroxone. Because extensive work has been done with this material in England and other countries in Europe it has often been called the "2,4-D of Europe." MCP is a very close relative of 2,4-D and has been found to give as good or better weed control in grain crops. At the same time, red clover, alsike and sweet clover all have been found to be less sensitive to MCP than to 2,4-D. Legumes seem to tolerate about twice as much MCP as 2,4-D, but since MCP is very similar to 2,4-D, the same precautions followed when using 2,4-D should be used when applying it.

Large scale tests conducted in New York State during 1950 showed that MCP gave better mustard and ragweed control than 2,4-D when both were used at the same concentration. As many, clover and alfalfa plants survived when MCP was used at twice the concentrations of 2,4-D as survived in the 2,4-D plots. Hay yields from these tests showed that alfalfa or clover harvested from the MCP plots out-yielded that from the 2,4-D plots and the untreated check plots. Similar results are reported from Wisconsin, Canada and Europe. These reports also show that MCP does less damage to oats than does 2,4-D. Reports from Wisconsin state that MCP gives better grass control than 2,4-D.

Minnesota research workers found MCP to be much better than 2,4-D for killing wild mustard growing in flax fields.

## When to Use It

MCP should be used only on seeded grain fields in which weeds are a severe problem. The fields should be treated when mustard is just coming into bloom and the grain is 8 to 10 inches high. Farmers now have a material which will remove weeds from seeded grains and which will result in little or no injury to the grain or the legume seeding.

Since MCP shows such low toxicity to legumes, it is now being tested on canning peas. Perhaps in MCP we may have a material which will effectively weed canning peas with little or no reduction in yield. The use of MCP on peas is still in the experimental stage and is not yet recommended for general use.

It is very important that MCP be applied at low gallonages, such as five to six gallons of spray per acre. Injury to the legumes is noticed when gallonages reach 10 gallons of spray per acre or above. The recommended rate of application is  $\frac{1}{4}$  pound of active MCP per acre in 5-6 gallons of water. The material now being sold contains 2 pounds of MCP per gallon so that one pint of this material should be used in 5-6 gallons of water per acre. The amine salt formulation now available is readily water soluble, and thus no trouble is encountered in concentrate spraying.

Supplies of MCP are liable to be short during 1951, but enough will be available to treat the more severely infested seeded grain fields. If you have a severe mustard or weed problem in seeded grains, obtain some MCP and profit by its use.

Certainly this is a major advance in the field of chemical weed control. It means that now farmers can watch that green carpet of grain remain green until the golden tinge of ripening begins to appear. The intermediate step of brilliant mustard yellow may soon be a thing of the past. MCP shows promise of being one of the most important chemical weed killers yet developed.

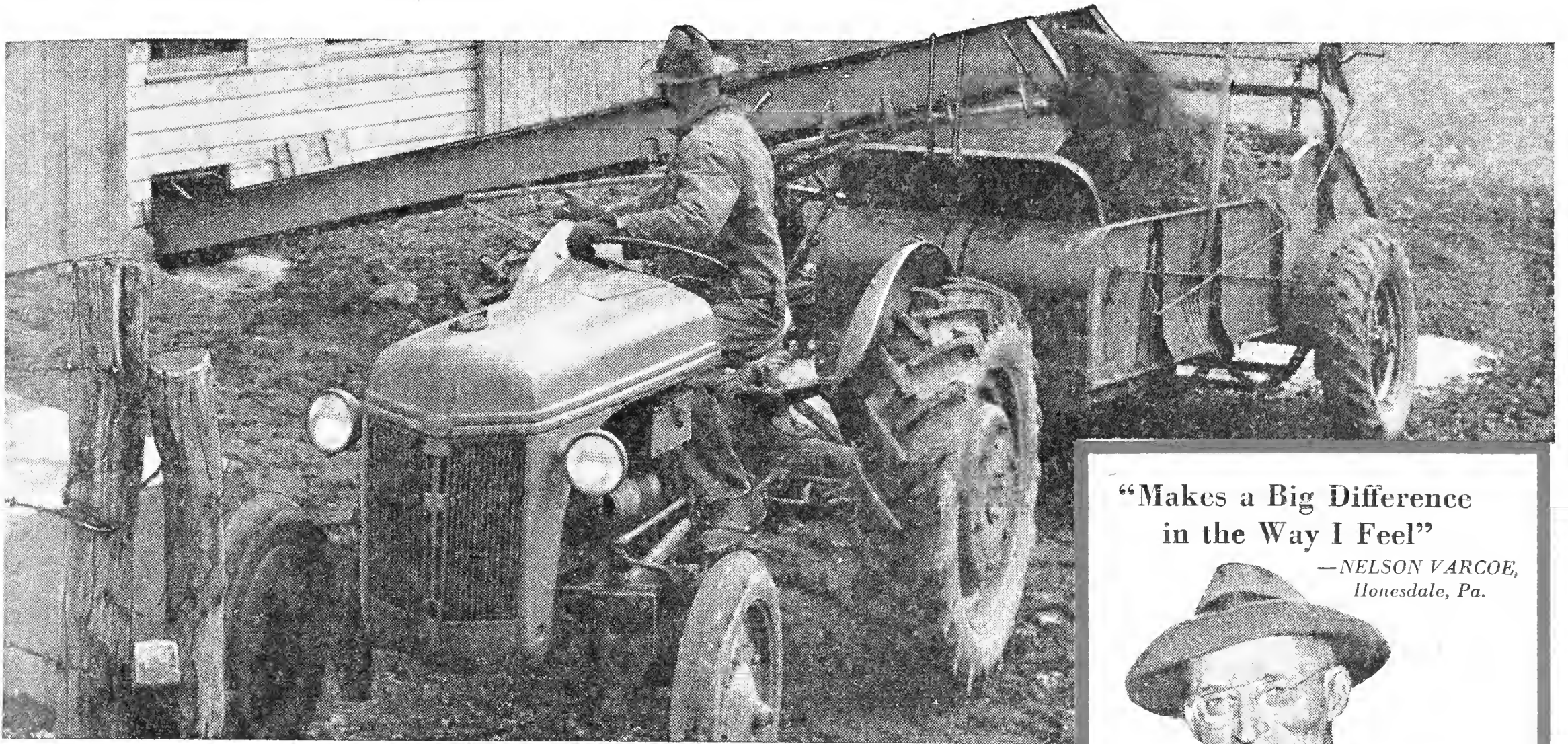
## TULLY FUTURE FARMER WINS ESSAY CONTEST



Robert McDonough, R.D. 1, Tully, N. Y., has been awarded first place in a nation-wide essay contest sponsored by the "American Farm Youth" magazine on the subject, "Why I Save for the Future." Choice of first prize rested between a fully equipped garden tractor, an arc welder, a jet water system or a milking machine.—H. B. Allen, Teacher of Agriculture, Tully, N. Y.



# The greatest labor-saver since the milking machine



**"Makes a Big Difference  
in the Way I Feel"**

—NELSON VARCOE,  
Honesdale, Pa.



Nelson Varcoe has a G.L.F. Stable Cleaner installed in his 28 cow dairy. He has no hired help. Mr. Varcoe says:

"I make milk with hay instead of grain and that makes a lot of manure. My 7 inch gutter is 16 inches wide, and it is heaped right up every morning. The G.L.F. Stable Cleaner takes it out in no time. The beauty of it is that when I get done I am not all tired out. I can go out in the afternoon now and cut logs instead of lying down to get rested. If I could have had my gutter cleaner 20 years ago I'd be milking twice as many cows today, because I would have had the strength and the time."

**F**EW dairies of any size still milk by hand. Before many years, cleaning the stable by hand will be just as rare. The machine age has at last caught up with the meanest job on the farm. You have only to see the G.L.F. Stable Cleaner in operation to know that here is a practical tool for taking the back-breaking work out of the daily barn cleaning chore.

For years farmers themselves have been experimenting with home-made cleaners. Time after time, as G.L.F. men visited farms and talked with farmers in meetings, the question would come up—"Why don't you tackle this one? Stable cleaning is the job we would really like to get rid of." More than three years ago G.L.F. did tackle it.

## Farmers Helped Design It

The first few tries didn't provide the answer, but they did convince the men working on it that they were on the right track. Finally, about two years ago, they produced a belt-type cleaner. Several were manufactured and placed on dairy farms. They were used day after day under actual working conditions. Week after week G.L.F. men visited each farm to see them in operation and talk with the farmer. It was clear that the belt principle was practical. All that remained was to get the "bugs" out of the cleaner, something that has to be done with every new machine. That development

stage has gone on for two years and now the G.L.F. Stable Cleaner is ready—proved in actual operation.

## Farm Tested Features

**Delivered assembled** and ready to use. The cows can stay right in the barn while it's installed!

**A flat belt** especially fabricated to resist acids and withstand abrasive wear is all there is in the gutter.

**The chute** outside the barn to convey the loaded belt to the spreader is made of highly rust-resistant, hard alloy steel which has twice the strength and six times the corrosion resistance of ordinary steel.

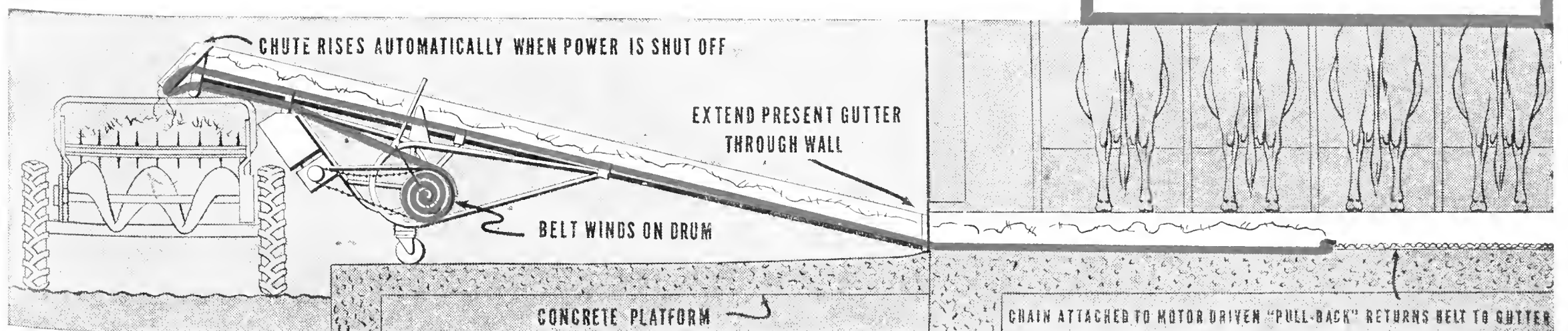
**The heavy duty motor** takes a heavy starting load with ease and is directly coupled to the speed reducer to provide full, positive power even when exposed to the weather.

**Two Models**—Model 500 (shown above) for installations where the spreader box is above the gutter level. This unit rolls easily on wheels to serve two or more gutters and can be moved out of the way when a clear barnyard is needed. Model 300 is for use where the spreader box is at or below the gutter level.

The G.L.F. Stable Cleaner will soon be available through your G.L.F. Service Agencies. Ask about it. Particularly if you're planning a new barn or changes in your present one, plan to include the G.L.F. Stable Cleaner as part of your basic equipment.

Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc., Ithaca, N.Y.

# G.L.F. Stable Cleaner



**Soon Available at G.L.F. Service Agencies. Ask About It.**



**Lighter...  
Faster... Tougher**



**It's the NEW  
HOMELITE  
ONE MAN  
Chain Saw**

**27 lbs.,...4 H.P.  
More power per lb.  
than any other saw**

It's the newest and the best... lighter and easier to handle. Yes and faster, *much faster*. Cuts an 18 inch tree in 16 seconds. Cuts trees 48 inches or more in diameter. It's a one-man saw that really does the work of other two-man saws. And whether you're felling, bucking, undercutting or notching, this new Homelite Saw will give you greater output because of its easier handling, less fatigue on the operator and greater productive power. Built and backed by Homelite, manufacturers of more than 300,000 gasoline-engine-driven units. This new, rugged, lightweight saw is the one saw that will give you more cutting with less maintenance than any other saw. We can prove it. Ask for a Free on-the-Job Demonstration.

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AT LOWER COST...**



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**The Condé "400"  
MILKER**  
Leaves Teats and Udders  
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**CONDÉ MILKERS, SHERRILL, N. Y.**

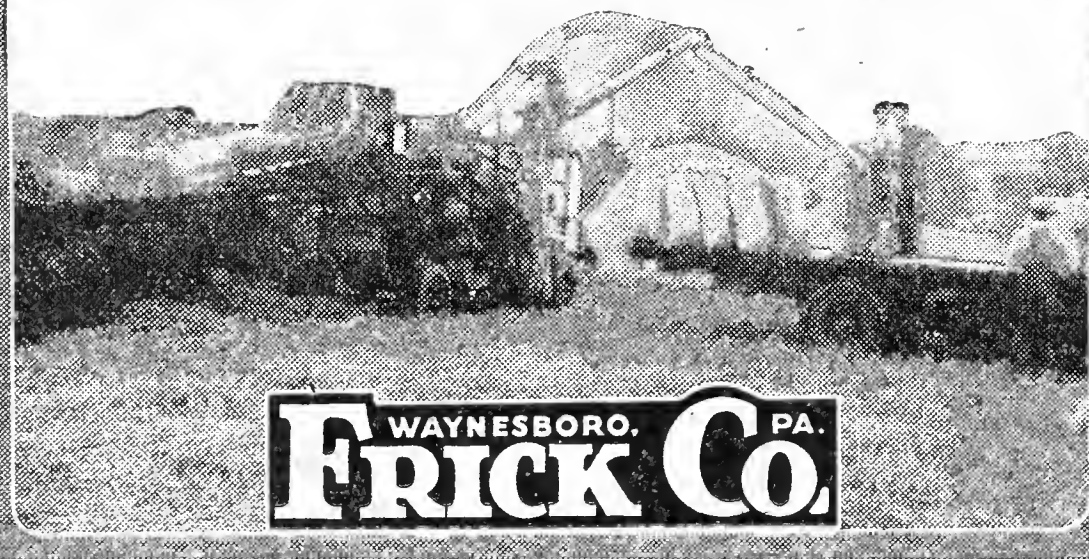


## STEEL THRESHERS

Have built into them the quality you want most—large capacity, smooth operation, and the utmost durability. Three generations of experience in thresher work stand behind these Frick machines. Two sizes, 22 by 36 and 28 by 47 inches. Welded steel frame, roller and ball bearings, spiral beater, gravity cleaner, self-feeder or hand feed. Unexcelled for wheat, oats, clover, lespedeza and seeds. Write for Catalog 76 giving full details.

See your Frick Dealer or visit a Frick Branch today! Frick Branches at Amsterdam and Canandaigua, N. Y., Easton, and Montoursville, Penna., among other principal cities.

Frick Company also builds Air Conditioning, Refrigeration, and Ice-making equipment.



## What Do YOU Think?

By JIM HALL

**R**ECENTLY I wrote to a bunch of men I've called on or corresponded with one way or another during the past couple of years, and asked them for their ideas on some of the advertising we carry in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. The response was just fine, but even better than that was the way many of them took the opportunity to say what they thought about dozens of different things of interest to Northeast farming. Men in the Northeast aren't just talking about new things. They are trying out new ideas every day and always looking for more ideas from their neighbors and from their farm paper, as shown in this note from Luther W. Jennejohn of Hilton, New York:

### Wants Practical Items

"We farm folks are faced with an acute labor shortage. We are told that equipment will be even shorter in the future. Our present administration does not seem concerned about food production. So we folks who still love the soil and till it must help ourselves. As a farm paper, could you give us more articles on practical labor saving, farm management, etc.?"

Of course the answer to that is yes! One of the first editorial policies of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is to get out and find money-making and money-saving ideas and then pass them along to all of our readers.

\* \* \*

That these new ideas are picked up by our readers is demonstrated in a letter from Lee Dygert of Fort Plain, New York. But in the same letter, Lee brings up the much-argued question of whether to buy started pullets or chicks. We'd like to hear what other poultrymen think about buying started pullets. Here is what Lee says:

"Along with our dairy we keep quite a few chickens. This year we are trying out two new methods. The first is the use of old litter. It is working out fine, and I believe our leghorns are doing better and living better than ever before.

"The other is the buying of started pullets instead of day-old chicks. It will make a lot less work for me, and I hope it will be a help in keeping layers on hand at all times. Our first batch of 300 was delivered yesterday. I was a little disappointed in the size of some, but when so many are started together one cannot expect quite as good growth as smaller flocks that get more attention."

\* \* \*

Our long-time promotion of better and better roughage, and of the need of growing more of our own grains for feed, has prompted many letters—especially about the fast growing practice of making grass silage. The following two especially interested me because the first deals with birdsfoot trefoil and the second provokes a lot of thought in just 22 words:

"I am always interested in the articles on grass silage and on pasture improvement. I started a field of birdsfoot trefoil after reading the articles about it in your paper. I have cut it one year and I am well pleased with the crop as hay."

—Ralph W. Davis, Madison, N. Y.

\* \* \*

"Feed is high, which is only natural with government supports for grains.

This puts us in a perilous position in the Northeast."—John C. Perry, White House Station, N. J.

\* \* \*

Well, it would put us in an even more perilous position if we had to depend absolutely on having all of our grain shipped in. As Editor Ed Eastman pointed out in a recent note on the Kernels, Screenings and Chaff page, hybrid seed corn and the mechanical corn picker give many of us a way of getting around that 30-odd dollars it costs for labor and transportation to get the grain from the Mid-west to the Northeast.

### Two Problems

Paul Fish of East Freetown, New York, says:

"I note some advice on letting calves suck for three days. My idea is not to let them suck at all, making it easier for them to learn to drink. Then the cow does not get attached to them and bawl for days later. Also, the calves are apt to get too much if they suck."

Others try different methods. Several men I know (the latest of these is Harry Trout of Detour, Maryland) keep a nurse cow to raise the young 'uns and swear it's the best system they ever hit on. AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST readers are always interested in notes about how best to raise calves. If you have any ideas on the subject, let's know what you think and we'll pass the information along to other dairymen.

The other problem—one that has always pestered dairymen—is summed up in this letter from Carlton L. Hazen of Wilson, New York:

"We are interested in calves and growing heifers, for we raise quite a few of them ourselves. Our bull and heifer calf ratio was very poor this last fall and winter, having had about 15 bull calves and six heifers. Would like to know how to get more heifers, if possible. Our luck in getting heifer calves has been very poor with both artificial breeding and natural service."

Now the scientists and most farmers tell us that they know of no way to influence the sex of calves. In my whole life I have met only one dairyman who thought he had the answer, and that was a Vermonter who swore he got mostly heifer calves because he always had his bull service many more cows than the average bull. If you have any ideas on how to influence the production of more heifer calves, let's have 'em!





**"BEST STUFF  
I EVER  
USED"**



## WEEDONE<sup>®</sup> BRUSH KILLER 32

**makes it easy  
for anyone to add  
more profitable acreage**

This more powerful, low-volatile butoxy ethanol ester of 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T kills only the plants sprayed. There is no vapor injury to nearby susceptible plants such as tomatoes, beans and cotton.

### Kills Over 100 Woody Plants

Brambles (blackberry, raspberry, etc.), choke cherry, poison ivy, poison oak, certain species of oaks and pines, wild rose, osage orange, willow, wild cherry, hickory, buckbrush, sagebrush, elderberry, coralberry, honeysuckle and many others, as well as thistles, knapweed and other perennial weeds.

### Get More From Your Acreage

Clear pastures of bramble and brush patches . . . more grass for your livestock.

Clear irrigation ditches of choking weeds.

Clear fence rows, bottom land and roadsides of brush that robs nearby crops of moisture and plant food, while giving shelter to harmful insects.

### NOW!

Kill Weeds in Small Grains  
Seeded to Legumes

**WEEDAR  
MCP**

Containing the new chemical  
2-methyl-4-chlorophenoxyacetic acid

See your dealer for full  
information, or write direct.

**American Chemical  
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Agricultural Chemicals Division  
AMBLER, PA.

ORIGINATORS OF 2,4-D  
AND 2,4,5-T WEED KILLERS

## "Takes" and "Mistakes"

(Continued from Page 4)

iety did not always result in annual bearing. Sometimes this variety skips a year in spite of anything that can be done. Romes are the toughest variety to thin that we have. Here the DN's at blossom time seem to do the best job. NAA is not so effective yet.

The tendency generally however is to use NAA after the critical blossom period is over and you can guess more accurately what you have. Preliminary one-year work on NAA on peaches by M. B. Hoffman of Cornell suggests good thinning of peaches one month after blossom when peach trees have more foliage.

In 1950 the most satisfactory results with NAA on peaches were obtained with 15 parts per million on Golden Jubilee, 20 parts per million on Raritan Rose, and 30 parts per million on Hale Haven. The results may vary from one year to another, depending on the weather. Concentrations stronger than 30 parts per million may defruit the peaches. If you want to play with some of these materials on thinning peaches, Professor Hoffman suggests a few trees until more details are worked out.

### Some Definite Suggestions

In the Proceedings of 1951 Meetings of the State Horticultural Society, just printed, Professor Hoffman offers the following suggestions for 1951 for apples:

"Heavy bloom is not anticipated for most varieties in 1951. Rhode Island Greening may be the exception. The size of this year's crop will depend a great deal on bloom weather and the kind of growing season that follows. In most seasons it pays to thin heavy set varieties like early McIntosh, Yellow Transparent, Duchess, Wealthy, Baldwin and Golden Delicious, even when they have a moderate bloom.

"If Greenings come through with a heavy bloom and we experience good pollination weather, some thinning of this variety may be in order, although it is tricky.

"The DN's are adapted to these heavy setting varieties during bloom or as soon as all the spur flowers open. With the exception of Baldwin and Wealthy, considerable thinning can be obtained with DN spray on the 2nd and 3rd day following bloom, or as petals fall. If you have hot weather in bloom time with heavy bee activity, these late sprays are not so effective. Wet weather in blossom time result in more foliage injury from this treatment and prevents proper timing.

"Severe dwarfing of the foliage of Duchess, Yellow Transparent, early McIntosh, Delicious and Winesap by NAA has been observed to interfere with proper sizing of the fruit and to prevent fruit bud formation, even though adequate thinning was accomplished, if the application is put on too soon (calyx time). Wealthy, Jonathan, Grimes, Baldwin, Golden Delicious appear to be less susceptible. Prolonged fog and rainy weather during calyx and early post-bloom may accentuate the dwarfing. For this reason the susceptible varieties should be sprayed not sooner than two weeks after bloom with NAA, even though the benefits from earlier thinning may be sacrificed. Later application does not result in enough thinning to pay."

I hope I have not discouraged you on thinning with this article. My main point is, be sure and get all the information you can from your county agent, from the Horticultural Society Proceedings for 1949, 1950 and 1951, and study them before you start to spray-thin fruit. By all means, start in this year because we do not want a whole lot of small apples again available for market.

# TEAMED-UP

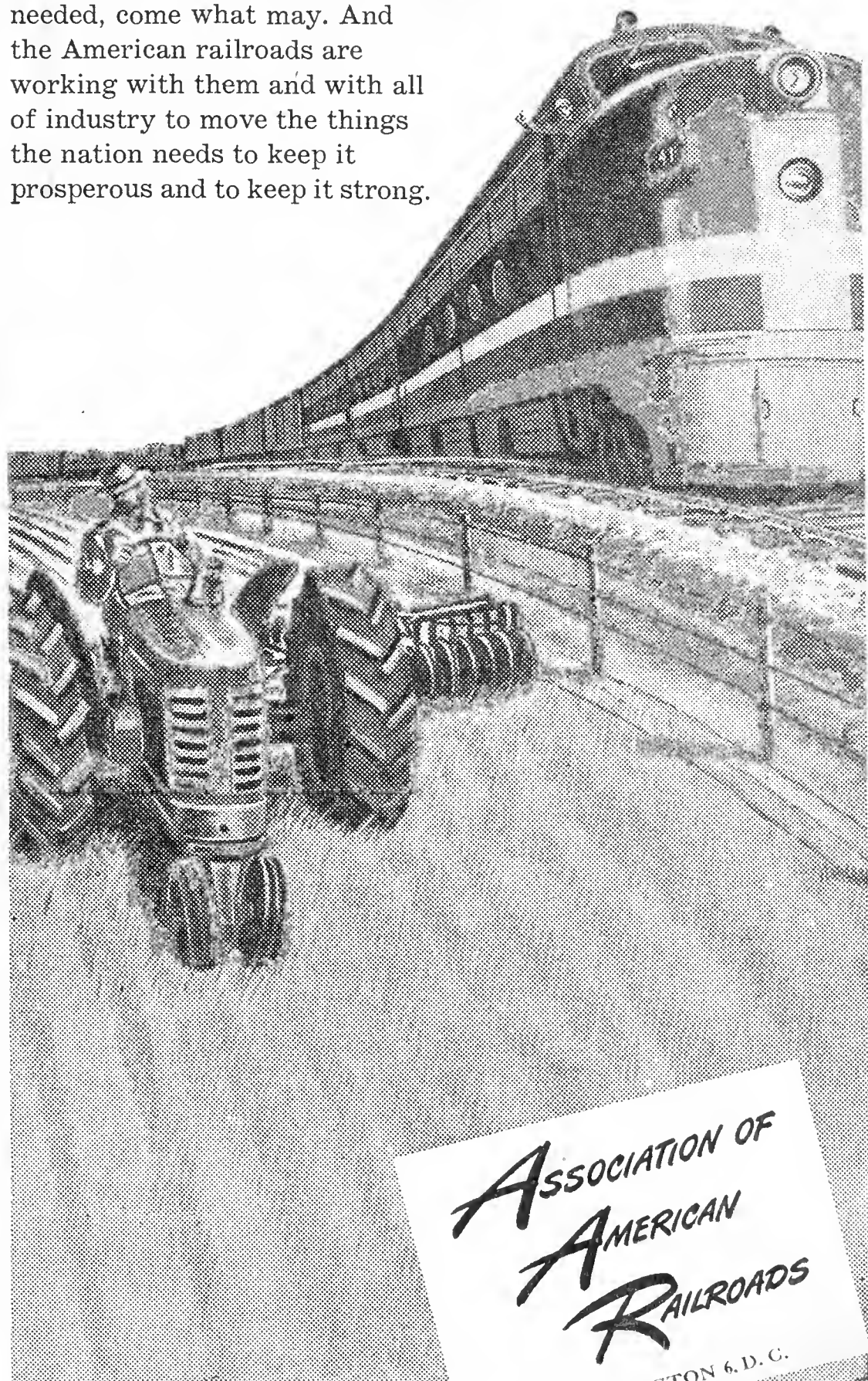
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## A FORUM FOR Backyard Gardeners

### Fun With A Hotbed

The following letter, dated April 11, interested me and I am passing it along:

"A couple of issues back you wrote about the value of a coldframe just outside the basement window, so it could be worked without leaving the basement. We've had one for several years.

"Last fall I made ours a little bigger and turned it into a hotbed. The foundation is one layer of cinder blocks laid without mortar and the holes filled with cinders for insulation. The blocks extend above ground level about half an inch, and the frame is set on top.

"The pit is the same depth as the foundation. In the bottom I put 1½ to 2 inches of cinders for drainage. An electric soil heating cable went on top of the cinders, then an inch of soil covered by a quarter inch mesh hardware cloth. That left about 4 inches for good garden soil. I set the thermostat for about 38° and left it there.

"Out of this little garden we had parsley and chives all winter, and we used lots of both. Some geranium cuttings put in pots sunk in the soil last fall are nice plants now. In one corner is a clump of mint. And we've been picking pansies from a couple of plants the last week or so. Now we're starting a few seeds for plants for our outdoor garden this spring.

"This small garden has given us more fun and more value than we anticipated. Now we wish we had a little greenhouse.—Irving B. Stafford.

\* \* \*

### Marking Garden Rows

To space seed rows in a small garden, just impale two corncobs on the teeth of a rake. Pulling the rake across the garden-plot results in evenly spaced seed rows, their separation of course being determined by the spacing of the cobs on the rake teeth.

If you want exact spacing of the rows, place one marker in the last row previously marked. —Miss Joan Hall, Hudson, N. Y.

\* \* \*

### A Clean Asparagus Bed

Here's an idea that will help to keep your home garden asparagus bed clean. I have tried it for two years and it works.

Following the usual cultivation early in the season, cultivate again over the entire bed right in the middle of the cutting season. You can avoid wasting the crop by cutting everything that is showing above the ground. Then a thorough cultivation will do no harm and in a few days another crop will appear. This procedure will prevent the weeds getting too much of a start, and after the cutting season is over the asparagus soon makes a growth that discourages weeds by shading them.

—H. L. C.

\* \* \*

### Temperature Determines Growth

The average temperature during the growing season determines to a large extent the number of days required to grow peas to maturity. For example, the records of the Geneva Experiment Station show that a late variety actually matured in fewer days this year than an early variety did last year. However, the heat, as measured in 'heat units', required for maturing a crop was about the same in both years. This fact has a practical application in that a close study of daily tempera-

tures during the growing season can give a fairly accurate prediction of the date when canning peas should be harvested.

\* \* \*

### What is the best single spray or dust for the vegetable garden?

Under various trade names, you can buy a dust containing a fixed copper compound and rotenone. The rotenone kills most insects and the copper handles many fungus diseases.

\* \* \*

### How late can we cut asparagus?

A new bed should not be cut the first year, and sparingly until about the fourth year. You can cut for about 6 to 8 weeks, but it's better to have a bed large enough so it will be unnecessary to cut it too late. A good growth during the summer insures a good crop next year.

\* \* \*

### What causes blue oval-shaped spots on my red raspberries?

The cause is "spur blight" caused by a fungus. The disease will be less troublesome if you will prune out the less vigorous canes to give the strong canes more light and air. Keep the rows narrow, not over a foot wide.

\* \* \*

### How can I stop damage to lima beans by the seed corn maggot?

One way is to delay planting. In central New York a good date is June 10. It would be earlier in New Jersey and Long Island. If you do get damage in the home garden, replant where the beans fail to come up, but leave those that develop normally.

## COUNTRY'S YOUNGEST BANDMASTER



A YOUNG Granger who has earned fame from coast to coast is 15-year-old Rolfe Reinhart of Roselle, New Jersey, the country's youngest bandmaster. Ralph received his Bandmaster rating while he was only 14 and has soloed with America's outstanding bands and performed on national radio and television shows.

Ralph plays both the cornet and trumpet, and started tooting at the age of 3½ years. He has flown over 6,500 miles to keep his concert engagements, and at the age of 12 played before an audience of 42,000 in Boston. Rolfe has held scholarships in four music schools, including Juilliard. In spite of his outstanding success as a cornetist and bandmaster, Rolfe wants to be a doctor, and hopes to be able to go to college and, later, to a medical school.



## Better Bromegrass Varieties

By BOB AMES

**B**ROMEGRASS is becoming more popular each year with New York State dairymen. Such popularity is well earned, says Prof. A. A. Johnson, Cornell's plant breeder, as it is an excellent hay and pasture grass. Bromegrass is a tall-growing, leafy perennial, semi-spreading type of grass. It is better than timothy for long term hay and pasture seedings with such perennial legumes as alfalfa, birdsfoot trefoil or ladino clover. Bromegrass is at its best on the fertile, well-drained soils; however, each year more farmers are getting good performance from bromegrass on soils only moderately well drained.

Cornell has for the past five years conducted more than 30 different tests on bromegrass varieties and mixtures. These tests have been located in various parts of the State. In these tests, the Lincoln variety of bromegrass has a consistently higher yield and general superiority to ordinary commercial bromegrass seed. Lincoln has produced



Lincoln, a new variety of brome grass, is very leafy and outyields common varieties.

about 10% more hay per acre, which means an extra two-tenths to three-tenths ton more feed at a very little added cost for seed. This is a good buy.

Another advantage is that Lincoln bromegrass will outyield ordinary commercial bromegrass. In other words, says Professor Johnson, money spent to increase soil fertility for the growing of a Lincoln bromegrass seeding mixture will return greater profit through higher yields than the same expenditure spent in growing commercial bromegrass mixtures.

Other bromegrass varieties that have equalled Lincoln in yield in the Cornell tests are Achenbach and Fischer. Seed of these and other superior varieties are, however, not so plentiful as Lincoln. Certified seed, if available, is recommended as the surest buy.

Lincoln bromegrass is highly recommended as a companion crop to Ranger alfalfa for stands to be left down 3 or more years. Dairymen planting Empire birdsfoot trefoil on soils of medium to fair drainage are urged to use Lincoln bromegrass in the mixture especially for pasture purposes.

Bromegrass is tricky to sow. Recommendations as to how and where to plant it can be obtained from AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST or your county agent.

# Refusal of Price Hearing Dooms Milkshed's Dairymen to \$1,600,000 Income Loss!

## Dairymen's League Plea for Continuance of April Class I-A Price Turned Down by Agriculture Department

A Dairymen's League petition, in concert with 55 other milk producer cooperatives, to continue the Class I-A price for the months of May and June at the April level of \$5.48 has been turned down by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The petition cited declining milk production, the high price for beef in comparison with milk, the aggravated labor situation and rising costs as reasons for continuing the April price. It stated that these factors might endanger an adequate milk supply this fall.

Failure to continue the April price through May and June means a \$1,600,000 income loss to producers.

The Agriculture Department presented 10 determinations as reasons for not granting the hearing.

### Condensed for Brevity, Here are the Department's 10 Determinations

1. The volume of pool milk increased throughout 1949; was near record levels through August 1950.
2. Since August 1950, the volume of pool milk has declined, but still is high in relation to Class I sales, and to other recent years, excepting 1950.
3. For 6 months ending February 1951, the volume of milk utilized in Class I averaged lower than for any similar period since 1943, excepting the year 1950.
4. The percentage of pool milk in excess of Class I was higher in February 1951 than for any February since 1943, excepting February 1950.
5. The latest available data indicate no significant reduction in the number of milk cows in the New York milkshed.
6. The index of wholesale prices—a factor in the pricing formula—increased steadily during the last year; was 11.3% above the 1948 average in February 1951.
7. The effect of the wholesale price index on Class I-A has been partially offset through operation of the utilization adjustment factor, but the index of the Class I-A price for April stands at 103, and has averaged about 100 during the first 4 months of 1951.
8. The index of cost of production stood at 100 for the latest month available (February), thus is slightly below, but reasonably in line with the Class I-A price index.
9. Class I-A prices and uniform prices will average about 21% higher for the first half of 1951 than for the first half of 1950.
10. Past experience indicates the degree of seasonal variation, provided for in the Class I-A formula, is no greater than necessary to yield a seasonal range in the uniform price, thus to encourage a desirable seasonal pattern of production.

The Department's clinching argument was that "your proposal would reduce the seasonal variation in both the Class I-A and uniform prices."

## DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE

*Co-operative*

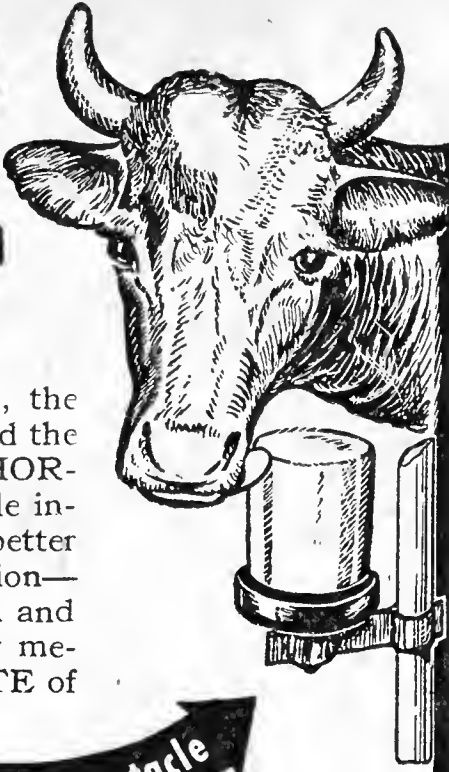
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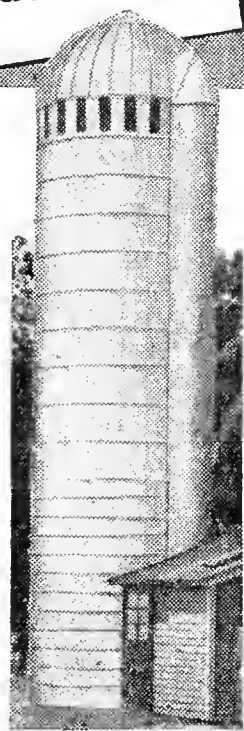
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## TOWN MEETING

(Continued from Page 1)

an agenda of business to be transacted.

At Town Meeting, election of the moderator (usually a respected citizen free of clique tieups and with a sufficient knowledge of simple parliamentary procedure) is first order of business, followed by the minutes of the previous meeting. Then the Town Officers' report comes up for acceptance. If it goes through without much debate, a calm Town Meeting is in prospect. It's the temper thermometer.

Either after Town Meeting, or between its halves, the School District meeting is held, the same crowd electing the same moderator and sweating out the same money problems.

Of course, towns have been changing and the meeting has lost some of the social importance it had in days before auto and radio. For the same "other interests" reason, there's less interest in holding office. Inability to get enough qualified officers means "letting George do it," and some towns load several jobs on one man—good neither for man nor town.

There's also the increasing complexity of modern life. In Vermont, Town Meeting self-rule is perhaps most genuine because the state is still fairly distant from big-city influences. But inflation and State Aid funds have made inevitable inroads. Formerly, a one-dollar bill was fingered carefully, everybody knew whence it came and went. Taxes were "worked out." "Our money" and "public money" weren't easily confused. Now, town books are harder for the treasurer to keep, harder for townsfolk to understand. Two years ago, Vermont was numbed by shortages breaking out like boils in one community after another. As a result, townsfolk acquired a healthy, renewed interest in town affairs.

Having local government directly in their own hands, they at least have nobody else to blame if they have bad officers or must beg the next town's fire department for protection.

\* \* \*

IN the foregoing article by William Gilman of Middletown Springs, he discusses town meetings in his own state of Vermont. Town meetings are common to all the New England states, but they are not all run the same. Some have the school meetings on different days and some call the list of things to be acted upon by the voters a Town or School Warrant, instead of a Warning.

But whatever the terms used or the procedure followed, town meetings represent down-to-earth government by the people. In New Hampshire, according to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST reporter Charles Stratton (who himself is town clerk at Hollis), the Budget Committee holds a public meeting before the town meeting to give residents a chance to discuss the budget and make suggestions about it before it is put on the Town Warrant for the voters' decision on meeting day.

Charles says that except for the office of Selectman, there is seldom opposition to town officers, but any voter and legal resident may seek office by filing a request to have his name put on the official non-partisan ballot. The Selectmen, usually after conferences with citizens, prepare the items for the Town Warrant to be voted upon, but individual citizens can sign petitions and have additions made to the warrant. In his town this year, two such items were added by individuals to get the voters to decide whether or not the Town would have street lights installed on Flint's Pond Drive, and whether to keep the street lights on all the time at Silver Lake instead of only three months a year.

John E. Baker, town clerk at Hudson, N. H., says, "Nine hundred of 2,200 eligible voted in March and everybody had their say on what was or wasn't to be done. This year's important item

was the vote to purchase a gravel loader for use on town roads."

The townspeople at Amherst, N. H., take a very active interest in town affairs, according to Mrs. Catherine Kruger, clerk. She says, "Town meetings are not 'cut and dried'. Our town has a Ways and Means Committee made up of residents who investigate

Listen to David Lawrence on any NBC station on Sunday afternoon from 3:30 to 3:45 p.m., EST. This program by the well-known news analyst is sponsored by the American Dairy Association.

conditions in the community throughout the year and suggest what should be done about it so the voters themselves may decide at town meeting." She added, "If all the counties, states and countries in the world had town meetings like ours, there wouldn't be any wars."

Well, we don't know about the elimination of wars, but we do know that if the taxpayers themselves took more interest in what state and federal employees and legislators do with our money and our independence, we'd have a better chance of preserving our freedom.

In the town of Sandgate, Vermont, it was the voters who decided whether they'd pay \$83 towards the support of Public Health Nursing Service this year. We voters can't have such personal control over state and federal expenditures, but we can take a greater interest in choosing the men we want to make such decisions for us. It isn't enough just to vote. We must take an active personal part in local affairs and help choose the kind of men we want to run for all public offices. Then we must help them further by keeping them informed of what we think about pending legislation, about expenditures of our tax money, and about the numerous socialistic schemes to give us "security" while robbing us of our backbone.

—A.A.—

### FAIRS ARE COMING

Many of our readers make a sizable amount of pin money, have some fun, and gain some valuable information by exhibiting farm produce at County and State fairs. This is just a reminder that now is the time to lay plans for your crop and vegetable exhibits. Choose the right varieties to plant; pick a fertile spot to grow them, and resolve now to keep weeds, insects and diseases under control.

—A.A.—

### REPAIR PARTS

I have experienced several expensive delays because our local farm machinery agent failed to give dispatch to my order for repair parts. I resolved to have some system to overcome future delays. Here is the system, and I found it profitable on several occasions:

Prior to closing the deal for new farm machinery, I stipulated that a repair parts catalogue must be in my hands before I handed over the final payment. If more than one machine appeared in the catalogue, the one I purchased was to be plainly marked; also the date and year of purchase.

Why all this fuss? It is simply this: The manufacturers are continually making changes or improvements, thus you avoid mistakes, delays, and save valuable time in an emergency.

I purchased three second-hand wood letter-filing cabinets—one for letters, one for banking, such as cancelled checks, etc., and one for farm machinery catalogues and kindred subjects. I set aside a special place for all three cabinets and I try to avoid filing anything on top of them.—R. E. C., Endicott, N. Y.





## TEXAS RANCHER BEATS MASTITIS WITH PENSTIX®-SM

EULESS, TEXAS—Operating a 160-acre dairy farm and milking 35 Holsteins, Carl Horton has had plenty of experience with mastitis. Here's his story as he tells it himself.

"Some time ago I bought 42 cows to add to my herd. All but about a dozen had mastitis in a pretty bad way. It was so serious that I had to check the quarters of every cow carefully before milking each day.

"We started out by giving the infected cows PENSTIX-SM bougies—as many as four in the worst cases. This attack on the mastitis sure did wipe it out fast. We didn't have to ship a single cow out of the herd. I've been using PENSTIX-SM right along now... they're easy to use... easy to keep on hand.

"Occasionally we get wire cuts on teats... and I then insert WYETH Penicillin-streptomycin Ointment into the udder, also putting some on the outside to soften up the teats. The handy one-pinch tube is easy to use and it works wonders!"

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### WYETH'S PROVEN PRODUCTS FOR MASTITIS CONTROL

• PENSTIX penicillin bougies or PENSTIX-SM, penicillin-streptomycin bougies (the combined antibiotic treatment for more severe infections) are available at your drug, feed or Animal Health Products store.

• For cows with dry quarters, or with more deep seated infections, many dairymen prefer WYETH PENICILLIN OINTMENT or PENICILLIN-DIHYDROSTREPTOMYCIN OINTMENT, in handy easy-to-insert tubes. Write Wyeth for FREE mastitis booklet.

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## "ABSORBINE kept my horse at work"

says Martin Paul of Pewee Valley, Kentucky



• "I thought my horse would be laid up for a week with shoulder gall 'til I tried Absorbine. It helped give relief in a few hours. I'd recommend Absorbine to any farmer like myself."

Yes, there's nothing like Absorbine for

lameness due to shoulder gall, strains, puffs, bruises. Absorbine is not a "cure-all," but a time-proved help in relieving fresh bog spavin, windgall, collar gall, and congestive troubles.

A stand-by for over 50 years, it's used by many leading veterinarians. Will not blister or remove hair. Costs only \$2.50 for a long-lasting bottle at all druggists.

W. F. Young, Inc., Springfield, Mass.

## Letters to the Editor



### DON'T LIFT

I WAS interested in the item "Heavy Lifting" in the March 17 issue. Farmers have made progress in a lot of things but have fallen down on those lousy 100 lb. sacks of phosphate, cement and potatoes. Farmers, and others, don't have to wait to be 50. Ask any physician how many cases of rupture there are at 25.

Manufacturers of goods in 100 lb. sacks don't care if a man is ruptured. Some one will take his place, but the agonies, discouragements, actual failures in life, caused by rupture are terrific. I got the start of double rupture at 24 lifting sugar and barrels of crock butter (ye good old days) down from the tailboard of a wagon to the walk. I went into a New York City hospital with it. In my ward were 32 men, 19 of whom had hernia. It cost 8 weeks' pay, \$240 at that time; \$210 hospital and surgeon and a life of fear.

Farmers can halt it. It seems to me that farm organizations are strong enough to serve notice on distributors (give a year's notice) that after such a date they will not purchase a 100 lb. bag of anything, and you bet it will stop. A ruptured man is half dead—his freedom to work naturally is gone. Manufacturers of bags should like the idea it seems to me.—W. B. Lewis, Machias, New York.

—A.A.—

### NO ODOR?

I HAVE an idea this trick might be of help to others as I am of the opinion it was the key to my great problem of late.

The other evening a stray skunk unfortunately fell into our cellar while near an open window. We were not sure how to remove the guest without a little undesired trouble, so we tried putting bits of canned salmon left from supper on a long plank and letting the plank down through the window into the cellar. After leaving it there about one-half hour, we looked to find much of the salmon gone all the way up the plank and also the skunk. No trouble at all! —Mrs. Reginald Richardson, Spencer, Mass.

—A.A.—

### OLD STRAW STACK BOTTOMS

HERE is my way of putting old straw stack bottoms to use by planting potatoes in them. Where the straw is eight or nine inches thick, I simply raise the straw and plant the potatoes on top of the ground, and let the straw down again. The potatoes grow up through the straw, require no weeding, produce well even in the driest years, mature early, and are very good in flavor.

This method also works well with watermelons, squashes, pumpkins, etc.

—I. W. Dickerson

—A.A.—

### WANTS OLD BOOK

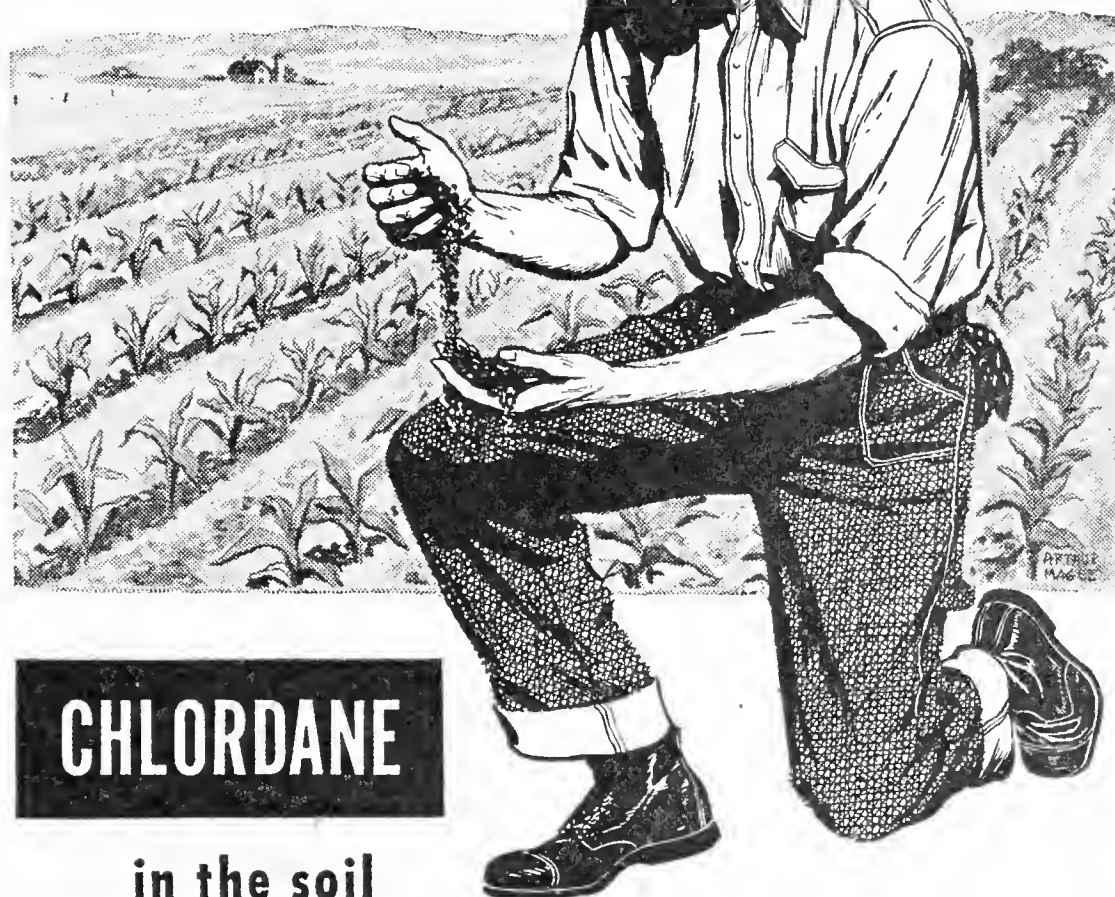
FOLLOWING is a verse of a poem published many years ago and set to music. My parents had a copy of the book and when I was about 10 years old I memorized the poem from hearing mother say it. If any reader of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST knows where there is a copy of the book containing this poem I would like to buy, borrow or beg a copy so that I could see it again.

—George Proper, Summit, N. Y.

### MOTHER'S DYING LOVE

The cold wind swept the mountains high,  
And pathless was the dreary wild.  
Amid the cheerless hours of night  
A Mother wandered with her child.  
As through the drifting snow she pressed  
Her babe lay sleeping on her breast.

# Successful Crops DEPEND on WHAT'S IN THE SOIL...



## CHLORDANE

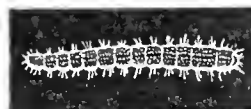
in the soil

EFFECTIVELY CONTROLS destructive  
soil insects... increases crop yield!

Throughout the New England States, in thousands of successful applications... chlordane has proven effective in controlling destructive soil insects that cause thousands of dollars in crop losses yearly. Proper application of chlordane as a fertilizer admixture, wettable powder, dry dust, or water emulsion sprayed on soil has often been the determining factor between success or failure of a crop... has resulted in greater crop yield too! The wide variety of destructive soil insects found in the New England States can be economically and effectively controlled with chlordane!

## HERE'S HOW...

Chlordane protects your crops from these destructive soil insects..



**WIREWORM**—Over two years of successful commercial use has again proven chlordane effective in controlling wireworms, with no reported off-flavor or odor detected in the harvested crops. In many cases, stimulated plant growth has been reported where chlordane is used as a soil insecticide.



**CABBAGE MAGGOT**—New developments in maggot control on cabbage and similar crops points to the use of chlordane dusts or sprays on the soil around newly set plants for effective control. Another method of application is by the use of chlordane fertilizer admixtures applied at transplant time.



**SEED CORN MAGGOT**—Seeds attacked by the seed-corn maggot usually fail to germinate. Tests have shown that effective control of the seed-corn maggot can be obtained by the application of chlordane formulations to either the soil or to the seeds themselves.

Chlordane also EFFECTIVELY CONTROLS these destructive soil insects... Japanese beetle larvae, onion maggot, white grub.

If the EFFECTIVE CONTROL of destructive soil insects is your problem... chlordane is your solution!

**VELSICOL CORPORATION**  
General offices and laboratories  
330 East Grand Avenue—Chicago 11, Illinois

Gentlemen:

Please send me your FREE bulletins on how chlordane will help me solve my soil insect problems effectively. I have checked below those that interest me.

- ☐ Wireworm  
☐ Cabbage Maggot  
☐ Seed Corn Maggot

- ☐ Japanese Beetle Larvae  
☐ Onion Maggot  
☐ White Grub

My other insect problems are: \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_

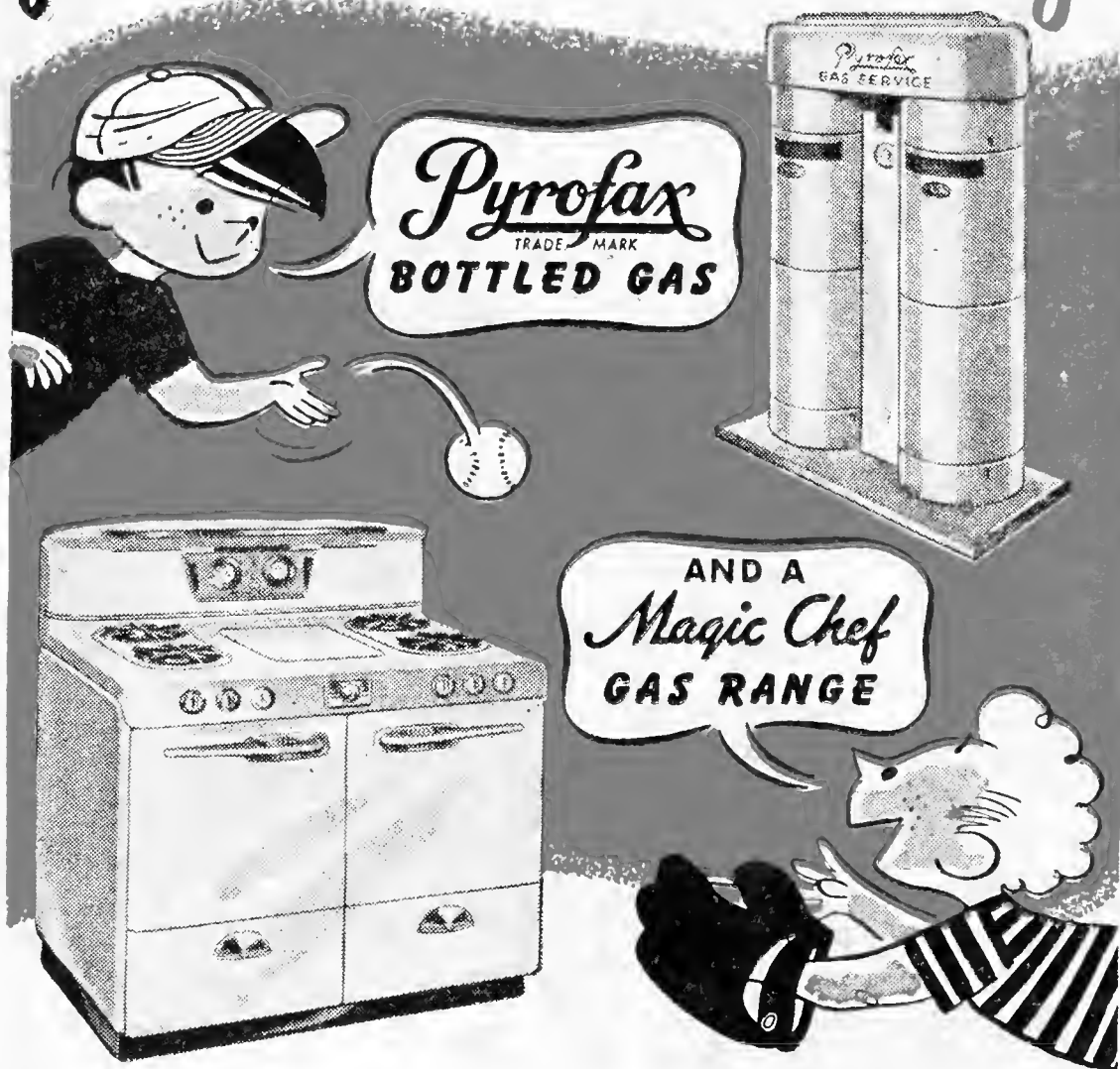
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Here's your combination  
for easier, better cooking



You'll enjoy cooking with MAGIC CHEF—America's most popular gas range. The famous Red Wheel oven regulator provides exact oven temperatures—so necessary for perfect baking. Top burners give quick, even, cooking heat and are so easy to clean. And the exclusive Swing Out Broiler gives you smokeless broiling. All this and PYROFAX Gas give you the perfect cooking combination.

In fair weather or foul, PYROFAX Gas is always available—no matter where you live. Inexpensive to install, economical to maintain—PYROFAX Gas Service is the best buy for you. See your Distributor today. Let him show you how PYROFAX Gas can make your housework easier.

**More Women Cook on  
MAGIC CHEF  
Than On Any Other Range**

- Non-Clogging Draft-Resistant Top Burners
- Swing-Out Smokeless Hi-Level Broiler
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- All-Porcelain Finish with Enamel-Smoothed Interiors
- Red-Wheel Regulator for Automatic Oven-Heat Control

**LOOK**

in your "classified" phone book under "Gas-Bottled" for name and address of your nearest PYROFAX Gas Distributor.

**SEE**

the new MAGIC CHEF Ranges at your PYROFAX Gas Distributor's.

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PYROFAX GAS COMPANY  
Dept. MF-2, 30 East 42nd Street  
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Superior BOTTLED GAS Service

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A Division of

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30 East 42nd Street **NEW YORK 17, N. Y.**

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# Animal Agriculture— Answer to Surpluses

**I** HAVE just returned from the first conference of "The National Institute of Animal Agriculture." Held at Purdue University at Lafayette, Indiana, it was set up to perpetuate the ideas and plans of Ed Babcock as developed by him in talks and articles, many of which appeared over a period of years in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Without attempting to go into all details here are a few of the highlights:

1. The best way to handle so-called surpluses is to store food "on the hoof" or in refrigerators rather than to store grain in bins at taxpayers' expense. When properly handled, surpluses vanish; crops fed to animals "upgrade the diet." Fewer but better pounds of food result and consumers prefer meat, milk and eggs. Furthermore, Animal Agriculture furnishes a cushion against hunger. In an emergency, the animals, as well as the grain they eat can be consumed as human food.

2. The "Ever Normal Refrigerator," a phrase coined by Ed Babcock, is directly dependent on animal agriculture, which in turn, is one of the best known means of practical soil conservation. Animals and grass go together and grass prevents erosion, adds humus to the soil and helps increase fertility.

3. Animal Agriculture makes countless jobs. Meat, milk and other animal products must be produced, refrigerated, transported and sold. And all the equipment needed for these tasks must be manufactured. All this is in addition to the labor needed for growing and processing the crops to feed the animals.

4. Finally, a nation, a substantial part whose food is made up of animal products plus plenty of fresh fruit and vegetables is better nourished, and has more initiative and is more alert than a nation whose diet is principally cereals.

The Northeast was well represented at the Purdue meeting. Among those who attended from the New York State College of Agriculture were: Dean "Bill" Myers, Dr. Herrell DeGraff, recently appointed as the Babcock Memorial Professor of Nutrition at Cornell; L. A. Maynard, Dr. Norman Moore; and Professor J. H. Bruckner, head of the Poultry Department.

Others from the Northeast included Carl Bender and Firman Bear of Rutgers University; Karl Butler and John Babcock of Avco Manufacturing Company; Johnny Huttar, president of the Poultry and Egg National Board; Charles Dickinson of G.L.F., and H. L. Cosline of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. Representatives of industry were there in force in the person of such men as P. O. Wilson, National Livestock Producers Association; R. C. Newton, Swift & Company; Tom Girdler, Republic Steel, and many others.

## Swapping Ideas

Formal talks were kept at a minimum leaving plenty of opportunity for discussion from the floor. But brief though the talks were, they covered a wide range of subjects, starting with recent discoveries in animal feeding and continuing through the effect of animal agriculture on soil fertility, its importance to the national economy and finally its vital contribution to human nutrition.

There was much talk about setting up permanent headquarters for the organization with a small staff to publicize the advantages of animal agriculture, both to producers and consumers. It was not done, but another con-

## DR. DE GRAFF MADE BABCOCK MEMORIAL PROFESSOR

**A** MERICAN AGRICULTURIST congratulates Cornell University and Americans everywhere for appointing Dr. Herrell F. DeGraff as first Babcock Memorial Professor. This professorship was established in the School of Nutrition at Cornell and will be supported by a \$500,000 fund now being raised.

Ed Babcock first began talking about better eating years ago on his page, "Kernels, Screenings & Chaff" in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, pointing out that most of us were feeding our animals better than we were ourselves and our families. He emphasized the idea that a right diet is based on "animal agriculture"—plenty of meat, all kinds of dairy and poultry products, supplemented and varied with fruits and vegetables.

With tremendous energy, which was largely responsible for shortening his life, Ed spread the idea across America, and it is destined to live and grow and improve the finances of farmers and the health of everyone.

A Professor of Economics in the College of Agriculture since 1940, and sympathetic to Ed Babcock's ideas, Dr. DeGraff is both by training and experience in the fields of agriculture and food economics, and his understanding of the dependence of adequate nutrition upon food production and distribution, ideally fitted to help to make Ed Babcock's ideas live on.—E.R.E.

ference will be held next year and further action may come then. In the meantime the work will be carried on by all interested agencies, including not only the many segments of agriculture, but by packers, manufacturers of farm machinery and supplies, doctors, nutritionists and others all over the country.—H.L.C.

—A.A.—

## ATTENTION, GRANGERS!

**O** N October 25, 1950, occurred the death of Albert Goss, Master of the National Grange and one of the great leaders of our times. A man of high ability, one hundred per cent sincerity and honesty, Albert Goss was completely devoted to the interests of agriculture and to the America he loved so well.

It is highly fitting, therefore, that the Grange is asking every subordinate Grange to add at least ten new members before June 30, 1951, as a memorial to their great leader.

Personally, Mr. Goss would not want any testimonial to his own fine work, but I am sure that he would be very proud of every Grange that added materially to its membership, thereby keeping the fine work of this organization marching on. There is not much time left before June 30. If you have not already done so, why not organize a committee or, still better, make every member of your Grange an individual committee of one to bring in a new member.—E.R.E.

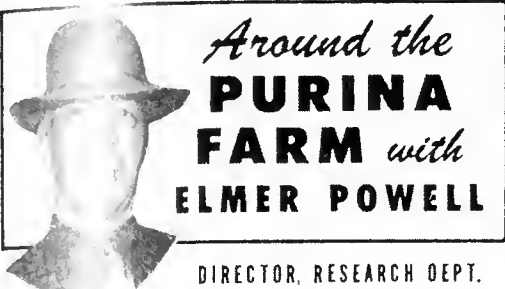
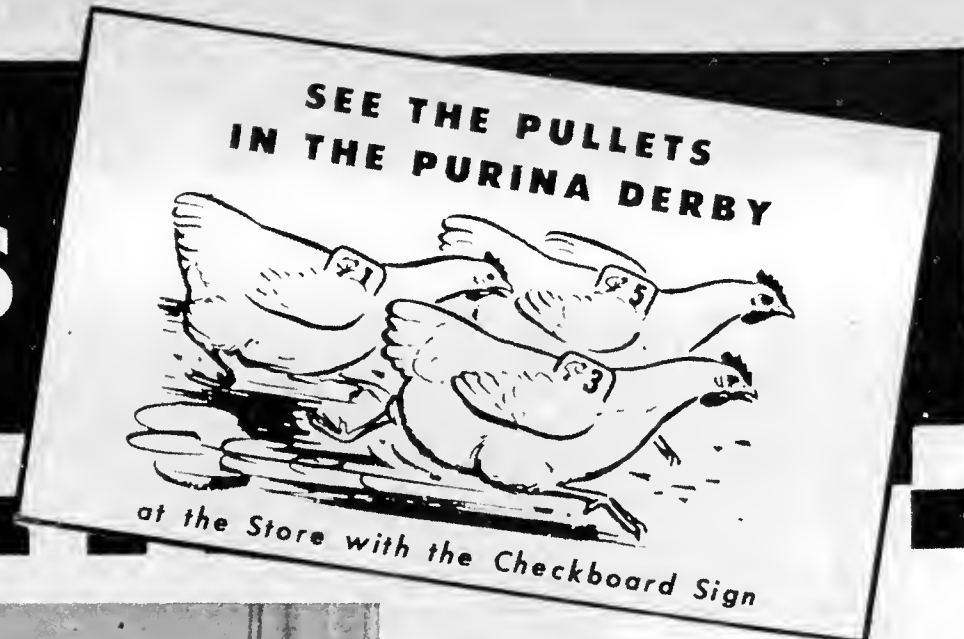
—A.A.—

Although hormone treatment can bring virgin heifers into milk, it is likely to destroy their breeding ability.



# PURINA CHECKERBOARD NEWS

FROM YOUR PURINA DEALER



DIRECTOR, RESEARCH DEPT.

We are now in full swing with our "every other month" hog farrowing plan. Of course, this is contrary to the ordinary spring and fall farrowing that we recommend, but by getting litters every 2 months we can do a lot better experimental job at the Farm.

\* \* \*

Incidentally, at our fur-bearing animal unit we've been doing work with chinchillas for several years. Did you know that a female chinchilla gives "birth" to "babies"? She usually has two litters a year, one or two babies per litter.

\* \* \*

We've had some very good chick starting results that I would like to tell you about. Last December we started 1,000 straight-run New Hamp chicks that we hatched at the Farm. One pen (200) of these chicks averaged 1.66 lbs. at 6 weeks and had a livability of 99.5 percent. Livability for the 1000 birds was 99 percent with an average weight of 1.58 lbs. at 6 weeks.

\* \* \*

Our work with turkey broilers is continuing. A group of 12 week old Bronze turkeys were New York dressed for grading recently. They showed very good fleshing and finishing. I'll have a full report on this later.

\* \* \*

It's a little late to report this, but you might be interested to know that sub-zero weather did not discourage folks from Missouri and Iowa who visited the Farm January 29.

58 visitors made a tour of the Farm while the thermometer dipped to 8 degrees below zero. That day the Farm kitchen served over 1200 cups of coffee.

\* \* \*

Join me in our next issue of Checkerboard News for more doings at the Farm. I hope to have an interesting story for you about an old car that just wouldn't give up.



## Middletown, N. Y., Producer Gets Top Price for Eggs

**I**F YOU'RE producing market eggs, why not plan to develop a market that will bring you top prices? That's what S. H. Willcox-Jones of Middletown, N. Y., has done. His program brings him about 10c a dozen extra for eggs and premiums up to \$1.00 for dressed fowl.

Willcox-Jones claims no copy-right on the program he follows. He does not claim perfection in a marketing scheme, but his program is working, and has been functioning smoothly for several years. He maintains a flock of approximately 2,000 White Leghorn layers. 750 are housed in individual cages, the others on the floor. He sells both to local markets and through high class retail stores on Park Avenue. With these two outlets he's never stuck with a surplus—if one place doesn't want them the other always does. Also he has

been careful to take care of his customers in seasons when the demand is greatest.

Here's how Willcox-Jones has built a stable business that nets him a good income throughout the year:

1. During the fall and winter months the residential markets in New York City want large eggs. He finds them willing to pay a good premium for big eggs that are of top quality. He caters to their wishes.

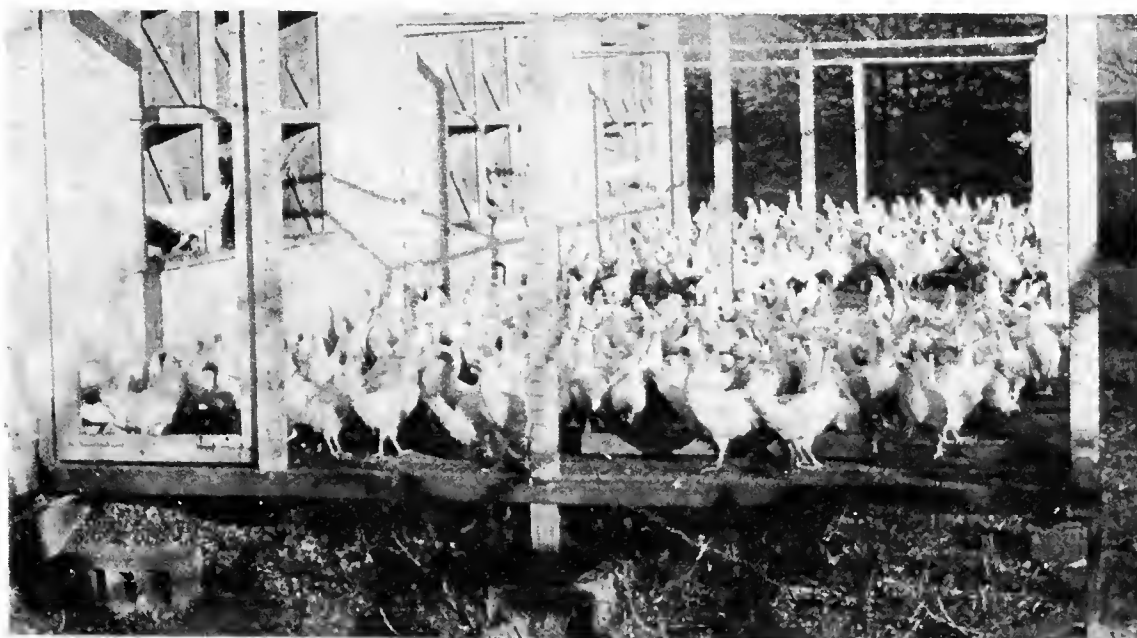
2. In the summertime when the New Yorkers are away on vacation, his local trade picks up. Then he retails to steady customers, although he continues sending some eggs to New York.

3. He culls constantly and culls closely. Loafers that are fat and plump are dressed out and sold on his egg route. It means extra income for him, and customers are anxious for the birds he brings them.

4. He packs his topnotch eggs in attractive Layena cartons. Small and odd shaped eggs, and those with poor shells are sorted out and sold through other channels.

5. Starts a new brood of chicks every 3 weeks. This keeps his equipment working, equalizes his labor, and gives him approximately the same number of eggs to sell each week.

For 7 consecutive years the Willcox-Jones birds have been strictly Purina fed. Speaking of his operations he says: "Success in my kind of operation depends upon the kind of layers that will stand up throughout the year without slumps in production. My Purina program has been helping them do the job, and that's why I stay with the program year after year. It takes careful brooding and careful handling and feeding to develop pullets that will be real money-makers later on."



Pullet growing houses are equipped with wire-floored sun porches. By starting 300 pullet chicks every 3 weeks he has big eggs the year round.



# PURINA CHECKBOARD NEWS



## "Sure, Heifers Can Be Good Milkers"

**Young dairymen cooperating with Elevator Co. kept records and have proof it pays to grow heifers right.**

Robert Hinsdale of Sand Creek, Michigan, is a young dairyman, just getting started. But Bob has learned one lesson many older men have never learned: "Well-grown heifers can freshen when 2 years old, then can produce from 8,000 to 12,000 lbs. of milk in their first lactation." Bob thumbed through his D.H.I.A. record book to prove his point. "Here's Tubby. She produced 8,305 lbs. of milk. Kassey produced 10,173 lbs., Cook 12,752 lbs., B. B. 8,872 lbs., Red Jr., 8,542 lbs., Leone 10,461 lbs., and Connie 12,132 lbs."

Early in 1947 Purina Salesman Harold W. Schneider started a new type of dairy-improvement plan. Basic factor in the plan was to carefully select a group of progressive young dairymen and to organize them into Dairy Clubs.

Club members were to agree to do the following things:

1. Weigh the milk morning and night twice a month and keep accurate records.
2. Keep receipts for all feed bought.
3. Keep sales slips for milk sold.
4. Put the herd on a phase of the Purina Program.

Bob Hinsdale is a member of one of these Dairy Clubs. A few poor-producing cows in his herd were quickly spotted and culled. Primary results however came from a better program of management and feeding of cows while dry, and through a program of properly growing heifers.

A healthy spirit of competition to see whose heifers would produce best in their first lactation has given ample proof that heifers can be good milkers. Records are taken to Dairy Club meetings and are discussed among the members. At a recent meeting, in addition to

the Hinsdale records, the following were discussed:

K. Hoisington of Fowlerville had 3 heifers that had completed their first lactation. Heifer No. 5 had produced 9,572 lbs. of milk, No. 12 had produced 9,727 lbs. and No. 15 had given 9,123 lbs.

Dick Platt of Tipton had 4 heifers giving 11,635 lbs., 11,672 lbs., 9,310 lbs. and 10,863 lbs.

C. Emmons of Sand Creek had 4 heifers. Daisy had produced 10,175 lbs., Burke 9,873 lbs., Ruby 8,884 lbs. and Bell 9,167 lbs.

Clarence Emerson of Sand Creek had records on 6 heifers. Susan had produced 9,018 lbs., Pumpkin 10,007 lbs., Lassie 9,794 lbs., Bonnie 11,889 lbs., and Pride 10,871 lbs.

Glen Hoisington of Fowlerville had 3 heifers. One gave 9,214 lbs. of milk with 350 lbs. of fat, another 13,593 lbs. of milk with 482.8 lbs. of fat, and the third 10,452 lbs. of milk carrying 339 lbs. of fat.

## BUILD UP DRY COWS...



by ALBERT LEONARD  
Manager, Purina Dairy Chows

Dry cows are the hardest working animals in your herd, yet often receive the least help. Many dairy failures result from lack of care and conditioning during this important period. Thousands of good dairymen point to the following benefits where cows are properly conditioned:

1. They always give more milk during the next lactation. Nature protects the developing calf of poorly fed cows by taking minerals and vital elements from the cow's body. Varying with the breed, this cuts her production from 1,000 to 2,000 lbs. of milk.
2. Cows in condition settle promptly. Profit is cut when cows must be re-bred.
3. Cows in condition have less trouble in calving.
4. Caked udders, acetoneemia and congestion are common problems when cows are not in good condition.
5. Cows kept in condition last longer. Most cows in the East go to the butcher before completing 4 lactations. Cows lasting through 7 lactations bring in 50% more profit each year over feed and replacement cost than those lasting only 4.

Your local Purina Feeding Advisor is trained to advise just how cows should be conditioned for freshening.



Three nice-sized toms out of the second batch weighed 24½, 26, and 27½ pounds at 25 weeks. These were not the biggest ones. Purina man Bernard Mangum, an experienced turkey man, helped the Hoods get started.

## Turkeys Add to Farm Profits

BROTHERS M. L. Hood and his son Fay have been turning to turkeys and beef cattle to build more profits for their 350-acre farm near Sharon, S.C.

Cotton used to be the mainstay. Now they have 125 acres of pasture and raise grain. A beef breeding herd and 2,000 head of turkeys make good use of these crops.

Your Checkerboard News editor visited them last fall. Naturally I asked how they liked their new livestock-turkey system.

"Much better than cotton," agree the brothers. "We make more money for our work. And we're building our land - not tearing it down. As we get our land into better production, we may even be able to go into hogs."

Turkeys as a sideline for general farming offer so many possibilities, we went over their operations carefully.

The Hood Brothers and son Fay have been in turkeys two years.

Last year they started two broods, with about 1,000 poults in each brood. This required the investment of a brooder house, with hovers, feeders, and waterers. It was the biggest investment, next to poults and feed.

Poults are moved right from brooder to range. Here the investment in equipment is fairly small. Temporary fences covering only a few acres are used. These are moved once a week in wet weather - once every other week when weather and range are good. Feeders, water troughs and pole roosts are the only other equipment.

"Last year we used a Purina feeding plan that took about ⅔ of our own grain and ⅓ boughten Purina Chows," they told me. "The turkeys made a nice profit over feed cost and paid us a lot more for our grain than we could get by selling it straight."

The Hoods had just marketed their first batch of 989 turkeys. Hens were sold at 23 weeks old,

weighing an average of 11.8 lbs. dressed, or about 13 lbs. live. Toms went at 25 weeks weighing 20 lbs. dressed, or about 23 lbs. live. These are very fine weights for turkeys at this age and are far better than the average for the country as a whole. They indicate an unusually low feed cost, because fast-growing birds always make better use of their feed.



Milo and oats are the grain crops used for turkeys. Hoods like milo because they can plant it late, after other work is over. They cultivate only twice. Turkeys like it as well as corn and do as well on it. Turkeys harvest part of the crop, and do a clean job.

## BOOST BROILER RAISING PROFITS



by HOLLIS H. BROWER  
Manager, Purina Broiler Chows

The first question usually asked after a brood of broilers is sold is: "How much did they bring?"

The price is naturally important, but as a producer the market is almost entirely beyond your control. It may strike you as strange, but there are four big factors over which you do have some control. We state them as questions. You need not answer us, but your results must be in line or competition will plow you under.

1. How many of the chicks started will reach market?
2. How big will these birds be on market day?
3. How many days will it take to get them ready for market?
4. What will be the cost of producing each pound of broiler meat?

Through using good chicks under good management some of your competitors are selling 95¢ of every 100 chicks started. If mortality of your chicks exceeds 5 per cent your profits suffer.

On market day the little ones as well as the big ones get weighed. Birds that grow fast and are uniform always bring more money.

Most of the feed older birds eat is burned up in supplying heat and energy. Each day saved in getting birds to a specific weight saves some on labor, but there is a big saving on feed.

About 60% of your cost is in feed. Growers following a good program are producing 3-pound-average birds in from 9 to 10 weeks and on less than 10 lbs. of Broiler Chow. By holding cost per pound low they are boosting their broiler-raising profits. They figure high production costs will cause competitors to run for cover, allowing market prices to maintain a level that will keep them in business.

## Big Pullets Pay You More!

When a pullet will lay is largely determined by breeding, and what you feed her can not advance this bred-in age.

Improper feeding, however, can certainly delay the date of the first egg and reduce the number of early eggs you get.

Pullets that are big and well-developed at the time of the first egg can mean extra earnings in these two ways:

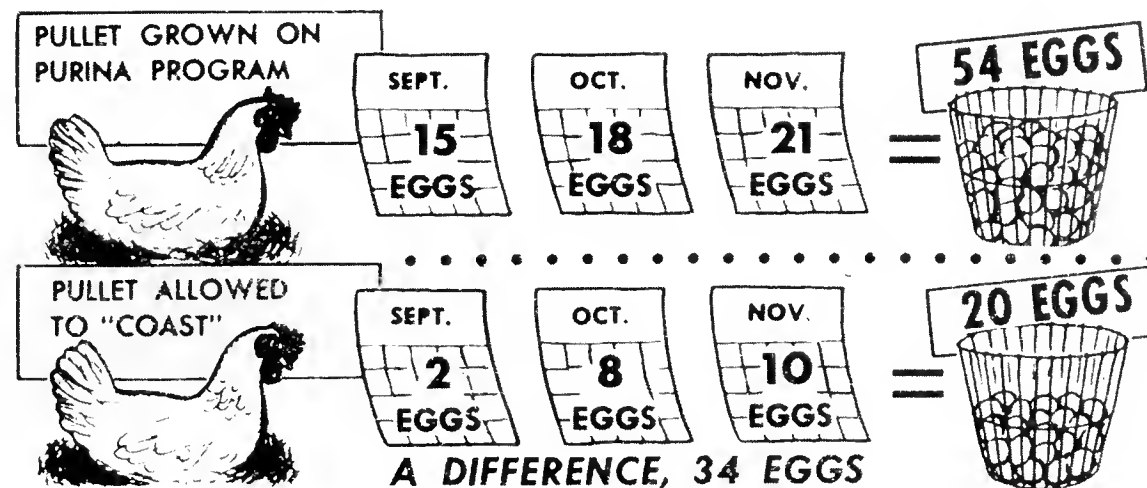
1. All the laying ration can be used to make eggs and to keep the pullet's body in condition. No feed is wasted in completing the pullet's growth after she starts laying.

2. Pullets that are fully developed at the time of the first egg

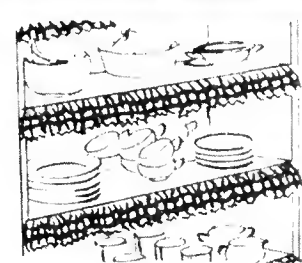
usually have a long and hardy laying life. This means more eggs over a long period of time.

Our research shows that the right combination of growth ingredients

helps you get big pullets. Formula 1028, Purina's right combination of Antibiotic, B<sub>12</sub> Supplement, and Growth Vitamins, has been added to 1951 Purina Growing Chows.



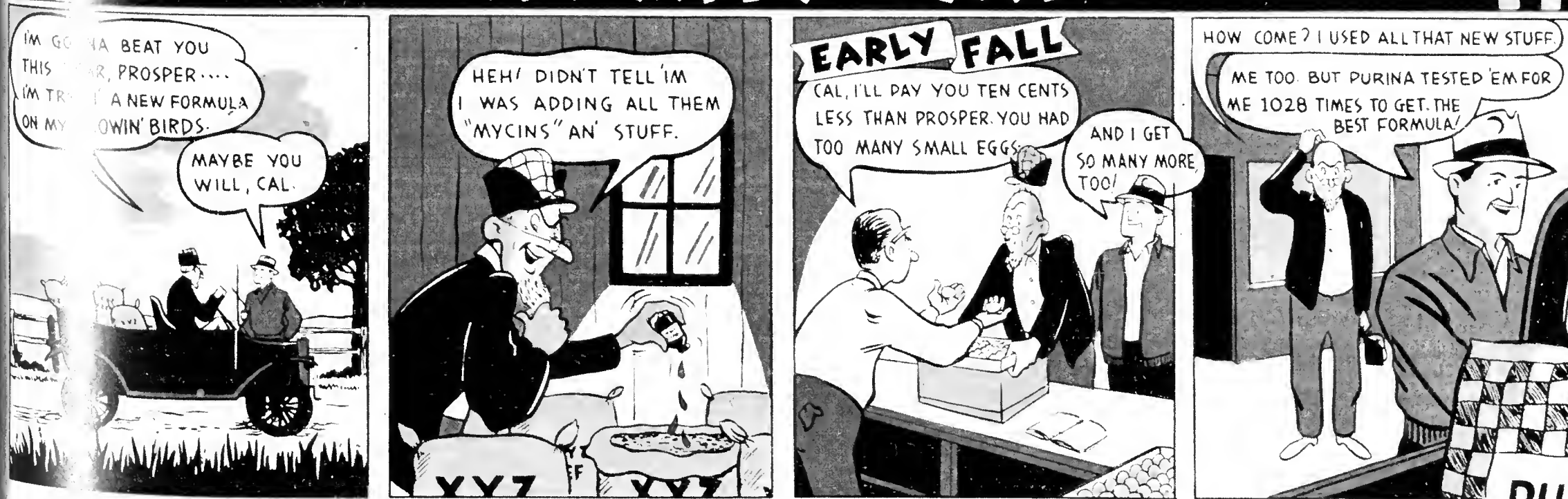
## HOME HANDIES



Pretty shelf edgings are easy to make. Just cut bright cloth into strips with pinking shears, tuck onto shelves.

Here's a Home Handy from Mrs. J. M. Roberts, Jackson, Miss. Make "slip covers" for your pot pads, so you can easily slip them off for washing. The covers dry much quicker than the whole pad.

## CALAMITY CAL...





# BHL



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# PURINA CHECKERBOARD NEWS

## Fly Trouble Costs Dairymen Plenty

USDA reports show that dairy animals bothered with flies may drop as much as 50% in milk production. This, coupled with a big body weight loss, amounts to a pile of money to dairymen.

Purina Research offers a fly repellent that kills insects and is recommended for use by dairies. Purina Dairy Spray effectively kills stable flies, horn flies, house flies and mosquitoes thus reducing irritation to dairy animals.

Purina Dairy Spray is made to be applied as often as necessary. Morning applications are preferable as cows are then protected and more comfortable during the day while grazing.

Four or five sprayings build up protection making fewer applications necessary.

Rid your cows of these wasteful pests. For low-cost, thorough fly control see your Purina Dealer for Purina Dairy Spray.



## SEE THE DIFFERENCE GOOD GROWTH MAKES AT YOUR PURINA DEALER'S PULLET DERBY

It's Derby time again! The Purina Pullet Derby is on in hundreds of stores with the Checkerboard Sign across the country.

The pullets have started their growing race right in the stores. Purina Dealers are presenting them as an educational feature for their communities. They want to show how big, well-developed pullets lay big eggs and more eggs in the fall when egg prices are highest.

There's no handicap in the race. All pullets are fed the same—on Purina Growena or Purina Growing Chow and grain. Drop in and see them soon. There's no obligation—nothing to buy. Every poultry raiser is cordially invited.



## SEE YOUR PURINA DEALER

for PURINA COMPLETE CHOWS . . . if you don't have grain.

PURINA SUPPLEMENTS and CONCENTRATES . . .

if you do have grain.

PURINA DISINFECTANTS . . . Fly Sprays . . . Weed Killers . . . Feeders and Founts.

### NEW YORK

ADDISON, Moore's Mill  
AKRON, Grovers Feed & Farm Supply  
ALFRED STATION, Judson Stearn  
AMENIA, Willson & Eaton Co.  
ANGOLA, Farmers Feed Store  
ARGYLE, Argyle Hardware  
ATTICA, Godfrey Milling  
AUBURN, Check-R-Board  
AUSABLE FORKS, Ausable Grocery Co., Inc.  
AVOCA, Albert Hubbard  
BALDWINVILLE, Mercer Milling Co.  
BATAVIA, Farm Supply Store  
BATH, E. H. Dudley  
BAY SHORE, Bay Shore Feed Co.  
BELLMORE, L. I., Bellmore Feed Co.  
BINGHAMTON, Check-R-Board  
BOMBAY, La Tray Bros.  
BOONVILLE, Check-R-Board  
BREWSTER, Brewster Farm Supply Co.  
BROCKPORT, Wm. H. Archer  
BROOKLYN, Andrew Goetz's Sons, Inc.  
BUFFALO, Bailey Feed Store  
BUFFALO, Howard Baldauf  
BUFFALO, Schwegler Hatchery  
BUFFALO, Frank Sturm & Son  
BUFFALO, Frank E. Thomas  
BULLVILLE, Weld-Cox Supply Co.  
CADYVILLE, Dock & Coal Co., Inc.  
CANANDAIGUA, S. L. Durand  
CARTHAGE, Ambrose Gormley & Co., Inc.  
CAZENOVIA, Cazenovia Feed & Farm Supply  
CENTRAL SQUARE, Community Feed Store  
CENTRAL SQUARE, Goettel's Central Square Sup.  
CHAFFEE, Limburg's Mill  
CHATHAM, Chatham Cash Coal Co.  
CHAZY, Dock & Coal Co., Inc.  
CLINTON CORNERS, Clinton Corners Supply  
CLYDE, A. R. Ketchum  
COBLESKILL, Check-R-Board  
COLD SPRING, Herbert Sara  
COOPERSTOWN, R. B. Auger  
CORNING, V. B. Pratt  
CORTLAND, Cortland County Feed  
CRARYVILLE, Craryville Feed Co.  
CRITTENDEN, George Wilber  
DELHI, Check-R-Board  
DERVY, L. A. Hazard & Sons  
EAST RANDOLPH, Randolph Feed & Supply  
EDEN, F. Laing's Mill  
ELBA, A. A. Grinnell Co., Inc.  
ELLENBURG DEPOT, S. L. Drown & Sons  
ELLICOTTVILLE, Hawkins Feed Store  
ELMIRA, Check-R-Board  
FAIRPORT, J. Milton McMahon, Inc.  
FALCONER, Check-R-Board  
FLORIDA, Dombrowski's Farm Supply  
FORESTVILLE, Shadle Milling Co.

FT. PLAIN, Hallsville Farm Supply  
FRANKLINVILLE, Farmers Feed & Supply Co.  
FULTON, Check-R-Board  
GENEVA, Chas. R. Standish  
GENOA, Stack & Turek, Inc.  
GERMANTOWN, Miller & Hoover  
GLENS FALLS, Check-R-Board  
GLOVERSVILLE, John L. Smith  
GOUVERNEUR, J. E. McAllister & Sons  
GREAT NECK, L. I., Great Neck Feed & Sup. Co.  
GREENE, Maxon Feed Co.  
GROTON, S. C. Gooding & Co., Inc.  
HAMBURG, Richardson Milling Co.  
HAMILTON, Charles F. Jaquay  
HAMMOND, O. N. Carr Co.  
HOLLEY, Hatch Wilson  
HOOSICK FALLS, Schmigel Brothers  
HUNTINGTON, F. M. Concannon  
HYDE PARK, Sterling Dickinson  
INTERLAKEN, Vance Crane & Son  
IRONA, D. A. Bodah & Co.  
JOHNSON, John Monning  
JOHNSONVILLE, J. I. Sewell  
KATONAH, Katonah Feed & Hardware Co.  
LAKE PLACID, R. C. Torrance  
LIBERTY, Clark Krum & Sons  
LISBON, Moyne & Stafford  
LITTLE FALLS, Nash Feed Co.  
LOCKPORT, Lockport Feed & Supply Co.  
LOWVILLE, Louis Bush & Sons  
MALONE, Foote's Feed Store  
MARILLA, H. F. Phillips & Son  
MECHANICVILLE, Curtis Feed Store  
MENDON, Andrew J. Kohl  
MIDDLETOWN, L. R. Wallace  
MONTGOMERY, The Brescia Coal, Lumber & Feed Supply Corp.  
MORAVIA, J. J. Ennis  
MT. UPTON, H. B. Cyrtis  
MT. VERNON, Chas. Rockwell Co.  
MUNNSVILLE, Arthur March  
NAPLES, Chas. R. Standish  
NEWARK, Wayne County Feed & Farm Supply  
NEW PALTZ, A. P. Le Fevre & Son  
NEWPORT, Newport Dairies, Inc.  
NEW YORK MILLS, Frank Bolanowski  
NIAGARA FALLS, Niagara Feed Store  
NIVERVILLE, Drumm Brothers  
NORTH BANGOR, Bangor Farm Supply Co.  
NORTH CREEK, W. R. Waddell Stores  
NORTH JAVA, Reisdorf Bros.  
NORTHVILLE, Sweet & Davis  
NORWICH, Check-R-Board  
OAK HILL, Deans Catskill Valley Mills  
OGDENSBURG, Ogdensburg Farm Supply  
OLEAN, Olean Feed & Supply Co.

ONEIDA, Frank H. Mayer  
ONEONTA, Check-R-Board  
ORCHARD PARK, C. B. Hazard Co.  
OSSINING, Wagner's Feed Store  
OSWEGO, Check-R-Board  
OTISVILLE, L. R. Wallace  
OWEGO, Check-R-Board  
PALMYRA, L. W. Potter  
PATCHOGUE, M. Hodkin & Sons  
PAWLING, Pawling Farm Supply Co.  
PEEKSKILL, W. J. Owen  
PENN YAN, Palleon's Mill  
PERRY, Coles Farm Supply  
PERU, Peru Supply Co.  
PINE PLAINS, Samuel Deuel  
PLATTSBURG, Dock & Coal Co., Inc.  
PORT HENRY, Dock & Coal Co., Inc.  
PORT JEFFERSON, M. Remz  
POUGHKEEPSIE, Poughkeepsie Supply Co.  
PREBLE, A. L. Van Housen & Son  
PULASKI, Check-R-Board

RANSOMVILLE, Ransomville Feed Store  
RICHFIELD SPRINGS, Day's Farm Supplies  
RIVERHEAD, Barnett S. Golding & Son  
ROCHESTER, Wm. H. Archer  
ROME, Caswell Farm Supply Co., Inc.  
ROSENDALE, E. P. Demarest  
ROVENA, A. Van Hoesen & Son  
SALT POINT, Salt Point Supply Co.  
SARANAC LAKE, J. A. Latour  
SARATOGA SPRINGS, Avar S. Dake  
SCHENECTADY, Uraquhart's Farm Supply  
SMITHTOWN, C. F. Hodgkinson  
SOUTH DAYTON, Austin Milling, Inc.  
SOUTHOLD, L. I., Long Island Prod. & Fertilizer  
SPENCER, Spencer Cooperative Society, Inc.  
SPEONK, Long Island Farmers Exchange  
STANFORD, Griffin Brooks  
STANFORDVILLE, J. J. Haight & Co.  
SYRACUSE, P. Drescher's Sons

THERESA, William S. Tenney  
TONAWANDA, Schreiber & Lamp  
TROY, Troy Feed & Supply Co., Inc.  
TRUMANSBURG, Spencer Coop. Society, Inc.

VALLEY COTTAGE, Bellows Feed Co.

WADDINGTON, Hanes & Hanson  
WASHINGTONVILLE, Frank Brown  
WATERTOWN, Check-R-Board  
WAYLAND, Clover Farm Store  
WESTBURY, Westbury Feed & Supply Co., Inc.  
WESTPORT, Dock & Coal Co., Inc.  
WILLIAMSON, J. B. Wallace  
WILLIAMSVILLE, Beiter's Feed Store  
WYOMING, Geo. W. Haxton & Sons, Inc.  
YAPHANK, Raymonds Feed Co.

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ATCO, Central Feed & Supply Co.  
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BLAIRSTOWN, Kinney's Feed Service  
BOUND BROOK, Appar Coal & Grain Co.  
BRIDGETON, A. G. Johnson & Son  
CALIFON, Harry G. Geist Co.  
CEDARVILLE, Gossiaux-Bump, Inc.  
COLUMBUS, A. Townsend & Son  
COOKSTOWN, Reuben Hendrickson  
CRANBURY, Cranbury Feed Co.  
EGG HARBOR CITY, P. J. Drialo  
ELMER, Stanwood Feeds & Supply  
FARMINGDALE, Maurice Hammer & Son  
FLEMINGTON, Amos Thatcher, Jr.  
GLASSBORO, C. T. Handy  
GLOUCESTER, B. Goodman & Sons  
HACKETTSTOWN, Alvah Thomas & Son, 90 Main St.  
HAMMONTON, Bellevue Feed Serv., Bellevue Ave.  
HAZLET, W. D. Swartzel  
LINWOOD, Anderson Feed & Supply Co.  
MAPLEWOOD, Pierson's Mill, 697 Valley St.  
MERCHANTVILLE, B. M. Beideman  
MILFORD, Cregar's Feed Store  
MT. HOLLY, Fenimore Bros.  
NESHANIC STATION, Orville L. Shurt  
NEWARK, Charles Placky Feed Co., 39 Carlside St.  
NORTH BERGEN, S. Davis Co., 921 Deane Ave., Foot Monroe St.  
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PEMBERTON, J. G. Montgomery & Co., Inc.  
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PITTSFORD, Shimps Feed Store  
RINGOES, Ringoes Lumber & Feed Co.  
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RIVERSIDE, Joseph Welding & Son  
SHREWSBURY, Lawes Coal Co.  
S. PLAINFIELD, Nischwitz & Co., Front St. & L. V. R. R. Track  
SOUTH RIVER, Middlesex Farm Supply  
SPRINGFIELD, Mountain View Farm Supply Co.  
SWEDSBORO, Avis Mill Feed Store  
VINELAND, L. Sheard & Son, 203 N. Elm Ave.  
WESTWOOD, Comfort Coal & Lumber Co.  
WILLIAMSTOWN, Handy Feed & Supply  
WHITE HOUSE STATION, Garden State Hatchery, Main St.  
WOODBINE, Muenzer's Poultry Breeding Farms  
WOODSTOWN, Avis Mills





Mr. Green and some nice leaf lettuce that was ready for market early in March.

## Indoor Farming in Schenectady County, N.Y.

**A**ROUND 4 acres all under glass is a farm in itself. I saw such a "farm" a few weeks ago and was so intrigued that I am passing along some of the unusual features to you. I found it just outside of Schenectady, N. Y., on the road to Troy, and it goes under the name of "Brownsey and Marks." It is being managed by Mr. Green, one of the partners. It takes 9 men to do the work, and about 1,000 tons of coal to provide heat during the winter.

In early March when I called there, leaf lettuce and radishes were two of the important products being marketed. Twice a week a load goes to Menands market, and twice a week to the Schenectady market. A load is about 60 baskets of lettuce and 20 of radishes.

Tomato plants were now in bloom and tied up on strings. These tomatoes will go to market and bring a premium price before field grown tomatoes are ready. Cucumbers which have been started in baskets were being transplanted when I was there. They will be harvested from early April until about the 4th of July.

### Year Round Work

In addition to the greenhouse vegetables sold, there is also quite a business in growing plants. For example, Mr. Green told me they often sell 100,000 tomato plants a year and set out about 14,000 on their own farm. In addition to the greenhouses, they grow 75 acres of vegetables during the summer. As a result of this combination of greenhouse and field crops the labor force of 9 men can be kept busy the year round.

Naturally there is the problem of maintaining fertility in a greenhouse soil. It is no longer possible to buy horse manure, but they do buy about 30 loads of cow manure a year and pay \$8 for a load of 3 or 4 tons. They also use about 5 tons of commercial fertilizer each year in the greenhouses. In the houses where crops grow on the ground, as in the case of tomatoes, the ground is worked up with a rototiller after the harvest. Lettuce is grown on benches.

I was interested to find that greenhouses are not idle very long during the year. For example, the harvest of cucumbers will run up to the 4th of July, and then before the end of July

other crops are sown for harvest late in the fall after field crops are through.

The ground under the tomatoes was heavily mulched. As a result of my question, Mr. Green said that this keeps the ground from drying out and the dirt from spattering when the tomatoes are watered. The mulch is also used under cucumbers. By the time the crop is harvested, the mulch will be sufficiently decayed so it can be worked into the soil, thus adding to its humus supply.

Some of the greenhouses on this farm have been there for 50 years. As far back as 1912 there was less than one-half acre under glass, but the area was gradually expanded until it reached an area of about 4 acres around 1935.

Growing vegetables in greenhouses is farming all right, but it is a different kind of farming than most of us have been familiar with. Like every other type of farming, it has its peculiar problems with plenty of opportunity for using one's head.—H.L.C.

—A.A.—

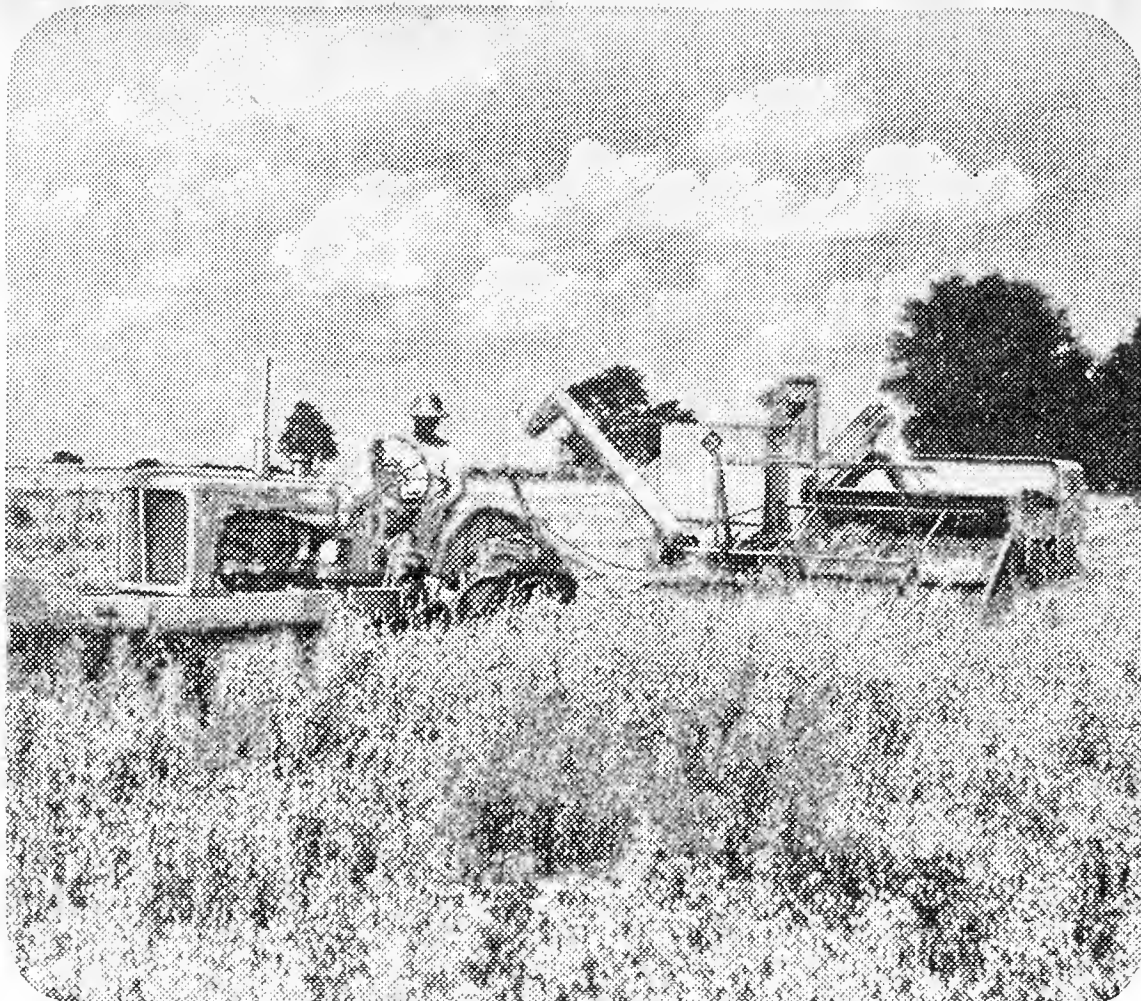
### MEASURED LOGS INCREASE PROFITS

**W**OODLOT and timber land owners whose trees were damaged in last November's windstorm can receive more income from these logs if they are sold on a measured basis, rather than by lump sum sale.

The State College of Forestry at Syracuse offers a free illustrated booklet to help owners and dealers in measuring logs. The booklet contains simple instructions and several common log rule tables, including the Doyle rule, most popular in New York State. Other log rules tabulated are the Scribner, International, and Glens Falls (Dimicks) Standard.

"All a woodlot owner needs for measuring logs is an ordinary yard stick, and a notebook to tally the logs and their contents in board feet. Here's all that has to be done: measure the length and the diameter of the small end of the log; refer to the table in the booklet, which gives the number of board feet of lumber that may be sawed from that log; tally each log's board foot content in the notebook.

A copy of this free booklet, "Log Scaling," may be obtained by sending a post card request to the Department of Forest Extension, College of Forestry, Syracuse 10, New York.



## Prepare Now for a NON-STOP Harvest

### Start and Finish on Time With Your Own ALL-CROP Harvester

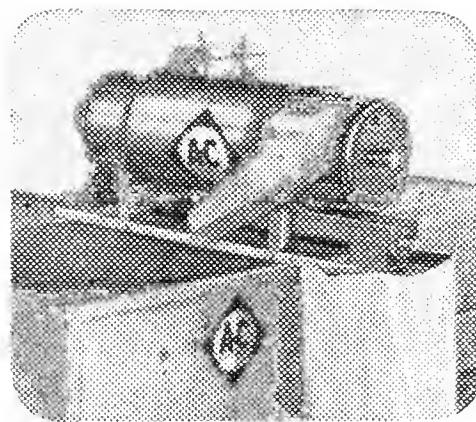
This year a non-stop harvest is doubly important. Every bushel of grain and seed is needed to bolster our national strength.

Fortunate is the farmer who has a home-owned ALL-CROP Harvester. Never again will he need to cut too green, or wait his turn with crops exposed to the weather. He can harvest at exactly the right time — when kernels are heaviest.

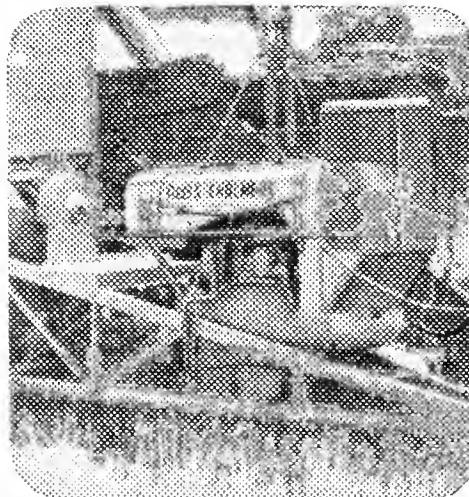
Wise is that same ALL-CROP owner who recognizes the value of his investment, inspects his ALL-CROP carefully now, and makes sure every part is at peak operating efficiency. Full-width rubber-faced cylinder bars and concaves, rubberized drapers, V-Belt drives, close-cutting sickle — all are key points in the ability of the ALL-CROP to harvest over 100 grains, beans, and soil-building seed crops.

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**L** Reduce dockage by installing a ScourKleen attachment. It removes weed seed and polishes the grain as it is harvested — all done automatically.



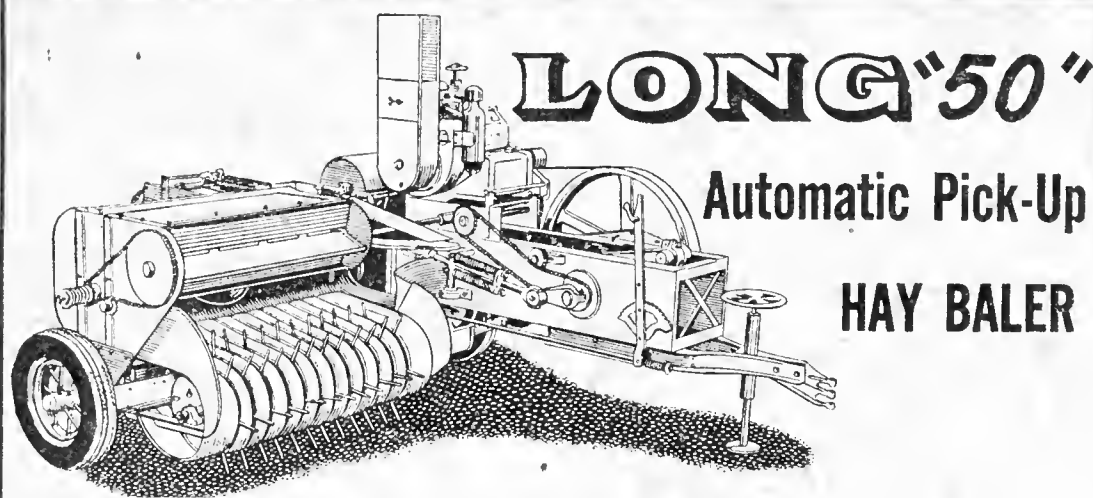
**2** New auxiliary motor is interchangeable with four A-C machines: ALL-CROP Harvester, ROTO-BALER, Forage Harvester and Blower. An easy change-over for one man, with chain hoist. Enables smaller tractors to operate full-size harvesters.

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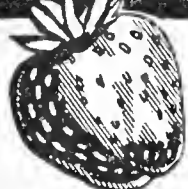
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## Can a 15-Cow Herd Afford D.H.I.A.?

By CLARENCE H. PARSONS  
Extension Dairyman,  
University of Massachusetts

**H**OW MANY times have I heard a dairyman with 12 to 15 cows say, "Yes, D.H.I.A. is a good thing for the fellow with a large herd. He can afford it. If I had more cows, I would be interested in joining." On the other hand, it may be that a herd owner with 20 to 30 cows has a large enough business so that he can afford to carry a "boarder" cow better than an owner of a small herd. If one has only 12 or 15 cows, it is most important that each one pay its way.

Recently a monthly D.H.I.A. report for the state of Iowa came across my desk. I was most interested to note that in a state with 1,895 herds on D.H.I.A. test, the average size of herd was only 19.1 cows. If the average is 19 cows, there certainly must be a very large number of herds of 15 cows or less that are on test in Iowa.

The average of all cows reported on D.H.I.A. in Massachusetts for 1949 was 9,000 pounds of milk and 360 pounds of fat with a test of 4%. The comparable average for Iowa was 8,666 pounds milk, 344 pounds fat with a test of 4%. It would appear that the average production per cow is slightly higher in Massachusetts than in Iowa. Furthermore, the price received per hundred weight of milk in the Northeast is much higher than in the Midwest. If with lower average production per cow and a lower price for milk, Iowa dairymen with small herds find D.H.I.A. profitable, it would seem that Northeast dairymen with small herds could certainly afford to test.

The question arose, "Do we have many small herds on D.H.I.A. test in the Northeast?" As a partial answer to this question, the herds in Massachusetts have been tabulated as follows:

### D.H.I.A. Herds—Massachusetts

Size of Herd	No. of Herds	% of Total
Less than 15	90	16%
15 to 19	87	16%
20 to 24	93	17%
25 to 29	72	13%
30 to 39	87	16%
40 to 49	54	10%
50 to 74	50	9%
75 to 99	16	3%
100 and over	11	2%

Massachusetts has a comparatively large number of big herds enrolled in D.H.I.A. test. In this state, 26 of the herds on this form of testing have 75 or more cows. The average for all herds is 31.6 cows—this is 12 cows per herd more than the Iowa average. It will be noted that one-sixth of all the herds on D.H.I.A. in Massachusetts have less than 15 cows; another one-sixth have

between 15 and 20 cows; and half of all the herds testing have less than 25 cows. It is obvious, therefore, that a substantial number of dairymen with small herds are finding it worth while to test.

In Massachusetts, the monthly cost of testing for a herd of less than twenty cows is approximately \$8.00. This is just under \$100.00 per year. The tester has to locate only one boarder cow to pay the entire testing cost for one year.

But is there much chance of finding a boarder cow in a herd of 12 or 15 cows? An interesting study was made recently of eight Holstein herds that had a yearly average per cow of 7,775 pounds of milk and 287 pounds of fat. These herds comprised a total of 86 cows or only 11 cows per herd. An analysis of the level of production of these cows was revealing.

Average Production Per Cow	No. of Cows	% of Total
over 11,000 lbs.	6	7
10,000 — 11,000	10	12
9,000 — 10,000	5	6
8,000 — 9,000	18	21
7,000 — 8,000	14	16
6,000 — 7,000	14	16
5,000 — 6,000	9	10
under 5,000 lbs.	10	12

It will be noted that one out of 10 cows in these herds averaged less than 5,000 pounds of milk and one out of every 5 cows averaged less than 6,000 pounds of milk. Who would challenge the statement that a Holstein cow that makes less than 5,000 pounds of milk a year is losing money for its owner? In fact, how many dairymen can break even on cows that produce less than 6,000 pounds of milk?

The average production of all cows in Massachusetts in 1950 was approximately 6,500 pounds of milk and 250 pounds of fat. If one of every five cows produced less than 6,000 pounds per year in the herds that averaged 7,775 pounds of milk, the chances are that at least one out of every five cows in the average herd produces less than 6,000 pounds. And remember, a tester has to find only one boarder cow a year to pay for his cost.

Almost any dairyman with 15 cows will find that D.H.I.A. will more than pay just to determine which cows are profitable and which are not. In addition, the production records are a most important guide in determining what heifer calves to raise. Perhaps the most important value of all is the increased interests that a herd owner takes in his cows when he knows what they are producing.

### SCHOLARSHIP WINNER



Richard M. Thomson, 17, of Star Route, Delmar, N. Y. demonstrates his own science project, "Design of a Stellar Photometer and Other Optical Instruments" at the science exposition staged by the 40 finalists in the 10th nation-wide Science Talent Search. Richard and 39 other high school seniors, who were chosen in stiff nation-wide competition, attended the five-day Science Talent Institute here and competed for \$11,000 in Westinghouse Science Scholarships. Richard was one of eight finalists awarded a \$400 Westinghouse scholarship. At school, he plays in the orchestra, is president of the National Honor Society and is a member of the Student Council. Richard plans to attend Cornell. His father, Dr. William M. Thomson, is head of the N. Y. State's Bang's Disease Control Laboratory at Albany.



# Retired, But Still Active

By L. E. WEAVER

It has been a long time since I have told in this column about my poultry plans. There has not been much to tell, because I have had no chickens. My poultry house has been rented for the past three years; likewise the barn. It was once a dairy barn but has been filled of late with laying hens, both basement and barn floor. The crop land has been rented to another neighbor.

But everything has changed this spring. One renter is moving to a place of his own, the other has reduced the scale of his operations. Faced with this situation it seemed that the logical next move for me was to retire from my work in the poultry department at Cornell and see how far a college professor can actually get when he attempts to practice what he has been preaching.

For years I confidently expected to retire the minute I reached the required age. Then when I got there two years ago, I found it so hard to make the plunge that I didn't do it. But since the first of April I have been on retirement, free and unhampered. I can go and come as I please, and say what I please—within certain limits.

The editors have asked me to continue to write this column and I expect that you who read it may get many chances to smile at some of my dreamy-eyed notions. Probably you can say of the mistakes, "I thought it would turn out that way." I hope some of you will send warnings when you

see me heading into a costly blunder.

So far since my retirement, these have been my accomplishments:

1. Persuaded one of my Inlet Valley neighbors, "Boots" Poelvoorde, whom you have read about in the "Kernels, Screenings & Chaff" page, to fit the back two fields of the farm and sow the 26 acres to oats.

2. With the assistance of Dr. F. B. Wright of Cornell's Agricultural Engineering Department, a 20-foot litter carrier or conveyor has been designed and built. With it I am hoping to clean out the unbelievably large supply of dry built-up litter that I didn't want piled out in the weather. Now it will go on the 24 acres at the front of the farm which Boots will eventually put into field corn for me.

3. I've been to a doctor, had a check-up and have his report that physically there is no reason why I shouldn't be as active as I wish, so long as I am reasonable about it.

4. I have spent a lot of time thinking and reading and asking questions about the broiler business and White Plymouth Rocks. Sometimes I will go into the reasons for my long-time interest in that variety. I would like to accept the breeding challenge that it presents, but I don't want to run myself into red ink to do it.

Just now the broiler-feed ratio is not very favorable and the earliest I can get the strain I want is the last week in May. Hot weather slows down the rate of growth of chicks and therefore runs up the cost of growing them. In spite of those unfavorable angles I will probably not be able to resist the urge to get the brooding plant cleaned up, tuned up, and put into operation.

— A.A. —

## APPLES FOR HENS

I was rather interested in a recent article on feeding apples to dairy cows. I wondered why no one mentions apples as a feed for hens. I have fed a bushel of apples to a thousand hens per day for several winters and I believe that a limited quantity acts as a tonic and conditioner while adding a green feed to the diet. I scatter a few apples in the mash feeders at noon. The hens pick the apples and eat quite a bit of extra mash at the same time.—H. L. Stahlman, Valatie, N. Y.

— A.A. —

## HIGH PRODUCTION PAYS

Regardless of the breed of poultry, high rates of production are important in determining profits. With heavy breeds each increase in production of a dozen eggs per hen reduces the average cost about 2.4 cents per dozen; with light breeds the decreased cost amounts to 2.2 cents for each dozen increase in production. Without high production all other desirable practices will not bring forth low costs or good returns.

— A.A. —

## DRESSING DUCKS

Here is a suggestion for dressing ducks. Put one of the detergents such as Dreft, Cheer or Tide in the scalding water. It seems to cut the oil in the feathers and allows the water to penetrate through them.

We are amateurs at picking ducks but my husband killed and picked three ducks in twenty minutes with a little help from me on finishing.—Mrs. C. H. Pratt, Westport, N. Y.

— A.A. —

## STIRRING LITTER

To keep the litter in your brooder house or laying pen in good condition, try using your "garden cultivator" to stir it. You'll find it much easier and quicker than using a fork or rake.

—Andrew J. Smith, Groton, Vt.

# Why Chick Buyers

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## The Question Box

**Are tractor tires loaded with water more efficient than wheel weights?**

Early experimental work has indicated that tires loaded with water with an air cushion in the tire is the most efficient arrangement. However, there has been experimental work done recently by the U. S. Rubber Company and the U. S. Department of Agriculture co-operatively which indicates that wheel weights are a little more efficient than having the tires filled 79% with water.

According to these tests made on loam, the maximum drawbar pull for the air filled tires with wheel weights was 1133 lbs.: for tires filled 79% water and with air cushion was 1085 lbs.: with tires 100% filled with water was 1050 lbs. With the air filled tires, wheel weights were added to put the same weight on each wheel as the weight of water with the tire filled 100%.

If you wish to do so, you can get a copy of the report of this work by writing to I. F. Reed, Senior Agricultural Engineer, Division of Farm Machinery, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Tillage Machinery Laboratory, Auburn, Alabama.—Paul Hoff.

**Is there any solution to the problem of mowing ladino clover early in the season?**

A number of farmers have found that the best way to handle ladino is to pasture it early and then to let it grow for hay or grass silage. Some farmers have told us that ladino which is pastured early, and therefore mowed somewhat later, gives much less trouble than when it is allowed to grow without pasturing.

**I would like to know why my wisteria vines fail to flower.**

There may be several reasons involved. The first is that flower buds are subjected frequently to late spring frosts which injure and kill them before flowering takes place. Another possibility, and a very likely one, is that the plants were grown from seed, and many seedling forms of wisteria do not flower freely, particularly as young plants. Often the flowers, when they do bloom, are small and disappointing in terms of horticultural varieties illustrated in the trade magazines and frequently seen in other gardens.

A third possibility is that the soil is too rich or that too much of a nitrogenous type of fertilizer has been used so that the plants are forced into excessive vegetative growth. Pruning back the ends of the shoots so as to leave a stub 5 to 6 inches long with two or three groups of leaves often induces flowering. Another way is to take a short piece of wire up to a foot in length that is relatively pliable and to wind this around the stem near the

ground in the same fashion that the red stripes appear in a barber pole. Such spiral girdling often interrupts the flow of the food from the top of the plant to the roots and encourages enough carbohydrates to remain in the top of the plant to stimulate flowering.

My suggestion would be that you try this last suggestion and, if this does not bring about flowering in the next year or two, you might then purchase some grafted plants and try them out in your location, particularly if your neighbors have wisteria that flowers freely year after year.—A. M. S. Pridham, College of Agriculture.

**Should raspberries be cultivated and, if so, how long? Is manure or commercial fertilizer best for berries?**

You should continue to work the berries between the rows, otherwise the suckers will spread between the rows and you will soon have an unmanageable thicket of canes. The berries should be worked from as soon as the soil is suitable in the spring until about the end of July, after which the weeds should be allowed to grow or a cover crop should be sown. If you work the berries in late summer and fall it will stimulate late growth and the canes may winter-kill much worse than if you discontinue cultivation at that time.

Cow manure is an excellent fertilizer for raspberries and may be used at the rate of around 10 tons to the acre. If you are getting pretty good cane growth, you may not need this fertilizer every year. If you do not have manure available, ammonium nitrate at the rate of about 150-200 pounds to the acre should be satisfactory, or nitrate of soda at half that rate.

When you work the berries you should cultivate as shallow as possible to prevent injury to the roots of the raspberry plants. — George L. Slate, Geneva Experiment Station.

**Do extra teats on a heifer do any harm? How can they be removed?**

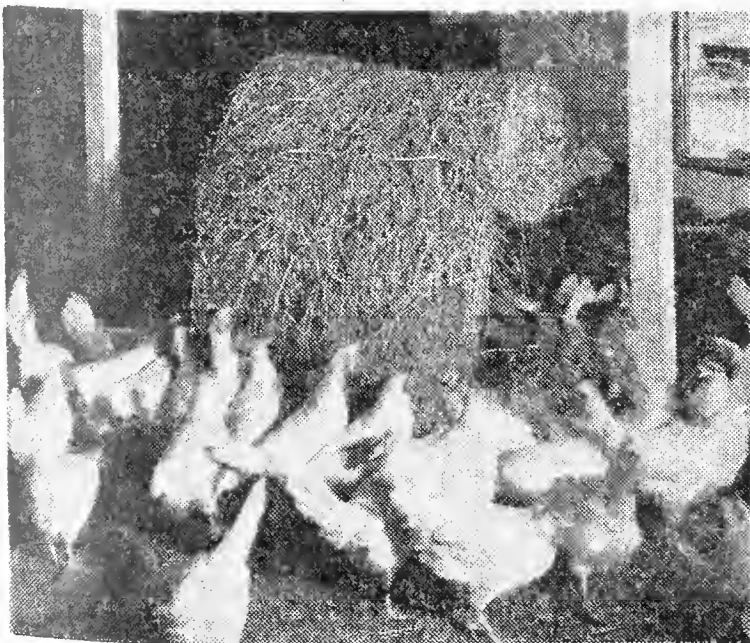
Ordinarily they are not harmful, but they are unsightly and occasionally such an extra teat will actually produce some milk which, of course, is a nuisance.

These extra teats can be removed between the ages of one month and a year. Just disinfect the area around the teat with iodine before and after the operation and remove it close to the udder with a clean, sharp pair of scissors.

**What is the best way to remove wax from a floor before painting it?**

Wash it thoroughly with gasoline or turpentine.

### ALFALFA FOR CHICKENS



Chickens eat alfalfa leaves as this bale is unrolled. Leftover stems build up floor litter.

To feed rolled bale alfalfa, just push a sharpened one-foot length of broom handle into the center of each end of the bale. A long metal bolt will do as well as a broom handle. Suspend the bale from the rafters or other convenient support. Two pieces of bale wire will hold the bale.

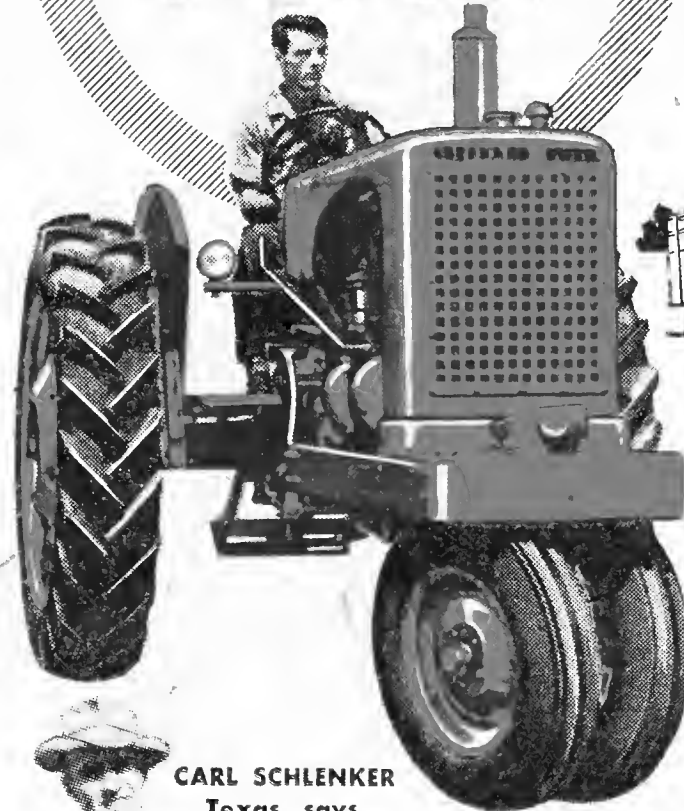
Unroll the top layer of alfalfa to the floor, and watch the chickens dig for protein-rich leaves.

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## REAL ESTATE

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**FOR SALE:** Farm comprising approximately 180 acres—35 tillable—additional tillage available nearby for use—50 cords of pulpwood—150-200 cords of hard wood second growth—Barn 120x40—good condition—40 cow stanchions—drinking cups—2 silos—new milk room fully equipped—walk-in deep freeze—7 room house—all modern conveniences—2 car garage—tool shed—slaughterhouse—sheep—barn—farming equipment and tools—good condition—all milk produced can be disposed of wholesale, locally—1 mile from center of town in Scenic Dartmouth—Lake Sunapee region. Price \$40,000.00. J. H. Hall, New London, N. H.

**FARM** for sale: Farm 435 acres, woven wire fencing for livestock. Bordering small river with five or six fresh water lakes in middle of farm. 200 acres under cultivation. Old time eight room dwelling with water and electricity. Two tenant houses with other barns. Price \$45 per acre, suitable terms if desired. Subject to prior sale. Bradham Realty Co., Realtors, telephone 48, P. O. Box 430, Sumter, South Carolina.

**ROCK** STREAM—6 miles north of Watkins Glen on Route 14 overlooking Seneca Lake—176 acre farm—Oscar Bates, Reading Center, N. Y.

**FARM** FOR SALE, located on Route 145 near Cobleskill, New York; large house in good condition with three apartments, large barn well insulated, bull pen, machine shed, two garages; second barn in good condition; 365 acres, 230 acres of crop land and pasture, 120 acres woodland and new trees, 15 acres homestead, fruit, vineyard and berries; cut from 250 to 300 tons of hay per year, oat yield 75 bu. per acre; improved pastures, diversion ditches, tile drains, contour farming, farm pond. Will be sold with or without machinery. Franklin L. Aker, Cobleskill, N. Y.

**VIRGINIA** Blue Grass stock and dairy farms. Riverfronts or mountains. Four to four thousand acres. Reginald Wright, Driver, Virginia.

**FOR SALE:** Small farm in Etna. Priced reasonable. Write for details. Mrs. Charles Curtis, R.D. 2, Newport, Maine.

**ONE** Six room house, electricity. One barn, two chicken houses. 75 turkey run. 3 acres. Good location. For information write or call T. Smith, Route 1, Hop Bottom, Pennsylvania.

## PUBLISHING AND CLOSING DATES

May 19 Issue.....Closes May 4  
June 2 Issue.....Closes May 18  
June 16 Issue.....Closes June 1  
July 7 Issue.....Closes June 22

## REAL ESTATE

**ACTION** Needed, to get this bargain: 65 acre stock-poultry farm, 25x60 barn, poultry houses etc. Stream, springs, woods, timber. Nice 10 room dwelling, electricity, running water, new fire-place, insulated, beautiful views, good location. Rare Bargain at \$4500. (Free Lists Stocked and Equipped Farms) Jackson Realty Agency, 201 York Ave., Towanda, Pa.

**FOR RENT:** land to be seeded. Write Miss Grace A. Kenyon, Greenwich, New York, R. 3.

## PLANTS

**CERTIFIED** strawberry plants. Premier, Catskill, Fairfax, Robinson, 100-\$1.75, 500-\$6.50, 1000-\$12.00. Gemzeta everbearing \$15.00-1000. Prepaid. John A. Flaten, Union City, Pa.

**STRAWBERRY** PLANTS at wholesale prices—All hand trimmed, heavy yielding select plants certified free from disease—your satisfaction guaranteed. Send no money, we ship COD anywhere. Your choice of these varieties: Premier, Robinson, Sparkle, Temple, Fairland, Big Joe, Dorsett, Cardinal King, Catskill \$2.00-100; \$5.95-500; \$11.00-1000. Senator Dunlap, Blakemoor \$1.50-100; \$5.25-500, \$10.00-1000. Everbearing varieties: Gem \$3.50-100; \$9.85-500; \$14.75-1000. Gemzeta or Streamliner \$4.00-100; \$11.85-500; \$18.95-1000. Superfection \$5.00-100; \$14.95-500; \$24.75-1000. Order your plants now. We will ship on any date you advise—or at your proper planting time. Salisbury Nurseries, Salisbury 1, Maryland.

**FOR SALE:** Gem and Streamliner Everbearing Strawberry plants. Mrs. Roy Hastings, 64 West Main Street, Malone, New York.

**VIGOROUS** Disease Free, Howard (17) Premier and Catskill strawberry plants. 100, \$2.75; 300, \$7.50; 500, \$11.00; 1,000, \$20.00. Postpaid. Trimmed, ready to set. These two varieties 1 find best. Plant Howards on light soil and Catskill on heavier. My plants have strong fibrous root systems and especially adapted to the northeast. Instructions included. Glenn L. Thompson, Johnson, Vermont.

**STRAWBERRY** plants; from treated soil. Free from disease and insects. Premier; Catskill; Robinson; Sparkle; Fairland; Temple; Dorsett; Red Star; @ 200-\$3.50; 500-\$6.00; 1000-\$11.00; 5000-\$52.50. Karl A. Smith, Jacobus, Pa.

**STRAWBERRY** plants: Special for May. 1½¢ each in 1000 lots. Single variety to each thousand. Premier, Big Joe, Robinson, Neet, Cardinal King, Late Giant, Great Master, Temple. By express collect or 5% discount at the field. Free Catalog. Rex Sprout, Sayre, Pa.

**CERTIFIED** Strawberry plants. Premier 100—\$2.50; Gem; Streamliner; Superfection Everbearing 100—\$3.50; Latham; Indian Summer Raspberry 100—\$1.00, 100—\$6.00. Apple; pear; peach; plum; apricot trees \$1.25 each. Postpaid. Perkins Berry Farm, Hudson Falls, New York.

**STRAWBERRY** Plants. Premier, Catskill, Temple, Robinson Sparkle, Fairfax, Dorsett, Big Joe, Corsican \$3.00 for 100; 200 for \$5.00 Postpaid or 500 for \$8.00; 1000 for \$14.00 charges collect. Catalog free. Basil Perry R2, Georgetown, Delaware.

**EVERBEARING** Strawberry plants, Superfection, Mastodon, Gem, Streamliner, Gemzeta, 50 for \$2.50; 100 for \$4.00; 200 for \$7.00 Postpaid. Catalogue free. Basil Perry, R2, Georgetown, Delaware.

**EXPERIMENTAL** Raspberry and Strawberry plants without extra charge for trial in your soil and locality, also 50 other new and standard varieties to choose from. Write for low prices Sunny Hill Fruit and Nursery Farms, North Collins, New York.

**STRAWBERRY** plants—Premium \$2.00-100. Mastodon and Gem Everbearing \$1.50-50, \$2.50-100. Also Latham Red Raspberry plants, ready to bear 1-12-12, \$1.00-50. All freshly dug. Postpaid. "Say When." Emmett Jennett, RFD 2, West Chazy, New York.

**TOMATO** Plants, eggplants, sweet peppers. Sturdy, field grown replants. Mixed as desired, 3 dozen, \$1.00; 12 doz. \$3.00; 500, \$10. Gem Everbearing Strawberry plants, \$2.00 per 100. Joy Acres, Windsor, Virginia.

**STRAWBERRY** Plants, Howard, Premier, Catskill, Fairfax, Sparkle, Dunlap. New Heavy roots. State inspected. Trimmed for setting. \$2.50-100; \$9.00-500; \$18.00-1000 postpaid. Gem Everbearing, will bear this year. \$2.00-50; \$4.00-100 postpaid. Shipped promptly. Instructions included. Adrian Sidelinger, Burnham, Maine. Tel. Unity 35-22.

**NORTHERN** grown Strawberry plants. Howard 17 (Premier) and Catskill. Trimmed, ready to set. Packed in live moss. \$2.75 for 100; \$6.25 for 250; \$11.00 for 500; \$20.00 for 1000. Extra fine large Latham Red Raspberry plants, \$5.00 for 50; \$9.00 for 100; \$10.00 for 500. Smaller size half price. All plants State inspected. Postpaid. Instructions included. Ivan L. Stanton, Johnson, Vermont. Tel. 27-14.

## EMPLOYMENT

**FARM** Help Wanted, married man with small family, experienced with milking machines, modern house—could use two workers in same family. Tranquility Farms, Edward Danks, Allamuchy, New Jersey, Telephone Hackettstown 948F6.

**WANTED** immediately: Married man for dairy and poultry farm in Pittsburgh, Pa. area. Must be willing to work under our farm management supervision. 3 bedroom house, excellent salary and privileges. Write, stating experience, size of family and references. Orbakor Agricultural Service, Suburban Philadelphia, Box 348, Doylestown, Bucks Co., Pa.

**WANTED:** Poultry Couple, married. Top salary plus modern apartment. Thoroughly experienced. Opportunity for advancement. Highest References. Breder's Leghorns, Ferndale, New York.

## SITUATION WANTED

**WANTED:** Position as farm manager, ambitious, and reliable. Good references. Write Lee Greenfield, Warner Hill Road, South Wales, New York.

## ADDITIONAL ADS

(Continued on Opposite Page)





By J. F. "Doc" ROBERTS

THERE is still hope that our whole livestock industry will not be ruined by government politicians the way they ruined our sheep, lamb and wool industry.

On June 30 these politicians will lose their authority, and unless Congress votes it back to them we can again build an industry of greater production to meet a greater demand—perhaps an emergency demand—without fear of unfair, foolish restrictions. Worst of all is the fear that a few politicians may do to all of us in the livestock industry what they have already done to others and are talking about doing to us.

At the annual meeting of the Producers Livestock Commission Company of Buffalo, men from other states brought out that from 25 to 30 of the largest livestock groups in the country are working together to show Congress that it is impossible to control livestock and meat prices. This is because there were so many angles entering into livestock production, so many grades, transportation, processes and distribution necessities in handling meats.

Here are some of these angles and necessities: Livestock production regu-

lates the price of grain; it has a tremendous influence on land values, and therefore on taxes; it goes into steel production for fences and machines; it is the greatest contributor to our railroads; it carries on into our clothing, shoes, medicines, oils. All this and much more.

Meat grades and distribution are even more complicated. The average pound of meat eaten anywhere in this country travels over 1,000 miles and must be distributed evenly everywhere in the country. There are over 2,000 different cuts, grades and processes of the different meats. Health regulations are severe and must not be lost sight of, nor should the medicines which are more and more an important by-product of our animals.

This gives you just a bare outline of why it is impossible to freeze, price-control, ration, or regulate our livestock and meat industry through politicians. It also shows why even just "talk" of such things is so harmful.

The general farmer, the livestock farmer, the dairy farmer, the transportation people, the processor and distributor, every food retailer, and every consumer—all have a powerful reason right now to join together and see that Congress does *not* place this power to ruin the industry back into the hands of a few politicians after June 30 of this year.

\* \* \*

Our pastures are made for this spring; over-made if you have had all the rain that we have had! I would rather see it now than later when it could produce a sloppy, wet grass—not good for man or beast.

With the tremendous demand for meat continuing, with prices higher,

and with the shorter spring season coming up, there is every reason to get every pound of gain possible on your livestock before marketing. Anything you plan to market soon, keep in the barn or barn lot on dry feed. Livestock will shrink in weight the first few days or even weeks after it is turned on grass, then it will dry out and become used to green, lush feed, and gain faster than in any period of its growth. Our May and June pastures are a thing we can all be proud of.

— A. A. —

## SULFUR DIOXIDE FOR GRASS SILAGE

THE preservation of high protein grass as silage is a much greater problem than the preservation of corn. If all the rules are followed, it often comes out good without any preservative, but all too often it comes out with an odor objectionable to the farmer and also to his wife. In spite of the odor, the stock will usually eat it but occasionally they will not.

Much research is being devoted to the preservation of grass. The ideal that everyone is striving for is a product, dry or wet, that contains all of the nutritive values in fresh green grass. This is the target, but we will never make a perfect bull's eye.

Everyone knows that a highly desirable ensilage can be made from grass with the use of molasses, corn and cob meal, beet pulp, citrus pulp, ground wheat, etc. The use of these this year will involve heavy cash out-of-pocket cost at a time of the year when the dairyman is short of ready cash. Since the actual loss in feeding value is very small, the actual charge for preservation is low in spite of the high out-of-pocket cost.

This year a new preservative for grass silage—sulfur dioxide—is making its bow. It is highly recommended by Dr. C. B. Knott of the Dept. of Dairy Husbandry at Pennsylvania State College. Sulfur Dioxide has no food value in itself, but there is a possibility that it may reduce the losses that ordinarily take place in the silo. The recommended rate is five pounds per ton of silage. The cost of this amount will be about one dollar.

Sulfur dioxide is a gas at ordinary temperature when not under pressure. It can, though, be compressed to a liquid. It will be delivered to farmers as a liquid in steel cylinders, the pressure it exerts within the cylinder being sufficient to force it into the silage.

Whether or not we have in sulfur dioxide a better preservative than those now being used remains to be seen. A goodly number of large scale farm trials in addition to further research is needed this year. The grass silage that the writer has seen that was made with it has been excellent. It has also been fed liberally to cows at Pennsylvania State College without any ill effects to their health or any indication that it might lack palatability. Those wishing more information on it should write to Dr. C. B. Knott, Department of Dairy Husbandry, Pennsylvania State College, for a copy of the mimeographed bulletin "Sulfur Dioxide Preservative of Grass Silage."

— A. A. —

## HEIFER ADDS \$400 TO BABCOCK MEMORIAL FUND

At the recent Brown Swiss Sale at the N. Y. State College of Agriculture a heifer owned by Mr. and Mrs. Jack Conner of Ithaca sold for \$400. The heifer was donated to the sale with the stipulation that the proceeds be turned over to the H. E. Babcock Memorial Fund. The calf was purchased by Harris Wilcox of Rochester.

The H. E. Babcock Memorial Fund is being raised to endow a professorship in food economics in the School of Nutrition.

## CUT FEED COSTS

**DOLLYDALE**  
(PAT. P.O.)  
**SCOOP SCALE**

\$7.50

### AVOIDS LOSSES FROM OVERFEEDING OR UNDERFEEDING

Shows accurate weight of feed-ration at a glance. Weighs up to 5 pounds of feed. Scale inside handle—Clog proof—Rugged—Automatic—Precision made. Scoop of airplane aluminum. Guaranteed to pay for itself in first month or money back. Postpaid if cash with order.

THE ROBSON CORP., Fred F. French Bldg., N. Y. 17—DEPT. M-3

Build Your Future on:

## THE BREED WITH A FUTURE!



BREED THE  
BROWN SWISS COW

You will find in the Brown Swiss Breed, what you want in a dairy cow today or ten years from today:

Because of their size, strength, ruggedness and their ability to efficiently utilize pasture and coarse roughage, you will find Swiss well adapted to your dairy farm conditions.

For more information about the breed write: BROWN SWISS ASSOCIATION, Beloit, Wis.

## Northeastern Penna. Spring Sale 70 REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE FRIDAY, May 11

On grounds of NEPA Artificial Breeders' Coop., outskirts of TUNKHANNOCK, Wyoming Co., Pa. on Route 29.

T. B. Accredited, tested within 30 days, and all from Bang Certified herds.

A personally selected offering by Secretary of the Penna. Asso. from 30 well-known breeders of several Northeastern Penna. counties.

Majority are bred heifers, some due about sale time, a large number due in early fall.

10 cows including 2 over 600 lb. fat; 2 service bulls from dams with 523 lb. and 600 lb. fat; 15 Heifer calves, suitable for 4-H boys and girls.

Daughters of the leading sires in the NEPA Asso. including 10 by the famous and popular BURKE F0BES ASBEKERK. Sale in big tent starting at 12:00 Noon. A WONDERFUL BUYING OPPORTUNITY FOR YOU. COME AND BRING YOUR FRIENDS.

Sales Manager & Auctioneer  
R. AUSTIN BACKUS MEXICO, N. Y.

Wm. S. Gulick, R3, New Brunswick, N. J.

## AYRSHIRE AUCTION

St. Lawrence Valley Club Production Sale Thurs., May 17, Fair Grounds, Gouverneur, N. Y., at 1:00 P.M. 30 Cows, 9 Bred Heifers, 10 Open Heifers, 2 Bulls.

Majority of cows fresh or due soon. Bred Heifers due from sale time till fall. Majority vaccinated, all T.B. and Blood Tested within 30 days.

FOR CATALOG WRITE  
Ayrshire Sales Service Box 152, Brandon, Vt.

## 100 Imported Dutch BLOOMING SIZE GLADIOLUS

To get acquainted, we offer 65 beautiful rare varieties. CARDINAL, SPELLMAN, GENERAL EISENHOWER, ROOSEVELT'S MEMORY, LEOPOLD STOKOWSKY, SNOW PRINCESS, SWEET SEVENTEEN, SILHOUETTE, etc. all magnificent. GUARANTEED TO BLOOM FIRST YEAR. Size 1 1/2 to 2 1/4 in circumference. They'll grow stately and tall. This rainbow of bright reds, clear whites, flaming orange, etc. gladiolus Beauty yours for 99¢ for 100 bulbs. Send now! For 1¢ extra we include 100 bulbette. Rush a dollar with name and address before they're sold out.

IMPORTED BULBS, P. O. BOX 15  
Dept. D-226 Cooper Sta., N. Y. 3

## Friendliness...

A friendly atmosphere makes Hotel Syracuse top choice of visitors. Comfortable rooms, fine food and easy, cheerful service.

**Hotel Syracuse**  
SYRACUSE, NEW YORK

## NEW FORDSON TRACTOR PARTS

High tension magnets and bracket assemblies. Prompt shipment. Write for parts list FISK ALDEN CO., 132 Brookline St. Cambridge 15, Mass.

## RAW WOOL WANTED

Montgomery Worsted Mills, Inc.,  
Montgomery, Orange County, New York

## Subscriber's Exchange

(Continued from Opposite Page)

### SOIL ANALYSIS

BETTER CROPS better land, better income from reliable laboratory soil analysis and experienced recommendations. Complete report \$4.00. Send for full information and sampling directions. Edwin Harrington, Agricultural Chemist, Carversville, Pa.

### SEEDS

EMPIRE Broadleaf Birdsfoot Trefoil seed—certified and commercial. \$1.60 per pound F.O.B. in orders of 10 pounds or more. C. F. Crowe Dryden, New York.

### SEED POTATOES

FOR SALE: Blight resistant seed potatoes. Essex one year from certified. \$1.00 per bushel; Kennebec \$1.50 per bushel plus 10¢ per bag to ship them in. Prices F.O.B. Bernard D. Brinn, Candor, N. Y. Phone 9D.

### BULBS

GLADIOLUS, large young bulbs, mixed colors, \$2.50 hundred. 500 for \$10.50. Postpaid. H. E. Gordon, Southold, Long Island, New York.

FLOWER Bulbs—Gladiolus, Dahlias, Amaryllis, Begonias, Callas, Tigridias, Lilies, etc. Folder in colors free. Howard Gillet, Box A, New Lebanon, N. Y.

### NURSERY STOCK

NOTICE: Special garden assortment strawberry plants: 100 plants early midseason, late, everbearing (25 each) will bear this year. \$3.00 postpaid. State inspected plants. Check or money order. Planting instructions—catalog free. Facer Farm Market, Phelps, New York.

### HAY

STRAW and all grades of hay delivered subject to inspection. J. W. Christman, R. D. 4, Fort Plain, N. Y. Tel. 18-282.

TIMOTHY, Alfalfa mixed hay and straw, delivered by truck load, state your needs. Kenneth L. Stewart, Maplecrest, New York.

RALED Hay & Straw for sale: Fancy Alfalfa and clover mixed. Timothy and straw. Immediate shipment by truck or trailer. Barn baled. Guaranteed to please. Write or call Horace W. Bolton, Tel. 810, E. Northfield, Massachusetts.

### DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

LADIES dresses, \$1.00. Shoes \$1.49. Women's, children's. Wool sweaters 99¢. Rubbers, boots. Men's work clothing, shirts, underwear, coats, macinaws, housedresses, hose, slacks, pants, skirts, blouses. Blankets \$1.49. Towels. Housefurnishings. Send for free catalog. Consumers Sales Co. 419 63rd Street, Department AA, West New York, New Jersey.

QUILT Pieces—Big bundle, about 8 yards. Bright, new fast-color cotton prints. Patterns, free gift. \$1.00. McCombs Brothers 4519 Butler, Pittsburgh 1, Pa.

RIBBONS when you need them—Assorted colors, widths, lengths, qualities. Approximately 240 feet. Grand for gift tying and hairbows. \$1.00 postpaid. Ribbon Shop, West Brookfield 12, Mass.

NEW plastic window shade pulls. Nylon cord. 10 cents postpaid. Modern Novelty Co., Gardiner, Maine.

### HONEY

NEW HONEY: Choico Clover New York's finest. 5 lb. \$1.35; case of 6-5 lb. pails \$7.35 postpaid 3rd zone. 60 lb. can \$9.00 F.O.B. Sold by ton or pail. Howland Apiaries, Berkshire, New York.

### MAPLE SYRUP

VERMONT Pure Maple Syrup. Grade A Gallon \$5.50; 5 lb. carton sugar \$4.50. Prepaid 3rd zone. R. W. Stevens, Montgomery Ctr., Vt.

### SCHOOLS

AUCTION SCHOOL: Learn auctioneering. Term soon. Free Catalog. Reich Auction College. Mason City, Ia.

### MISCELLANEOUS

YOUR leather jacket renovated expertly. Request free circular. Berlew Mfg. Co., Dept. 64, Freeport, N. Y.

HARDY'S Salve—The family salve since 1836. At druggists or send 45¢. Dept. A, Hardy Salve Company, Claremont, New Hampshire.

DEAD plants—who wants them? Keep them alive with full pound cans of Killer of Ants 65¢, Killer of Jap Beetle Grub 65¢, Rose Powder \$1.15, Multi-purpose Powder \$1.15, Tomato Powder 85¢, Killer of Cut Worms 65¢, No-Nib! Rabbit Repellent 6 oz. \$1.25. Free valuable spray chart and list of garden supplies. Cash with order please. Franks Market Garden, 1398 Allen St. Springfield, Mass.

CHAMOIS. Genuine. Seamless. Polishes windows, autos, refrigerators, furniture. 16x17 \$2.10. Postpaid. 18x25 \$3.10. Quantity discounts. John J. Fogarty, 207 River St., Troy, N. Y.

OUTDOOR Toilets, Cesspools, Septic Tanks cleaned deodorized with amazing new product. Just mix dry powder with water; pour into toilet. Safe, no poisons. Save digging pumping costs. Postcard brings free details. Burson Laboratories, Dept. C-32, Chicago 22, Illinois.

BUYING Antiques. Nora Bill, Rt. 5, Canandaigua, New York.

CHAIR cane, reeds, rattans, rush, splits. Easy instructions, catalogue, samples, 25¢. Complete book "Seat Weaving" \$1.15. Fogarty, 207 Troy Street, Troy, N. Y.

WANTED to buy—Birch, Beech and Maple lumber Square and Round edge. Also squares, dimension and band sawn parts Write—Lumber, Box 510, Fitchburg Mass.

WANTED. Old dolls or doll heads. Write giving details and price to Mrs. Albert E. Hoyt, Watervliet, New York.

FOR SALE on the stump. 200 acres of timber in Ulster County. Majority red oak and maple. For information write Mrs. M. Gardner, Pine Plains, New York. Box 255

WANTED—Someone to shear 60 sheep. Will pay transportation one way plus wages. Laurence Shultis, Bearsville, New York, or call collect Woodstock 2177.

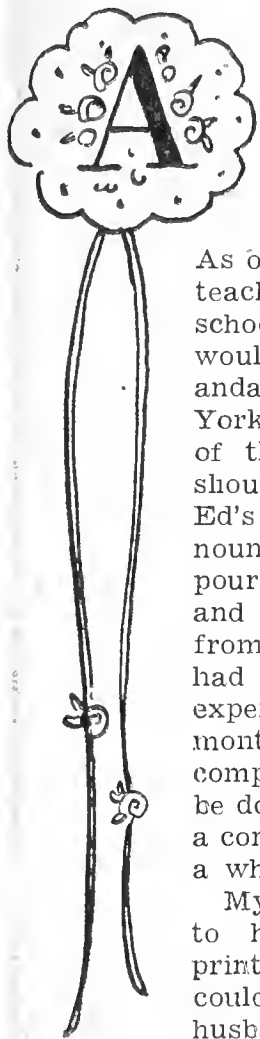
HIGHEST CASH PAID for old, broken jewelry, gold teeth, watches, silverware, diamonds, spectacles. Free information. Satisfaction guaranteed. Government Licensed. Rose Smelting Company 29-AA East Madison, Chicago.



# WEDDING *in the Family*

By  
**LUCILLE SEGUIN**

In the excitement of opening so many gifts, it would have been impossible to keep track of who sent them if they had not been immediately numbered and listed in a book.



LONG distance telephone call followed by a lengthy letter was my initiation into the fraternity of mothers-of-brides-to-be.

As our daughter Ann was teaching in a New Jersey school and the wedding would take place in Canandaigua, an upstate New York town, naturally most of the work fell on my shoulders. After Ann and Ed's engagement was announced, advice began pouring in from all sides, and also tales of woe from other mothers who had "been through" the experience. But I had five months in which to accomplish all that had to be done, and that gave me a comfortable feeling—for a while.

My first thought was to have the invitations printed, but I realized this could not be done until my husband and I had decided where we would hold the wedding reception. Ann

was to have a church wedding, and we finally decided to have the reception at the Granger Homestead, a beautiful, historic old house which is available in our town for large parties. We knew that our own home, though adequate for our big family of two girls and three boys, would never accommodate the number of friends and relatives we planned to invite (it is surprising how large the list gets to be, once you start making it).

With this decision made, I was able to order the invitations. I had thought we would have to get engraved ones, but I found that there is a new kind called "process printed" which gives the same effect and cuts the cost by at least \$27.00. Our local stationery store had samples of all kinds of invitations, so it was easy to decide on style, wording, etc. We ordered 200, and they arrived in ten days.

## The Hardest Task

The addressing of all those invitations was the most trying thing I had to do. It involved endless searching through telephone directories, writing to relatives for addresses of friends and more relatives — always adding names, and finally ordering 50 more invitations. Fortunately, I had begun early enough so that there was time to get them printed and addressed, and to mail all of them at the customary time—three weeks before the wedding.

One thing I overlooked in ordering the invitations was to have "R.S.V.P." put on them, but fortunately people replied anyway, so we knew approximately how many to expect at the wedding reception.

My next big problem was what Ann's attendants would wear. She had decided to have three bridesmaids and a maid of honor, her sister Jean. Four times at an early morning hour I boarded a bus for a nearby city and spent the whole day buying, exchanging, seeking advice from bridal bureaus in stores (these were very helpful), looking through pattern books, etc. I finally decided the dresses would be white organdy over pastel shades of taffeta—pink, blue, yellow, and orchid.

As I was well acquainted with all the girls, I ordered patterns and bought all the material without taking measurements—30 yards of white organdy, and



3 yards of taffeta for each slip. Six weeks later, my friend and neighbor Grace, who made all the bridesmaids' dresses (as well as my dress for the wedding), found that she would need one more yard of the orchid taffeta. My heart sank, but luck was with me and I was able to find it.

## Hats, Mitts and Flowers

I also found just what I wanted in hats for the bridesmaids—small, white, close-fitting ones, so pretty with the new short hair and priced at only \$1.95 each. Then I bought white mitts at \$1.65 a pair. Each girl's outfit, when completed, cost her just \$26.60. I did not have to struggle with the problem of clothes for the bride, as Ann bought her wedding gown and veil, going-away suit, hat, shoes, and accessories before coming home for the wedding.

The clothes for the men in the bridal party proved no problem. It was decided they would wear white linen coats and dark trousers, and those who didn't own them were able to rent them for the occasion from a local clothing store for \$6.00.

Six weeks before the wedding I gave samples of taffeta to a florist and told him I wanted colonial bouquets for the bridesmaids. The flowers which the groom pays for—corsages for the two mothers, and a carnation for each of the men in the bridal party — were ordered at the same time. I didn't order a bouquet for the bride, as Ann was to carry her prayer book, covered with white satin, but the florist reminded me that she would have to have a bouquet to throw to her bridesmaids, so that was added to the list, too.

## Opening the Gifts

Ten days before the wedding, Ann arrived. Gifts had been pouring in for the past week, and her excitement and pleasure in opening the packages knew no bounds. But she was careful to number each one immediately and make a record of it in her "bride's book," which had been given to me for her by the department store where I bought the bridesmaids' outfits. Many department stores provide these books free, and also the numbered stickers for labeling gifts.

Then came the last hectic week. It was a mixture of shower parties, an unending stream of gifts arriving; the checking of acceptances and regrets for the reception; hurried meals, and with all this the constant fear that



A cup of coffee for the bride and groom is poured by one of the many friends who helped to serve the wedding reception refreshments.



The last picture taken by the photographer was this one of the bride and groom smiling a happy goodbye as they drove away to start their new life together.



—Photos by James Parks

some important detail would be forgotten.

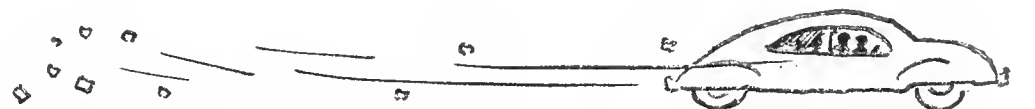
On the day before the wedding, the big job of decorating the church, our home, and the Granger Homestead was taken over by my friend Ruth, and I feel I can never repay her for what she did for me, not only in the saving of expense, but in releasing me from a great deal of responsibility. Early that morning she and I drove to the country to buy flowers, and we returned at noon with the car full of them. They cost just \$8.00, and we had more than enough. To keep them fresh, we set them in tubs of water on the back porch, and even filled the bathtub (making it necessary for anyone who wanted to take a bath that day to go across the street to a friend's home!). Ruth worked all the rest of the day until midnight, making flower arrangements that were lovely beyond words. Other friends came that night to help her.

The wedding rehearsal was set for seven o'clock that evening, and was followed by a wonderful supper given by our friends Mary and Earl, and Betty and Cy, who live across the street from us. Good friends are always a

help, but never more than when there's a wedding in the family! Looking back, I can see that it would have been easier for our hosts if we had planned to have the supper before the rehearsal, as we were late in getting back. One of the ushers from out of town was delayed in arriving, and that held us up. I'm told this often happens.

The wedding day dawned—a beautiful July day—and everything went like clockwork. When the wedding ceremony was over, Ann and her husband, Ed, held a gay, impromptu reception on the steps of the church, and then followed the reception at the Granger Homestead. I had planned the refreshments for it a long time in advance and

(Continued on Opposite Page)





# Wedding in the Family

(Continued from Opposite Page)

engaged someone to prepare them — dainty sandwiches (turkey and ham), relishes, wedding cake, coffee, and a delicious frothy, pale green punch called "June Ice." It was a mixture of ginger ale, lime ice, and lemon juice, mixed just 15 to 20 minutes before serving, in these proportions:

## JUNE ICE

1 quart ginger ale  
1 quart lime ice  
1/3 cup lemon juice

Ann's friends helped to serve the 165 guests. The lime punch was served during the first part of the reception while we were receiving guests, and then later everyone found their way to the dining room where the bride's cake was cut and the other refreshments served.

One person who was constantly with us that day was the photographer, for Ann, like many other girls, wanted to have a "picture story" of her wedding. He made no charge except for the pictures which he sold later to those who wanted them. For these, he charged \$2 apiece for the ones bought by the bride and groom, and \$1 each for ad-

ditional ones sold. Ann and her husband have theirs in book form, and have only to turn the pages to bring back lovely memories. Everything is there from Ann's arrival at the church for the wedding ceremony to the moment when she and Ed waved a happy goodbye and drove away to commence their new life together.

When the big day was over, my husband and I had one more hard job—the packing of the gifts for shipment to Ann's new home. It was no small task, but we eventually finished it and our home once more resumed its normal appearance.

I would now feel that the biggest job of my life was behind me it it weren't that our second daughter, Jean, has just announced her engagement! Her wedding date has been set for two months from now. As she is teaching in a distant city, and won't be home until two weeks before her wedding, I shall again have to make all the arrangements—but it won't be so difficult this time. I feel like an old hand at it now, and the reward is that we will have two more sons.

## Cool, Crisp Cottons



No. 2358. A dress created solely to flatter and fit the half-size figure! Clever bodice tucks, gentle seven-gore skirt. Easy to make. Sizes 14½, 16½, 18½, 22½, 24½. Size 18½, 3¾ yds. 35-in.

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to the neckline which buttons atop the shoulders, the shaped belt and pretty bolero. Sizes 10-20. Size 16 dress, 3¾ yds. 35-in.; bolero, 1½ yds. 35-in.

No. 2334. One of the best of all budget-savers is the double duty idea. Here it is in a back interest sundress and covering bolero that looks good in many fabrics. Sizes 9-17. Size 13, 5¼ yds. 35-in. fabric.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern size and number clearly. Enclose 25 cents for each pattern wanted. Add 25 cents for our new Spring-Summer Fashion Book which has stunning pattern designs for all ages, sizes, and occasions. Send to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST PATTERN SERVICE, Box 42, Station O, New York 11, N. Y.

## "The Face Is Familiar..."

Producers of fresh fruits and vegetables, like the producers of practically everything else, are being called on for increased supplies.

This same thing happened during the last war, and growers and distributors delivered the goods. As a result, the produce industry earned and has held a position of greater importance in the national food picture.

So two long-range objectives—financial soundness for the industry and improved service to consumers—were furthered.

It looks like the same thing is beginning to happen all over again.

Once again the produce industry is faced with the responsibility of improving its performance.

Once again the produce industry is offered the opportunity of improving its position.

This situation calls for practical application of the very same principles progressive groups have been emphasizing for years. These fundamental principles are not revolutionary, or even new. But they are essential to the successful completion of the job at hand:

1. The production of varieties most useful in meeting the nation's food needs.
2. Increased efficiency in every phase of production, grading and packing.
3. Constant efforts by growers and distributors to eliminate damage, waste and spoilage.
4. Constant efforts by growers and distributors to get produce to the consumer at the peak of its quality and freshness.
5. Constant efforts to improve the distribution process by shortening the route, reducing handling and speeding movement.
6. More effective advertising and promotion of produce to create more uses and greater demand.

In other words, the situation calls for constant, cooperative efforts involving every segment of the industry, and covering every step from the beginning of production to the consumer's market basket.

The "face" of this program is certainly familiar. But we of the Atlantic Commission Company sincerely believe such a program will best enable the produce industry to meet its new responsibilities and promote its future well-being.

## Atlantic Commission Company

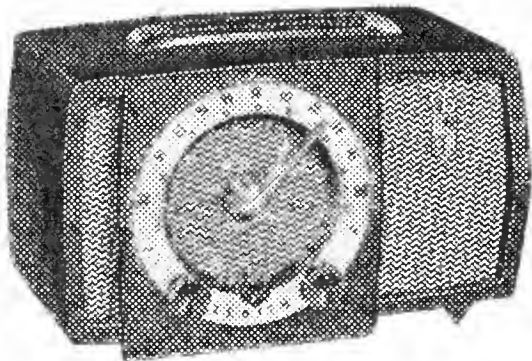
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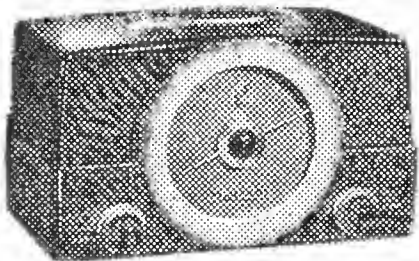
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For AC or DC—in Maroon plastic

The radio you buy now must not only be advanced in performance, but *quality-built* to last! These brilliant table radios are both—and prove it. Their Super-Sensitive Zenith FM reaches far beyond the usual range, frees you of "summer static" annoyance forever, plays where ordinary FM and AM fail! And they're built to the same Zenith *controlled-quality* standards as the millions of Zeniths that have served their owners for 10, 20 years and longer! Don't gamble with parts replacement and service problems. Make sure *you* get quality you can trust—Zenith Quality!



New Zenith® "Super-Symphony," Super-powered with giant 7½ in. speaker, for most sensational tone and reception ever in a Zenith table radio. AC-DC. Walnut plastic.

## FM Set-Owners:

Don't miss the fine programs offered by FM stations of the Rural Radio Network, including the famous

## WQXR Concerts

of classical and semi-classical music plus hourly news reports prepared by the New York Times, now broadcast 7:30-11:06 p.m. Mondays thru Saturdays and 3:00-11:06 p.m. Sundays. The excellence of these programs deserves the superior clear-toned, static-free reception provided by super sensitive Zenith FM.

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# How to Paint a Chair

By DOROTHY WELTY THOMAS

**I**F YOU ARE itching to paint the porch furniture or the kitchen chairs, the first thing to do is to provide yourself with a *good* brush. A small varnish brush of a quality that will not shed its hairs while you are painting is best. It should be about an inch and a half wide. Of course a little brush for rungs and a larger brush for back and seat of a large lawn chair are better.

If the brush is old and stiff with dried paint, you may clean it by boiling it in vinegar or applying one of several commercial paint removers. If it is not too bad, rub lard into it, let it stand over night, and wash in turpentine or kerosene.

Outdoor furniture requires outside paint. Indoor chairs may be painted with enamel or inside flat wall paint, or almost any kind you want to use. Enamel washes best. New paint should be well stirred and, if properly mixed, usually is the right consistency as it is taken from the can. Old left-overs will need to have the "skin" removed, be strained through a wire strainer, and thinned with turpentine.

The consistency of the paint should permit easy spreading with the brush, and should not be thin enough to run and drip off the sides of a surface. It should also cover as well as possible. Turpentine evaporates quickly on a warm, dry day and paint will need to be rethinned after a few hours.

Spread a drop cloth or papers under your chair, and sand its surface with

No. 1 or No. 2 sandpaper. Rough places should be dressed down, and a glossy surface roughened so that the paint will cling to it.

Turn the chair upside down and paint the inside and under surfaces first. This enables you to reach the remote spots without getting more paint on yourself than on the chair! You do not need to paint the bottom of the seat.

Two coats of outside paint on outdoor furniture are usually necessary, and make sure that the first coat is really dry before applying the second. Enamel needs to be preceded by flat white or undercoater; the latter gives greater coverage. A very fine job requires several thin coats, sanding with very fine sandpaper between each coat. The undercoat should be built up until the surface is of even color, and the enamel applied last. Brush the paint first this way and that, until the brush strokes are no longer noticeable. You will appreciate a fine brush when doing rungs.

Let the job dry where there is no chance of dust or leaves falling on it. Decalcomanias may be applied after the last coat is finished. Striping, to be well done, requires a special striping brush with extra long, limber hairs and is difficult for a beginner.

Black paint or very dark colors should be preceded with flat color of the same. Light colors can be underpainted with tints rather than the exact shade of the finishing coat.

## A Luscious Lemon Pie

By ANNA R. WILLMAN

"A THING of beauty is a joy forever," says the poet, and to my mind nothing is more beautiful or tempting than a delectable lemon pie, its flaky crust and lemon-colored filling topped with a snowy meringue. Here is my favorite recipe for the filling and meringue. Use your own pie-crust recipe:

### LEMON PIE

1½ cups sugar  
¼ cup cornstarch  
¼ teaspoon salt  
1½ cups boiling water  
1 tablespoon grated lemon rind  
2 egg yolks, slightly beaten  
¼ cup lemon juice  
1 tablespoon butter

Blend together the sugar, cornstarch and salt. Add the water gradually, stirring until well combined. Add the lemon rind. Cook over direct heat until the mixture thickens, stirring constantly. Place over water in a double boiler and cook for 15 minutes, stirring occasionally. Pour slowly over the egg yolks, stirring until well combined; return to double boiler and cook for 2 minutes. Remove from heat and add the lemon juice and butter. Cool. Pour into a baked pie shell; cover with meringue, and bake in a hot oven, 425° F., for 4 minutes.

### MERINGUE

3 egg whites  
¼ teaspoon salt  
6 tablespoons sugar

Beat the egg whites and salt until frothy. Gradually beat in the sugar, sprinkling a little at a time over the surface of the egg whites. Continue beating until the mixture will stand in peaks and is very smooth and glossy.

—A.A.—

## PRIZES FOR ONE-ACT PLAYS

**I**F YOU can write a good one-act play (or a longer one), you still have time to enter a contest which is offering a first prize of \$100 and two honorary mentions of \$25.00 each. The contest ends this month—May 31—and the plays will be judged during the sum-

mer. Manuscripts should be sent to Professor A. M. Drummond, Goldwin Smith Hall 127, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

Both serious and comic plays are eligible, particularly plays with a country life flavor, such as the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST one-act plays and the New York State Plays Project plays. A list of these plays, with a brief description of them, may be obtained by writing to Play Department, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y., and enclosing a 3c stamp. You will surely want this list if you are interested in putting on a play in your community. All plays on our list are 35c a copy, easy to produce, and royalty free to amateur groups.

—A.A.—

## BOTTLES MAKE NICE CONTAINERS

Save all the small bottles that come your way. They make excellent containers for the sewing basket. The small, round bottles are the best, but of course others may be used. They are just the thing to keep those hooks and eyes, snaps, needles, pins, buttons and other small sewing aids. Kept in bottles this way, you can see at a glance what you have and won't have to rifle through the sewing basket every time you want anything. This helps to keep your sewing basket always tidy.—B. C.

## SEA CHANGE

By Mildred Goff

The ocean is demure and innocent today,  
A Quaker maiden dressed in pewter gray.

She is not always thus; for she may choose  
To wear bright emerald greens or muted blues,

Or misty lavenders. And I have seen  
Her walk in moonlight, jeweled like a queen.

And once I saw her, shrieking with despair,  
In purple rags, with seaweed in her hair.

# Rural Radio Network Ithaca, N. Y.

Owned by ten leading farm organizations in New York and prominent Northeast newspapers.

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—present conditions and official forecast at  
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WHCU-FM, Ithaca, 97.3 on FM Dial  
WVCN, DeRuyter, 105.1 on FM Dial  
WWNY-FM, Watertown, 100.5 on FM Dial  
WMSA-FM, Massena, 105.3 on FM Dial  
WRUN-FM, Utica-Rome, 105.7 on FM Dial  
WVCV, Cherry Valley, 101.9 on FM Dial  
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—Reporter Photo

## Franklin, N. Y., Has Oldest Reading Circle

**M**ANY things have changed in this busy modern world, but not our Washington Reading Circle of Franklin, N. Y., a typical rural town located in the foothills of the Catskills. It's the oldest reading club in the United States, having grown out of a Washington's Birthday get-together of five Franklin ladies back in 1887. The dues are still 50 cents a year; the present-day club members still meet every Monday night to be read aloud to (half hour of non-fiction, a half hour's discussion of current events, and a half hour of fiction); we still have an an-

nual Washington's Birthday party, to which our husbands are invited.

Besides keeping up on new books and current events while we lean back comfortably and knit or sew, we find it restful to belong to at least one organization which has no cause to support or dinner to put on. We can enjoy each other's company without feeling that by the next meeting some definite goal must be achieved.

In the above picture are 23 of our 30 members. First row (seated on floor), left to right: Mrs. Robert Bartlett, Mrs. Paul Maurer, Mrs. Sinclair

Ward, Mrs. Donald Law, Mrs. Douglas Matteson. Second row: Mrs. Ruth Slawson, president (seated on arm of day-enport); Mrs. Duane Wheat, Mrs. Charles Berray, Mrs. John Fagan, Mrs. Stacey Belden, Mrs. George Martin, Mrs. Howard D. White. Last row, standing: Mrs. Paul Whigham, Miss Leora Lucas, Mrs. William Ward, Mrs. Kenneth Simmons, Miss Edith Miller, Mrs. Charles Stinard, Mrs. George Rich, Mrs. Walter Stilson, Mrs. Lawrence Bennett, Mrs. Eva Boggs (sec.-treas.), Mrs. Kenneth Bennett (1st vice-pres.).

—Agnes A. Ward

## Today in Aunt Janet's Garden



### Know Your Seeds

**O**LD hands at growing flowers from seeds know that it saves trouble if those of similar germinating periods are planted in the same boxes, pots or flats. I learned that fact the hard way — that fast-growing kinds overshadow the slower ones and that hurried transplanting of the former disturbs the tiny rootlets of the latter, with benefit to neither! Sometimes instructions on the packet are quite clear as to how long it takes to sprout, but it helps in planning if you know this before ordering.

Here is a list of the commoner flowers, with germination periods; it is a list not easy to find and therefore one to keep for ready reference:

### 5-Day Group

In the 5-day germination group are ageratum, amaranthus (a colorful foliage plant), anthemis (yellow marguerite), candy tuft, cardinal climber, centaurea (bachelor's button), clarkia, calliopsis, cosmos, annual forget-me-not, dahlia, annual pink, strawflower, marigold, mignonette, four-o'clock, and zinnia.

If the quick-germinator happens to have large seeds and colorful flowers, its popularity is much greater than the slow-germinator with small seeds. Marigolds and zinnias are the best examples of this group. Besides starting easily in flats they also lend themselves readily to growing in rows in the vege-

table garden, to be transplanted wherever desired or just thinned and left in rows for cutting. Incidentally, careful spacing of seeds at planting time makes the thinning job easier. With the great variety of height and color available in these two flowers, practically every purpose of garden and house decoration could be served.

### 10-Day Group

But summer without the petunia would lose much of its glory, it seems to me. Yet the petunia belongs in the group having very tiny seeds which take from 10 to 20 days to sprout. It really should be started in a flat, to prevent losing the seed in the garden, from washing up or from just losing track of them. If for any reason they can't be started in flats, they will grow in the garden but bloom later. And please get rid of seedlings from last year's petunias; I was weak-kneed enough to leave some in my border because the originals had been good hybrids, but I must say that their children did them no credit!

Other seeds requiring 10 days to sprout are acroclium (everlasting), pimpernell, anchusa, snapdragon, aster, balsam, calendula, carnation, cerastium (snow-in-summer), cleome (spider-plant), California poppy, baby's-breath, lobelia, lupin, nigella (love-in-a-mist), pansy, poppy, portulaca, scabiosa, tithonia.

### 15-20 Days

Those taking 15 to 20 days to show growth are begonia, datura (angel's trumpet), annual larkspur, godetia, impatiens. (balsam), kochia (standing cypress), primula, salvia, salpiglossis and sweet peas. Poppies, portulaca, larkspur and salpiglossis do not like being transplanted; hence are better if sown where they are to remain.

One of the chief difficulties in growing these slow sprouters in the garden is the crusting over of the soil. A good way to provide the porous soil needed for easy sprouting is to mix the fine crumbly soil from the compost pile or pit with sand, half and half, and cover the seed with this mixture. The seed should have an easy time breaking through if you make a shallow trench with the end of the hoe handle (as I do), space the seed in the trench, then fill the trench with the porous mixture and pat it down with the back of the hoe. This soil mixture because of the humus content helps to hold moisture right where it will be needed.

If you do not have a compost pile or pit already started, I hope you will start it this season, with lawn clippings, vegetable refuse and similar material that will break down readily. It is a wonderful help when it comes to planting seeds, top-dressing borders, or potting house plants.

## Please Tell Me...

By Kathleen Berresford, Nutritionist

**Why do government charts recommend that everyone eat a yellow or green vegetable every day?**

Yellow and green vegetables are high in vitamin A. We need this vitamin to keep our skin and hair in good condition, to keep up the body's resistance to disease, and to prevent "night blindness." Such vegetables are carrots, rutabaga, sweet potato, winter squash, green leafy vegetables, and broccoli; also, tomatoes, even though they are neither yellow nor green! The green leafy vegetables are good sources of minerals as well as of vitamin A.



## More Get-Up-And-Go with Domino!

The harder your children play—the harder your husband works—the more quick energy they need. And Domino Sugar provides pure food-energy in its most concentrated form.

Stop to realize what this constant, ready source of vitality means to your family every day . . . then ask your grocer for Domino, America's favorite sugar!



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## KIDNEYS MUST REMOVE EXCESS WASTE

When kidney function slows down, many folks complain of nagging backache, loss of pep and energy, headaches and dizziness. Don't suffer longer with these discomforts if reduced kidney function is getting you down—due to such common causes as stress and strain, over-exertion or exposure to cold. Minor bladder irritations due to cold or wrong diet may cause getting up nights or frequent passages.

Don't neglect your kidneys if these conditions bother you. Try Doan's Pills—a mild diuretic. Used successfully by millions for over 50 years. While often otherwise caused, it's amazing how many times Doan's give happy relief from these discomforts—help the 15 miles of kidney tubes and filters flush out waste. Get Doan's Pills today!

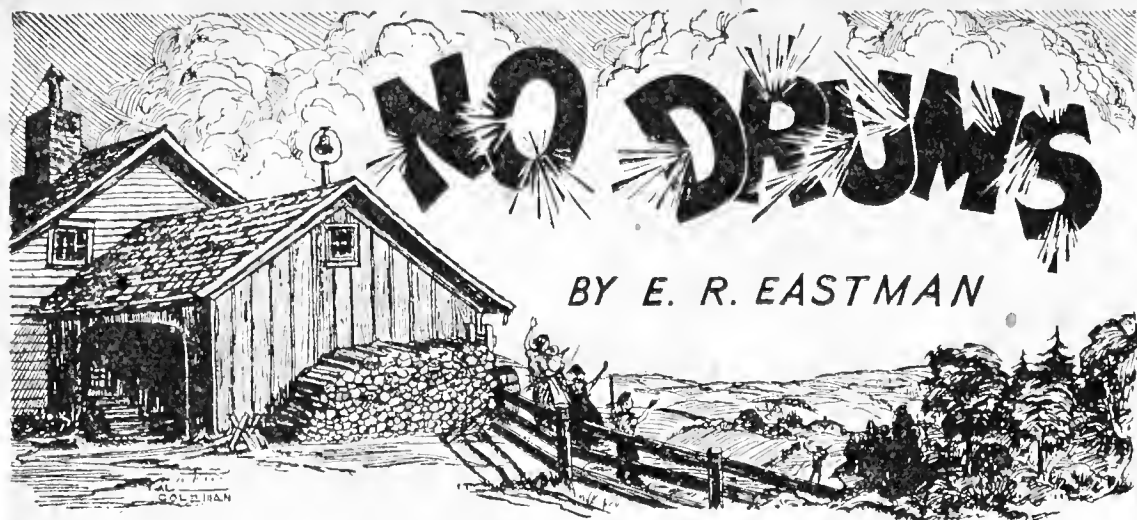
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**KITTEL'S** miracle Cor. & Callous lotion removes scaly rough skin in a jiffy 100% safe. Trial size 8 oz. \$1.00 P.P. Money back guarantee. A. Kittel 1601-A Nostrand Ave., Bklyn. 26, N. Y.





## WHAT'S GONE BEFORE

Immediately after his marriage to Ann Clinton, Mark Wilson leaves to join Lincoln's volunteers. His brother Charlie and his father, George Wilson, following him into the Army; also, Ann's father, Fred Clinton. When Mark becomes involved with the entry into the Union lines of a Southern spy, his mother and Ann journey to Washington to see President Lincoln. They obtain a pardon, and have a glad reunion there with their men. Because the Army bands of which the Wilsons are members are being disbanded, the boys announce they will soon be discharged, but that they plan to re-enlist. On Nancy's and Ann's return home, Ann finds her Mother in a bitter mood, apparently resenting what she calls Mark's "disgrace."

## CHAPTER XVIII

NEXT morning when Ann saw Enoch come up the road and stop off at the barn to do the chores, she went down to assure him that she could manage the chores now and to thank him for what he had done while she was gone. She resolved to ask him about what her mother had said, but it wasn't necessary. Grinning a little after greeting her, he said:

"Who d'you suppose did the chores one night?"

"I know," Ann answered, unsmilingly. "Mother told me that Henry Bain did them."

Still grinning, Enoch asked:

"Did she also tell you why I didn't get back to do 'em?"

That question was embarrassing. After all, she loved Enoch and didn't want to hurt his feelings, so her answer was vague:

"W-well—she was just repeating gossip, I expect."

"You needn't be afraid to talk, Ann. I know what Bain's tellin' around—and I know why."

"Do you want to tell me about it, Enoch?"

"Of course, I'll tell you. I have a brother over to Ithaey and I heard he was sick. So I fixed things up here an' went over to the Wilson place so's there wouldn't be any heavy chores, just a little feedin' to do for the stock night an' mornin' an' a couple of eows to milk, an' arranged for young Tom to do the chores. Then I got up early in the mornin', fore daylight, hired a good road horse over to the liv'ry stable, an' drove to Ithaey. I put up my horse in one of the liv'ry stables there. Glad to say I found my brother gettin' along all right. He'd been pretty sick but was most well again. Had a grand visit with him an' Lena, his wife, an' stayed all night."

"By the way, this'll interest you, Ann. While we were visitin', my brother said that there had been a well-dressed feller from these parts shootin' off his mouth a lot against Lincoln an' the war, an' tellin' some of the young fellers left around there that they should organize. He couldn't remember the feller's name at first, but after scratchin' his head for a while he got out that the name was Bain an' that we'd better keep him home for he was a Copperhead an' a trouble-maker."

"Then my brother got to frettin' 'bout the war, 'specially 'bout the Copperheads. Said all the good young fellers had gone, leavin' a lot of trash behind, who did nothin' but loaf an' com-

plain 'bout Abe Lincoln an' the war. Those who did work were busy with schemes to get rich at the expense of their neighbors an' their country."

"I told him to never mind, the war would be over after a while an' then we'd take care of the Copperheads."

"Yes, yes," said Ann, impatiently. "But what happened to keep you from getting back?"

Like the Wilson boys, Ann sometimes got a little annoyed at Enoch's garrulousness and his habit of stringing out a story before he got to the point.

"Just hold your horses, Ann, an' I'll tell you. Bright an' early the next mornin' I went over to the liv'ry stable to get my horse. Ever been in one of them big liv'ry stables, Ann?"

Ann admitted that she had never seen any bigger than the one in Owego.

"Well, this 'un had a little room up front where I went to settle for keepin' the horse. Even that early in the mornin' there was a gang of loafers in there. The room was hot an' filled with tobacco smoke so thick you could cut it, an' it stunk to high heaven of blankets an' harness an' horses. The gang was playin' poker. They were all young fellows, just war age. I still had in mind what my brother had been sayin' about Copperheads, an' when I heard those fellows say somethin' about 'that dirty old backwoodsman, Abe Lincoln, ruinin' the country', I lost my head an' called 'em danged Copperheads an' waded into 'em. There's no question but my brother's right, Ann. The soldiers an' the Union have got enemies back of them as well as in front of them!"

"But what about the fight?" asked

Ann, eagerly. "Did you win? Tell me the rest of it."

"Isn't much more to tell," said Enoch, caressing a large black and blue spot that still adorned his forehead. "As I said, we got into a fight. Four to one makes the odds just a leetle too much. I got licked, good and proper—and that's why I wasn't in shape to do the chores that night, Henry Bain's lies to the contrary."

Enoch paused, and then added with a sly chuckle:

"Yep, I got a liekin'—but them fellers knew they'd been in a fight, too!"

The three Wilson boys, with the help of Enoch Payne, were husking corn in a field on the Clinton farm, a day or two after the boys got home. It was a late October day, and the bright sun was warm and relaxing as they sat on piles of husked stalks. They were quietly intent on their task, and all that was heard for a long time was the rattle of the dry corn as they tipped over a standing shoe, husked the bright Indian corn ears, and threw them into nearby crates.

Mark had been unusually quiet that morning, and after a time he got up to stretch his legs, cramped from his position, and stood looking at the sheoks of corn standing in orderly rows like the tents of a well-organized military camp. Suddenly he turned around to Enoch and said:

"Enoch, tell me, what are the neighbors around here saying about the trouble I had in the army?"

Taken unawares, Enoch hesitated and looked embarrassed.

"Shucks! Nothin' much. Nothin' that's important."

"Tell me the truth," Mark persisted. "I want to know."

The cornstalks fell from Enoch's lap as he also stood up, a little helpless and at a loss for words.

"That's nothin' to worry about, Mark," he said, finally. "You grew up in this neighborhood and your friends know everything is all right." Then, honestly, he added:

"Course everybody has enemies, particularly in times like these, and everybody is terribly worried about the war. There's them, too, that would like to get people off from their own necks by drawing attention to somebody else."

"I know who you mean," said Mark, bitterly. "It's Henry Bain that's doing most of the talking, isn't it?"

Enoch answered that question only indirectly:

"Hank himself is taking a lot of criticism. He's stayin' home an' gettin' rich on war prices, an' on the troubles of his neighbors. I think he's stirring up the Copperheads, too. There's them as says he ought to be tarred and feathered an' rid out of town on a rail."

Tom jumped to his feet.

"Well, then, by gosh, let's do it," he cried.

The tension was broken as everybody laughed, and one by one they resumed the job of husking. But Mark still had the subject on his mind and after a while he said:

"Enoch, you know that Charlie and I are going back, and that ought to be the answer to any of my friends about my real feeling about this war."

"Of course it is," agreed Enoch. "When are you plannin' to leave?"

"Pretty soon. With good weather we ought to get this corn husking job done and the corn in the crib and the stalks in the barn in a day or two. Then we'll be moving on."

Again Enoch looked embarrassed.

"Well, Mark, don't want to worry you, but there is one thing some of us are thinkin' about, and that's about this Clinton farm. We know that Bain has the mortgage an' that you and Ann and her mother can do nothin' now about meetin' the payments—and Bain's a skunk."

"I know how it is, Enoch, but there's nothing I can do about it," said Mark. "Farm or no farm, I have felt from the beginning that my first job is the war. Also, the land on this farm is poor, the buildings need repair, and I think when I get back I'd rather start anew on a better place than have anything to do with Bain."

"The more I think of it," he mused, "the more I think it would be a good idea to let Bain take the farm. It isn't much good, anyway; isn't worth much more than the mortgage. It would be just as easy to start over again."

That night at the Clinton supper table Mark at last brought up the subject of his return to the Army.

"Now that the fall work is done, Ann, and you and my mother won't have to work so hard, Charlie and I think we ought to leave soon. Charlie's going into the cavalry, and I'm going back to the regiment I enlisted with before."

Both Ann and her mother stopped eating, and Mrs. Clinton exclaimed:

"There's no need of your going now. There won't be any fighting until spring. No need of your going anyway that I can see. You might give some consideration to Ann and me. If anyone must go traipsing off, let the unmarried fellows go."

Mark caught a pleading look from Ann and choked back his rising anger.

"We all have our own ideas of duty," he answered. "I know it's hard on you folks to stay here alone; it's hard on me to be away from you, too. But you both know how I feel. As much as I love Ann, and as hard as it is to be separated, I never would be happy staying here while so many others who have just as much to lose are down there fighting."

But that didn't satisfy Mrs. Clinton: "I should certainly think," she said, disagreeably, "that after the mess you got in, you'd have your fill of it."

Mark jumped up from the table, pushing his chair back so violently that it fell over, and went out to the barn without even stopping to put on his cap. There Ann found him a few minutes later, sitting on a potato crate, his head in his hands. She stood close to him, looking down at the dejected figure, her hand on his shoulder.

"I'm sorry, Mark. Mother shouldn't have said what she did. But she's so

(Continued on Opposite Page)

## SLIM AND SPUD



## Spud Learns from Experience







## NO DRUMS

(Continued from Opposite Page)

worried about losing this farm."

"Well, I had a plan about the farm that I wanted to talk over with you and your mother, but I never even got a chance."

"No," she answered, gently, "but you can tell me." Pulling up another crate she sat down beside him.

"The farm's not much good, Ann, you know that. I've been thinking we'd be better off to rent a different place until we could save enough money maybe to buy it. What do you say we let Bain take this farm?"

Ann didn't answer for a moment, but finally said, gently:

"That would be all right so far as we are concerned, but what about Mother and Father?"

"What do you mean?"

"Well, Pa went to war, and your father writes that he's doing well—you know what I mean, not drinking. Don't you think he wants something to come back to, if he comes back?"

"Yes, you're right," Mark agreed.

"But it wouldn't take much to be just as good as this farm."

"You forget something, dear. Maybe the farm isn't much good, but to father, and especially to mother, it's home. Everything about it means something to them: that big lilac bush on the side of the front porch that Mother planted with her own hands; the old orchard with its blossoms in the springtime and its fruit in the fall; even the path that winds its crooked way from the house to the barn that we've all trod so many dozens of times a day. My dear, you know that's why so many farmers stay on these poor farms. There are some values not measured in dollars. Ever since I can remember, we've all sat on that front porch in spring, summer and fall and looked down beyond the cow lane that leads between the two stony meadows to the pasture on the other side of the brook. At the top of the pasture we can see, just as you can from your home, the woods—blossoming out in a million shades of green in the spring, turning so many brilliant colors in the fall. Mother and Father are getting old; no other place would seem like home to them now. It would break Mother's heart to have to leave it. I'm sure that's why she's so nervous and upset and says things she doesn't mean."

But Mark was not to be diverted from his own idea.

"I like all of those things about the place just as well as you and your folks do. You know that. But you know that you and I have to make a living. We can't eat fine views and beautiful woods. We've got to be practical."

"And while we're talking, Ann, there's something else that bothers me. Two or three times lately your Mother has said something about Henry Bain, what a kind, fine man he is, and so forth. Well, he isn't. He's a rascal, and some of the things he is saying around the neighborhood are almost treasonable. Moreover, he's the one that has had the most to say about the trouble I had in the Army. I can't think how your mother can be talking about him so much unless she sees him often. And that means that he must be coming to the house when I'm not here."

"He is," admitted Ann. "But I don't like it and I've told Mother so. She's nice to him for the very reason I just told you, that she can't bear to think of losing this farm, and she thinks that if she's kind to Henry and treats him well, he won't foreclose the mortgage."

Mary stood up.

"Stuff and nonsense!" he exclaimed. "Bain's got just two ideas in life: one is to make money—and it doesn't matter how he does it—and the other's you. That's why he never misses an opportunity to lie about me. That's why he comes here when I'm gone."

## ALONG THE OLD CANAL

By Inez George Gridley

Down the old towpath trail to yesterday  
Cattails and purple loosestrife are content  
To root where restless water tugged and  
swelled;

And here and there a sturdy tree has lent  
Some credence to the slow receding years.  
Boat men are gone. The slow old times  
are dead.

The children playing on the crumbling  
locks

Look up at progress winging overhead.

Ann stood up to face him.

"Well," she cried, "all that you say about Henry Bain may be true, but what can I do? I don't like his coming here, and I certainly have given him no encouragement. I've tried to get Mother to discourage him, but I'm caught, Mark, I'm caught. Mother's right. If we make Henry Bain mad, we'll lose our home. Maybe you and I could make out better somewhere else, as you say, but you wouldn't want to have father and mother live with us, and what would they do?"

Mark stood looking at his wife. All of the months of loneliness since he had gone to war, the worry and despair over his trouble with the military authorities, the gossip and criticism of some of his neighbors were foremost in his mind as he answered her question.

"Do?" he cried. "I'm beginning to wonder how much you care for me. You know I would always do everything I could to take care of your father and mother, but did you ever stop to think that they've had their chance to live, and we haven't? I'm telling you plainly, it doesn't set well with me for you to stand there and practically tell me that Henry Bain, my bitter enemy, and our country's enemy, can come here when I am absent, when you and I know, and the whole neighborhood knows, that he is scheming all of the time, hoping against hope that something will happen to me so that he can get you."

Ann looked up at him with stricken eyes, her face white as a sheet.

"You forget something, Mark. It's you that I love."

Then she turned and left the barn. For a long time Mark sat on the potato crate, his head in his hands, his mind a chaos of conflicting and bitter thoughts. Then, forgetting the chores, he got up slowly like an old man and went down the road to his old home without a backward glance. The next morning the stage coach carried him to Owego on his way back to the Army.

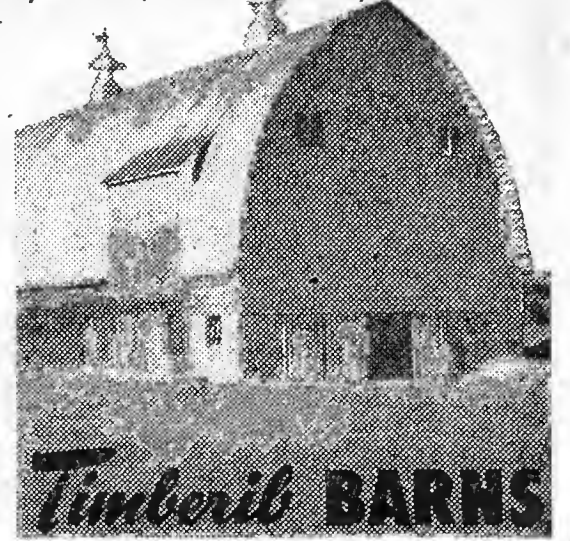
(To be continued)

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—PAUL GARRETT, Vice-President  
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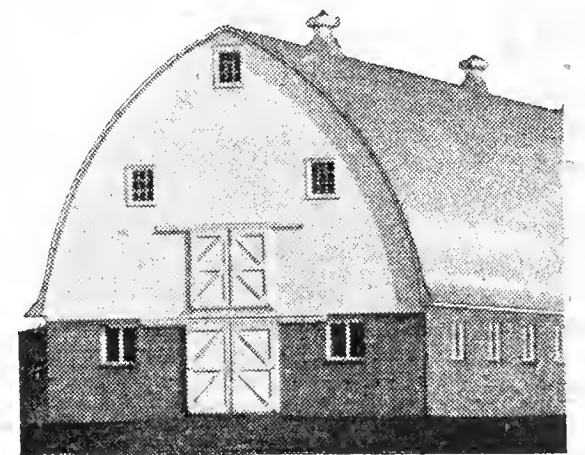
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# KERNELS, SCREENINGS and CHAFF



## AT HAYFIELDS

By TOM MILLIMAN

### GRASS SILAGE — FIFTEENTH YEAR.

**A**T THIS WRITING, April 17, 1951, plowing has been done at Hayfields, and it rained again last night. But in every year there is a seed time and a harvest. We merely get off to a later than usual start. Luck, at least a little of it, must walk with us in late April and throughout May if we are to get all the spring work done and grass silage started in early June. Without an early June start at this farm, 15 miles southwest of downtown Rochester, with an elevation of 600 ft. above sea level, we shall not be able to finish our three silos before June 20. The third silo is yet to be erected, although all of the parts for it have been delivered. One of the extra spring jobs for the farm crew is to dig the trench for the silo foundation.

Why be in such a rush to put up grass silage before the regular hay season starts, when, by waiting, the spring work could be done more leisurely and the fields of mixed hay and alfalfa harvested as dry hay? We have plenty of mow space for all the hay the cattle need. Why grass silage? It is a fair question. Our own 14-year experience and much observation throughout the Northeast and mid-West lead us to these conclusions:

**1.** Spring work—that is, fencing, seeding with oats, planting corn, other planting, renovating of patches or islands of roughland pasture, and first cultivation of corn, should all be completed before June 8, at the latest, if good results are to follow. There is a time for everything, and spring itself is the best time for spring work, regardless of anything to come later. The sun waits for no man.

**2.** Taking a field of mixed hay or legumes in the early bloom grass stage and putting it in the silo is an act which captures the crop at its point of highest protein, greatest total feeding value, and best palatability. There is much more nutriment to be had from mixed hay taken early as grass silage than is available in the same field cut later and harvested for hay without rain. With rain, which can be expected to overtake at least half of the first cutting of hay, the difference in favor of grass silage is enormous.

**3.** With a field chopper, especially one such as ours without a mowing attachment, the job of harvesting as grass silage is faster, less laborious, and cheaper than to harvest the same field as hay later.

**4.** A silo will hold many more tons of grass than of corn silage. If the grass is made up of a goodly percentage of legumes, the protein content of the silage will be almost double that of corn silage. In turn, this favorable condition permits greater use of the low protein home-grown grains such as ear corn, oats and wheat, and consequently creates a reduction in the requirement of purchased feed. Real money is thereby saved. Good grass silage is high in protein, even in the early cut grasses as distinguished from the legumes.

**5.** Clearing a hayfield of its first crop by mid-June or even June 20th provides earlier, more, and better aftermath grazing or second cutting. For

this reason the practice of ensiling grass in many cases does away with the need for Sudan grass pasture.

**6.** Increased total productivity of the farm may be expected to follow the practice of ensiling grass. It comes through longer life of legumes which are not choked out by tall grasses remaining too late in the season, and comes also by the tendency to rotate more frequently by plowing up the hayfields before the legumes completely fade.

### Preservatives?

In 1937, we started with liquid phosphoric acid and continued with it until the supply was shut off by World War II. It was a success. Then for one year we were able to get molasses. After that, for a period of at least five years, we put up grass silage without any preservative at all. It was successful.

Later in the post-war period, molasses was used as it became available and moderate in price. In 1950, it was really cheap and we bought it most liberally. Now in April, 1951, we find that molasses is about three times the price we paid in June, 1950. For that reason and because of our successful five-year experience without preservatives, we shall not buy molasses for grass silage this season.

Heretofore, for grass silage we have used molasses for its feeding value and because it was a good bargain as a feed. We did not buy it because we thought we had to have it as a preservative. It was a supplement and a good one, to be combined with high protein grasses and legumes in the silo. In case molasses doesn't continue to increase in price between now and June, those farmers who are reluctant to put up grass silage without it, can still use it at a price which figures about the same as cornmeal in feeding value per dollar spent. Therefore a farmer wouldn't be paying anything for molasses as a preservative over and above its value in terms of corn.

### Wilting

We follow the wilting method and much prefer it over the system of having a machine which mows, chops, and blows into the truck all at the same time. In the latter case, harvesting is slower and there is always too much excess juice which has to be eliminated from the silo somehow, generally by leaking out through every joint and cranny into which moisture under pressure can penetrate and escape.

On the other hand, long experience has taught us to avoid over-wilting, particularly after the 15th of June. Wilt more in early June, and then gradually less. As the season advances, the days get warmer, plants decrease in moisture as maturity approaches, and the sun, the greatest evaporator, gets hotter.

Before the end of silo filling, the field chopper at Hayfields is running almost immediately behind the mower. The moisture content should of course be 65% to 70% in the chopped material. We use no moisture-determining instruments and need none. Except for straight legumes or mixtures very heavy in legumes, the old "ball-in-hand" method is a good one. It will be

recalled that the late H. E. Babcock, founder of this page and its writer for 18 years, several times suggested that a handful of grass silage be grasped and squeezed, then the fingers relaxed. If the resulting ball stays solid, the silage is too wet. But if the ball slowly expands after pressure is released, the moisture content is about right. Mr. Babcock was about right, too, when he recommended this method.

### Harvesting

Last year the field chopper picked up the green grass directly from the swath without the use of either windrower or rake. We happened to have had two exceptionally heavy yielding fields, 18 acres of which filled two silos of 14x40 and 12x40. Because the herbage clung together, the field chopper had no difficulty in completely cleaning the swath. This year on two of our fields, we are not going to be so fortunate, and will probably use the side delivery rake on one and the windrower on the other.

After long consideration, we avoided the construction or purchase of apron-type unloaders to be fixed in truck body or trailer. Instead we purchased for \$475 an installation which turns an ordinary farm truck into a hydraulic dumper. The expenditure was made not only for filling silo with grass or corn, but because the dumping feature has a dozen other uses on the farm. We even use the hydraulic lift to elevate the front end of the truck floor to encourage a balky cow or bull to step from

age is backed up to the blower and the tail gate released, by the use of the power lift and the raking action of a potato hook in the hands of one man, the five tons or more of green grass disappear into the silo in 8 to 10 minutes.

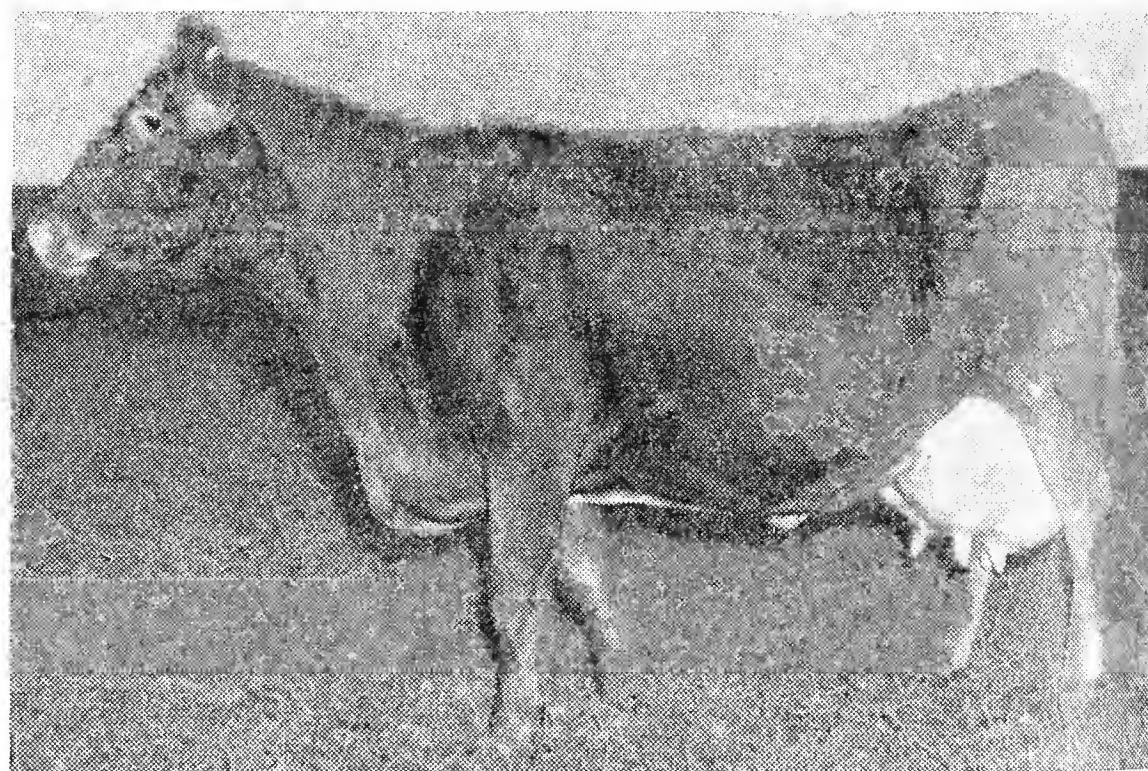
In the fall when corn is used for refilling silos, the unloading is even faster by about two minutes a load. It seems silly to use a blower smaller than the capacity of the tractor to run it and thus permit a machine costing \$300 to \$400 to cause idleness of several men and \$7,000 worth of equipment.

*Observation leads to the conclusion that undersize blowers are the chief bottleneck to modern silo filling. Moreover, the use of blowers is the most wasteful and costly means of elevating silage because a windstream is employed, in which only 3% or 4% of the power used is effective.*

*We should on fair-sized farms have an elevator suitable for baled hay, ear corn, loose grain, and for elevating grass or corn silage to the top of the silo by the use of an electric motor of not to exceed 3½ horsepower. Such an arrangement would release a tractor and save real money all around.*

### Dry Hay

Again referring to Mr. H. E. Babcock, it was only about three years ago when he asked this question of a number of farming friends, "Why hay?" None of us thought Mr. Babcock was completely against hay. The question was his method of pointing up grass silage and de-emphasizing dry hay. Mr.



Snapshot of a grass silage "burner" as she appeared on April 1, 1951, two hours before dropping her 9th calf. Although the name Isolde, 142, is assigned to her, the title "Forage Conversion Machine" would be less high-hat and more accurate. Her distinguishing feature is great appetite for pasture, grass silage, corn silage, dry hay, and even straw bedding. On February 22 last, she taped 1422 lbs. Her 8 lactations, 2X, 305, M.E., average 12,315 lbs. milk, 4.33%, 533 lbs. fat. This forage eater is now 10 years, 8 months of age, and doesn't seem to mind being a 3-breed cow.

the truck to the road bank at same level.

In installing the hydraulic lift we followed the example of good neighbors Frank and Joc Haddleton, each of whom has similar equipment. When silo filling time comes, whether for grass in June or refilling with corn in the fall, we use two trucks, our own and one of the Haddleton's. Later on we pay back by picking Haddleton corn with our mechanical picker, the only one in the neighborhood, and by earlier "changing works" of one kind or another.

### Avoid Little Blowers

In modern silo filling, with distressing frequency, the operation is hampered and delayed because the blower at the foot of the silo is too small. While making our share of other mistakes, when it came to buying a blower we picked out the biggest one we could find. It is handled easily by a three-plow tractor. Once a load of grass sil-

Babcock's "Sunnygables" was a pioneer in grass silage, starting one year ahead of Hayfields. The question is logical. One of our friends, J. Mark Robinson, of Tunkhannock, Pa., operates a large and high-producing dairy herd without any hay whatever. The sole source of winter roughage is grass silage. His cows and heifers look good and certainly do well.

*The way it looks from here is that grass silage is the No. 1 winter roughage for dairy cattle in the Northeast. The value of corn for grain in much of the Northeast is now so great and its production so successful that grass silage in releasing land for that purpose is a blessing. To fill up the space made available by the settling or feeding out of grass silage during the summer, we have only to cut, earlier, some corn which, if left, would become grain. It seems sound to believe that both dry hay and corn silage should assume places below grass silage in the roughage program. That leaves grass silage second only to good pasture in value and importance on the livestock farm.*





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## Service Bureau

By H. L. COSLINE

### MINORS OWNING CARS MUST CARRY INSURANCE

Because of a steady increase in accidents involving youthful drivers, a new law goes into effect in New York State on July 1. All car owners who are under 21 years of age must carry liability insurance on their cars. This is the first compulsory automobile insurance law adopted in New York.

The new law does not prevent a minor from getting a driver's license or from driving a motor vehicle owned by someone else. However, he must carry liability insurance on his own car.

This insurance must be at least \$5,000 for injuries to one person and at least \$10,000 to cover injuries to more than one person. Property damage liability is not required under this law.

Also, there is a new law restricting the issuance of regular operators' licenses to those 17-year-olds who have completed high school or junior high driving-training courses approved by the State Education Department and the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles. Previously such licenses could be issued to 17-year-olds who had graduated from any driver-training course approved by the State Education Department.

There is no change in regulations governing junior operators' licenses to 16- and 17-year-olds.

— A. A. —

### "SO-RITE"

In the March 3 issue, we ran an item about So-Rite Fashions, 385 Gerard Ave., New York 51, N. Y. This outfit refused to accept mail from us and did not fill orders properly. We are now told that in the future complaints against them should be sent to the Chief Post Office Inspector, Post Office Department, New York City, rather than to the Federal Trade Commission as previously instructed.

— A. A. —

### "FULLER FASHIONS"

The Service Bureau has been working for some time on a complaint against Fuller Fashions of Haverhill, Mass. We are now advised that this company has been liquidated. Mr. Jack Gilbert, c/o Gilbert Shoe, Haverhill, Mass., has expressed his intention of eventually adjusting all complaints sent him. It may take some time to make final adjustments in all cases, but anyone who has a claim against Fuller Fashions should contact Mr. Gilbert.

— A. A. —

### TERMITES?

I paid \$275 to a company to treat my home for termites. The contract stated that they were to inspect the property twice annually for five years and make any further treatment necessary. The job was guaranteed for five years. After the first treatment, I have not seen or heard anything from this outfit, although it has been nearly two years!

Throughout the years, we have come across a number of cases where subscribers have been frightened into signing such contracts on being told that their houses were infested with termites. It later developed that the pests were not termites at all but powder-post beetles. Usually these outfits don't show up again after the first treatment.

If there is a suspicion of termites, it is wise to get an accurate diagnosis of the trouble from someone who knows about such things before paying money to anyone to exterminate the pests.

— A. A. —

A miser grows rich by seeming poor; an extravagant man grows poor by seeming rich.— *William Shakespeare.*



### VERMONT MAN KILLED AT R. R. CROSSING

Unaware of the approaching south bound freight Ralph Skinner was almost across the tracks near Orleans, Vermont when the speeding train plowed into his car.

For 75 feet the train angrily shoved Skinner and his car down the tracks until it finally screamed to a halt. Skinner's twisted, disfigured body lay limp amid the wreckage.

[ Ralph Skinner's wife received over \$2000.00 from the North American Accident Insurance Co. as benefits from her husband's two low cost accident policies. ]

Mrs. Skinner wrote us a kind letter of thanks in which she said, "I am glad I kept mine and Mr. Skinner's insurance paid."

## BENEFITS RECENTLY PAID

### A Friend's Name May Be in This List

Richard Cunningham, Bucksport, Maine .....	\$21.78	Leon Leonard, Walton, N. Y. ....	130.00
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Simon Fournier, Route 6, Caribou, Maine ....	8.57	Irene O. Kitching, 21 Dismonda St., Buffalo, N. Y. ....	130.00
Auto accident—multiple bruises		Struck by car—dislocated shoulder	
Hector Allaire, 7 Whitney St., Gardner, Mass. ....	130.00	John Kavanaugh, Jr., Burke, N. Y. ....	45.00
Auto collision—brain concussion, injured spine		Auto accident—injured face, severely cut	
Russell Emerson, Haverhill, Mass. ....	20.00	Robert J. Tenney, R. I. Alexander, N. Y. ....	17.86
Truck collision—injured back and leg		Auto accident—broken tooth, bruised lip	
Mary L. Parker, Conway, Mass. ....	91.42	Robert Cross, Jewett, N. Y. (2 pols) .....	97.14
Auto accident—fractured nose, concussion		Auto accident—injured scalp	
Arthur R. Strippe, Whately, Mass. ....	44.28	Virginia Lambert, Frankfort, N. Y. ....	30.00
Auto accident—cuts of chest & spine, shock		Auto accident—injured back	
Gertrude B. Bryant, 26 Winter St., Keene, N. H. ....	100.00	Sanford Zimmer, Constableville, N. Y. ....	20.00
Auto accident—strained neck, injured back, shock		Auto accident—multiple cuts and bruises	
Albert L. Daigle, Dumas Ave., Hampton, N. H. (2 pols) .....	42.86	Phyllis Mitchell, Caledonia, N. Y. ....	20.00
Auto accident—bruised shoulder		Auto accident—cracked ribs	
Mrs. Elizabeth B. Jackson, 26 Winter St., Keene, N. H. ....	70.00	Elsie Barley, Grant, N. Y. ....	18.57
Auto accident—contusion arm & back		Auto accident—cut leg, forehead & bruised hips	
Janet E. MacMichael, Elkins, N. H. ....	40.00	Mrs. Irene L. Morris, Dansville, N. Y. ....	77.14
Auto struck tree—laceration of face & leg		Auto accident—concussion brain, cut forehead	
Ralph C. Parhiala, Route 1, New Ipswich, N. H. ....	130.00	Edna Thompson, R. I. Nunda, N. Y. ....	105.71
Auto accident—fractured wrist		Auto accident—cut hand, broke arm, brain injury	
Eugene Haines, Vernon, New Jersey .....	117.85	Alfred Irving, Earlton, N. Y. (2 pols) .....	60.00
Auto accident—broke leg, cut eye		Auto accident—injured back, contusions	
Rose Heymann, Route 1, Farmingdale, N. J. ....	103.57	Lewis E. Emery, 1266 Whalen Rd., Penfield, N. Y. ....	130.00
Auto accident—bruised chest & arm		Auto accident—dislocated cervical spine	
Andrew Yetter, Box 95, Delaware, N. J. ....	20.00		
Auto accident—cerebral concussion, laceration of left eye			
William Koehler, Aldenville, Pa. ....	11.43		
Auto accident—shock, cut scalp			
Bernard G. Cheney, Swanton, Vt. ....	130.00		
Auto accident—severe cuts, injured back & hip			
Edson Cobb, Bristol, Vt. ....	10.00		
Auto accident—injured hip, chest & leg			
Eben J. Berry Jr., Cuba, N. Y. ....	52.14		
Truck accident—severe cuts of face			
Frank Schichtel, R. I. West Valley, N. Y. ....	5.00		
Auto accident—injured back			
Jack F. McIntyre, 55 New York Ave., Lake-wood, N. Y. ....	130.00		
Auto accident—fractured vertebra			
Howard R. Odell, R. I. Ashville, N. Y. ....	107.14		
Auto accident—cut face, trace, nose, bruised shoulder			
Richard Chase, Breesport, N. Y. ....	80.00		
Auto accident—injured back, hip, shoulder & head			
Barbara Sykora, R. I. Greene, N. Y. ....	20.00		
Auto accident—injured neck			
Floyd A. Wilber, Genesee St., New Berlin, N. Y. ....	31.42		
Auto accident—multiple contusions of chest & left arm			
Gladys I. Gran, Homer, N. Y. ....	54.28		
Auto accident—cut & bruised fingers, injured head			
William Buckman, Walden, N. Y. ....	130.00		
Truck collision—broke legs, pelvis, injured kidney			

**Order  
"Double  
Protection"  
in '51**

Mary Brower, Spencerport, N. Y. ....	120.00
Auto accident—bruised knee & injured spine	
James Zilles, Amsterdam, N. Y. ....	12.86
Auto accident—cut nose and eye	
George E. Church, R. I. Sanborn, N. Y. (2 pols) .....	193.13
Auto accident—cut scalp, concussion	
Louise Roser, Ava, N. Y. ....	50.00
Auto accident—cuts and bruises	
Alfred C. Krzykowski, R. I. Manlius, N. Y. ....	45.71
Auto accident—inflammation of muscles	
Sarah A. Corser, 74 Maple Avenue, Lyndonville, N. Y. ....	130.00
Auto accident—severe sprain of ankle	
Anna Bill, Heuvelton, N. Y. (2 pols) .....	10.00
Struck by car—broke two teeth	

*Keep Your Policy Renewed*

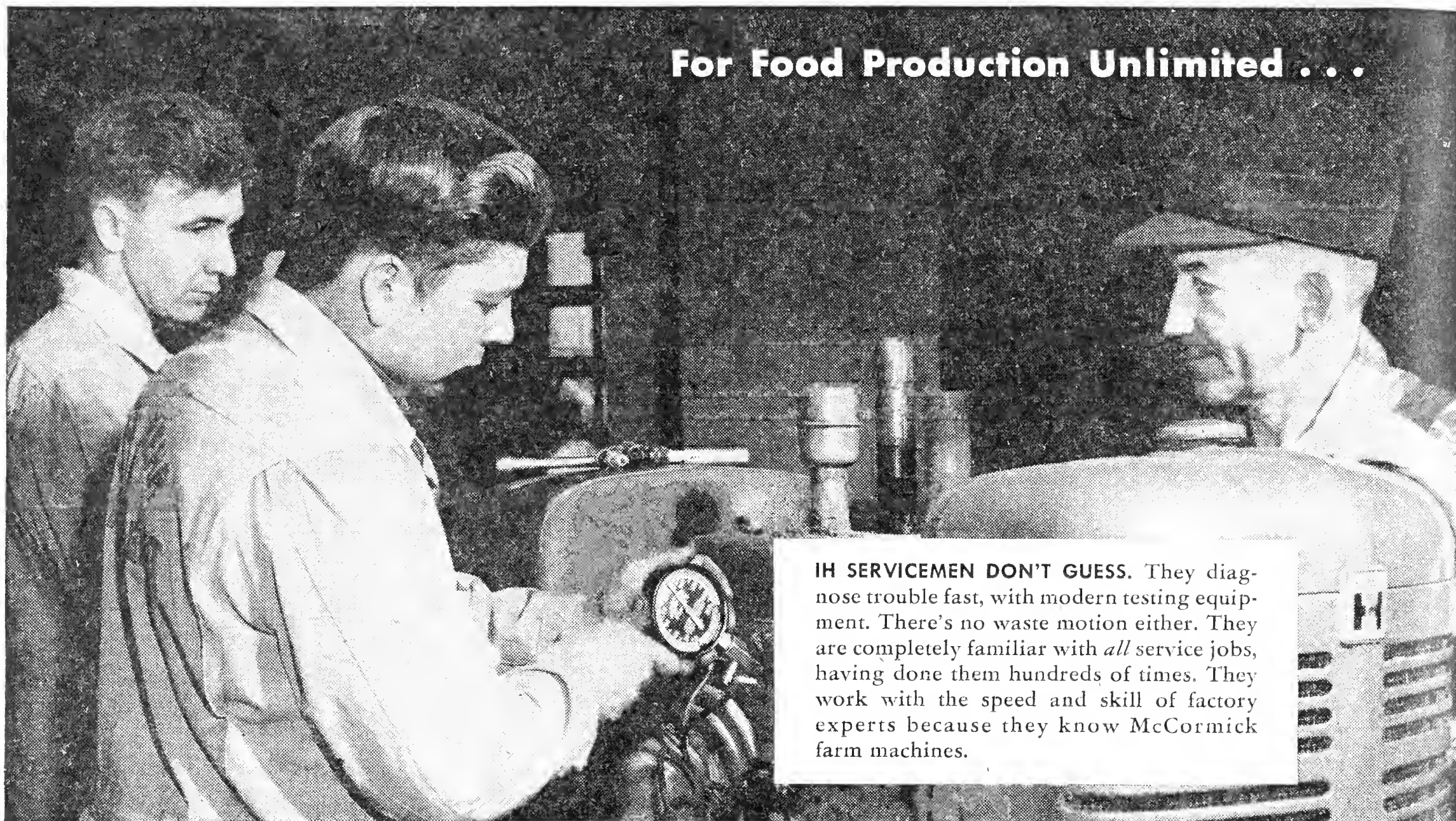
**North American Accident Insurance Co. of Chicago**

N. A. ASSOCIATES DEPARTMENT

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.



**For Food Production Unlimited . . .**

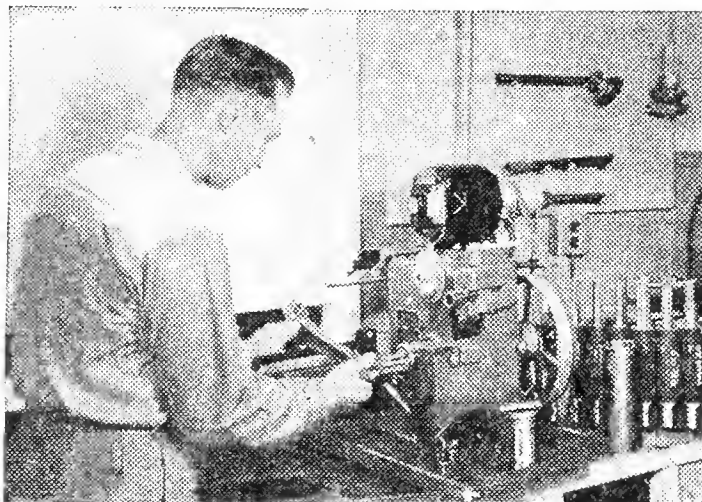


**IH SERVICEMEN DON'T GUESS.** They diagnose trouble fast, with modern testing equipment. There's no waste motion either. They are completely familiar with *all* service jobs, having done them hundreds of times. They work with the speed and skill of factory experts because they know McCormick farm machines.

## Here's the most profitable help you can get

**Your International Harvester Dealer has IH-trained servicemen...**

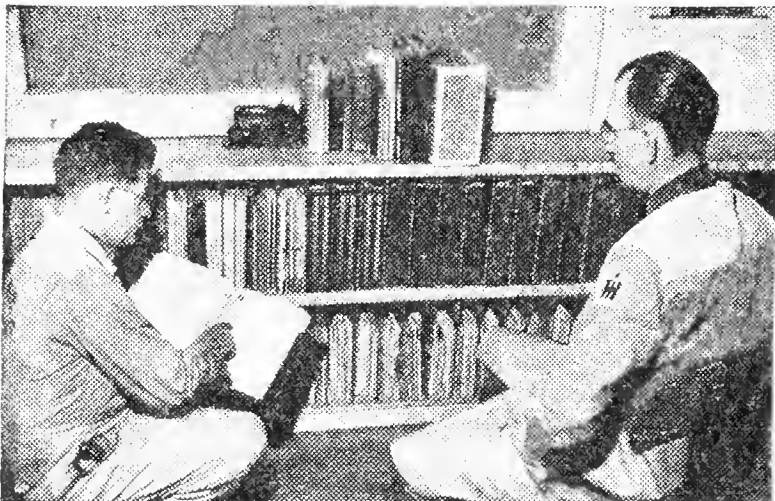
- To give you prompt, precise service
- To put more years of use into your farm equipment
- To do your service work at a reasonable price



**THEY KNOW HOW TO USE PRECISION TOOLS** for maintaining the close tolerances that make overhauled equipment act like new. This workman is fitting a piston pin and bushing to close limits—within *thousandths* of an inch.



**THEY TAKE PRIDE IN THEIR WORK . . .** do it right. This serviceman is using a special gauge and a micrometer to measure main bearing wear. He's making *sure* his work meets IH Blue Ribbon Quality standards.



**THEY HAVE THE ANSWERS** to your service problems. Over 6,000 shop manuals and service bulletins outline IH *factory approved* service procedures. These detailed shop guides even tell servicemen how tight to draw up bolts.

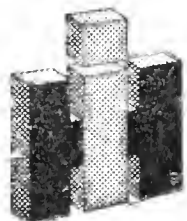


**THEY KEEP UP-TO-DATE** with new, time-saving methods . . . learn how to service McCormick machines by attending IH service sessions. Home study courses and on-the-job training constantly sharpen their service skills.



- ★ IH Trained Servicemen
- ★ IH Approved Tools and Equipment
- ★ IH Blue Ribbon Certified Quality
- ★ IH Precision-Engineered Parts
- ★ IH Pre-Service Inspection for Scheduled Service

**FOR CARE THAT COUNTS IN THE FIELD** depend on IH 5-Star Service. 25,750 parts and servicemen, working for 5,400 IH dealers all over America, make IH 5-Star Service readily available when you *need* it.



# INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER

International Harvester builds equipment that pays for itself in use—McCormick Farm Equipment and Farmall Tractors . . . Motor Trucks . . . Crawler Tractors and Power Units . . . Refrigerators and Freezers—General Office, Chicago 1, Illinois.





# AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

## How We Buy a GUERNSEY BULL

By  
Douglas R. Stanton

**P**RIOR to 1949, the actual procedure for selecting bulls for our artificial breeding program was as vague to me as to many of the other 30,000 dairy-men-members throughout New York State and Western Vermont. With my election to chairmanship of the Guernsey Sire Committee of the New York Artificial Breeders' Cooperative, Inc., came a realization of the amount of responsibility attached to the job.

Any one of the bulls I was to help select might ultimately sire thousands of offspring. A desirable transmitting sire was in a position to do untold good by increasing production, improving the dairy type of offspring, and producing longer-lived animals. On the other hand, an unwise selection might do the opposite.

I soon learned that certain standards, practices, and safeguards already established not only tended to prevent poor selections, but limited the use of young analyzed sires until their transmitting ability under artificial breeding conditions was thoroughly established. I also learned that plenty of help and guidance was available to every sire selection committee chairman, not only from his fellow members, but from the Animal Husbandry Extension Department at Cornell, as well. A practical background of dairy knowledge so essentially necessary to this job was provided by my experience as a 4-H dairy member, and as a dairyman with my own producing herd of Guernseys on Old Homestead Farm at Greenville, New York.

First of all, I found that sires selected for use in the NYABC Stud at Ithaca fall into one of three groups. Serving as the foundation upon which our cooperative breeding program is based are the "great herd-improving sires" which have favorable dam-daughter comparisons.

What we call "bulls-in-waiting" make up the second group. These bulls are purchased from owners who are ready to sell before proofs are

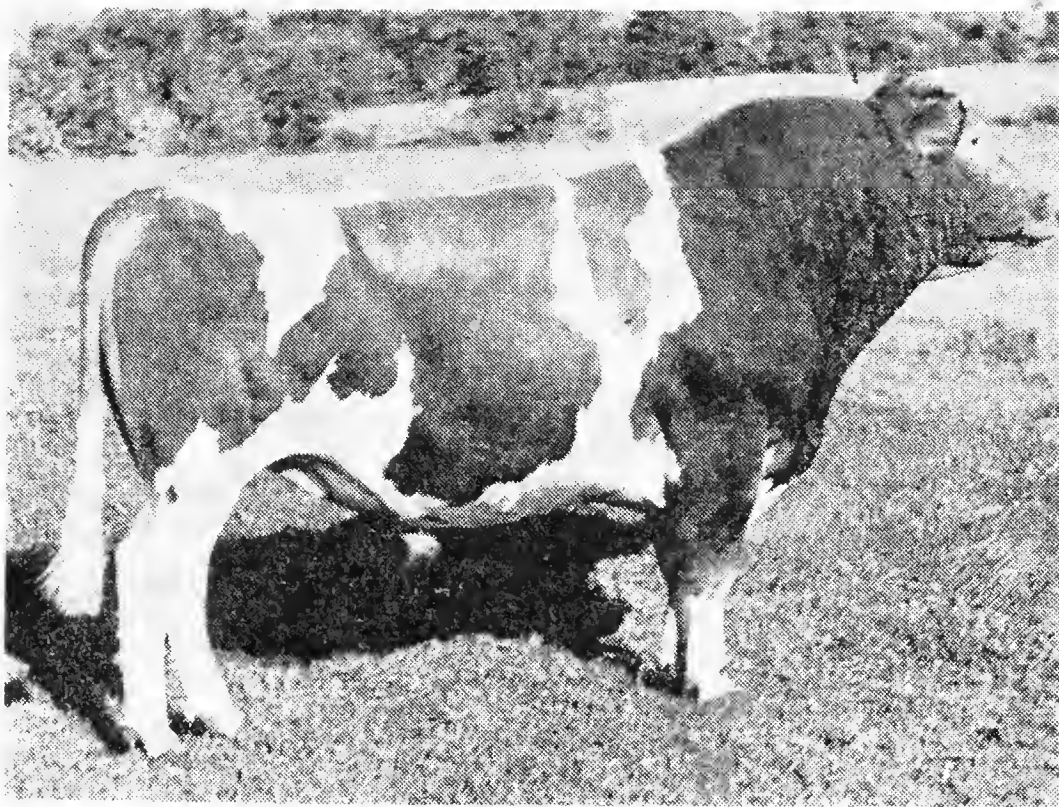
completed, and only when the committee thinks after checking the daughters' type and early production records and the pedigree of the bull itself, that the bull will turn out to be a herd-improver. NYABC "bulls-in-waiting" are used lightly until they become favorably proven, then are put into full, extensive service.

Young analyzed sires—sons of desirably proven sires from thoroughly studied cow families—form our last and smallest group. Selected because of our obligation to the dairy world to contribute to the limited supply of desirably proven dairy sires, these young fellows serve just enough animals so a proof will later become available. They then join the "bulls-in-waiting" until a proof is available on them.

Now the Animal Husbandry Extension De-

EDITOR'S NOTE— On this page Mr. Stanton, who lives at Greenville, N. Y., and is chairman of the NYABC Guernsey Sire Selection Committee, tells through personal experience what goes into the choosing of a Guernsey sire for the Artificial Breeders' Cooperative. The procedure, of course, is typical of all such Co-ops.

While the New York Artificial Breeders' Cooperative is one of the largest in the country, there are many similar cooperatives all through the Northeast. We understand that New Jersey was the first and Maine the fourth State to start such a cooperative, and that Pennsylvania has an outstanding association. Today, dairymen anywhere in the Northeast can have cattle artificially bred.



Tarbell Farms Peerless Valor 287967 is a Guernsey sire purchased by NYABC on the basis of the qualifications outlined in the accompanying story. When Valor was purchased in 1945, he had 4 daughters producing in the Thomas Munro herd at Camillus, N. Y. These animals average 7,969 pounds of milk, 5.2% test, and 414 pounds of fat, showing a good increase in production over their dams.

Valor has now been proved through artificial breeding with daughters in several different herds—the most reliable test a herd sire can be subjected to. The 34 AB daughters average 8,292 pounds of milk, 4.9% test and 416 pounds of fat. The 27 daughter-dam comparisons show a good increase in production for the daughters above their dams.

partment at Cornell plays its important part in good sire selection. When a dairyman offers a bull for sale, a member of the staff gathers all the facts he can about the animal, converts all records to a standard two-time-a-day, 305 day, mature equivalent basis, and makes at least three studies.

First, he compares all daughters and all of their dams using all of the records. Then he compares the two-year-old records of the daughters with the two-year-old records of the dams. Finally, he studies concurrent records of the daughters and dams. These last two help to detect early or late maturity, and help bring out differences in environment and management from year to year. Facts for these studies are gathered right at the farm and, while at the farm, he is constantly on the alert for information which will make our knowledge of the animal complete. Herd health and management practices, for example, are investigated as thoroughly as possible.

With these studies in hand, NYABC Manager Maurice W. Johnson and the chairman of the breed committee concerned make a personal inspection of the bull and his daughters before a decision is made about the purchase. Here are some of the points that we consider before making this decision. . .

New York State dairymen who use the NYABC service depend on their milk checks for their living. Therefore, our first consideration is the level of milk

(Continued on Page 6)



*All Set...*



# Let's Grow!

**8**—WEEK old pullets are sort of half-way between—no longer babies, but quite a way to go before the first egg. Up to now every ounce of feed has been mighty important in getting the pullet started right and keeping her healthy. Because she was such a small eater the feed had to be concentrated so that she would get all the nutrients needed for quick growth. From now on she'll eat a lot more, but her growth is slower so she doesn't need all the extras in the highly concentrated feed.

### *Everything They Need*

G.L.F. Growing Mash is made for feeding pullets after they reach eight weeks and right on through to the first egg. The vitamins, minerals and proteins so necessary for good growth and development are present in quantities that a pullet can use, and a little more for safety measure. G.L.F. Growing Mash or Growing Mash Pellets, fed with full size scratch grains furnish all the nutrients growing pullets will need.

### *Savings That Count*

Changing to G.L.F. Growing Mash will make great savings in the feed bill of pullets from eight weeks to egg laying. At present prices the saving is about \$6 on every hundred pullets. Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc., Ithaca, N. Y.

*At 8 Weeks Change to*

# G.L.F. Growing Mash



## UNICO PREMIUM TRUCK TIRES

—built especially for the kind of work a farm truck is called on to do. Wider, flatter tread means casier going over rough meadows, corn lots and dirt roads—no skidding, less jolting bumps. Shoulders reinforced for added protection against blowouts. And don't forget a Unico tube with each new tire.



## G.L.F. FLY SPRAY

G.L.F. Residual Barn Spray for the dairy contains 20% Lindane which was used so successfully last year. It is economical for barn use since one quart makes 25 gallons of spray—enough for the average barn. One quart and one pint sizes.



## G.L.F. WEED KILLERS

Chemical weed control is no longer a gamble—it is a sound and growing practice. G.L.F. Weed Killer "66" is recommended for controlling many of the weeds and grasses present in corn and grain. Check with your G.L.F. Service Agency on your particular weed problem.

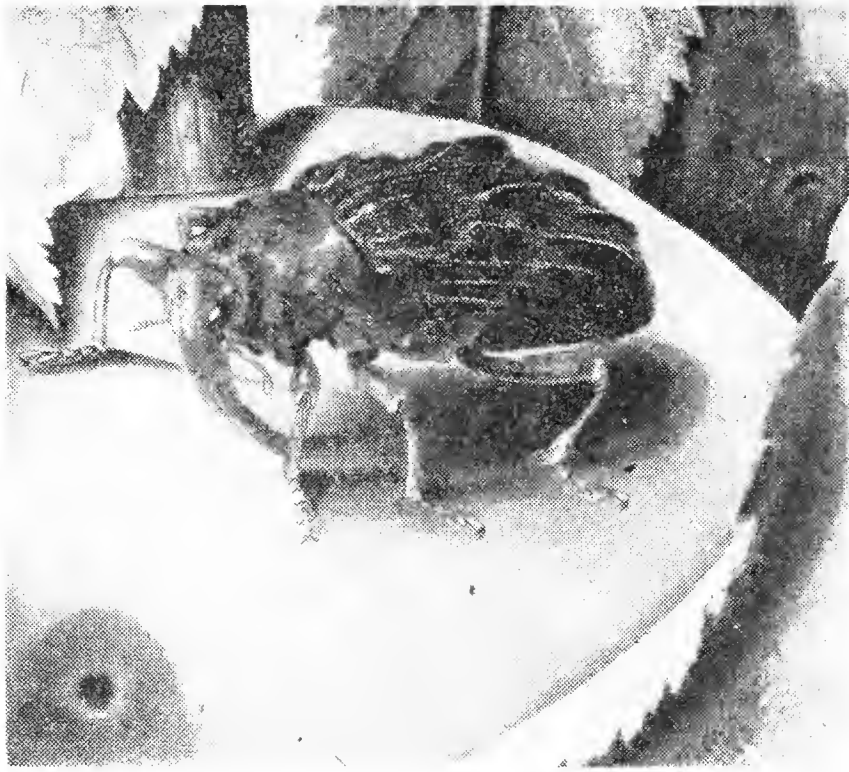


## Six-Legged SABOTEURS

THE tremendous damage done by the insects illustrated on this page (and others like them) is seen more often than the insects themselves. In addition to crop failures and unmarketable crops, there is the cost of spray materials, equipment, and time required to keep them in check.

All true insects have six legs and many of them have four stages of growth—the adult, egg, larva, and pupa. Sometimes the adult does the damage, but in many cases the growing larva or worm is the villain as in the case of the Colorado potato beetle. Other insects have three growth stages—the adult, egg, and nymph as in the case of plant lice, where the nymphs do most of the damage.

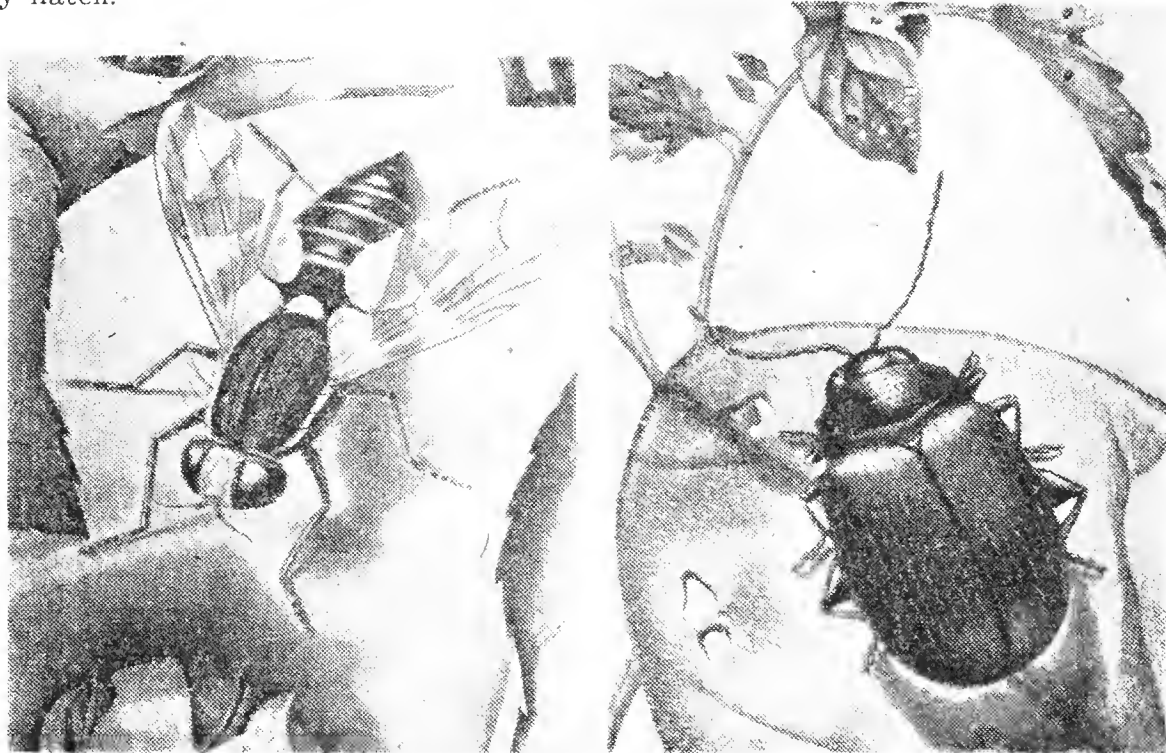
Insects feed in two ways. One large group has biting mouth parts, actually eats leaves or other parts of the crop, and can be controlled by poisoning. Other insects, such as plant lice, suck juices from the plant. They cannot be poisoned but must be hit by a spray which kills when it comes in contact with them. In some cases a spray can be used which kills the eggs before they hatch.



Plum Curculio

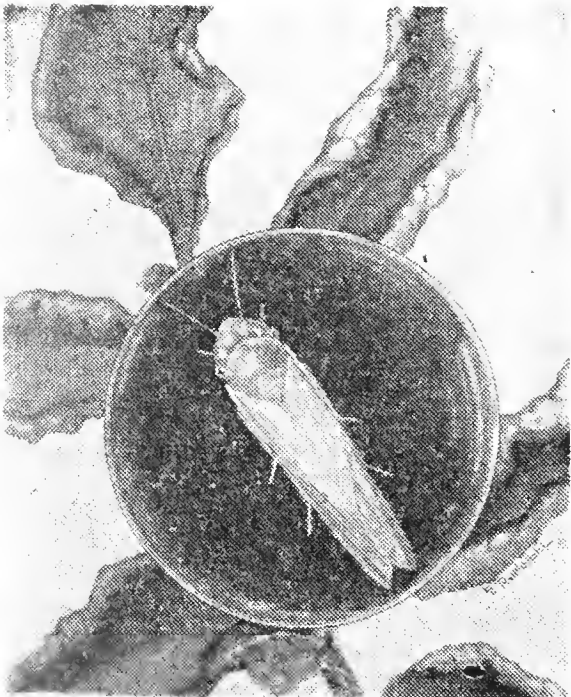


Peach Borer

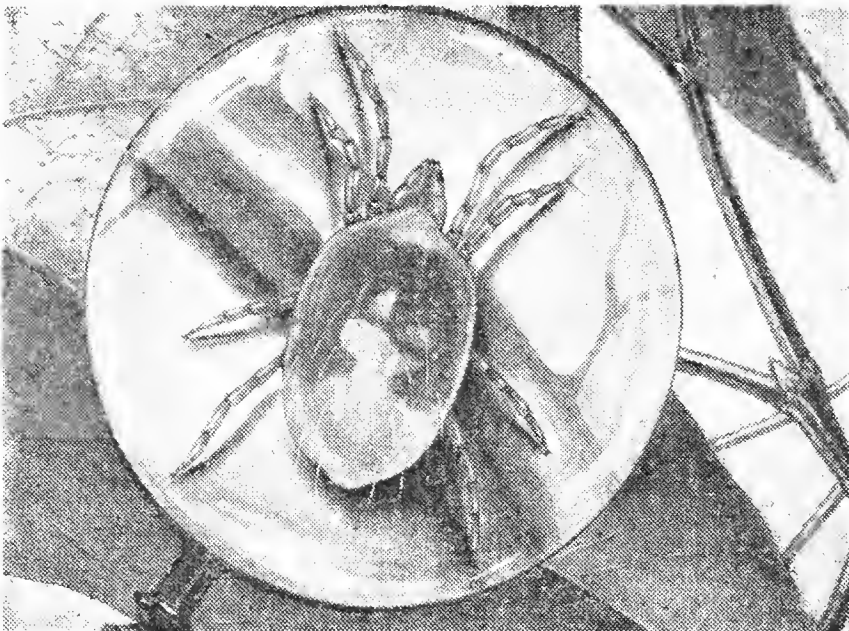


Apple Maggot

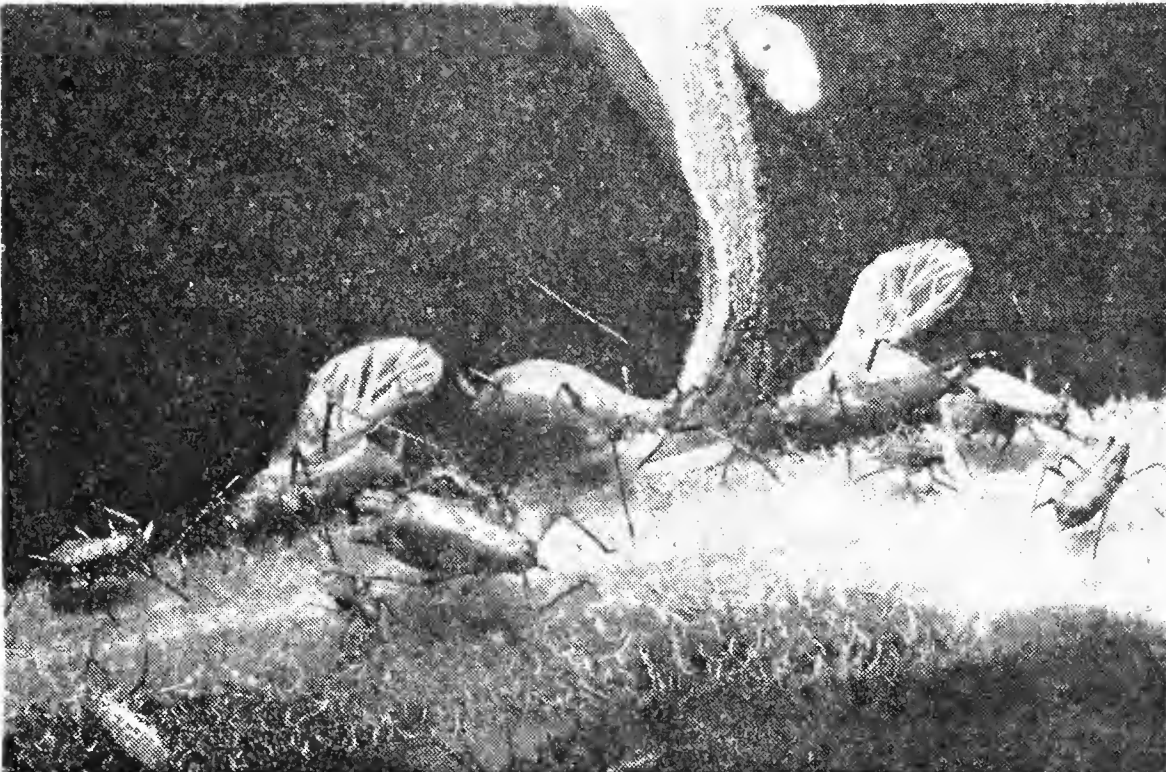
Below—Potato Leafhopper



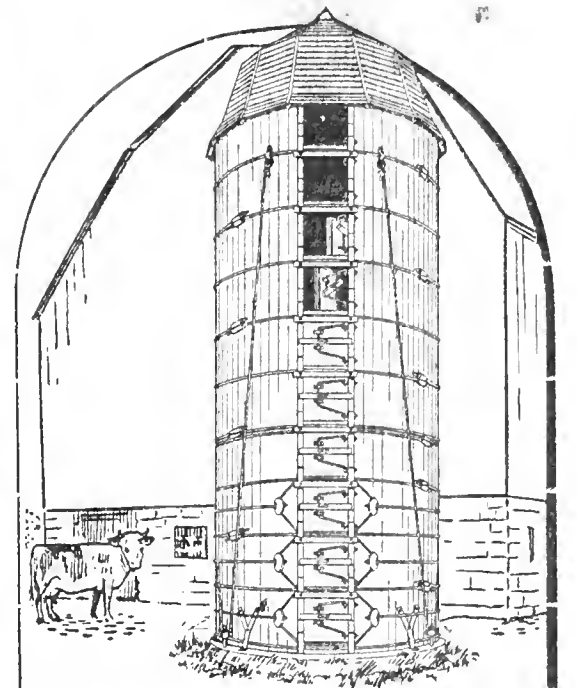
Below—Red Spider



Below—Aphids



Rose Chafer



### CRAINE WOODSTAVE ... a heavy duty beauty!

Here's the wood stave silo that dairymen everywhere call "the very best." Famous Crasco door front—3-ply doors swing freely on outside bail hinges. Built-in ladder is handy, safe... adds to silo stability. Simple, strong double anchorage system.

It's built for long, rugged service... profitable feeding.



#### CRAINE'S THE NAME

Whatever your silo needs, "Craine's the name" to remember. Write for details on the Woodstave, and the other dependable Craine silos. Easy terms available.

Craine, Inc., 521 Pine St., Norwich, N. Y.



TILE STAVE



TILE BLOCK



WOOD STAVE

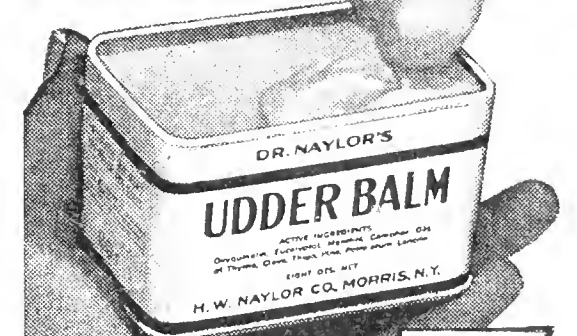


TRIPLE WALL

## CRAINE SILOS

A. P. Sunderland, RI, Bridport, VT.

### SOOTHING ANTISEPTIC RELIEF



For Sore Teats  
Congestion, Cuts and Bruises

Dr. Naylor's Udder Balm combines the bacteriostatic action of Oxyquinolin with the softening and absorbing action of Lanolin and Essential Oils. A fast, effective ointment for udder and teats—to reduce congestion, danger of external infection and promote clean, rapid healing. Mailed postpaid if your dealer cannot supply.

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Another Dependable **Dr. Naylor** Product

### CLEANS CHIMNEYS PERMANENTLY

COPPER POT (with character)  
Stops down draft—explosions—saves fuel  
For THERMOCAP information and dealer offer,  
address WIG, Abington, Mass.



# THE EDITORIAL PAGE

Oh, the world's a curious compound,  
With its honey and its gall,  
With its cares and bitter crosses,  
But a good world after all.  
An' a good God must have made it  
Leastways, that is what I say  
When a hand is on my shoulder  
In a friendly sort o' way.

—James Whitcomb Riley

## TELL THIS TO YOUR CONSUMER FRIENDS

IF YOU happen to be a village or city resident who thinks farmers are getting rich, or a consumer who believes the propaganda that the farmer is to blame for high prices of food, take a look at these figures:

Charles F. Brannan, U. S. Secretary of Agriculture, says that during the first four months of 1951 the farmer averaged 69¢ an hour for his work, and 5% on the heavy investment he is now obliged to carry in his business. The average hourly wage of factory workers during the same period was \$1.56. The average hourly wage of farmers has dropped steadily since 1947, while others have risen.

James W. Dayton, Extension Service Director for the University of Massachusetts, put it in one sentence when he said:

"Rather than being overpaid, farmers are earning less for their labor, less for investment, and less for management ability than any other group."

## EAT A GOOD BREAKFAST

DO YOU often get a sort of all-gone feeling about the middle of the morning and find it difficult to finish the rest of the forenoon? If you do, maybe it is because you don't eat enough or the right kind of a breakfast.

There are thousands of people, non-farmers, who roll out of bed just in time to get to their jobs and eat little or nothing for breakfast. Health authorities are agreed that this is dangerous. They say that breakfast, following the long night fast, is the most important meal of the day; that it can vary as regards age and occupation, but in general should consist of fruit, milk, eggs and bacon, toast or rolls, with cereal and coffee if desired. The old-timers, who got into the fields sometimes at sunrise, used to have a good idea of eating a mid-morning snack.

In England, as you know, a terrible epidemic of flu has been raging, with millions sick and thousands dying every month. It is the most disastrous influenza epidemic since 1919, and would have been worse but for penicillin and the sulfa drugs. It is said that the chief reason for this widespread epidemic is the low resistance of the people, due to poor food and unbalanced meals. One report states:

"Due chiefly to socialistic schemes there has resulted 10 years of pinched eating which has so whittled away natural resistance to disease that people who would normally have lived are now dying."

We can thank God and our farmers that food is still plentiful here.

## PORTRAIT OF A FARM BOY

THE picture of the late H. E. Babcock on this page is a copy of an original painting recently dedicated and mounted in the Board of Trustees Room at Cornell University. It was painted by country artist Bob Childress, who was commissioned by Cornell Trustee Victor Emanuel to do it.

"Country boy goes to city and makes good" is an old story. H. E. Babcock never went to the city, yet his contributions to agriculture and to mankind were so great that the distinguished men who make

By E. R. Eastman

up the Cornell Board of Trustees honored Ed by making him Chairman of their Board and by this portrait.

I am proud to print this picture of Ed on this page, for, as you know, he was the founder of the page "Kernels, Screenings & Chaff." He was your friend and mine, and for a quarter of a century worked for the best interests of the readers of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. If you too would like to honor his memory, make a contribution—large or small according to what you can afford—to the Babcock Memorial Fund, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York. The memorial is in the form of an endowed professorship to carry on the whole broad program of better human nutrition which Ed started and promoted so well.

## MODERN EQUIPMENT DOES IT

IN THE days when all plowing was done by horses, a farmer who didn't get much of his plowing done in the fall was out of luck, and certainly would have been worried by a late spring like this one. Modern power equipment has changed this whole picture. On an automobile trip recently I really was concerned at the lack of plowing done; a little over a week later I was amazed to see how rapidly farmers had caught up.

## IT CAN HAPPEN HERE

Dr. Edward A. Rumely is executive secretary of the Committee for Constitutional Government, an organization which has worked for years to arouse the American people to the sad fact that they are rapidly losing their liberties. The Committee for Constitutional Government is supported by prominent people throughout America.

Among its activities the Committee published a book by John T. Flynn called "The Road Ahead" and distributed 750,000 full copies of the book and half a million copies of a condensation. The *Reader's Digest* also published a condensation of "The Road Ahead" and distributed more thousands of copies. For this and other similar activities, all right and legitimate, Dr. Rumely was called before a Congressional Committee investigating lobbying activities and headed by Representative Frank Buchanan.

I read the report of the investigation and the

testimony. Under Buchanan's questioning Dr. Rumely was not permitted to explain the full situation, and the whole investigation was completely unfair and un-American. Dr. Rumely gave practically all of the information asked for except that he refused to disclose the names of the bulk purchasers of Flynn's book, "The Road Ahead," and some other similar books. For this, on Buchanan's insistence, the Committee reported him for contempt of Congress, and the Congressional vote against Rumely a little later was carried by only two or three votes.

Dr. Rumely protested to the Buchanan Committee that the effort to force him to give the names of the buyers of "The Road Ahead" or of any other book was a violation of the freedom of the press as set forth in the Bill of Rights.

This case is mentioned here for two reasons: First, if a publisher can be forced by a Congressional Committee or a bureaucrat to give the names of the buyers of its books, then it is only one more easy step from there to similar charges and persecutions against magazines and newspapers. Second, Dr. Rumely was persecuted because "The Road Ahead" is hated by violent New and Fair Dealers, by other socialists and by Communists, because it shows better than any other book I have read the rapid downward drift toward socialism, communism, statism and bureaucracy in this country.

All of you have read about the case of Robert Vogeler, a young American business man who, without cause, was thrown into solitary confinement in a Communist jail in Hungary and held there for 17 months. After tremendous efforts on the part of his friends, he was released and has just returned to America. I saw and heard him on television. Although weak, emaciated, nervous and ill, and against doctor's orders, he insisted on speaking to the American people to impress on them the terrible things that are going on behind the iron curtain. Vogeler concluded his stammering, nervous talk by saying, "What happened to me can happen to you!"

Vogeler didn't mean that we are likely to undergo exactly the same experience here in America. What he did mean, and what I believe, is that unless some way, somehow we can find ways and means, and soon, to resist and stop the growing, tremendous power of bureaucrats, of little men in big places, the time is coming when the individual here will have no more rights and liberties than do the millions in Europe and Asia today.

## EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

IN that most excellent little publication, the Ithaca Rotary Club News, the chairman of the Rotary Sick Committee yells about what a tough job he has.

First he is supposed to know who is under the weather. Then he must be very careful and find out if the member wants his ailment to be kept quiet, or if he wants the world to know that he has Galloping Dandruff. Next, should he have a few flowers, or would a card suffice, or does he want visitors? There is also another new problem which has become a habit; many fellows leave town now for an oil change, and the sick committee doesn't know if he is on vacation, or is just mad at the local doctors.

It all goes back to the two Irishmen who met on the street shortly after Pat had his operation, but nobody knew about it. So Mike said to Pat:

"Ye don't look good, Pat."

And Pat said:

"Didn't ye know I lost my appendix?"

"Well," said Mike, "it serves ye right. I told ye two years ago to put everything in your wife's name."



H. E. BABCOCK

See editorial, "Portrait of a Farm Boy."



## AA's Farmers' Dollar Guide

In the months ahead the saving of time will be more important to farmers than saving cash costs, especially those cash costs that will result in more farm production for each hour worked.

**SAVING FEED:** One way to save feed is to cut the amount given to each animal. Better ways are:

1. Cull low-producing hens and cows.
2. Improve pastures so cows and growing pullets will need less grain. (Too often, it is said, many poultrymen do an excellent job of raising chicks but neglect the growing pullets.)
3. Grow more grain where conditions are favorable.

**SAVING FERTILIZER:** Less fertilizer can be used per acre, thus cutting costs. Better ways of saving fertilizer costs are:

1. Sow top-quality seeds so fertilizer will be used efficiently.
2. Prepare the ground thoroughly.
3. Control weeds when they are young, as otherwise they will use both moisture and plant food.

**SAVING SPRAY MATERIALS:** Rather than to cut needed applications or use less than the amount needed to cover the trees, you can save by watching spray service advice. This will enable you to avoid unnecessary applications, as well as to apply those that are needed at the most effective time.

**SAVING TIME:** One of the best ways of saving time is to do jobs on time. The first step is to limit plans for production to the number of acres and animals your labor force can handle.

By keeping a watchful eye on crops and livestock you can know when a job should be done and avoid the experience of seeing that a job could have been done day before yesterday had you only seen the need at that time.

Plan each day's work. In this way you will be able to keep men and machines productively busy at reasonable speeds. This will apply equally well to your own time spent, but if there is a choice, the time you spend planning is likely to be more productive than the time you spend working.

Spend money to save time. Rearrange buildings or procedures to save steps.

Let animals harvest their own feed as much as possible. Good pastures are more economical than cutting and hauling feed to the barn.

**IRRIGATION:** Watering crops artificially often saves time already spent by insuring a crop rather than a failure.

If you already have some areas irrigated, be sure that water is applied early enough to be fully effective. If you do not have irrigation but are considering it, take time to get all the facts. Be sure you have an adequate supply of water available and study past weather records to see that crop increases are likely to be sufficient to pay for the investment.

**PACKAGES:** It looks as though packages of all sorts will be short. Don't let rats ruin burlap bags. Return them to the mill promptly. Study your probable needs for vegetables and fruit packages and get the needed supply on the farm as soon as you can. Used containers will become more important.

**MILK:** Figures supplied monthly by L. C. Cunningham of Cornell show the index of dairy costs as follows when the average of 1910-14 is 100: March this year, 322; April, 326; March last year, 293; April, 294. All dairymen know costs are going up, but this gives an accurate measure. The New Jersey Department of Agriculture shows monthly help with board and room as \$114 for April; last year, \$99; per hour, 91 cents; last year, 79 cents.

Carlton Pickett of the Massachusetts Farm Bureau Federation says the government civilian payroll increased by 2,200 persons a day for February (33,600 for the month); U. S. farm workers in February were 400,000 fewer than a year ago. —Hugh Cosline

## The Song of the Lazy Farmer



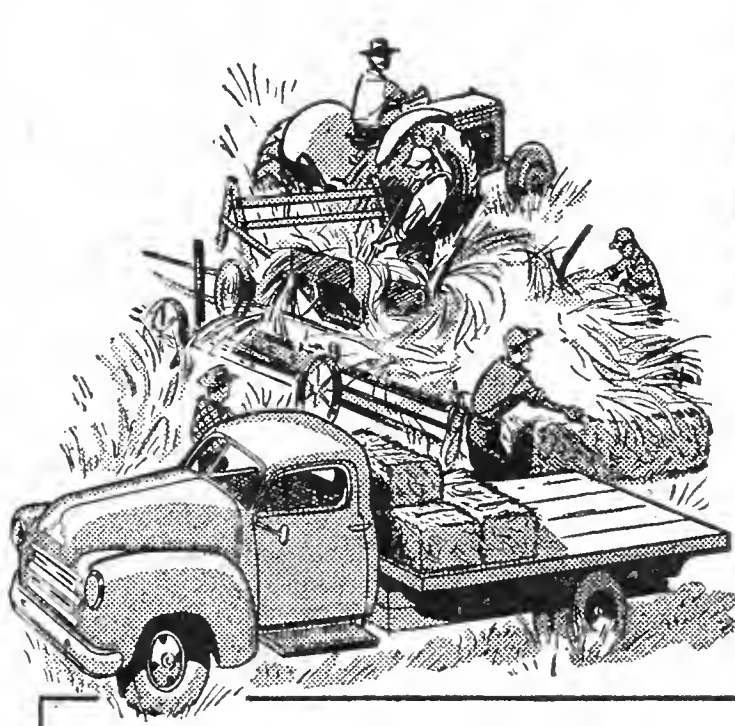
I DON'T think there's any way you could improve the month of May, at least as far as I'm concerned, each year I'm glad when it's returned. The pleasant smell of new-worked soil, the sight of folks at honest toil, the green across the country-side, the late spring sun upon my hide, the early flow'rs all blooming bright (and no mosquitoes yet in sight), the shouts of happiness and joy with which each little girl and boy greets ending of a long school year—these things all mean that summer's near.

But best of all, May means we've got a first crop from the garden plot; for me there's no red-letter day quite like the one when I can say, "Mirandy, these spring onions are the best you've ever grown by far." At gardening my wife's a whiz, I'll bet that she's the best there is; she's got the greenest thumbs around, and when she drops seed in the ground it grows so fast you have to git out of the way or you'll be hit. But

while I gobble up the stuff she grows and never get enough, I'm always puzzled by one thing, and that's how she finds time in spring to do the field work I should do and get her garden chores done too.

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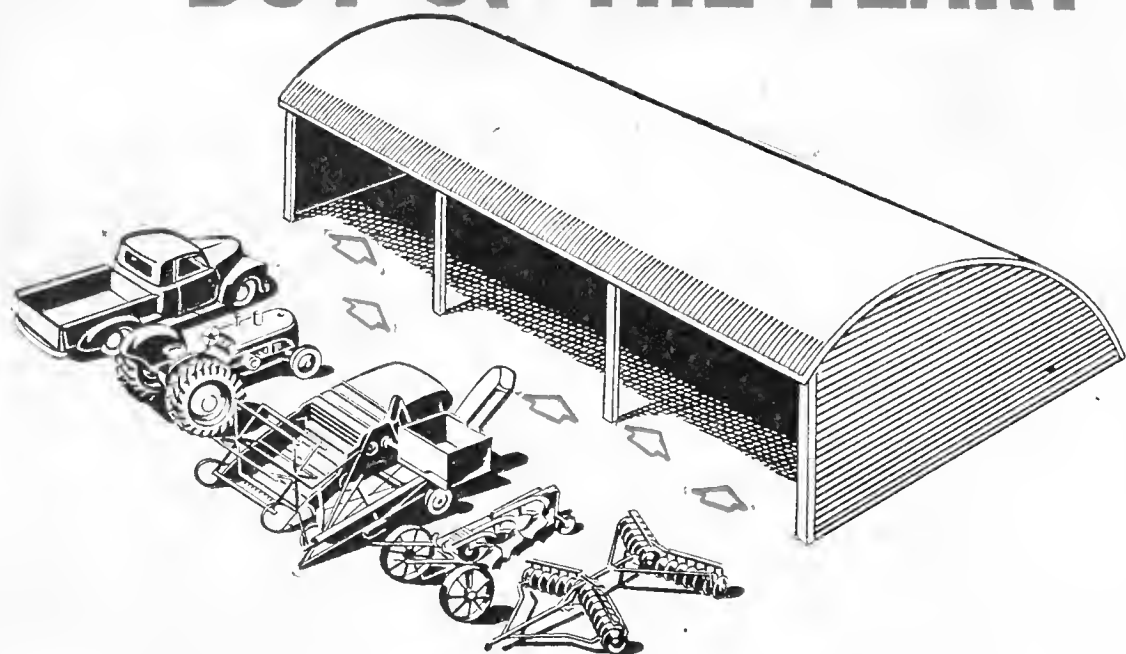
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8

## "It's Handy"

### SAVING FENCE INSULATORS

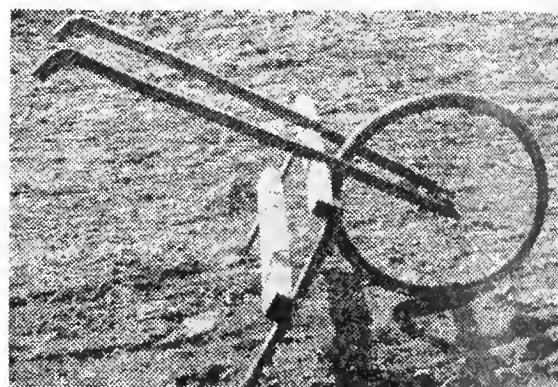
Here is how I nail electric fence insulators without breaking them. Take old tractor inner tubes or rubber or leather belting and cut it up into pieces about one inch square and drive a nail through each piece. This makes a soft

taping your fishing license inside your tackle box, for patching screens or mosquito nettings, and for taping names on toothbrushes and combs to avoid mix-ups. Remember, "when you go on a trip, put a roll in your grip."  
—Joan Hall, Hudson, N. Y.

### PASTING WALLPAPER

As we do our own wall papering in our home I have found a little tool that is very handy. This is a discarded shaving brush. I use it for pasting small pieces such as the border and other narrow strips on which the large paste brush is unhandy to use. It saves time and makes a much neater job.  
—Gordon Smith, R. D. 1, Fort Plain, New York.

### EASILY CONSTRUCTED LIGHTWEIGHT ROW MARKER



One Rockingham County, New Hampshire, farmer made a simple lightweight row marker to be used for both small and big gardens by attaching a bicycle wheel to two old cultivator handles with a bolt. A couple short boards and 2x2 crosspieces completed this handy gadget.

### WELDING HINT

I am glad you found the information regarding the use of a worn clutch plate as a drain, useful. This prompts me to let you know that we have found ordinary baling wire a very good substitute for 1/16 or 1/8 rod when welding mild steel. Because welding rod is getting short I thought some farmers might be able to use this information. It works very well with a No. 5 Oxy-Acetylene tip. —Norman H. Foote.

### FOR MENDING

What's the handiest thing to take on a trip? I'd vote for scotch tape. Loose watch crystals, torn road maps, lost shoelace tips, torn beach umbrellas, or broken sun glasses won't spoil your fun if you have this handy roll of tape with you. It's ideal too for

### HAMMER HANDLES

Before putting a new handle in a hammer or an axe, coat that portion of the wood which is to be driven into the head with weatherstrip cement. It will prevent the handle from loosening even when subjected to extreme moisture changes. —Edward Monroe, Schuyler Lake, N. Y.

## How We Buy a Guernsey Bull

(Continued from Page 1)

production of the daughters of the sire. We like to get sires whose daughters average over 400 pounds of fat under normal farm conditions.

The type classification programs of the dairy breed associations have definitely shown that good dairy type is closely correlated with high production. Therefore, we visit the farm to look at the type of the daughters with emphasis on good conformation, size and scale, dairy character, and well-attached, evenly-quartered udders. We also like to look over the heifers and calves sired by the bull to get an idea as to how the progeny look at different ages.

Only by this visit to the farm can we find out what the herd management and feeding practices are, so we can estimate what effect they have had on records. Also, during our farm visit, we get an idea of what the bull's rate of conception is in natural service. And one final point—we want to see what the bull himself looks like. Thousands of people visit the NYABC headquarters on the Judd Falls Road in Ithaca every year, and we feel that bulls of good type are a good advertisement for our breeding program.

Finally, a thorough check is made to

be absolutely sure that the bull is in the best of health and free from the contagious diseases found in cattle.

All of these—research, studies and farm visits provide the background for a decision. Then comes the greatest problem of all—the weighing of the various factors—production of the daughters, conditions under which the daughters of a bull were fed and managed, pedigree, health, and individuality of the bull. These must be carefully considered before a decision is made. And, believe me, the bulls which you see at the Co-op are only the choice few of the great number considered each year by the NYABC sire committees!

It is encouraging to know that our members are breeding more and more cows every year to NYABC sires. This fiscal year, we'll top the 200,000 mark in the number of first services—a far cry from the approximately 3,000 bred in 1940. While we're looking constantly for better ways to select sires, we'll rest our case on the members' acceptance, and the average increase in production levels of herds using NYABC service. Personally, I know that the job of sire selection has been a great experience.





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"But what's all this stuff back here?" Al asked me. "That gadget," I said, "prints right on paper for your permanent records exactly how much gasoline, tractor fuel or fuel oils I've put in your tanks. So you can be away when I deliver and still know exactly what you got."

My truck is just one of the new Atlantic fleet. So get the best farm service you've ever had! Call us up at any of the telephone numbers at the right, above. Call right now! We'd like to have you for a customer and we'll take care of you right with the finest products you can buy--Atlantic products. Just give us a try.

**That's my new truck** behind Al Dalrymple and me and it's a dilly! When I drove up Al says to me, "Clair, you're getting kind of fancy, aren't you?"

"Not for a minute," I said, "this truck is a worker...there're two complete systems--one set of tanks, a meter and a hose for gasoline and tractor fuels and one for kerosene and fuel oils. There's no chance for any mixture."

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Binghamton	4-4581
Buffalo	Victoria 1234
Corning	1326
Elmira	8104
Fulton	167
Malone	5
Oneida	811
Rochester	Glenwood 1620
Syracuse	3-5132
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Wayland	2741



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(25% DDT Solution)

Shell Resitox D-25 mixes well with any water . . . sprays easily even with older equipment. Scores very high kills because of powerful, long-lasting residual effect . . . is compatible with most fungicides.

## AND TO KILL THESE PESTS:

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mites, red spiders,  
whiteflies

## USE SHELL BLADEX F-2

Shell Bladex F-2 also handles easily in spray equipment . . . contains TEPP, powerful killer of many insects DDT doesn't control. Used alone, this spray controls right up to harvest . . . toxic effects disappear in a few hours.

And . . . if you're plagued by an infestation from both groups . . . MIX BOTH Resitox D-25 and Bladex F-2 together and get the lot with ONE spray!

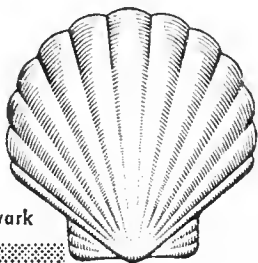
Your Shell Dealer will give you complete information on both these proved insecticides.

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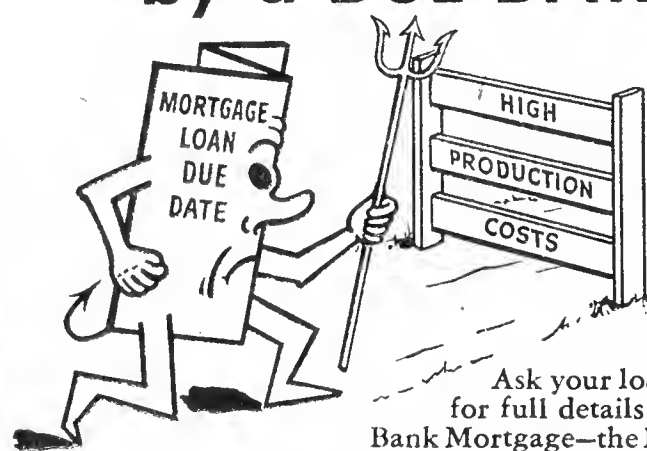
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## GRASS SILAGE A REVIEW

Prepared by Stanley P. Stabler

Extension Agronomist, University of Maryland

**G**RASS silage is a broad term that is used to designate all silage crops except corn and sorghum. It includes such crops as alfalfa, clovers, soybeans, orchard grass, timothy, bromegrass, and combinations of these crops. These crops differ from corn and sorghum in that special precautions must be taken ensiling them to get best preservation.

Important reasons for using grass silage:

1. Grass silage offers a method of preserving high quality forage during periods of poor haying weather.

2. The use of grass silage permits the farmer to keep a higher proportion of his land in grasses and legumes. This makes for greater soil conservation.

3. The use of grass silage provides a greater supply of home-grown proteins and reduces cash outlay for supplements.

4. Grass silage reduces the fire hazard.

5. It permits full utilization of surplus forage crops at any season at which they are available. The farmer who provides for an abundance of pasture in mid-summer is almost sure to have excess pasture during lush periods. Grass silage is a very efficient way to utilize this surplus feed and to have it available to feed back later in the summer when pastures may be short. The silo may then be refilled with corn for winter feeding. If pasture conditions are good and summer feeding of silage is not necessary, the grass silage will be equally good for winter feeding; and the corn may be harvested for grain.

The crops which are used to make grass silage are much lower in carbohydrates and sugars and much higher in protein than corn and sorghum. Due to this and particularly when the moisture content is very high, ensiling legumes is apt to result in putrefaction instead of fermentation and produce foul-smelling silage. If preservatives in the form of acids, or materials which are high in carbohydrates and sugars are added to grass silage or if the moisture is reduced to just the right amount, good silage results.

### Preservation

**Molasses:** One of the materials most used for preservation of grass silage is molasses. This material is high in sugar and makes conditions very favorable for proper fermentation. The use of forty to sixty pounds of molasses per ton of silage, when the price is low, is good insurance and economical. But it's now scarce and high priced.

**Ground Grains:** Ground grain such as corn, oats, and barley aid in proper fermentation. They also may have some effect as a drying agent, which tends to make conditions for fermentation a little more desirable and simulate some of the results obtained by wilting.

When grain prices are comparatively low, this is an economical means of preservation, and grain is much easier to apply than molasses. Many farmers who use this method have ground grain placed near the blower, and dump the required amount on the silage as it is being unloaded. The use of from 100 to 250 pounds per ton of silage gives good results. This material also adds

to the feeding value of the silage as only 15 to 20 percent of the nutrients of the grain are used in the process of fermentation; the other 80 to 85 percent remaining available as feed for the animal.

**Wilting:** Good grass silage can be made by properly wilting the crop before it is put in the silo. This method has several advantages over adding preservatives: (1) It is economical. (2) It reduces the weight of the material handled. (3) Wilting will reduce the amount of seepage.

A disadvantage of the wilting method is that it is often difficult to obtain the proper degree of wilting. Good grass silage can generally be made without a preservative if the moisture content of the silage is between sixty and sixty-eight percent. It is difficult to determine when silage has reached this moisture content. If the silage becomes too dry, it is apt to mold; if it is too wet, putrefaction may occur and unpalatable, smelly silage result.

The farmer inexperienced in making grass silage is apt to have considerable trouble the first time. Commercial apparatus for making moisture determinations is available but impractical for most farmers to own. There are a few simple farm tests which may be used: If when a small bunch of the unchopped hay is twisted tight juice is squeezed from it, the silage is probably still too wet. If twisting produces no dampening on the stems, it is probably too dry. The proper stage is when the twisted stems become moist but no juice is squeezed out of them.

Another simple test is to take a handful of the chopped material, pack it into a tight, round ball in the hand, then open the hand, leaving the ball of material on the palm. If the ball stays packed tightly together, it is too wet. If it tends to spring apart and fall to pieces, it is too dry; however, if it tends to spring apart slightly but not fall to pieces, it is about right.

Many farmers use a combination of the different methods of putting up forage in their farm operations. When the crop they wish to harvest is ready, they start mowing. They start filling silo at the same time, using a preservative with the green material. If weather conditions are favorable and sufficient drying occurs, they will omit the preservative and continue to make silage by the wilting method. If drying conditions are particularly favorable, they will allow some to dry enough to be put up as hay. If conditions are unfavorable and the material remains wet, the harvesting may be continued and a preservative used. By this combination of methods, it is generally possible to maintain full-day operations regardless of weather and at the same time to have good quality forage in the form of both hay and silage.

It is easier to make good corn silage than good grass silage, and it is probably that corn will always fill an important place as a silage crop due to its high yielding ability. On the other

hand, the many advantages of grass silage offers indicates that more of it will be used in coming years.

World and labor conditions make modern equipment for putting up grass silage more important than ever. One man with a tractor, field chopper and trailer wagon can make short work of a field of grass.





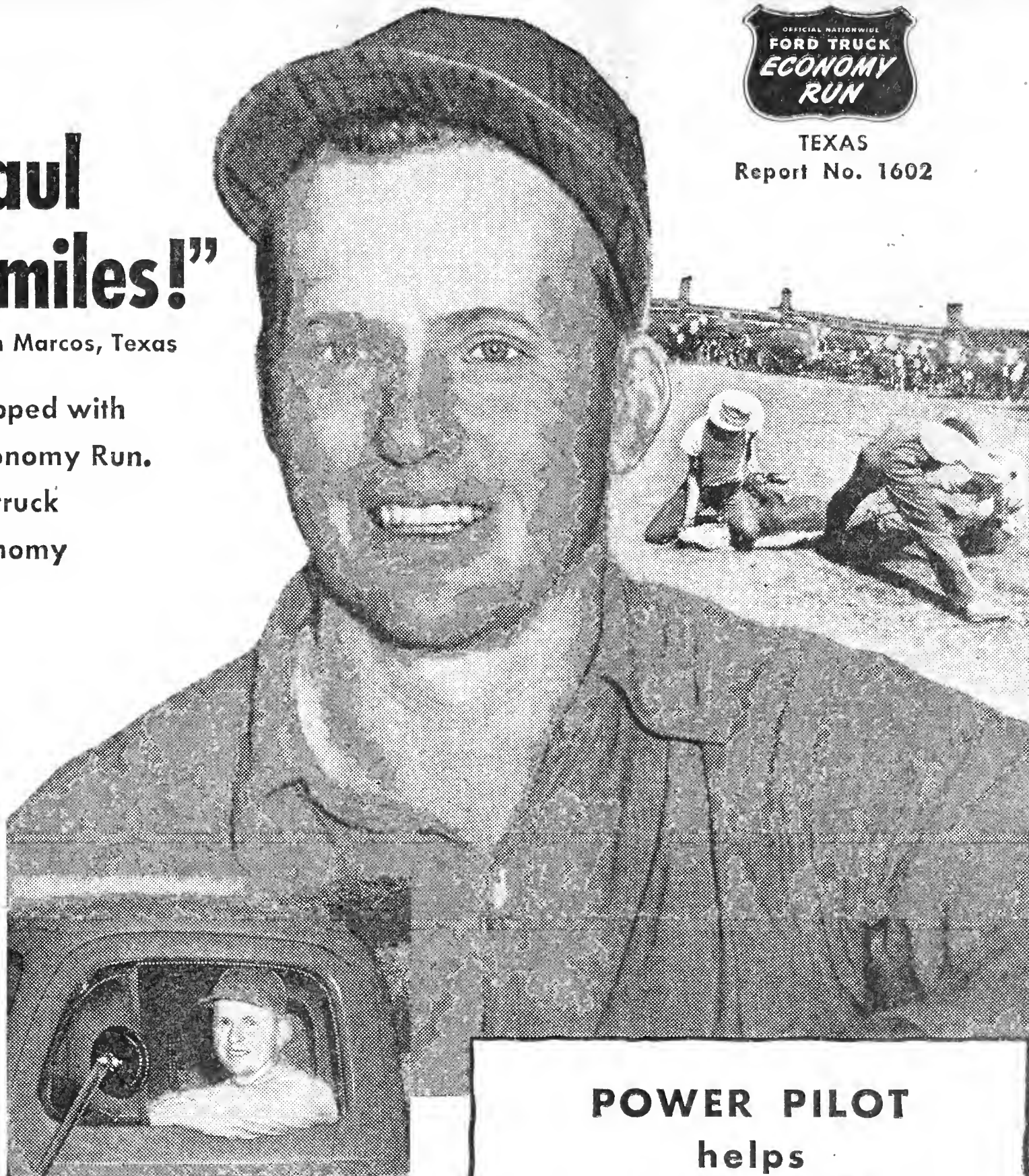
# "I spend only— 23 cents to haul 3200 lbs. 10 miles!"

—says ALEX FORSHAGE, Jr., of San Marcos, Texas

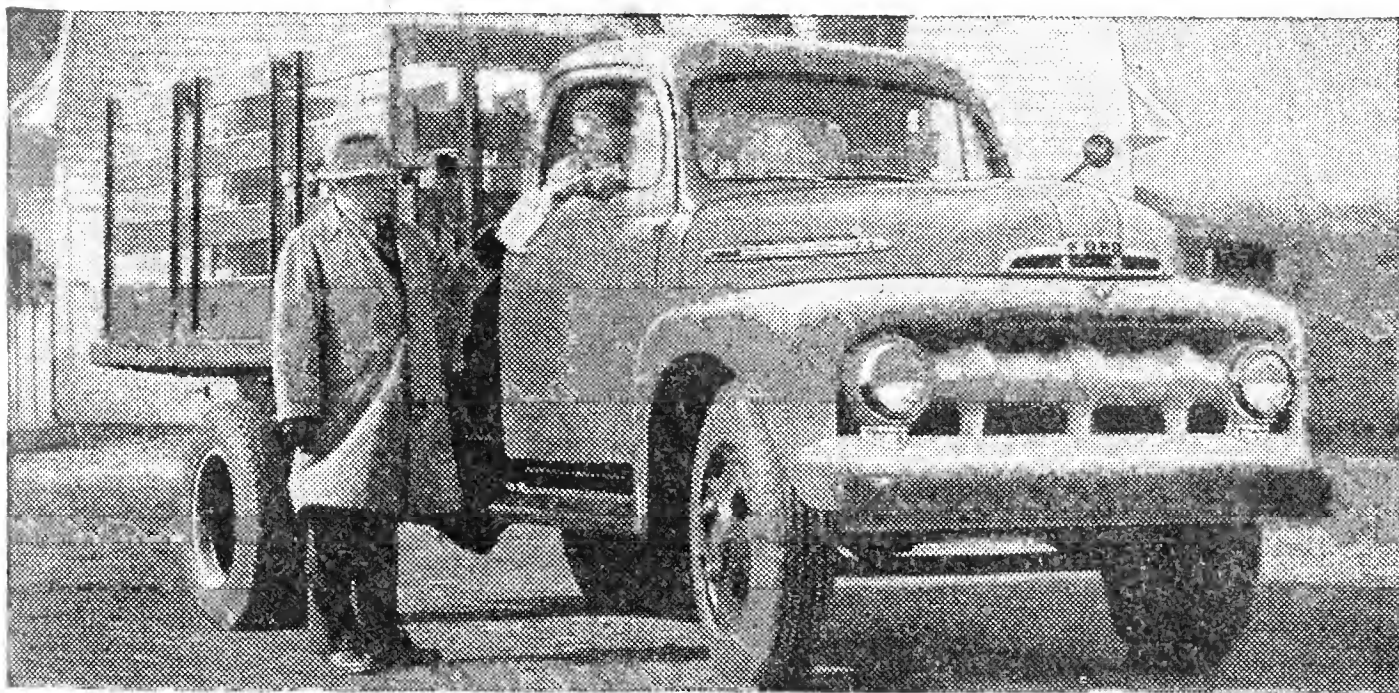
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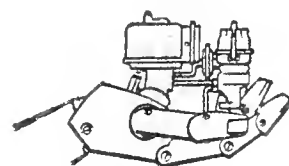
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## New York City Plans for a "Dairy Council"

**A** DAIRY COUNCIL in the New York Metropolitan area now seems almost certain. On May 1, representatives of a number of dealers in New York City met at the Hotel New Yorker. The meeting was arranged by a committee which included: Irving Wisch, president of Milk Processors and Handlers; F. J. Lapeire, president of Milk Dealers of Metropolitan New York; Dan Lieberman, president of Independent Milk Marketers; Ted Greenway of Dairymen's League; E. H. Miller of Sheffield Farms; Frohman Holland of Holland Farms; E. O. Mather of Dellwood Dairy; Al Sperber, secretary of Milk Processors and Handlers; Ed Vial, secretary of Milk Dealers of Metropolitan New York, and F. P. Willits of the Borden Company.

At the meeting, the Dairy Council contract was signed by Irving Wisch of Hegeman Farms as president of Milk Handlers and Processors, Dan Lieberman of Maplewood Farms as president of Independent Milk Marketers, and Frank Lapeire of Waddington Dairy as president of Milk Dealers of Metropolitan New York.

In the case of some dealers, the signature of someone not attending the meeting was required, and in the case of the Dairymen's League, Sheffield Farms and Borden's it was necessary that the matter be acted upon by the Board of Directors before a definite commitment could be made.

### Dealers Match Funds

Dealers who sign this Dairy Council contract agree, collectively, to turn over to the Dairy Council a sum equal to that turned over by dairymen shipping milk to the market. That is the way a Dairy Council works wherever it is set up in a specific market.

Back of the action by dealers on May 1, there is much history. It started with the formation of "Milk for Health," an organization of milk producers designed to secure dairymen's consent to a deduction of 1 cent a cwt. on their milk, the money to be used for milk promotion and milk advertising campaigns. An agreement was reached that seven-twelfths of the amount thus pledged would go to the National Dairy Council

and five-twelfths to the American Dairy Association.

For a time the response of dairymen was slow, but it has been "snowballing" in recent months. At least 90 per cent of the producers contacted have agreed to support the plan.

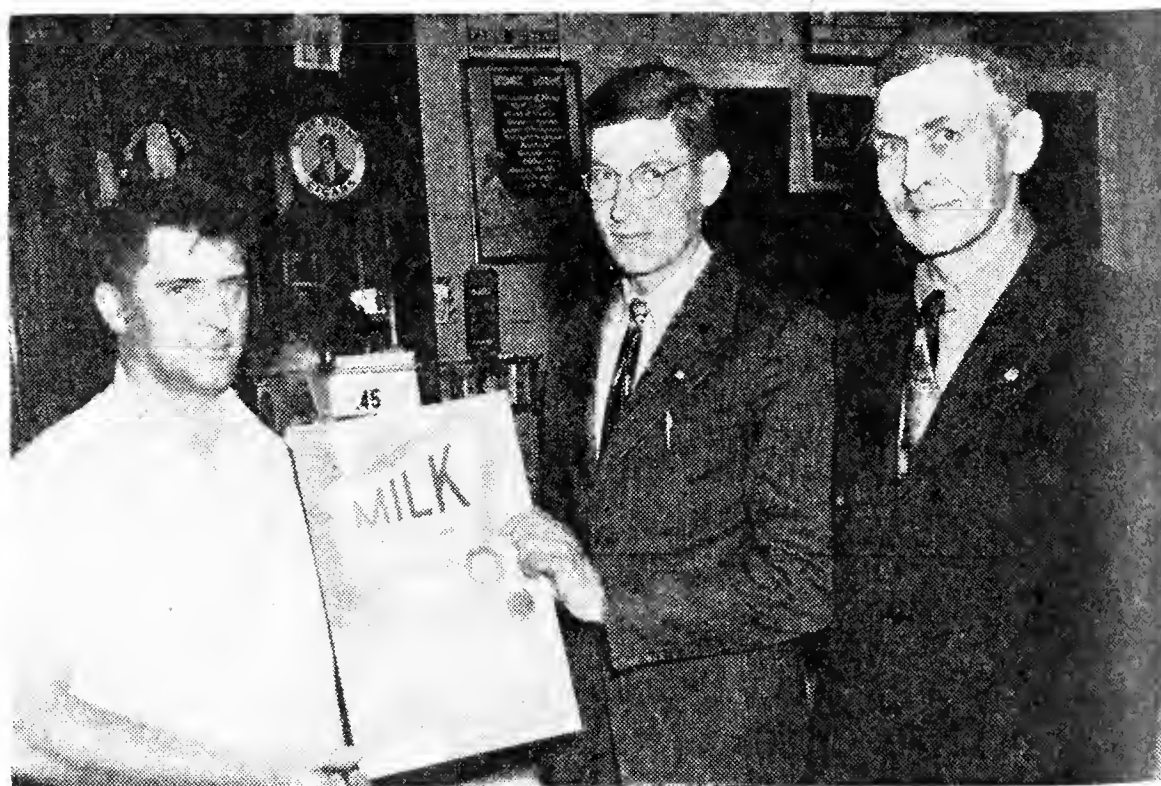
### Councils Organized

Already 7 upstate Dairy Councils have been started. These are located at Elmira, Binghamton, Poughkeepsie-Newburgh, the Capitol District, Utica-Rome, Syracuse, and Plattsburg. Typical of annual meetings of these upstate Councils was the one recently held at Binghamton. Fred Lawrence, a milk producer in Broome County, was elected president. Other members are Floyd Gardner, Binghamton, treasurer, and Mr. B. Greene of Binghamton. Dealer members are Albert Cornell of Endicott, vice president; Leo Boland, Binghamton, secretary, and Ray Short of Binghamton.

The report of Ruth McClung, director of the Council unit, was very encouraging. Schools, medical associations, dental associations and consumer groups have accepted the milk promotion program with enthusiasm. More than 28,000 pieces of "milk promotion" material have been distributed in places where they will be effective. The cooperation of many health groups means that the effectiveness of the Dairy Council dollar is multiplied many fold.

For months the American Dairy Association (ADA) has been advertising milk and its products on bill boards, express agency trucks, and in magazines. Here too, there is frequently a tie between a dairy product and some other product, such as a breakfast food, which increases the effectiveness of the dollars dairymen contribute.

Many statements have been made by leading authorities showing the tremendous financial returns to dairymen of increased consumption, particularly of fluid milk. Every additional glass of milk which is consumed makes one less glass to be figured into some surplus class at a lower price. "Milk for Health" is doing a job that needs to be done.



The Allegany Co., N. Y. Farm Bureau Dairy Committee continues to promote the leading industry of the county. At a recent meeting of the dairy commodity committee and restaurant and diner proprietors, a milk promotional program was planned which is hoped to increase the sales of the most refreshing drink—Milk.

More than 100 posters, of the type shown above, were handed out to restaurant proprietors and milk retailers. This sign was designed and sponsored by the Dairy Herd Improvement Association supervisors of Allegany County. Here, Robert Stowell of Belmont, center, chairman of the Allegany County Farm Bureau Dairy Committee, hands Forrest Clark, proprietor of the American Restaurant at Belmont, the first poster. Karl Vessler, right, a member of the Dairy Committee, is looking on.



## Long Hours Help To Offset Slow Season

By L. B. SKEFFINGTON

**S**PRING continues backward and hesitant upstate, with much farm work one to three weeks behind normal. Only trifling acreage of oats and peas was planted until the first week in May. By way of contrast, two years ago many of these same farmers had finished similar plantings before the end of April. This year the soil has been too wet for plowing. Frequent rains and absence of drying weather through April was the rule.

Delay in getting land plowed and oats in will undoubtedly delay much corn planting. Peas have been going in rapidly. On many farms, plows and planters have been operating until dark, and in a few places practically around the clock.

Due to ground being cold and soggy so long, pastures have been slow to start. Much wheat has a yellowish color. Where wheat was top-dressed in March with nitrate frequently, much better color and growth are noted.

Apple growers have had a particularly difficult time because it has been "scab weather" and soggy orchards in many cases have made it difficult to get around with spray rigs. This year quite a number of "speed sprayer" adaptations for conventional sprayers are seen in the orchards.

### Growers 'Stand Pat'

The State Tomato Committee of the Canning Crops Growers Cooperative reports substantial acreage under "approved" contracts with processors. Harold Shepard of Elba, committee chairman, says the main thing now is for growers to "stand pat" on the terms they agreed upon.

Prices offered by most processors are said to be in line with the co-op's request, in line with the "legal minimum" of \$32.70 per ton as computed by the USDA. John Martin of Brockport, co-op president, says differences with processors center mostly around recognition of the cooperative as the sole bargaining agency of the growers and deductions for dues.

During the past winter the cooperative voted its bargaining rule in effect when membership acreage passed more than two-thirds of the state's estimated

tomato acreage. Members who sign an unapproved contract with a processor make themselves liable for \$75 per acre penalty.

\* \* \*

### Boys Worth Watching

I wonder how many farmers seeking ideas on how to do things the handy way ever check on what is being done in high school vocational agriculture classes? The other day I stopped in at Livonia. Eugene Huff, the teacher, showed me a silage cart and an implement carrier which boys had just completed. Both of these pieces offered advantages over conventional methods.

\* \* \*

### Goose Market Booms

A new and strong demand has been building up for geese in Western New York. They are wanted by strawberry growers to keep their fields weeded. I

have heard of growers paying as much as \$5 a bird.

In recent years the problem of keeping beds weeded has become serious because of scarcity and cost of labor. Then someone recalled the old story that geese would do the job without injury to the berry plants. Several growers, including Leslie Stutzman of Greece and Donald Shoemaker of Webster, gave it a trial last year and unqualifiedly indorse the geese.

The plots must be fenced, and water and a small amount of feed provided. Where a row of water buckets is placed through the field, the geese spread out their operations accordingly.

\* \* \*

### Camps Being Readied

All over the state where large amounts of harvest labor are needed, camps are being made ready. In the

Elba area, Henry Mosbaugher, president of the labor cooperative, says \$25,000 subscribed by growers is being used to enlarge and spruce up the camp property.

\* \* \*

### Spray Kills Cattle

George C. Moore, district soil conservationist, has lost 10 purebred Angus cattle in an unusual mishap. At his farm on Preemption Road, Geneva, he had some sulphur spray material which had hardened in the bags. It was run through a hammermill to break it up. Some time later some feed for the cattle was ground in the mill. Next day, after feeding, the cattle began to die.

Poisoning was apparent, but how? That was the mystery as more animals dropped off. Post mortems traced the poison apparently to synthetic substances included in the spray material.



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of ten families have lift-the-receiver telephones. Over nine out of ten also have improved ringing, which means they hear fewer rings of other parties on the line. And we're steadily reducing the number of parties on each line.

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**HER CHOCOLATE CAKE WAS BEST:** Miss Greta Austin, of West Exeter, N. Y., baked the cake that took first prize in the Otsego County Chocolate Cake Contest, in which 23 of Otsego's 27 Subordinate Granges took part. Miss Austin will compete with winners from other counties at the finals at State Grange next October, when cash and merchandise prizes will be awarded to state winners. This is the 16th annual baking contest to be sponsored jointly by American Agriculturist and the New York State Grange.



# Identical Twin Heifers used in Amazing Feed Test\* at DAWNWOOD FARMS



**CANDY on Milk**  
gained 103 lbs. in 3 months...  
COST **\$57<sup>33</sup>**

**SANDY on CAF-STAR**  
gained 112 lbs. in 3 months...  
COST **\$14<sup>95</sup>**

\*Test conducted under normal dairy farm conditions. Weights taken monthly by E. Van Steenburgh, D.H.I.A. supervisor.

We take pride in the calves we raise on our farms. That's why we created CAF-STAR. When the identical twin heifers, Candy and Sandy, were born, we made the famous feed test which *proved* that CAF-STAR helps develop bigger animals with better bone growth—and at a big saving. We feel that all dairymen should know about CAF-STAR.



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Buy at your feed dealers in 25-lb. bags or 100-lb. (economy) bags. (Metal pails sometimes available.)

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## A Memorial Day Visit With The Editor

By E. R. EASTMAN

SOME YEARS ago, on a soft spring day in the month of May, my son George and I left Washington to visit some of the Virginia Civil War battlefields, where my father spent four tempestuous years. My Dad has been gone these thirty years, but not in life was he ever closer to me than he was as I walked with George, who very much resembles him, through these Virginia woods, and thought of him on those other May days when these same woods were murky with the smoke of battle.

On the Rappahannock River there is a steep mound or hill overlooking the town of Fredericksburg, which was the scene of some of the hottest fighting. After the war, the United States took over this hill as part of a national park, and took 15,000 Union dead from the nearby battlefields—Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and the Wilderness—and interred them in a national cemetery on this hill. The guard told us that over 12,000 out of the 15,000 Union boys could not be identified by name; so they sleep there in Dixie in unknown graves.

As we walked with reverent step down the greensward of this hilly place, I thought of the fathers and mothers of these boys, and the thousands of other parents of both North and South whose boys went away to Civil War, never to return. Never have I been in a place that represented more concentrated woe or sorrow. At this Memorial Day let us think of the 12,000 mothers of those sons in unknown graves who waited for years after the war, eating their hearts out with hope, forever listening for the returning footsteps of lost sons! The only word many of those mothers ever received was a report from the War Department that the son was "missing" after the battle. Let us think also of all those other sons who have given their lives since the Civil War that this Republic and what it stands for may endure.

NO one can stand in one of these great cemeteries of war dead without thinking: "Why, oh why, all this sacrifice?" But there is an answer. Our fathers believed they had found something in this American democracy that was infinitely precious, far beyond the value of life itself, and they fought for it. What is this thing we call liberty? What is it our fathers thought they had? Is it just a meaningless high-sounding word? To answer it, take a look at the Old World before the landing of the Pilgrims. Slavery was world-wide, women in most countries were not much better than slaves, the home as we know it today did not exist, education was confined to monasteries and to a few in the upper classes, freedom of worship did not exist, those who tried to worship according to their conscience were persecuted, there was little or no political freedom, government was based on "the divine right of kings", which meant that the individual existed solely for the state, not the state for the individual. Might always made right, oppression and taxation stalked the land, privation and suffering were the common lot. Make no mistake, either, many of the same conditions still exist in the Old World today. Even England is fast being ruined by socialism.

Those were the conditions that the

Pilgrims, the Puritans and the other New World emigrants left behind them. Do you wonder that they gloried in their new-found freedom, in the opportunity in the new air of a new world for the individual soul to flower? These first American settlers knew from actual bitter experience what they had escaped from in the Old World. They never forgot it, nor permitted their children to forget the blessings of liberty. Their bitter experience and the glory of new-found freedom were common talk in every American household for generations, even down to the Civil War. To our fathers, democracy was a synonym for true religion founded on the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. It was a synonym for political freedom, the right to appoint or elect their own leaders and put them out when they failed. To them, democracy meant that the individual and not the state is paramount. To them, democracy meant not the divine right of kings or dictators but instead the divine right of the individual and the human soul.

BUT today we have been so long used to the blessings of liberty that we take them for granted, count them for little, and are ready to trade them for a mess of pottage. We seem to forget that nothing that we can ever receive can repay us for the loss of liberty as we have known it here on this soil for more than ten generations. We seem to forget the price our fathers paid for our privilege of living in a democracy. Tennyson once said that we are

"Heirs of all the ages  
Standing in the files of time."

How true that is of the splendid heritage that our forefathers have given to us Americans!

The question now is, what are we going to do with that heritage? We must do something if democracy is to endure. For now the world is faced with two opposing schools of thought. One school is a strong-arm school, whose chief proponents are the dictators, who believe that democracy has failed, who would put the state first, who would restrict initiative, individualism and personal responsibility, who believe that might makes right. Even in America we see the creeping in of this idea through the iron hand of central government and the false promises of socialism. Let those have their way who believe that government can do everything and is all-powerful, and we will go straight back to conditions in the Old World which forced the early colonists to come to America.

Thank God most Americans still believe in the slower but sure processes of democracy worked out through education and cooperation, with emphasis upon the innate value of the human soul, upon personal, religious and political liberty!

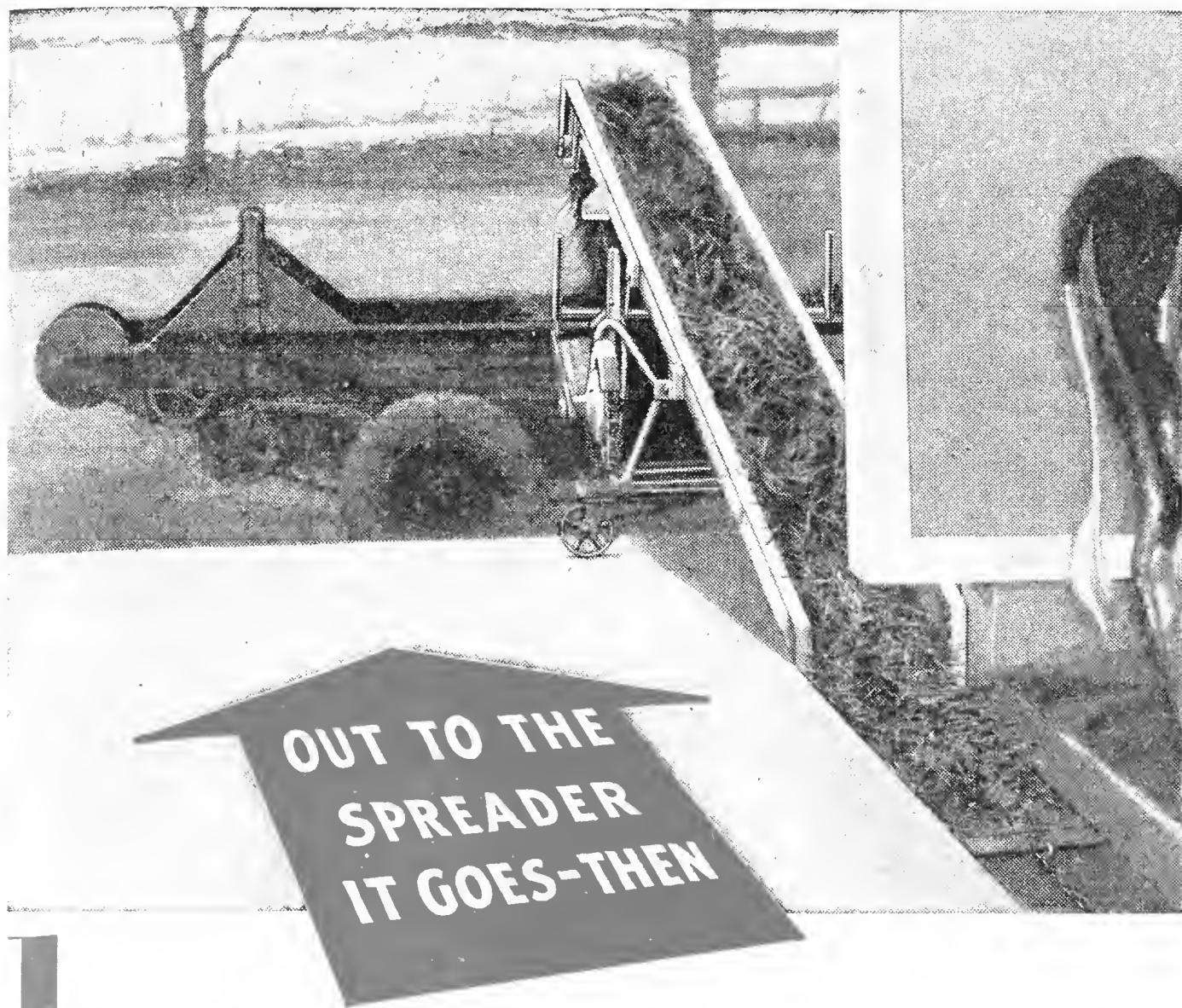
But do we hold these beliefs strongly enough to be willing like our fathers to fight for them? Are we willing, like our fathers, to depend more on ourselves and less upon government? Are we willing to tell government instead of having government tell us? In short, how much do you care?

That's something to think about at this Memorial Day time in this year of our Lord nineteen hundred and fifty-one.

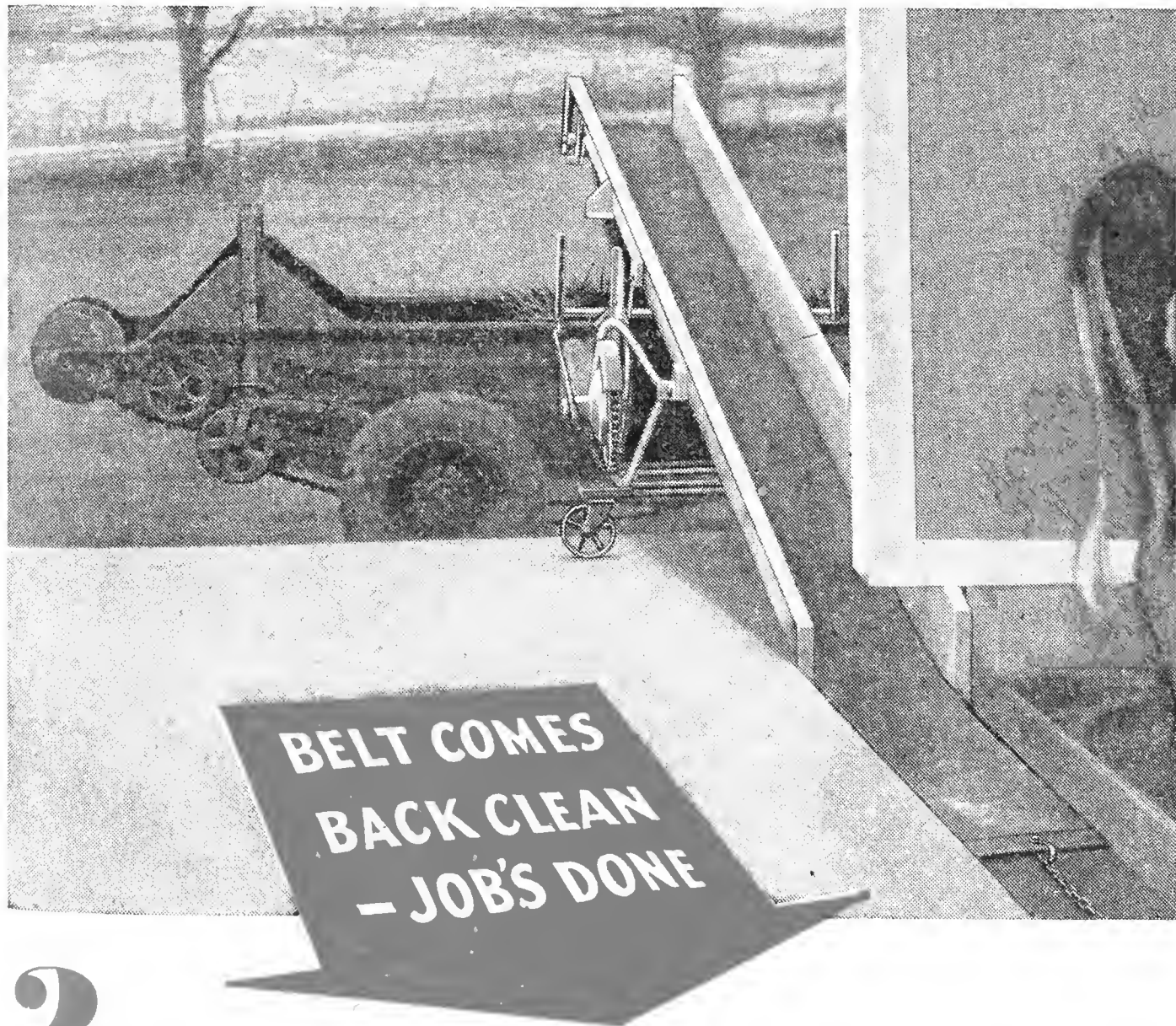




# Slick as a Whistle



**1.** THE RUBBER BELT of the G.L.F. Stable Cleaner moves steadily out, taking the manure and bedding right to the spreader. There's nothing in the gutter but the belt.



**2.** TWO MINUTES LATER the belt is returned, clean. The gutter cleaning job is done—no wheelbarrow, no shovel, no work. Another two or three minutes clean the other gutter.

## How the G.L.F. Stable Cleaner is Working Out On the Arling Kiefer Farm



**ARLING KIEFER, Jr. and Sr.**, operate a father-son partnership at Bangor, Pa. They have a G.L.F. Stable Cleaner installed in two gutters behind 34 Holsteins. Arling Jr. reports on their experience with this farm tested dairy implement:

**Simple to Install.** "At our place it took four hours to extend the gutter through the end of the barn, three days for the concrete to set and four hours to install the cleaner. Actually the cleaner was brought to our farm at noon and at 4:30 that same afternoon we used it to clean out the gutters."

**Labor Saving.** "It's the best thing ever made to cut out heavy work in a dairy barn. I wish that all our cows were in the two rows so that we wouldn't have to use the old wheelbarrow and ramp method for the other cows."

**Cuts Chore Time.** "We used to take three-quarters of an hour in the morning and a long half-hour at night to clean out the barn. Now we just pull a switch and the barn is clean in six minutes without any labor."

**Saves on Help.** "I had the flu for nearly a week and our man took care of the 45 milk cows and the 45 head of dry stock and heifers in two barns all by himself without having to hire any extra help. If we hadn't had the automatic cleaner for 34 of our cows this certainly would not have been possible."

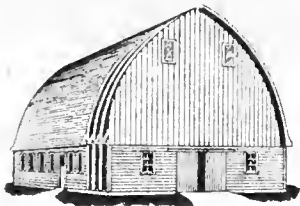
\* \* \*

The G.L.F. Stable Cleaner is the simple, practical answer to the meanest job on the farm. Tested and perfected in actual farm use, it will soon be available at all G.L.F. Service Agencies. Ask about it. Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc., Ithaca, N. Y.

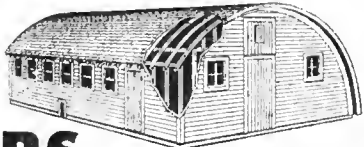
# G.L.F. Stable Cleaner

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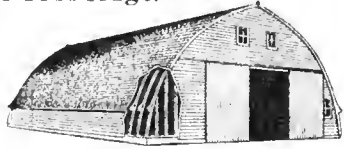




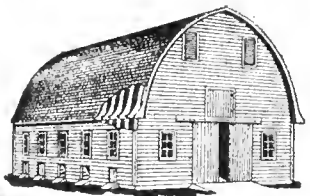
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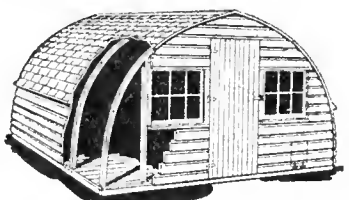
**RAFTERS** are made of selected, kiln-dried straight-grain lumber. They're bonded together under pressure with the finest of modern structural glues. They're continuous from foundation to roof ridge.



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**BUILDING** time goes fast when you work with Rilco Rafters. There's no time-wasting cutting and fitting on the job. Simply bolt each pair of rafters together with special ridge plates, raise them into position with a rope, bolt them to the sill or plate with special angle irons and metal dowels... then cover with siding and roofing. Many farmers build without any additional help.



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**Prevents Coccidiosis**  
**gives faster Growth**  
Even With Vitamin B<sub>12</sub> And Aureomycin In Feed

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When you need poultry medicines, ask for

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## Camp Miniwanca Scholarship

**A** **AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST** is once more offering a scholarship with all expenses paid for a two weeks' leadership training course at Camp Miniwanca, Shelby, Michigan. The scholarship will be awarded to some young man in the Northeast between the ages of 17 and 21. It might be you. The winner will be chosen primarily on the basis of leadership experience in organizations to which he belongs.

Miniwanca means "many waters," and is so named because it is located on three extensive waterfronts—Lake Michigan, Stony Creek, and Stony Lake. This 300-acre camping paradise is located in the heart of the famed fruit belt and wooded sand dune country of western Michigan.

Camp Miniwanca is owned and operated by the American Youth Foundation—a non-denominational Christian organization dedicated to the purpose of assisting young people in youth-training and development. There is plenty of action at "Miniwanca" and high adventure is in store for those whose privilege it is to attend.

### How to Enter

Send your application to **AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST**, Dept. M, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y., and give the following information:

1. Your age.
2. The youth organizations to which you belong, the honors you have won as a member of these organizations, and the leadership contributions you have made to them or to your local community.
3. Include the names and addresses of 3 adults other than your parents as references.

If you older readers know of some young man who might be interested in the scholarship and who would profit by it, we would appreciate it if you would call this opportunity to his attention. Please act promptly as the deadline for accepting applications is June 15.

Last year's scholarship was won by Joseph Mitchell of Hockessin, Delaware. —A.A.—

## Growers Give Hints on Raising Potatoes

**A** **T** **THE** recent potato show at Wellsville, a joint convention of growers from Alleghany County, New York, and Potter County, Pa., a number of growers told some interesting personal experiences.

One grower used a small crew and spread his harvest operations over 7 weeks instead of the usual 3. He reported that he saved money because he was able to keep the pickers busy. He was in contact with the men at all times, they always had crates, and, interestingly enough, the workers liked the program.

Another experience reported was hauling potatoes to storage in an old school bus from which the top had been removed. It was possible to load the potatoes without having a man on the rig. This saved labor, and the fact that the bus was well equipped with springs cut down on bruising.

Here's a comment about marketing: one grower continues to market potatoes till late May or early June. Furthermore, he keeps in close touch with his customers and sells direct to many consumers.

A good wrinkle in disease and insect control is the planting of 6 rows, leaving 2 rows blank and then planting 6 more. This leaves an area where sprayers can travel without damaging vines and also provides an area for moving irrigation pipe. The number of rows



Stanley Ellsworth, Orono, Maine, winner of a Ralston Purina Fellowship who will do graduate research in dairy and nutrition at Michigan State College. Stanley is a native of Farmington, Maine, and will get a B.S. degree in Dairy Husbandry in June.

planted before each skip can be varied to suit your equipment.

One grower uses a trailer to haul potatoes in bulk from the field. The wheels of this trailer straddle 2 rows, and potatoes from 4 rows are picked from each side and 2 from the rear. Potatoes are picked directly into the trailer. Six or 7 pickers work in a group. One man dumps the potatoes into the trailer which holds 90 bushels. There is a hole in the bottom of the trailer which is covered with a plywood section which can be removed allowing the potatoes to drop a few inches to an elevator which takes them to the bin. The pickers are paid as a group.

It is amazing how many ways there are to do the same jobs and how many hints can be picked up from a forum in which growers participate. Observation indicates that potato growers enjoy a forum of this sort as much as any type of program. The big handicap in running such a program seems to be the difficulty in getting growers to talk about their own operations.—H.L.C.

—A.A.—

## ANGUS SALE AVERAGES \$677

**FIFTY** head of cattle sold for an average of \$677 at the 15th annual Northeastern Aberdeen-Angus Breeders Sale on April 28 in the Cornell Livestock Judging Pavilion.

This was the highest average in the history of the sale, according to Prof. J. I. Miller of the Department of Animal Husbandry, secretary of the association. Last year's average was \$502. The total received this year was \$33,870. About 400 persons attended.

Firland Farm of Sand Lake, N. Y., paid the top price of the sale, \$2,200 for a bull. Top bred heifer brought \$1,250 from Stillwater Farm, Salisbury, Conn. The highest priced open heifer sold for \$1,025. —A.A.—

## WHAT IS "GOOD"?

Perhaps you remember the story about the man who wanted to sell a cow. The buyer asked about her production, and the seller replied that she was a good cow and certainly would give him all the milk she could. The story is retold here to illustrate the fact that the term "good" applied to any cow is far from definite.

To the minds of most dairymen, a good cow is one of the best he has in his whole herd. If the owner's aim is to get a herd in which all of them are as good as his best cow, this is a very desirable goal.

Certainly setting some kind of a goal adds greatly to the interest of keeping a dairy, and the man who increases his goal as his average production nears it will surely be numbered among the prosperous dairymen in his area.

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# TWO HEADS

## Are Better Than One

By  
HUGH L. COSLINE

THERE'S no question but that the amount of capital required before a young man can start farming adds up to a staggering amount. Some doleful souls conclude "it can't be done" but a more logical answer is that in some way "it must be done." The problem is how.

One answer, and the best one for some families, is a partnership between father and son or even between a successful farmer and a young and ambitious hired man. One of the many examples in the Northeast is the father and son agreement between Milton Scutt and his son Bob near Friendship, Allegany Co., N. Y., which has been in operation for the past two years at "Utopia Homestead."

While the exact details may vary, a successful partnership measures up.

1. The business should be big enough to support two families.

Utopia Homestead didn't meet this requirement so an additional 240 acres have been rented. A 22 x 36 hen house has been built, the dairy increased from 21 to 26 cows with more due to freshen this year, and the maple sugar business has been enlarged.

2. The deal must be fair to both.

Mr. Scutt left his dairy on the farm and when any of the original animals are sold the money is his. However all animals raised on the farm since the partnership started are jointly owned. After expenses are paid, net profits are divided equally.

Bob is interested in owning the farm someday although he is not ready to buy now. They have discussed this and made some arrangements. If the farm is ever sold, Bob has the first option to buy it.

3. There must be mutual confidence.

Both Bob and his Dad seem satisfied. All major management problems are discussed. Sometimes they differ on points but they talk things over and come to a mutual agreement. Sometimes one gives in and sometimes the other. The combination of experience and the enthusiasm of youth make a wonderful team.

4. The families must live apart.

It is poor business for two families to try to live together. No kitchen is big enough for two cooks. The Scutts met this situation by dividing their house into two apartments. They live apart, yet the grandchildren are close enough so grandpa and grandma can enjoy them.

5. The contract should be written rather than verbal.

The Scutt agreement is in writing. The advantage is that a written agreement must be definite and is not subject to memory. The Scutt agreement is relatively simple but covers important points in regard to the business.

Obviously a man like Mr. Scutt who has reached 51 years of age and who has accumulated an estate, is entitled to enjoy it. But equally obvious is the fact that a 28-year-old son working on the farm will, as time goes by, add to the value of the farm property. Both have rights in the business which need to be protected by a written agreement.

For "Utopia Homestead" the labor problem is largely solved. There are

two reliable, steady workers on this farm. Yet they say that they have flexibility in that they are not tied to the farm 365 days a year. Either can be away from the farm for a short vacation with confidence that the work at home will be carried on as it should be.

Two circumstances, occurring simultaneously over two years ago brought about this agreement. Milton Scutt was ill. He had rented the farm for a year but the tenant had bought a farm of his own. At the same time 28-year-old Bob, who had attended Alfred University, was out of a job when the employer he had worked for in New Jersey sold his herd. The partnership arrangement was made, Bob took over and gradually Mr. Scutt regained his health.

A good partnership agreement can



Milton Scutt and Son, Bob, looking over some of the figures on the year's operation.

work to the benefit of the father and of the son and be a real asset to the community. It's worth thinking about.

To many, the idea of going into partnership with a hired man will seem less logical. But in the case of a farmer without sons or with sons who are definitely headed for some other vocation, is there a better solution? Some farmers in the State have taken their hired men into partnership with them and are finding it works out well. So it is being done! It can work to the advantage of both the farmer and the young man who wants to get started.

In New York State, Art Bratton of the College of Agriculture at Ithaca, has been studying the essential and desirable characteristics of such agreements. If you are about ready for such a partnership, either with your son or hired man, drop Art a line. He may be able to help.

— A. A. —

### POLE BARNS FOR BEEF CATTLE

Inexpensive buildings are required for profitable beef production. A pole barn may be the answer to your problem.

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More detailed information can be obtained from the Department of Agricultural Engineering at Cornell.

—D. W. Bates

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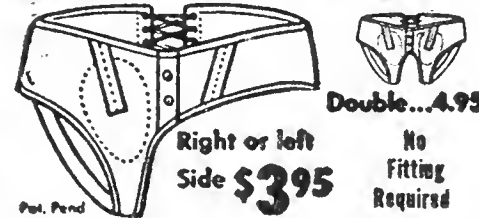
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## A FORUM FOR Backyard Gardeners

**I** HAVE always maintained that I knew something about growing a home garden. Even so, I admit there is always something to learn, and recently I have been learning about growing plants in an electric hotbed.

I promised to report results, and since one lesson was learned the hard way I will tell you about that first. Knowing that I would be away for four days on a business trip and wanting Mrs. Backyard Gardener to go with me, I carefully watched the need of the young growing plants for water and decided that if I watered them thoroughly just before I left they would be happy until I returned. My conclusion would have been correct if we had continued to have the same kind of weather, but it turned hot and sunny, and when I returned the plants in several flats were thoroughly dead. Incidentally, it was the only hot spell we have had this spring.

The situation was met partly by spending 25 cents for some tomato plants about the same size of those that were killed, and partly by sowing more seeds of some vegetables and flowers where time was less important.

In spite of the fact that I was well aware of the dangers of "damping off," and in spite of the fact that I dusted the tomatoes with a copper dust I lost a few tomatoes with that trouble. That and other hazards are good reasons for starting more than you will need.

I believe that lack of sunshine was the chief reason for the damping off which, as you know, is a fungus which attacks the plants just at the surface of the ground. It is always wise to water plants in flats early on sunny mornings so the surface of the dirt will be dried by sunshine. That is a good practice to follow, but what are you going to do when you don't have any sunny mornings?

Anyway, the hotbed is now full of flats with plants in various stages of growth and with the lessons I have learned I expect to do better next year.

\* \* \*

### African Violets

Some of my friends claim it is not wise to divide African Violet plants. So, just for experimental purposes, I tried it and the results have been excellent. In this case, however, the plant I divided had only one new plant started in contrast to some I have seen which had so many they were very crowded.

Starting African Violets from leaves is slow but interesting. We get the best results by putting several leaves in sand in a flower pot and then putting the pot in another container so it can be watered from the bottom. It takes a long time to develop new plants so don't get discouraged so long as the original leaves stay green.

\* \* \*

### Lawn Chores

When I rolled the power mower out to get it started I found that compression on the Briggs-Stratton motor which runs it was practically zero because the oil had drained away from the piston rings during the winter. Taking out the spark plug and putting a few squirts of oil on the cylinder-head soon started it off.

Generally we find that we start to mow our lawn a few days later than many of our friends. A freshly mowed lawn looks neat but we think it wise to let the lawn get a good start before mowing. Previous to mowing we had filled in a few low spots and lightly

raked in some grass seed. Fortunately this past winter was not as hard on the lawn as some have been.

\* \* \*

### Don't Plant It!

I planted some golden cross sweet corn last spring which I bought in a seed store. I got a good crop from it, and last fall I saved the seed from this hybrid corn to use this spring. Now I am wondering if I should use it. Will it produce a good crop? What do you suggest?

I am glad that you asked about this before you planted the seed, because you certainly would have been disappointed. Hybrid seed is produced through a rather complicated process and the production of it is strictly a seedsman's job. Regardless of the crop, do not save seed from a hybrid. It just doesn't work.

\* \* \*

### More Fertilizer

Our experience indicates there's little danger of killing plants with commercial fertilizer. Of course we don't put fertilizer right in the row with seeds, especially such seeds as peas. However, being a little dissatisfied with the growth our rhubarb made, I put about 3 double handfuls of 5-10-5 around each plant in the fall of 1949. The response a year ago was excellent and again this year they are really starting off as though they meant business.

Asparagus is another crop that can stand a lot of fertilizer. Well-rotted manure is good if you have it but commercial fertilizer does very well. If your asparagus bed does not produce sizeable spears try doubling or tripling the usual application of fertilizer after the cutting season is over.

\* \* \*

### A Boost for Crocuses

Last fall we set out a few crocus bulbs by each of the gate posts and already have been well repaid for the small cost. They are just about the earliest blossom to show, and this spring they have lasted very well. They were still in bloom the last week in April, much later than usual due to a cool spring. — *The Backyard Gardener*



About 9 years ago I set out two sweet cherry trees of different varieties. One lived and one died. Up to 1950, in spite of good bloom, we never had a decent crop of sweet cherries, and thinking lack of cross-pollination might be the cause, I hung a fruit jar with some branches of a different sweet cherry variety in bloom in the trees at blossoming time.

We had an excellent crop of sweet cherries and personally I am sure that the cross-pollination caused it. I am planning the same procedure this year.

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**NACE'S STARTED CHICKS, RICHFIELD 3, PA**

# The Problem of "When to Start Chicks"

By L. E. WEAVER

**W**E ARE all through with very early hatched chicks, says a correspondent in one of the current farm periodicals. He then tells about getting chicks in January, being "tickled pink" when they started laying in July, disappointed when they molted in October, and disgusted when they failed to come back into profitable production. This year he got his chicks the latter part of March and figures he will get no molting "when eggs are at their highest."

One might argue, with plenty of proof to support his argument, that either this man's management of his pullets was faulty or else the chicks he purchased were not bred-for-high-production. Too many successful commercial poultrymen are starting chicks in January each year and getting high egg production when egg prices are at the peak, and without any serious amount of molting, for us to let one man's unfortunate experience dampen our enthusiasm for very early chicks.

The main reason, however, for bringing up the subject at all, is that the best time of the year for getting chicks started is undergoing quite a lot of re-examination at the present time. I am going to give a few slants that have appeared in recent publications. I am not going to draw any conclusions further than to say that at the moment it appears to me that the best time of the year to start chicks will be different for different people, depending on their different situations.

**Spring Hatches Most Profitable in New Jersey Test.** A three-year test was run at the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station with White Leghorns. Chicks were started at approximately 2½ month intervals on five dates—June 15, September 1, November 1, January 15, and April 1. They were grown to maturity, and records were kept of number of eggs laid, amount of mortality, and efficiency of feed during one year of laying.

The birds hatched April 1 were most profitable. They laid 172 eggs per bird. June 15 birds laid 166; January 15 birds, 150; September 1 birds, 149; and November 1 birds, 140. Fifty-five per cent of the April pullets' eggs were large, while the January, November, June and September flocks followed in that order with 47, 43, 42 and 38 per cent large eggs respectively. With medium eggs the April birds were "medium" with 34 per cent; June and September pullets produced 48 and 42 per cent mediums, and November and January pullets laid 31 and 32 per cent of medium size.

November hatched pullets started laying at the youngest age—170 days. April and June birds were tied for late starting—188 days. However, April birds were most persistent. They kept going for 481 days, almost 100 days after the November birds quit at 372 days. That, I suspect, is perhaps the chief reason why they made the most money. The report states that "spring-hatched birds produced as many eggs when prices were highest as did the fall-and-winter-hatched chicks."

**New Hampshire Suspects Light Hastens Maturity.** Dr. Ringrose in New Hampshire is running an experiment which will not be concluded until after all lights are turned off, but he stated in a recent report that up to 24 weeks of age, neither egg size nor maturity had been influenced by the method of feeding. Some pens were on a restricted feeding schedule, others on

a heavy oats diet designed to delay maturity. On the other hand when chicks were on a normal feeding plan, the lights, according to Dr. Ringrose, "had the desired effect of delaying maturity and increasing egg size." His explanation is that chicks hatched in mid-October, November, and December are nearing maturity in February, March and early April, a time when days are rapidly increasing in length.

**Cornell Study Finds January and February Hatches Most Profitable.** Doctors Darrah and Searls at Cornell reported last November that "in 1946-47, New York State poultrymen who started light bred chicks in January and February made profits of 8.0c per dozen eggs, while those who started their chicks in March, April, and May made profits of 2.8c."

Then these men started wondering if it wouldn't be even more profitable to start chicks still earlier, say in December or November. They had actual figures from one such farm. So they worked out a table of adjusted costs, returns and profits that might result from starting chicks each of the 12 months of the year, assuming that the totals of feed consumption and other costs, and rate of egg production remained unchanged from the actual totals, but applying the cost of feed and selling prices for eggs that actually prevailed in each month. They came up with the conclusion that pullets put in the laying house in April should be most profitable. They would have been started as chicks in November or late October. The increase in returns would come mostly from the higher prices at which medium and large eggs would be sold compared with other months.

These men willingly admit that there may be some catches in their scheme which would make it impracticable. They ask, "will hens raised in the winter be as healthy and vigorous as those started later?" "Will they actually lay as many eggs as we have assumed?" What about egg size? And can the added income make up for the cost of additional buildings needed?" More studies, they say, are needed.

The New Jersey report mentioned above showed that winter-reared pullets did not lay as many eggs as April started pullets. Perhaps that answers all the questions in the Cornell report or perhaps one test is not sufficient.

**June Chicks Least Profitable.** About this time each year some people decide that they made a mistake in not starting chicks, and that it still is not too late. They are probably correct this year. Of course they will not make a big income. Their eggs will go on a falling market, but they will get plenty of eggs and there will be practically no danger of a winter molt.

One big disadvantage, generally overlooked, is that about half the eggs will be mediums.

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**REGISTERED** Quarter Horse Stallions at stud — \$100.00. Zan Chico, permanent 8836, Bulldog type. Rocket 20638. Racing type. To acceptable mares. Trained mare for sale \$500.00. Two year old filly \$400.00. Richards Stock Farms, Batavia, New York. Tel. 1673. Farm one mile north of Route 20 on Route 98 at Alexander, New York.

## SWINE

**CHESTER WHITES** or Berkshire Cross or Yorkshire Cross. 6-7 wks old \$10.50 each, 7-8 wks. old \$11.00 each and 9-10 wks. old \$12.50 each. Ship any number C.O.D. or send check or money order. Vaccination \$1.00 each if wanted. Walter Lux, 44 Arlington Road, Woburn, Mass. Tel. Ne Woburn 2-0086.

**CHOICE** young pigs—6 wks. old \$12.00 each, 7-8 wks. \$12.50 each, 9-10 wks. extras \$13.00. Berkshire & OIC. Chester Yorkshire crossed. Shipped COD. Carefully crated and selected. Dailey Stock Farm, Lexington, Mass., Tel. 9-1085.

**SPRING** Pigs — Rugged feeders fast growers. 6 wks. \$11.00—8 wks \$12.00 Shipped COD. Old Homestead Farm—Lexington, Mass., Box 17.

## DOGS

**GERMAN** Shepherd pups from excellent bloodlines, friendly, farm raised, reasonably priced. Write us your requirements. L. B. Underwood, Locke, New York. Phone Moravia 482M3.

**GENUINE RAT TERRIERS:** Pedigreed. Papers furnished. Caswell, Box 1013, Altoona, Penna.

**GENUINE** Police pups. Big boned greys. Satisfaction guaranteed. Sun. sales welcome. E. A. Foote, Unionville, N. Y., Phone Fort Jervis 33861.

**COLLIE** Puppies. Unpedigreed. Beautiful. Intelligent. watchful. Ideal companions. Males \$15.00, Females \$10.00. Plummer McCullough, Mercer, Pa.

**BEAUTIFUL** Collie-Shep. pups 3 mos. Isabelle Downing, Route 3, Concord, New Hampshire.

**REG** collie pups. Females \$25, males \$35. Sables and Tris. Rachel Rioux, Windham, N. H.

**FOR SALE** — Puppies, grown dogs. AKC Cocker Spaniels. St. Bernards. Cross-bred Shepherd Bernards. Collie Bernards, Collie Shepherds. Wormed, distemper vaccinated. Terms Edna Gladstone, tel 2161, Andes, New York.

**KERRY BLUF** Terrier puppies champion bloodlines. Blue Star Kennels, Reg., Medina, New York.

## SHEEP

**WESTERN** Cross bred yearling ewe. At last have been able to get some really good ewes mostly carrying their wool. Can be seen at my farm West Main Street Road, Batavia, New York or call East Pembroke 133. Dr. J. F. Roberts.

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**TURKEYS**—genuine broad breasted bronze. Improved white Hollands. For better poulters at lower prices, write Kline's Turkey Plant, Box G, Middlecreek, Pa.

**FEEDER** Turkeys: 8 to 10 weeks old ready for range or porch. No brooding required. Broad Breast Bronze and Broad Breast Whites. From our own Pullorum Clean Breeders. O. V. Doell, East Lake Rd., Canandaigua, N. Y.

## DUCKS

**DUCKLINGS,** Giant Pekin \$30.00-100, White and Fawn Runners \$28.00, Hens \$35.00, Colored Rouens \$19.00. Mammoth Pekins \$28.00. Less than 100 add 1c per duckling. Toulouse Brown, White Chama Goslings \$2.00 each. Zetts Poultry Farm, Drifting, Penna.

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**GOSLINGS,** Goose eggs Emden, Toulouse, African or Chinese. E. Staines, No. Chili, N. Y.

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**GOSLINGS**—Geese—White China. Excellent foragers. Prize winning flock, includes Grand Champion Waterfowl 1950 Boston. Reasonably priced. S. J. Seitz—RR3 Fisk Road, Lockport, New York.

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**MARSHALL'S** White Leghorns and Red Rock Crosses bred for high egg production and Marshall's Rock Red Crosses bred for quick broiler profits are from selected strains—farm proven. Special savings on Red Rock Cockerels. Call or write today. Marshall Brothers, RD 5-A, Ithaca, N. Y. Phone 9082.

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**MCGREGOR FARMS,** Leghorns, Reds and Crosses. They are great producers. All hatching eggs produced on our own farms. They are officially tested and Pullorum clean. U. S. and N. Y. approved Newcastle vaccinated. Write for circular. McGregor Farms, Maine, New York.

**BABCOCK WHITE LEGHORNS** are bred to give you top performance in the laying house. Babcock White Leghorns hold the all-time world record for official contest egg production over all breeds at all egg laying tests. Our new catalog describes these birds and tells you what they will do for you. Babcock Poultry Farm, Route 3-A, Ithaca, New York.

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**RICHQUALITY** Leghorns. 38 years of breeding pays off in large egg size and heavy production. All stock from eggs produced on our own farms. Pullorum clean. Vaccinated for Newcastle. Write for catalog. Rich Poultry Farms, Wallace H. Rich & Son, Hobart, New York.

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**MCINTYRE** White Rocks. Certified proven strain. All stock pedigreed sired. U. S. Certified, Pullorum clean. Write for details. McIntyre Poultry Farm, Gowanda, New York.

**HOBART POULTRY FARM,** Leghorns. Large birds. Large eggs. Write for illustrated circular. Walter S. Rien & Son, Hobart, New York. Phone Hobart 5281.

**BEAUTIFUL** Polish Bantams \$4.00 pair up. Eggs \$2.50. Paine's Collie Kennels, South Royalton, Vermont.

## REAL ESTATE

**STROUT'S** Farm Catalog. Green cover! Mailed Free! 3084 bargains, 33 states. World's largest! Our 51st year. Buy now, beat inflation. Save through Strout, 255-R 4th Avenue, New York 10, N. Y.

**FOR SALE:** Farm comprising approximately 180 acres — 35 tillable — additional tillage available nearby for use — 500 cords of pulpwood — 150-200 cords of hard wood second growth — Barn 120x40' — good condition — 40 cow stanchions — drinking cups — 2 silos — new milk room fully equipped — walk-in deep freeze — 7 room house — all modern conveniences — 2 car garage — tool shed — slaughterhouse — sheep — barn — farming equipment and tools — good condition — all milk produced can be disposed of wholesale, locally — 1 mile from center of town in scenic Dartmouth—Lake Sunapee region. Price \$40,000.00. J. H. Hall, New London, N. H.

**FARM** 62 acres within commuting distance of Elmira. Barn, 24 stanchions, drinking cups, large poultry house, creek pasture wood lot. Attractive home, 7 rooms, bath, modern kitchen, furnace, hardwood floors, insulation, storm windows. Macadam road, school bus. Immediate possession. Byron Benedict, Mansfield, Pa.

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**EMPIRE BROADLEAF** Bird-foot Trefoil seed. Certified and commercial. \$1.00 per pound F.O.B. in orders of 10 pounds or more. C. F. Crowe, Dryden, N. Y.

## PLANTS

**STRAWBERRY PLANTS** at wholesale prices—All hand rummed heavy yielding select plants certified free from disease—your satisfaction guaranteed. Send no money, we ship COD anywhere. Your choice of these varieties: Premier, Robinson, Sparkle, Temple, Fairland, Big Joe, Dorsett, Cardinal King, Catskill \$2.00-100; \$5.95-500; \$11.00-1000. Senator Dunlap, Blakemore \$1.50-100; \$5.25-500, \$10.00-1000. Everbearing varieties: Gem \$3.50-100; \$9.85-500; \$14.75-1000. Gemzeta or Streamliner \$4.00-100, \$11.85-500; \$18.95-1000. Superfection \$5.00-100; \$14.95-500; \$24.75-1000. Order your plants now. We will ship on any date you advise—or at your proper planting time. Salisbury Nurseries, Salisbury 1, Maryland.

**STRAWBERRY** plants: from treated soil. Free from disease and insects. Premier; Catskill; Robinson; Sparkle; Fairland; Temple; Dorsett; Red Star; @ 200-\$3.50; 500-\$6.00; 1000-\$11.00; 5000-\$52.50. Karl A. Smith, Jacobus, Pa.

**CERTIFIED** Strawberry plants, Premier 100—\$2.50; Gem; Streamliner; Superfection Everbearing 100—\$3.50; Latham; Indian Summer Raspberry 100—\$1.00, 100—\$6.00. Apple; pear; peach; plum; apricot trees \$1.25 each. Postpaid. Perkins Berry Farm, Hudson Falls, New York.

**EXPERIMENTAL** Raspberry and Strawberry plants without extra charge for trial in your soil and locality, also 50 other new and standard varieties to choose from. Write for low prices Sunny Hill Fruit and Nursery Farms, North Collins, New York.

**TOMATO** Plants eggplants, sweet peppers. Sturdy, field grown replants. Mixed as desired. 3 dozen, \$1.00; 12 doz. \$3.00; 500, \$10. Gem Everbearing Strawberry plants, \$2.00 per 100. Joy Acres, Windsor, Virginia.

**NORTHERN** grown Strawberry plants. Howard 17 (Premier) and Catskill. Trimmed, ready to set. Packed in five moss. \$2.75 for 100; \$6.25 for 250; \$11.00 for 500; \$20.00 for 1000. Extra fine large Latham Red Raspberry plants, \$5.00 for 50; \$9.00 for 100; \$40.00 for 500. Smaller size half price. All plants State Inspected. Postpaid. Instructions included. Ivan L. Stanton, Johnson, Vermont. Tel. 27-14.

**PREMIER** Strawberry plants. Fresh dug. Healthy. \$2.00 per 100 postpaid. G. Carhle, Wingdale, N. Y.

**CABBAGE** Plants—16 varieties, including "Yellows Resistant." Tomato plants—8 varieties, including Stokes-cross Hybrids. Sweet Potato Plants: All Virginia State certified. Broccoli, Cauliflower, Onion, and other plants. Wire, phone or write for catalog and ask for special quotations in quantity lots. J. P. Council Company, Franklin, Virginia.

**STRAWBERRY** Plants, Howard, Premier, Catskill, Fairfax, Sparkle, Dunlap, New Heavy roots. State inspected. Trimmed for setting. \$2.50-100; \$9.00-500; \$18.00-1000 postpaid. Gem Everbearer, will bear this year. \$2.00-50; \$4.00-100 postpaid. Shipped promptly. Instructions included. Adrian Sidelinger, Burnham, Maine. Tel. Unity 35-22.

**STRAWBERRY PLANTS:** Special for May. 1 1/2¢ each in 1000 lots. Single variety to each thousand. Premier, Big Joe, Robinson, Temple, Sparkle, Scarlet Beauty. By Express collect or 5% discount at the field. 100 plants—\$2.95 postpaid. Free catalog. Rex Sprout, Sayre, Pa.

**CABBAGE** Plants—All outdoor grown hardy plants—Marion Market, Goldenacre, Copenhagen, Danish Ballhead, Penn State, Red Dutch. 500 \$1.25; 1000, \$2.00; 5000, \$7.00. Broccoli and Onion Plants—1000, \$2.50; 5000, \$10.00. Cauliflower Plants—early snowball—1000, \$6.00, 5000, \$25.00. Sweetpotato plants: Nancy Hall, Portorico; 1000, \$3.50; 10,000, \$30.00. Tomato plants: (All from certified, treated seeds) Marglobe, Rutgers, Stokesdale 1000, \$3.00; 5000, \$12.50. Prompt shipments, full count, and 100% live delivery guaranteed. Old Dominion Plant Co., Franklin, Va.

**RUTGER,** Marglobe, Stokesdale, John Baer, Grothen Globe, Italian Red Plum Tomato plants grown from certified seed and sprayed against blight. 300, \$1.50; 500, \$2.00; 1,000, \$3.50. Prepaid. Express collect \$3.00, 1,000. Long Red Tomato plants \$4.00, 1,000 express collect. (Cabbage: Copenhagen, Golden Acre, Marion Market, Penn State Ballhead, Danish Ballhead, Round Dutch, Flat Dutch, Glory Enkhuizen. Onions: Yellow Bermuda, White Bermuda. 300, \$1.50; 500, \$2.00; 1,000, \$3.50. Prepaid. Express Collect \$2.00, 1,000. Porto Rico, Nancy Hall Sweet Potato Plants, California Wonder Sweet Pepper. 100, 75¢; 500, \$2.75; 1,000 \$4.75. Prepaid Express collect \$4.00, 1,000. Early Snowball Cauliflower. 100 \$1.00 500, \$4.00; 1,000, \$7.00. Prepaid. Broccoli and Brussels Sprouts. Prices same as cabbage. Wire, write or phone us your orders. Satisfaction Guaranteed Dixie Plant Co., Franklin, Virginia. Telephone 8162-4.

## EMPLOYMENT

**FARM** Help Wanted, married man with small family, experienced with milking machines, modern house — could use two workers in same family. Tranquillity Farms, Edward Dan's, Allamuchy, New Jersey. Telephone Hackettstown 948F6.

**WANTED:** Reliable married man for Dairy farm work. Milking machine used. Year round job. 5 room house with bath and electric. Other privileges. 2 miles from business section. Tel. Sussex 2-3184, Harvey A. Elliott, R 2, Sussex, New Jersey.

**WANTED:** Men and women to sell Real Estate. Requirements: presentable car, office space in home or elsewhere. For further information write Fred L. Carlin, Licensed Broker, Holmes, New York.

## FRUIT

**ENJOY** Delicious oranges \$5.25. Bushel prepaid. James Kimber, Winterpark, Florida.

## SOIL ANALYSIS

**BETTER CROPS,** better land, better income from reliable laboratory soil analysis and experienced recommendations. Complete report \$4.00. Send for full information and sampling directions. Edwin Harrington, Agricultural Chemist, Carversville, Pa.

## PUBLISHING AND CLOSING DATES

June 2 Issue.....Closes May 18  
June 16 Issue.....Closes June 1  
July 7 Issue.....Closes June 22  
July 21 Issue.....Closes July 6

## EQUIPMENT

**BALERS,** combines, hay loaders, transplanters, side delivery, rakes, mowers, plows, harrows—buying & selling every make—new and used. Immediate delivery of scarce models — Go anywhere. Also, baler twine cheaper. Phil Gardiner, Kaiser Frazer Motors, Mullica Hill, N. J., Phone 5-4831.

**FOR SALE**—New New Holland Baler—Latest model, never used—\$2150. Delivery anywhere. Phil Gardiner, 10 acres machinery, Mullica Hill, N. J., Phone 5-4831.

**FOR SALE:** 1937 GMC 25 passenger bus, all good tires, completely rebuilt motor by Harry Harris, Danbury, Conn. Could be cut down for farm use. Ideal for summer camp. Guideposts Associates, Inc., Rawling, New York.

**ALL-CROP** Dryer No. 25 complete with 7 1/2 horsepower motor. Used to dry hay in wagons or blow hot air in haymow. Like new. Price 25% less than new. Alden Bryan, Jeffersonville, Vermont.

**FOR SALE:** Seventeen-Two-Two International Hay press, converted for pick-up baling, with motor; Hydraulic cider press; Apple grader. All good condition. Leo Davids, R. 3, Geneva, New York. Phone: Mac Dougall 2181.

**NEARLY** NEW John Deere Forage Harvester with row crop attachment, \$1475. J. B. White, 100 Broadway, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

**NEW** 25 HP Le Roi motor. \$250. C. Loomis, Bainbridge, New York.

**FOR SALE:** two horse cultivator; 3 blade John Deere disk plow and a 40 H.P. power unit. Francis J. Winkler, Middleburgh, New York.

**KNIVES:** Enslase—Field Harvesters—Balers. Save up to 1/4 and more. Forged tool steel edge. Direct from factory. Same as used by leading manufacturers. Thousands in use on money back guarantee. Immediate delivery United States Postage paid (C.O.D. add 50¢). Paper N or 81 and Blizard 5010, \$3.00 each. Paper L or 127 and Blizard 6010, \$3.66 each. Paper K or 158, \$4.33 each. Case, John Deere, Rumber, Skyline, New Holland, Dellinger, Bradley \$4.00 each. McCormick-Deering silo and hay chopper also \$4.00 each. Baler Slicing Knives are \$5.00 each. Agricultural Knives, 12 Lock Street, Baldwinsville, New York.

**1949** CASE BALER. Baled only about forty acres. No reasonable offer refused. Perfect condition. Write Fair Acre Farm, Box 76, Franklin Park, New Jersey.

**NEW** Farmall M never used 12" tires \$2470.00. New John Deere B. Roll-O-Matic \$1825.00. New Farmall Cub \$895.00, 1948 Studebaker 1 1/2 Ton Truck, 6,000 actual miles, \$1095.00. See Phil Gardiner personally or phone 5-4831, Mullica Hill, New Jersey. Open 7 days.

**FOR SALE:** 1 Fox Pickup Forage Harvester in excellent condition. 1 1/2 ft. Offset disc harrow in very good condition. 1 Model L Case tractor in good condition. Bean Bros., Hayts Corners, New York. Phone Ovid 34F2.

**OLIVER** pickup baler, Oliver combine, Niagara Orchard duster with motor. Perfect condition. Arnold Frank, Schoharie, New York. 91F5.

## BULBS

**FLOWER** Bulbs—Gladiolus, Dahlias, Amaryllis, Begonias, Callas, Tigridias, Lilies, etc. Folder in colors free. Howard Gillet, Box A, New Lebanon, N. Y.

**GLADIOLUS** large young bulbs, mixed colors, \$2.50 hundred. 500 for \$10.50. Postpaid. H. E. Gordon, Southold, Long Island, New York.

## HAY

**STRAW** and all grades of hay delivered subject to inspection. J. W. Christman, R. D. 4, Fort Plain, N. Y. Tel. 48-282.

**BALED** Hay & Straw for sale: Fancy Alfalfa and clover mixed. Timothy and straw. Immediate shipment by truck or trailer. Barn baled. Guaranteed to please. Write or call Horace W. Bolton, Tel. 840, E. Northfield, Massachusetts.

**FOR SALE:** 40 tons mixed baled hay. Phone or write Elmer L. Merrill, Waverly, New York.

## DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

**LADIES** dresses, \$1.09. Shoes \$1.49. Women's, children's. Wool sweaters 99¢. Rubbers, boots. Men's work clothing, shoes, shirts, underwear, coats, macinaws, housedresses, hose, slacks, pants, skirts, blouses. Blankets \$1.49. Towels. Housefurnishings. Send for free catalog. Consumers Sales Co. 419 63rd Street, Department AA, West New York, New Jersey.

**QUILT** Pieces—Big bundle, about 8 yards. Bright, new fast-color cotton prints. Patterns, free gift. \$1.00. McCombs Brothers 4519 Butler, Pittsburgh 1, Pa.

**RIBBONS** when you need them—Assorted colors, widths, lengths, qualities. Approximately 240 feet. Grand for gift tying and hairbows. \$1.00 postpaid. Ribbon Shop, West Brookfield 12, Mass.

**"WIDE** woolen rugstrips," braiding, hooking. Quilt pieces, floral silk jersey, cotton. Three pounds \$1.69. Samples 20¢. "Send today, no waiting." Grenon, 92 Coleman, Dorchester, Mass.

**RUG STRIPS**—Light weight 100% wool wide strips, fine assortment of shades, long lengths. 5 lbs. \$2.49; Patchwork pieces. Flowered prints, tubfast. Finest patterns and qualities. 7 lbs. \$2.25, extra large blocks 5 lbs. \$2.00. Postage Extra. Community Textiles, 29 Radcliffe Ave., Providence, Rhode Island.

## SCHOOLS

**AUCTION** SCHOOL: Learn auctioneering. Term soon. Free Catalog. Reich Auction College. Mason City, Ia.

**ADDITIONAL ADS**  
(Continued on Opposite Page)



# If Ruptured Try This Out

Modern Protection Provides Great  
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An "eye-opening" revelation in sensible and comfortable reducible rupture protection may be yours for the asking, without cost or obligation. Simply send name and address to William S. Rice, Inc., Dept. 65-M1, Adams, N. Y., and full details of the new and different Rice Method will be sent you Free. Without hard flesh-gouging pads or tormenting pressure, here's a Support that has brought joy and comfort to thousands—by releasing them from Trusses with springs and straps that bind and cut. Designed to securely hold a rupture up and in where it belongs and yet give freedom of body and genuine comfort. For full information—write today!

## JERSEY AUCTION

13th New York State Sale  
SAT., JUNE 2nd AT 12:30 P.M.  
State Fair Grounds, Syracuse, N. Y.  
\* \* \* 70 HEAD 70 \* \* \*

40 COWS—They are a well-bred lot and the majority will either be fresh or due shortly after sale date. They have records up to 9160 lb. M. 626 lb. F. 19 BRED HEIFERS—Majority are due in Aug. and Sept. Most of them are from high-record dams having up to 668 lb. F. 10 HEIFER CALVES—These are youngsters of foundation caliber. 1 BULL CALF—Born March 20. Dam has 545 lb. F. HEALTH—All are from T.B. Accred'd herds. Many are from herds which are Bangs Certified and nearly all have been Bangs immunized by Calfhood Vaccination. All have been Blood Tested and most of them have been T.B. tested within 30 days prior to sale date.

FOR CATALOG WRITE  
**TOM WHITTAKER, AUCTIONEER**  
**BRANDON BOX 152 VT.**

## RAW WOOL WANTED

Montgomery Worsted Mills, Inc.,  
Montgomery, Orange County, New York

KITTEL'S miracle Cor. & Callous lotion removes scaly rough skin in a jiffy 100% safe. Trial size 8 oz. \$1.00 P.P. Money back guarantee. A. Kittel 1601-A Nostrand Ave., Bklyn. 26, N. Y.

## Subscriber's Exchange

(Continued from Opposite Page)

### NURSERY STOCK

NOTICE: Special garden assortment strawberry plants: 100 plants early midseason late, everbearing (25 each) will bear this year. \$3.00 postpaid. State inspected plants. Check or money order. Planting instructions—catalog free. Pacer Farm Market, Phelps, New York.

### PHOTOGRAPHIC SERVICE

NEW FILM for old eight exposures developed, enlarged in an album and a new roll, 63c. 12 exposures 67c. Free mailing bags, Roberts 444, Salem, Mass.

### HONEY

NEW HONEY: Choice Clover New York's finest. 5 lb. \$1.35; case of 6-5 lb. pails \$7.35 postpaid 3rd zone. 60 lb. can \$9.00 F.O.B. Sold by ton or pail. Howland Apiaries, Berkshire, New York.

### MAPLE SYRUP

VERMONT Pure Maple Syrup. Grade A Gallon \$5.50. 5 lb. carton sugar \$1.50. Prepaid 3rd zone. R. W. Stevens, Montgomery Ctr., Vt.

### MISCELLANEOUS

YOUR leather jacket renovated expertly. Request free circular. Berlew Mfg. Co., Dept. 61, Freeport, N. Y.

HARDY'S Salve—The family salve since 1836. At druggists or send 45c. Dept. A. Hardy Salve Company, Claremont, New Hampshire.

CHAMMOIS. Genuine. Seamless. Polishes windows, autos, refrigerators, furniture. 16x17 \$2.10. Postpaid. 18x25 \$3.10. Quantity discounts. John J. Fogarty, 207 River St., Troy, N. Y.

OUTDOOR Toilets, Cesspools, Septic Tanks cleaned deodorized with amazing new product. Just mix dry powder with water; pour into toilet. Safe, no poisons. Save digging pumping costs. Postcard brings free details. Burson Laboratories, Dept. C-32, Chicago 22, Illinois.

CHAIR cane, reeds, rattans, rush, splints. Easy instructions, catalogue, samples, 25c. Complete book "Seat Weaving" \$1.15. Fogarty, 207 Troy Street, Troy, N. Y.

WANTED to buy—Birch, Beech and Maple lumber. Square and Round edge. Also squares, dimension and band sawn parts Write—Lumber, Box 510, Fitchburg, Mass.

FOR SALE on the stump. 200 acres of timber in Ulster County. Majority red oak and maple. For information write Mrs. M. Gardner, Plover Plains, New York. Box 255

FARM FREEZER OWNERS.—We have a complete line of freezer supplies. Send for list. Wm. Mark, 57 Garfield Avenue, Weymouth, Mass.

SILLO—Grange steel 14'x40'. Good condition. G. R. Marvin, Warners, New York. Phone Baldwinsville 730J1.

SAVE MONEY With Grange. Act Now! Get the inside story of Grange Concrete Slab & Steel Silos. Nine exclusive features assure greater strength, longer life. Write now for full details and easy Finance Plan. Grange Silo Co., 1000 Main St., Red Creek, N. Y.

ENVELOPES, letterheads, printed, 100-\$1.00; 500-\$3.00. Snell Printery, Red Lion, Penna.



By J. F. "Doc" ROBERTS

THE PRESIDENT of Massey-Harris (farm implements) says that in 1939 their average payroll was 60c an hour; now it is \$1.90 an hour. Meat hasn't gone up that much!

Pork, the so-called "poor man's meat" is cheap at 50c a pound or less, except for loin chops and ham. Lamb is almost off the market because of past price control bungling. Veal is not out of line, and beef is plentiful but high. There is no shortage of meat in total supply.

So—what happens? Since the public wants beef and has pushed its price up so high by ability to pay for it, our politicians come out with orders setting back the price of live cattle. Then they tell the cattle producers that on August 1 they will set it back again and on October 1 will set it back again. They boast about saving the public 700 million dollars, instead of saying they are taking 700 million dollars, besides all our expenses, away from beef cattle producers and dairymen.

Any schoolboy could answer that one with the prediction of less cattle production and black markets. He knows that cutting the price and shortening up the supply of beef means only one thing—black markets. This boy might also ask if it would not be smarter to try to increase cattle production rather than deliberately (even brazenly) tell cattle producers that they will get less and less for any animals they have as the months go on.

That is not all. If anyone wanted to create black markets, ration books and all that go with them, they would restrict licensed packers from killing as many cattle as they have been. So that is what they have done. Beginning May 20, no legal packer can kill over 90% of as many cattle as formerly. These are called quotas. That is unbelievable, isn't it? Yet that is the order from the Mayor of Toledo, now in Washington.

Cattle marketings increased about 25% over the country this past week. They will probably continue to increase for awhile to get in before the "promised" lower prices. Then they will disappear and the black market will be on. Ration books will be next in order to control the consumer as well as the beef producer and the packer, and the entire food industry will be completely under control by bureaucrats.

This is sure, unless we as Americans "rear up." Where it will end depends entirely upon whether you do "rear up" or not.

\* \* \*

There seems to be a sequel to what was said here in regard to the young man requiring assistance to start farming today. A number have spoken to me about the position of the farmer or today. The farmer may eventually want to retire, sell out, and move to the village, as so many were able to do up to a decade ago. But now he finds the little place in the village is bringing about as much as his farm; secondly, the money he has saved for his retirement has so depreciated in value (and may continue to do so) that it would not be enough to support him and pay bare living expenses; thirdly, the income tax would take a big slice of the sale price of his farm.

Therefore, the sequel to the farm boy needing help is that the old farmer needs the help of the young farm boy. If the young man can work the old farm on shares or some such agreement, then perhaps they can both live there, and eventually the young man

can own the farm and thus maintain the farm community and the backbone of our country, "the family farm."

—A.A.—

## HEREFORD SALE AVERAGES \$890.00

At the annual sale of the New York Hereford Breeders' Association held at the Cornell pavilion on Saturday, May 5, forty-two Herefords sold for \$37,400. This was an average of approximately \$890.00 a head, \$292.00 better than the average of last year.

The top heifer brought \$2000.00. She was consigned by the Crissenger Stock Farm of Rubeck, Pa. and was bought by Leon Kocher of Millersburg, Pa. The top bull was consigned by Southern Acres Farm of Shelburne, Vt. Walter Breuss of Claverack, N. Y. bought him for \$1650.00.

There was an excellent crowd at the auction and bidding was brisk.

—A.A.—

If you plan to show your cattle at fairs, check early to see that registration papers are in shape.

## EASTERN NEW YORK DISPERSAL SHELDON FARMS NOTED HERD

SAT., MAY 26

### 70 Registered Holstein Cattle

T. B. Accredited, Bang Certified, calf-hood vaccinated, eligible for shipment into any State.

HILLSDALE, COLUMBIA CO., N. Y.  
4 miles east—just off Route 23; 12 miles west of Gt. Barrington, 18 miles east of Hudson.

### OFFICIAL HERD TEST AVERAGE —

490 lb. fat, 13,251 lb. milk, 3.7%, 2x. Herd rich in ORMSBY SENSATION 45th breeding. Daughters of 825 lb., 4%, 2x dam selling, 11 cows with 520 lb. to 694 lb. fat.

Many fresh and close springers, A large number due in fall, 25 Bred and Open Heifers, 4 Bulls.

PROVEN BY BREEDING—BY PRODUCTION—BY TEST—IT IS ONE OF NEW YORK STATE'S OUTSTANDING HERDS.

Sale in big tent, starting at 11:00 A.M.

HERBERT C. SHELDON, Owner  
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VOLUME IV



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228 pages, 280 up-to-date records of bulls of all five dairy breeds that have served members' herds in artificial breeding in New York and in Western Vermont. Many other valuable dairy facts. All in sturdy, green, gold-stamped loose-leaf binder; easy to add new pedigrees from your Cooperator. A bargain at \$1.00 from your NYABC inseminator.

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## New Hampshire Jerseys DISPERSAL SALE

Gabriel Elder of Etna, N. H. (near Hanover) sells at the farm

Wednesday, June 13th, 1951 at 1 P.M. DST  
HIS HERD OF 37 HEAD

A top herd with production records on every animal in milk. The 1950 average was 424 lbs. fat for 20 head. They are in top condition swinging wonderful udders and carry plenty of size as well as type and outstanding pedigrees. The Sr. herd sire is a son of Brampton Royal Basil, Ex. & Sup. Sire. The Jr. herd sire is a son of Juggler's Tycoon (Sup. Sire) and 2x Ton of Gold cow. There are daughters of Tested Sires, Tested Dams, Gold Medal cows. A previous herd sire was half brother to Sibley Farm's Nat'l. record cow, Lex Deborah. Some of the animals have records on this hill farm of 11,000 milk and close to 600 fat. A small herd but outstanding in every way. Send to sales manager for a catalog now.

Tom Whittaker, Auctioneer Brandon, Vt.  
George Ricker, Sales Mgr. Groton, Vt.

## START WITH THE BEST

Get your copy of our new directory which lists Swine Breeders in New York State & what pigs they have for sale at this time.

NEW YORK STATE SWINE ASSOCIATION  
Frank L. Wiley, Sec., Treas. Victor, N. Y.

## Stonecliff Farm Dispersal Sale

SATURDAY, May 26th, at 1:00 o'clock

LOCATED: ROUTE 5, 2 Miles North of Bradford, Vermont.

### FARM MACHINERY 1948 Ford (F-5) Truck 11,000 miles; 1943 Chevrolet

Army Truck, 4 wheel drive; 1949 International "H" tractor; 1944 International "H" tractor; 1948 Super-Six Loader with shovel, bulldozer & snowplow; 1949 Gehl Field Chopper with hay and corn attachments; Gehl Auger Blower with pipe; McCormick-Deering No. 8 Genius 2 16 in. bottom plows; McCormick-Deering 8 ft. Disk Harrow, Spike tooth Harrow, Spring Tooth Harrow; McCormick-Deering 25-V Trailer mower with 7 ft. cutter bar; McCormick-Deering No. 200 Manure Spreader (new 1951); McCormick-Deering tractor mounted Cultivator; McCormick-Deering Two row, check row Corn Planter; McCormick-Deering Dump-rake; Judson side-delivery rake; Judson Lime & fertilizer spreader; M. W. Cement Mixer; Bell Aircraft Prime Mover, (3 HP) Power wheelbarrow 1/2 Ton; Marquette Farm Welder 20-180 amps; Farmall A Tractor with plow and cultivator; F14 on rubber with Hydraulic lift; McCormick-Deering Corn Blower; Complete Milking Machine Equipment.

WOOD WORKING TOOLS WALKER-TURNER 1 H.P. Radial Saw with base, Walker-Turner 6-in. Jointer-Planer with base M. W. Jig Saw on base & numerous small tools.

DAIRY BOTTLING EQUIPMENT 1 20 HP ORR & SEMBOWER STEAM GENERATOR, 1 brine freezer, 1 M. W. "800" Cream Separator, 1 M. W. Churn, Milk cans and pails.

Mr. Lomontagne of Bradford has taken over the Dodge Agency and has consigned to this Sale his NEW MOLINE UNITS consisting of 2 R Moline tractors, 1 U Moline tractor, and 5 (4) bar side-delivery rakes.

Owner: WARREN CUMMINGS, Bradford, Vermont

C. W. GRAY, Auctioneer, E. Thetford, Vermont



# How To Make BREAD

## INGREDIENTS

Yield: 2 loaves

- 2 cups milk, scalded and cooled to lukewarm
- 1 yeast cake, or less
- 2 teaspoons salt
- 2 tablespoons sugar
- 2 tablespoons fat, melted
- 6 cups OR LESS bread flour, sifted

By Lillian Shaben

New York State College of Home Economics

**T**HERE are three basic differences in this bread recipe. First, less flour is used; for by using bread flour, less is needed, and the result is a less solid and heavy loaf. It's the gluten in very good bread flour which enables you to use less flour and still get a nicely rounded loaf. Sift it before measuring, and don't pack it down in the measuring cup, as a cup of packed flour may equal one and one-third cups of sifted flour.

Second, the method of mixing is different. The melted fat is added *after* half the flour has been beaten in. This prevents the flour from getting fat soaked and losing some of its ability to absorb liquid. Also, before kneading the dough on the bread board, it is worked *in the bread bowl*. This way, less flour is worked into it.

Third, the method of baking is different, making it easy to get good results with any type of range. Since everyone does not use the same kind of oven, it is important to know what happens to the bread during each quarter of the baking time, and adjust your oven accordingly.

All measurements are level. If one cake of yeast is used, the bread may be mixed and baked in about 4 hours. The same amount of yeast will do for 4 loaves, but rising time will be about twice as long. The amounts of sugar and salt may be increased if your family likes it better that way.

**1.** Add the yeast, sugar and salt to the milk which has been scalded and cooled to lukewarm. (If granular yeast is used, soften it in  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup lukewarm water, and use only  $1\frac{1}{4}$  cups milk.) When yeast has softened, add about half of the sifted flour. Stir batter to mix, then beat thoroughly. Add the melted fat, and beat until well mixed. Then add remainder of flour, but watch the sixth cup and use as little of it as possible. Save at least  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup of it for flouring the board. Beat batter thoroughly to get lumps out.

**2.** Work the dough in the bowl, using a breadmixer or your hand. (For more than six loaves, you may need both hands.) Grab the dough with hand, twist and pull up. Repeat until dough comes away from bowl in a rough ball (see picture No. 2). Turn dough onto floured board or pastry cloth. Scrape bowl and mixing spoon free of dough, and get that bowl as "clean as wax" either with a spatula or the floured tips of the fingers.

**3.** Knead the dough lightly, just enough to form it into a smooth, compact ball. Less kneading is required at this point because it has been well worked in the bowl. Fold dough toward you, then push away lightly with the "heels" of your palms. Repeat, giving the dough a quarter turn each time, until bubbles are out. Add flour as needed, but *as little as possible*. Don't break the "skin" of ball of dough.

Grease bowl and place ball of dough in it. Brush lightly with melted shortening. Cover with greased plate or metal cover (easier to clean than towel if dough sticks to it) and set in warm place (80 to 85°F.), free from drafts,

and let rise until doubled in bulk. It will take from 1 to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hours.

**4.** Punch down, fold under, and let rise again until doubled (about 45 minutes to 1 hr.). Then punch down again, turn on board, and knead lightly.

**5.** Divide ball of dough into two parts.

**6.** Flour hands and flatten one ball of dough into an oblong about the length of your bread pan, and about 1 inch thick.

**7.** Fold dough lengthwise and seal edges.

**8.** Roll and gently stretch the dough lengthwise, easing it out with fingers, but don't break the grain.

**9.** Fold both ends of stretched dough toward center so that they overlap. Seal edges, and flatten out again as in step No. 6.

**10.** Fold into thirds.

**11.** Seal edges, pressing down firmly with your hand or fingers so edges will remain in place. If necessary, roll the loaf slightly to insure uniform height from end to end. Place loaf, sealed edge on bottom, in greased bread pan. Dough should fill slightly more than half the pan. Do not grease loaf, as it may result in speckled crust.

**12.** Let rise in warm, but not hot place until doubled in bulk (half hour or more). While loaves are rising, heat gas or electric or oil oven to 415° F. (Keep coal or wood range ovens about 20 degrees cooler than baking temperatures given below, as they are usually drier.)

**13.** Place loaves in oven which has been pre-heated to 415° F. Do not let pans touch each other, or oven walls. Write down time loaves go into oven and time they should come out. Allow 45 to 55 minutes baking time, and divide it into quarters:

**1st Quarter:** Bread finishes rising and starts browning. After 5 or 6 minutes, turn the loaves, end for end.

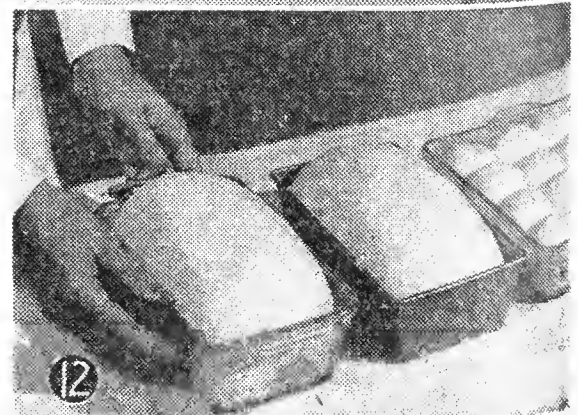
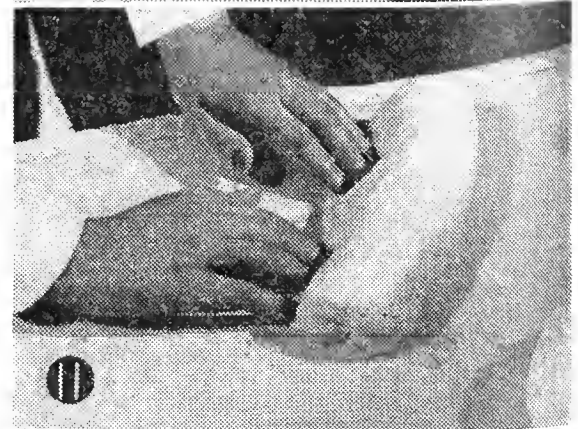
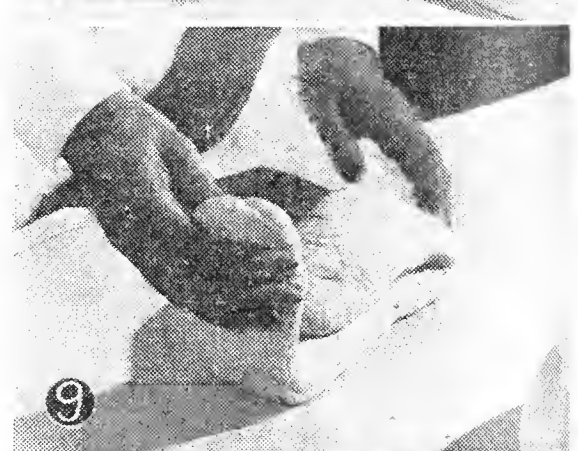
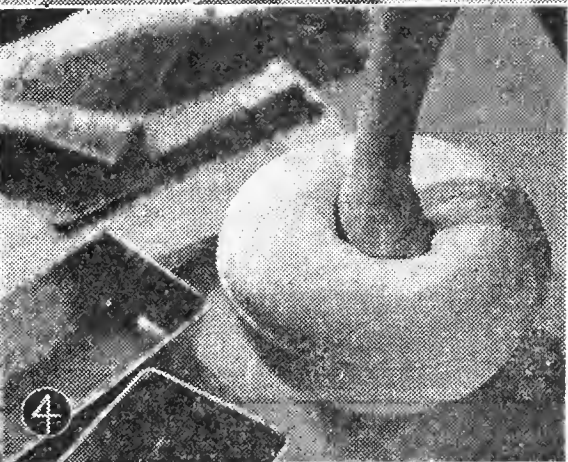
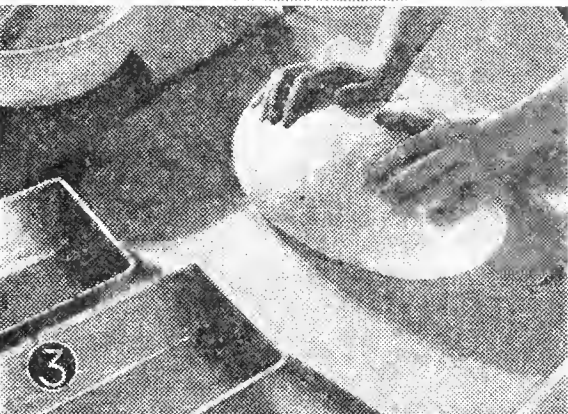
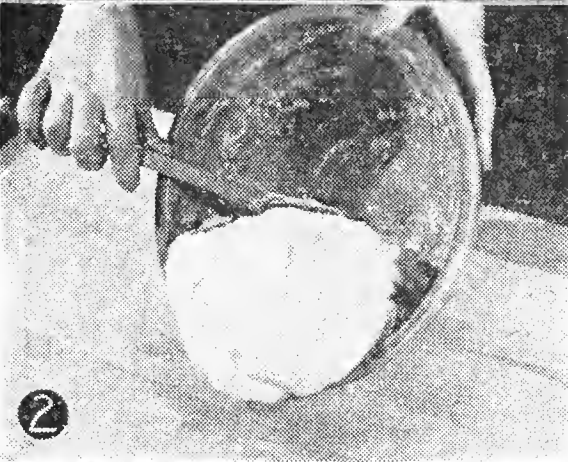
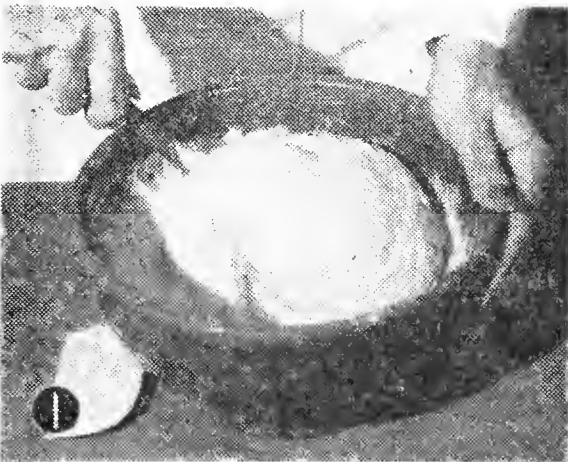
**2nd Quarter:** Lower heat to 375° F. for the remainder of baking time. Bread continues to brown in second quarter.

**3rd Quarter:** Bread finishes browning.

**4th Quarter:** Bread finishes baking inside and shrinks from sides of pan. It should not brown any more, or crust will be too thick and hard. If it continues to brown, open oven door for one or two minutes and lower temperature to 350° F. to finish baking.

**14.** When baked, turn bread out on wire cooling rack. *Do not cover.* Do not put in bread box until cold. Loaves may be buttered when they come out of the oven, but this may result in a crackled crust.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: To get Miss Shaben's recipes for other breads made at Home Bureau training school described in April 7 issue, write Mrs. Mabel Hebel, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y., and enclose 10 cents. Recipes include: Whole Wheat, Plain Rye, Golden Corn Loaf, Oatmeal, Oatmeal-Whole Wheat, Holiday Rye, Potato, Salt Rising.)





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No. **2390**. Stripes strike out in all directions to proclaim daughter's favorite cotton cooler. She'll love the roomy patch pockets! Sizes 6-14. Size 8, 2½ yds. 35-in. fabric, with 2 yds. ric rac trimming.

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ease without added bulk. Sizes 12-20, 36-46. Size 18 takes 4¾ yds. 35-in. material.

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**TO ORDER:** Write name, address, pattern size and number clearly. Enclose 25 cents for each pattern wanted. Send to **AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST PATTERN SERVICE, Box 42, Station O, New York 11, N. Y.**

## Please Tell Me...

By Kathleen Berresford, Nutritionist

We have prune juice for breakfast every morning, but someone told me this doesn't have any vitamin C in it. Would it be better to have orange juice?

Orange juice is one of the best sources of vitamin C, while prune juice contains none of this vitamin. Perhaps you would be interested to see how some of the other juices compare with orange juice as a source of vitamin C. To get the same amount of vitamin C that you would get in a glass of orange juice, you would need to drink

- 1 glass grapefruit juice
- 3 glasses tomato juice
- 5 glasses pineapple juice
- 20 glasses grape juice
- 40 glasses apple juice (unless vitamin C has been added)

\* \* \*

Most of my friends give their babies formula instead of nursing them. Is this as good as mothers' milk?

This is a question doctors do not agree on. When a mother is not able to nurse her baby, a formula can be prepared which is very similar to mothers' milk. Studies have shown, however, that babies who are nursed are less likely to get certain illnesses

in the first few months of their lives than those given formula. Also a breast-fed baby gets more of that very important ingredient called love, because his mother can't prop the bottle up and go off and leave him alone.

— A.A. —

## SEW AND SAVE!

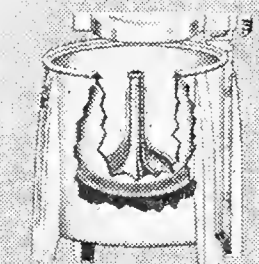


Our Spring-Summer Fashion Book brings you 135 attractive pattern designs for all ages and occasions. It features: cap-sleeved cottons; sunbacks and boleros; the basic dress with changeable accessories; lovely blouses; trousseau needs; date and party clothes; vacation tags; home frocks and aprons; girls' and children's pretty frocks and play clothes. To get a copy, send 25 cents in coin to **AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST PATTERN SERVICE, Box 42 Station O, New York 11, N. Y.**

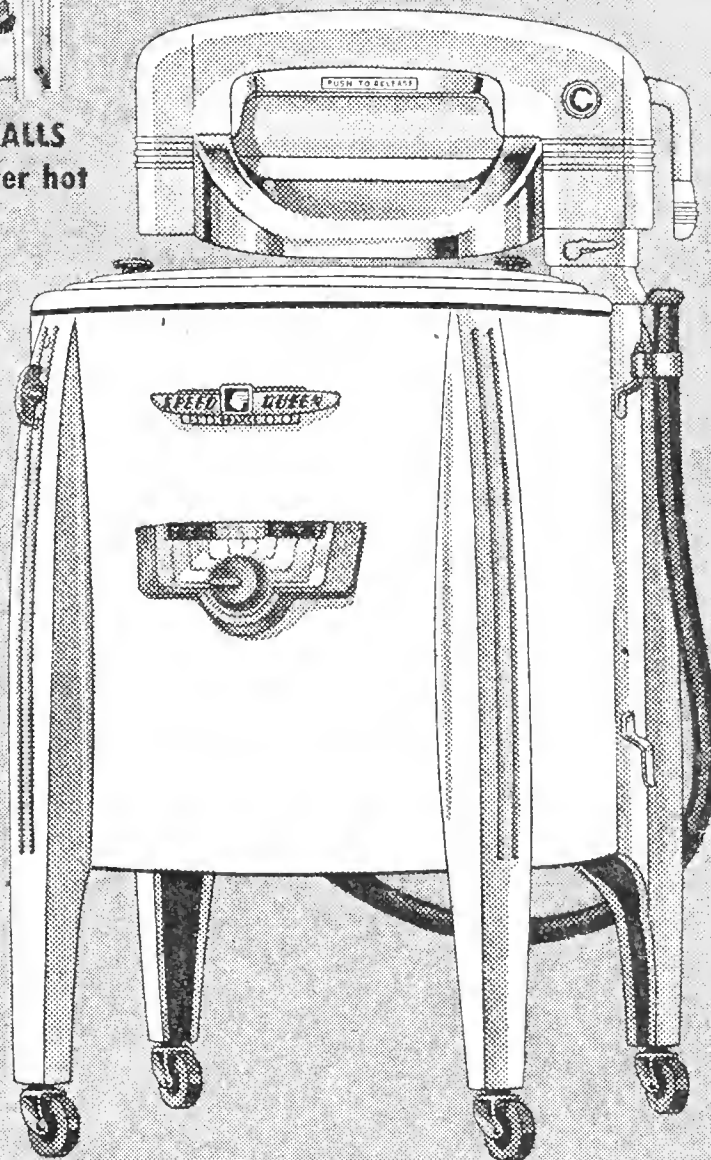
LOOK YEARS AHEAD... and buy a

# Speed Queen

the washer that saves repair bill worries



DOUBLE WALLS  
to keep water hot



Now, more than ever, it pays to look ahead in buying a washer. What about upkeep cost? How much hot water and soap will it use? Will there be expensive repair bills? How about life of service?

Your Speed Queen dealer can give you very satisfying answers to the above questions... and convince you that a Speed Queen is your wisest choice. Write the Speed Queen Corp., Ripon, Wis., for a free copy of a very informative booklet entitled "Speeding Up Your Home Laundry."

I have used a Speed Queen washer for 12 years and it is my pride and joy. It washes my clothes perfectly clean and the water remains hot through the last tubful. It has never given me any trouble mechanically or otherwise. Your advertising is perfectly true otherwise. — "Bowl-tub. Double-Wall Speed Queen Washers wash clothes clean in half the time." **MRS. OLIVE B. MUELLER**  
Lincoln, Nebraska

I want you to know that I am the proud possessor of a Speed Queen washing machine—have been for 12 years now, and it is still going strong. I give it the highest praise for its good performance and dependability.

**MRS. T. HOPELY**  
Willow Grove, Penn.

# SPEED



# QUEEN

WASHERS • IRONERS • DRYERS



## No Need To Dig Up & Clean Out SEPTIC TANKS & CESSPOOLS

Now you can make your waste disposal system as efficient as big city disposal systems. One pound of new, patented Septifeed—used just 4 times a year—does the trick. Guaranteed. Eliminates need for costly, unhealthy digging up and pumping out of your disposal unit—or your money back. Exclusive non-chemical, non-poisonous, non-explosive ingredient keeps Septic Tanks & Cesspools in FULL BACTERIAL GROWTH at all times. Users swear by it. Get year's supply of four 1 lb. packages today. Send check or money order for \$4.80 to The Septifeed Corporation, Chambersburg 1, Pa. Note: Dealer inquiries invited.



# STENCILING FURNITURE

**R**ECENTLY I stayed over night in a big old cupolaed mansion where the "Guests" sign swung in the wind under huge eaves. Inside, the bright lights and cheery colors were no warmer than the welcome given by the young hostess who had just "taken over" the old mansion. I had stayed there in bygone days, and I noticed a freshening and a sparkle the place did not have before.

Breakfast next morning was served on a mahogany table in the diningroom, where rejuvenation was also evident. While waiting for coffee I noticed some Hitchcock chairs in all their glory of old-time bronze stenciling. I asked the landlady if she had done them herself, which she modestly denied. She had had them refinished by an old craftsman, she told me, who made a specialty of that sort of thing. She said she had been collecting the chairs, one by one, for a long time and had taken them to him for redecorating in the original manner.

I thought she might have done them herself since so many women are doing that very thing. It's not only a fascinating hobby, but the early American stenciling blends well with many contemporary furnishings. Interest in this art has been further stimulated recently by the publication of a number of fine books. Some are huge volumes of historical research; others are simple, how-to-do-it handbooks.

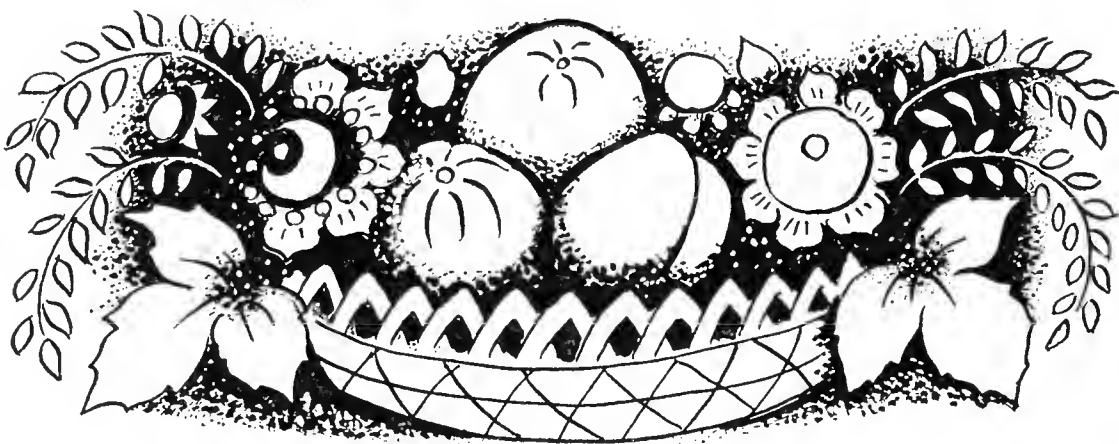
## Early American Stencil Decorations

Century House of Watkins Glen, New York, has published a handsome volume entitled *EARLY AMERICAN STENCIL DECORATIONS*, by Janet Waring. (\$10.00). This book is a reissue of Miss Waring's *EARLY AMERICAN STENCILS ON WALLS AND FURNITURE*, and is one of two large and authentic treatises on the historic origin and techniques of stenciling as practised by our forefathers. Miss Waring's book goes back to the origin of designs and the origin of stenciling itself and gives an account of its use in the Orient, ancient Greece and other European countries. She tells the story of wallpaper, and of the traveling paperhanger and painter who was also a stenciler, sometimes the latter only.

The first part of the book deals with the treatment of walls, and the second part with furniture. Chairs, pianos, trays, and many other pieces were decorated with flowers, fruit and birds. Some were carefully stenciled in several colors, and sometimes with free-hand brush strokes, too.

## Pure Gold Powder

Miss Waring tells about a visit to the last of the stencilers, George Lord of Portland, Maine, in the 87th year of his life. He was supposed to have decorated chairs from his fifteenth year, and he could remember when pure gold powder at \$16 per ounce was used on the best chairs. New York, being the center of trade and the chief port of import from the Barbados and Indies, from whence came the best mahogany, soon became the center for the best pianos, which too were stenciled. Sometimes the name of the maker was used alone in fine "German script," and sometimes



By DOROTHY WELTY THOMAS

it was accompanied by a bit of good ornament.

The craftsmen who did such work on pianos and other furniture were known as gilders, painters, japanners and fancy chairmakers. Finally, Lambert Hitchcock started a chair factory at Hitchcockville, Connecticut; and because he believed thoroughly in advertising as well as in making good chairs, his name outlived all the rest and became almost synonymous for early American decorated chairs, although there were many other makers and he himself made many kinds and later was agent for many he didn't make.

The book also contains directions for decorating furniture and other items, with permission to photograph patterns printed in the book. Excellent photographs show various applications of the decorations. There are also examples of wall stencil designs reproduced in color on wallpaper by R. E. Thibaut, Inc., of New York City. Miss Waring's work is essentially an historical treatise and would be a valuable addition to anybody's library, especially those seriously interested in the art of stenciling.

Only three years after Miss Waring's first edition was published, another

handsome and elaborate piece of work, *EARLY AMERICAN DECORATION*, was brought forth by Mrs. Esther Stevens Brazer. This was soon out of print, but after her death two editions were published and a new memorial edition is now available through Clarence W. Brazer of Flushing, New York (\$16.50). This book probably stands alone as giving the most authentic, detailed information about the designs themselves and the technique of decorating early American furniture, walls, and tinware. It is also profusely illustrated in color and with photographs, and gives a brief historic background of the use of color and ornament in homes and furnishings.

## Studied Old Instruction Book

Mrs. Brazer made a minute study of the designs and of an old instruction book. She hastened to study the old fast-fading examples for the benefit of other craftsmen who "wish to restore and rescue old work from oblivion." Sixteen chapters of technical information precede the part which deals with history and people. Housewives of earlier days, she says, had a keen interest in beautifying their homes but

they didn't delve into the mysteries of stenciling furniture, trays, etc., until after the Revolution. She credits one Angelica Kaufman as the first woman to do it extensively, and it was still later before women entered factories and applied their dainty fingers to the task of making beautiful the rocking chairs and canisters of their time.

The whole volume stresses technique, as therein seems to lie the secret of authentic revival of the old art. "Notes from a Treatise by Thomas Sheraton published in 1830 and called *The Cabinet Maker's Dictionary*" is a feature of the book.

## How To Stencil Chairs

For those who wish to "be up and doing" rather than dwell on the facts of yesterday, there are several short how-to-do-it books available. Miss Florence Wright, Associate Professor at the New York State College of Home Economics and widely known to Extension groups in the state, has written and is the publisher of an excellent handbook entitled *HOW TO STENCIL CHAIRS* (\$1.00). You can get a copy of the book by writing to Miss Florence Wright, P.O. Box 393, Ithaca, N. Y., and enclosing \$1.05 (the 5 cents is for postage).

Miss Wright's book is illustrated by photographs and drawings and is being used by Home Demonstration and other adult education groups in New York State as a textbook. The drawings tell explicitly how to do the work, even down to setting the clamps on an old chair when re-gluing it, and how to wrap the velvet around your finger in the bronzing process. There are patterns and detailed instructions from start to finish on how to proceed to make an old chair like new in the authentic manner.

Since the publication of this book, the author has published 20 stencil

(Continued on Opposite Page)

# DEAR CITY COUSINS - - -

**F**ARMERS in the Northeast need the good will of consumers. They do not have it now. Most of the ill will toward farmers is the result of misinformation or lack of information, but getting the facts to consumers is your job. No one will do it for you.

Here and there, in a small way, something is being done by farmers to correct this situation. For example, there is a recent venture by GLF whereby they sponsor the Symphony Hall Musical Program every Wednesday evening. The program originates over Radio Station WQXR in New York City and is carried by the 14 FM stations of the Rural Radio Network. The time is 8:05 until 9 each Wednesday evening.

Midway in the program, which incidentally has attracted a large city audience, there is a 3-minute talk directed toward giving consumers a sympathetic appreciation of farm problems.

Just imagine that you are a city consumer who, in your youth, had spent happy summers on Grandpa's farm. You would listen to the following talk which was given by Merrill Knapp on April 4 with pleasant memories and, after you had heard it, you would have a better appreciation of some of the problems which plague farmers. Here is the talk:

**S**PRING by the calendar arrived two weeks ago and spring farm work is well advanced in New Jersey and on

Long Island. But farm families in upstate New York will have to content themselves for a little with signs of spring. And signs there are, a-plenty. One infallible sign of spring is the baby chicks. Baby chicks are important on Northeast farms—a major enterprise on many. Few farmers hatch their own any more. They get them from commercial hatcheries, who make a business of breeding and hatching chicks that will grow into steady egg producers.

Any day now, on almost any farm in New York, New Jersey or Pennsylvania, the hatchery truck will deliver a box of 100—or 500 or even several thousand—fuzzy, yellow, peeping, day-old chicks. It's always a great day on the farm when the chicks come. The kids love them. Even Dad and Mother can't resist their appeal, though they mean a lot of work ahead.

It will be six months before the chicks will grow up—six months before they will begin to lay eggs to pay for their keep. In the meantime they must be fed and cared for. Right off that means a good clean house, with a coal or oil or electric stove to take the place of the mother hen in keeping the chicks warm. It means water and carefully prepared feed. It may mean medicines or vaccines if the chicks get sick.

Gradually the chicks will grow. By next fall they will be ready to take their place in the egg production line,

producing eggs for the people of New York, Scranton, Poughkeepsie, Elmira, Paterson—and hundreds of other villages, cities and towns.

Eggs are big business to Northeast farmers. They are also risky business. No other farm product varies so much in price. Eggs are awfully good when they are fresh, and awful when they're not. So when they come to market they have to be sold right away or else put into cold storage. When the weather is mild and the hens are laying well, lots of eggs come to market. In a severe cold snap, hens don't lay so well. Then there is a smaller supply. Or it might be cut down by a transportation tie-up like the rail strike a few months ago. If you get a short supply along with a heavy demand—like Christmas, Easter or Passover—prices go up. If you get a good supply when demand is slack, prices tumble. On the biggest eastern market last year, prices paid to farmers for large white eggs in case lots ran as high as 78c, as low as 33c.

These are extremes. If the average price is reasonable, farmers do all right and so do consumers.

Right now, egg prices are bringing the average egg producer a fair return for his labor, investment, and feed costs. And eggs, although high by 1939 standards, are a good food buy—one of the best in food value per dollar.

Your neighbors, the farm people of the Northeast, commend them to you.



## Today in Aunt Janet's Garden

### Spring Satisfies?

As spring progresses and I watch to see how our shrubs and perennials came through the winter, I can only express great satisfaction — on the whole. The old plantings of bulbs are flowering profusely, and the new ones keep me running out to see if they are all that the catalogs promised!

Two new daffodils especially interested me: Rosabella, a new "pink," derived from the old "pink" Mrs. R. O. Backhouse and quite similar to it; and Semper Avanti, large late and very showy daffodil of creamy yellow with shallow fluted cup of bright orange. Red Emperor tulip has again dominated the rock garden with its fine large bright red blossoms, while the late white cluster daffodils Thalia and Cheerfulness hold the season a little longer.

Shrub pruning is finished except for lilacs and May-flowering viburnums, which get theirs after blooming, and the arbor vitae hedge which is done in June or July. Flower buds are abundant on all the flowering shrubs, and we should have a fine show later on. The one heartbreak has come because some burrowing animal undermined our best pink azalea, with the result that the whole center had to be cut out. We only hope that enough of it survives to prevent an ugly hole in the planting.

We finally removed the dwarf mock-orange Avalanche which did not add anything to the beauty of the place. Its

close crowding of spindly branches and sparse flowering made us willing to let it go.

### Color in the Borders

Flowering pansies are already set in front of the bulbs to carry on the color in the borders. Later on petunias, marigolds and zinnias will be set behind and between the bulbs to help hide their dying foliage and to provide summer bloom.

The colcus, geranium and larger begonias in the window are being broken apart to furnish cuttings, some

### GOD'S WAYS ARE BETTER

By Elaine V. Emans

God's ways are better than we could have planned

To bring about fulfillment of our dreams;  
And though we cannot always understand  
The strange delay, the circumstance that seems

To be a greater obstacle than ever,  
We learn, at last, the happy ending must  
Follow upon the hope that wavers never;  
Follow the lead of our implicit trust.

for the pots on the porch, others for selected spots in the border. The umbrella plant takes its place in the pool.

Tuberous begonias are started, waiting for soil to warm up before being planted outside. Chrysanthemums — those that survived the cleaning out of chickweed from the borders — look thrifty. I am glad that some of the free-spreading kinds, like white Mary Pickford, can be used at the Garden Club's plant sale. All that one needs to start a big plant is one of the vigorous shoots around the edge. The woody center of the plant can be discarded.

### Learning the Hard Way

One mistake which proved that we ought to take the advice of good gardeners was demonstrated when one of my bleeding-hearts did not come up this spring. I knew that they do not like crowding, but could not resist setting in a summer-flowering plant nearby to try to hide the blank space caused by the dying down of the bleeding heart. Again I have had to learn the hard way!

One of my heart-warming early spring flowers is the primula, sometimes called primrose. I grew some from seed about 15 years ago and still have some of the subdivisions. The florets are large, dark red with yellow centers and edging. Present day offerings of primula seeds or plants are even bigger and better. I have found them highly satisfactory planted among the bulbs; the darker colors do not seem to multiply as fast as the commoner yellow varieties. All appreciate a little shade.

The new lilies and some of the old ones are still asleep (in late April). I hope they don't forget to wake up! Some of them did forget last year.

— A. A. —

### FOR GOOD ACHIEVEMENT

At our house we keep a bonus pot, which is in reality an old bean pot. Each week I put a small sum of money in it to be given as a bonus to the child whose record is best. In order to win this bonus he must not have had to be reminded to do his chores, pick up his toys, hang up his clothes. He must be prompt in carrying out any of the other responsibilities which are his. When they receive this bonus for good achievement it is surprising how hard they work for it.—B. C.

## Stenciling Furniture - - -

(Continued from Opposite Page)

patterns for furniture — for rockers, straight chairs (both early and late), and clocks. Prices for these patterns range from 50 cents to \$1.50, depending on how complex the pattern is. A price list complete with illustrations of the patterns may be obtained by writing to Box 393, Ithaca, N. Y.

Trays are even more specialized than chairs, because they require a combination of stenciling and free-hand painting. Miss Wright is planning a similar book on the stenciling of trays, using authentic patterns and methods of the old craftsmen, but it will not be published for at least another year.

### The Most Pleasing Manner

HOW TO PAINT TRAYS by Roberta Ray Blanchard, published by Charles T. Branford Co., Boston, Mass. (\$3.00), would be helpful to many persons who are interested in doing trays. This author belongs to the school of thought that believes that one may take some freedom in decorating and not be held strictly to copying old designs. She tells you to fill the space in the "most pleasing manner." Her book has many illustrations, patterns, and clearly written instructions.

In a day when expressing oneself is being stressed, a great many may want to depart from the time-honored examples. There is nothing new under the sun, but if you want to decorate furniture and care not a hoot how great-grandfather's chair looked, nor what kind of brushes or palettes he used, you may be inspired by PETER

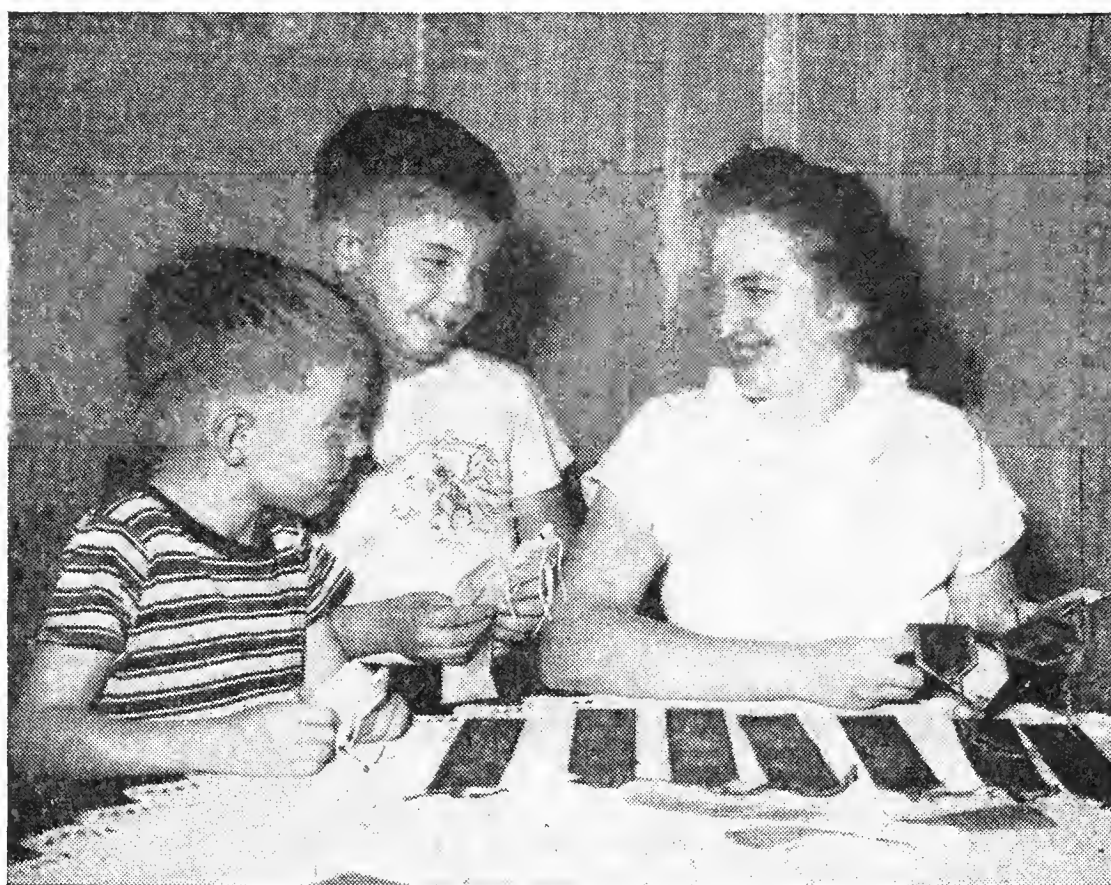
HUNT'S WORKBOOK, published by Prentice-Hall, New York City (\$4.50). Much of the material in this book is derived from Scandinavian and Pennsylvania Dutch decoration, but more of it is pure imagination, and therein lies its charm.

### Painting For Fun

Mr. Hunt believes in painting for the sheer fun of it, and in his shop in Provincetown, Mass., you can wander around on a summer day and imagine that you are in fairyland. Nothing gives him pause. He would just as soon paint peacocks on a piano or a mouse in your cupboard as stripes on the rung of a chair. Everything from merry-go-round horses to salt and pepper shakers get his brush strokes. And color! He really "goes to town" there.

Over in Norway and Sweden, where the winter nights are long, they paint chairs and chests and this and that, and the work is called "pride work" instead of art work. Mr. Hunt's only rule, if indeed he has any, is to take pride in doing well what you do, and paint to please yourself and for the fun of it. His ideas are more geographic than historic, for he cites examples from Italy and Mexico and blends them all in his inimitable way.

For sheer whimsy and fun this book would be a good starter for a hobby. It tells how to do the simple brush strokes in language a child could understand. The pages are colorful, full of photographs and ideas. It is the ideas that sell the book.



"I'm glad I tried this New Dry Yeast because it's so much faster and easier"

## Homer Farm Wife Wins 21 Prizes At State Fair Cooking Competitions

Counting Mom's ribbons is a favorite indoor sport with David and Richard Smith—and their mother, Mrs. Chester Smith has plenty of ribbons to count. Twenty-one prizes in all went to Mrs. Chester Smith for her culinary skill at the 1950 New York State Fair!

A Fleischmann's Yeast user for many years, Mrs. Smith says, "I'm mighty glad I tried Fleischmann's New Improved Active Dry Yeast. It's so much

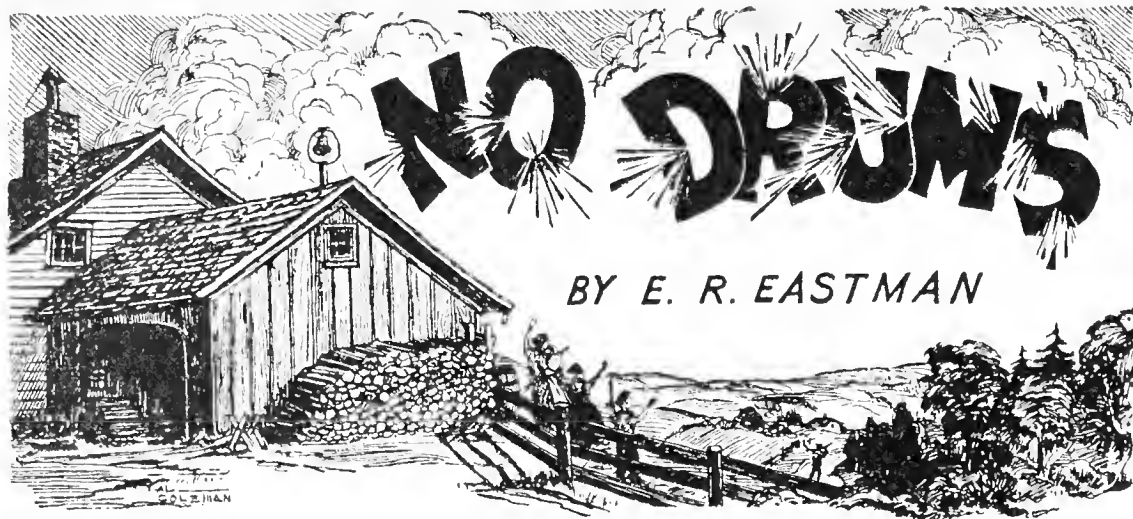
faster and easier than any other."

When you bake at home—use yeast. The delicious goodness and wholesome nourishment of yeast-raised treats make them a top family favorite. And when you use yeast—use the best—Fleischmann's New Improved Active Dry Yeast. It's easier to use, faster working. When you bake at home—treat your family to delicious, nutritious yeast-raised goodies.



EMBROIDER DESIGNS: Pattern No. E-534 is a hot iron transfer which contains rose sprays, bluebirds, Colonial figures, etc., suitable for embroidering pillow cases, scarves, and towels. Send fifteen cents for complete instructions to Embroidery Dept., AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. For a copy of our Needlework Book, add 15 cents in coin.





# WHAT'S GONE BEFORE

Immediately after his marriage to Ann Clinton, Mark Wilson leaves to join Lincoln's volunteers. His brother, Charlie, and his father, George Wilson, follow him into the army; also Ann's father, Fred Clinton. When Mark becomes involved with the entry into the Union lines of a southern spy, his mother and Ann journey to Washington to see Lincoln. They obtain a pardon and have a glad reunion there with their men. Soon after Ann and Nancy's return from Washington, Mark and Charlie come home on furlough. Mark resents the fact that Henry Bain, a neighboring farmer who holds the mortgage on the Clinton farm, makes frequent visits to the Clinton home. A talk between Mark and Ann about the question of allowing Henry Bain to take over the farm for the mortgage ends in a quarrel, and Mark leaves the next morning to rejoin the army without saying goodbye to his wife.

## CHAPTER XIX

**B**OOTH Mark and Charlie Wilson re-joined the Army at Fredericksburg on the north side of the Rappahannock after its return from the long trip to Maryland where it had checked and defeated Lee at Sharpsburg or Antietam in his attempt to invade the North. But now the boys were separated, as Charlie had enlisted in the cavalry and Mark had rejoined the infantry.

It was late November, cold, with occasional flurries of snow, and the veterans, tired from their long march to Maryland and back, were in a dark, complaining mood. Their uniforms were worn and inadequate. Some of the men were almost barefoot. The field hospitals were full of the sick, and, worst of all, the men were hungry all of the time because of the poor rations. The hard-tack, the poor coffee, and the salt pork seemed all the worse to Mark in comparison with the good food that he had just had at home.

On the long journey back to the Army Mark had had plenty of time to realize that far worse than any physical inconvenience or suffering was mental anguish, and that the worst kind of mental suffering lies in the ashes of regret. Time and again bitterly did he curse the pride and jealousy that had caused him to leave his wife without even saying goodbye. Having once made the decision and re-enlisted, there could be no turning back. He was in the Army, and there was a war on, and he would have no opportunity, perhaps for years, and maybe never, to put his arms around his girl and tell her how sorry he was.

As he dozed on the train trying to sleep, his wife's last words rang repeatedly in his ears: "It's you I love!" she had said. "It's you I love!" He tormented himself with the bitter thought that he had flouted the most precious possession a man can ever have when he walked away from his wife and back into the Army.

To be sure, he could write letters, but how could he make Ann know with mere inadequate words how sorry he was, and what a fool he knew he had been? Nevertheless, he must try to write, for now it was his only way to straighten out the mess he had made of his married life and to ease the heartache of his girl, whom he had hurt so terribly. Soon after boarding the train he had begun his letter to Ann. Using the stub of an old lead pencil, he

started to pour out his heart on paper. Again and again he tried, but each time he tore up what he had written because he just couldn't say what he felt. When he did get a few words that seemed at least partly right, the jiggling and jarring of the train made them so illegible that he doubted if Ann could make them out.

Finally, in the boarding house in Washington where Mark had got a cheap room for the night he managed to finish his letter, and out of the travail of his heart he wrote better than he knew:

"My darling Ann:

This is to ask you to forgive me, though I wouldn't blame you if you didn't. How I could ever have acted the way I did and left you without saying goodbye is more than I am able to figure out though I have thought of nothing else since I left you. This is not an excuse, but maybe you can find it in your heart to forgive because I was so worried and troubled about you and saving your home, so torn between my desire to protect and care for you and the feeling that it was my duty to rejoin the Army that I couldn't think straight. I never was so mixed up in my entire life. Now in all my loneliness, confusion, and despair there is just one thing I am sure of—I love you, dear, and come what may, I always shall.

"On the way down here I thought of all the other boys who have left their homes, their fathers and mothers, maybe their wives, to do their part in this war, and I kept thinking that if all those others could stand it, I surely

ought to be able to do so. Then would come the despairing thought that they had left their homes and loved ones with no quarrels or misunderstandings, while I had left you, the person dearest to me in all the world, without even a goodbye.

"If you can find it in your heart to forgive me, I think I have had my lesson, and if God gives me the privilege of coming back to you some time I'll try to make up for all the trouble I've caused you. The only way I can get to sleep is to offer a little prayer for us both and to say over and over to myself, 'Goodnight, Ann, darling, I love you.'

"Please write to me, dearest. I can't bear to go on living unless I know you have forgiven me.

"With all my love,

Mark."

\* \* \*

When Ann had gone back to the house after leaving Mark at the barn, she found her mother washing the dishes. Ann got a towel and dried them, glancing out of the window each time she passed it on her trips to and from the cupboard with the dishes, expecting to see Mark coming back toward the house. But when he did not come out of the barn, instead of taking the winding path to the house, Mark walked with bent head and determined steps down the road toward the Wilson homestead. With an aching heart, Ann saw him go without even a backward glance.

The long hours of the late fall evening dragged slowly by while Ann, unable to concentrate on any reading or sewing, listened to every noise outdoors, hoping to hear Mark's step on the stoop. Once her mother said:

"What's happened to Mark?"

To which Ann answered, shortly:

"He had something to do at his house."

Realizing that something was wrong, Mrs. Clinton said nothing more. When bedtime came, she retired, but Ann sat up, still expecting Mark to come. Then she took to pacing back and forth between the kitchen and the living room in an effort to control her agitation, but quietly so as not to disturb her mother. At midnight she finally went to bed, only to say over and over to her-

self: Mark is going to war; he's going to war. We only have a few days. He's mad at me and we're losing the time that we might have together.

Finally, emotionally and physically exhausted, she fell asleep, only to awake and sit straight up in bed every time the wind stirred a shutter or there was some other noise that might be her husband's footsteps on the stairs.

The next morning her mother looked at Ann's tired, strained face and for once had enough wisdom to keep silent. They got breakfast together, Ann setting a third place in case Mark came. But still he didn't arrive. After they had cleared the table and washed the dishes, Ann, now a little angry, went to the barn to do the chores. It was downright inconsiderate, even mean, she thought, for Mark to give her such a bad night. It didn't help her feelings, either, to have to do the chores. She certainly would tell him what she thought of him when he showed up!

She went back to the house and tried to occupy herself with some of the household work, but her heart wasn't in it, and she spent most of her time watching the road. Then toward the end of the morning, unable to stand it any longer, she almost ran over to the Wilsons, and when she found that Mark had gone back to the Army without even saying goodbye her cup of bitterness overflowed. It had been hard enough to part with her young husband the first time, which now seemed so long ago; it had been a dreadful thing to learn from George Wilson's letter that Mark had been condemned to death as a spy; she had thought she had come to the ultimate in trouble when the wheels of the train carrying her and Nancy to Washington had kept singing: "You're too late! You're too late!" But when, with all the worry and unhappiness, she had at least been secure in her knowledge that her husband loved her. Now she wasn't, for how could anyone who really loved you do what Mark had done to her?

Utterly crushed, she returned to her own home, her steps dragging. How could two human beings, she wondered over and over, be as close as she and Mark had been, and yet seem so like utter strangers as they were now?

Gradually she grew calmer, but more bitter and disillusioned. Marriage, she thought, is supposed to be the closest relationship in the world, but when it came right down to it, what did one individual know about another, no matter how close they seemed to be at times? And love—her lips curled into a sneer as she thought of that word; love is just something to fool people into getting married. And when they get married, what happens? Her father and mother were kind, good people and must have some affection for each other, but when did they ever show it? It was the same with the Wilson family. They didn't quarrel, but what romance was there? And with her and Mark! Married only one day, and then he had rushed off to war. He thought more of his country than he did of her.

Back in her bedroom she looked at the grim white face in the milky old looking glass on her bureau.

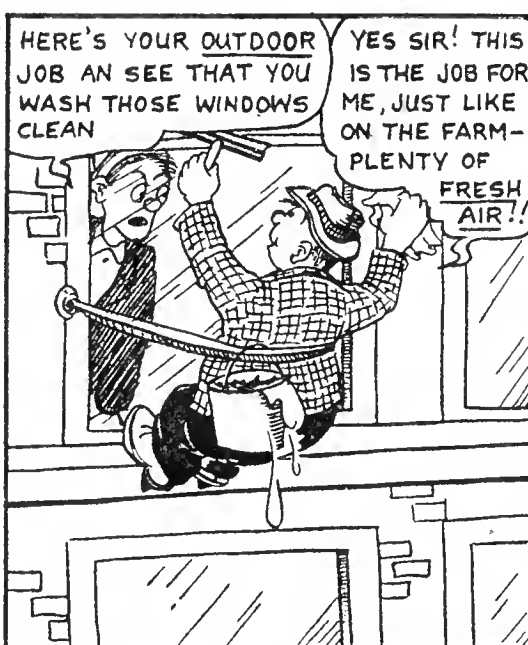
"Well," she said aloud, "those are the facts of life and the sooner I make up my mind to them, the better!"

Then suddenly the grim lines disappeared from her face and her mouth twisted in pain. Crying, "Oh, Mark! Mark!" she threw herself face downward on her bed and broke into uncontrollable sobs.

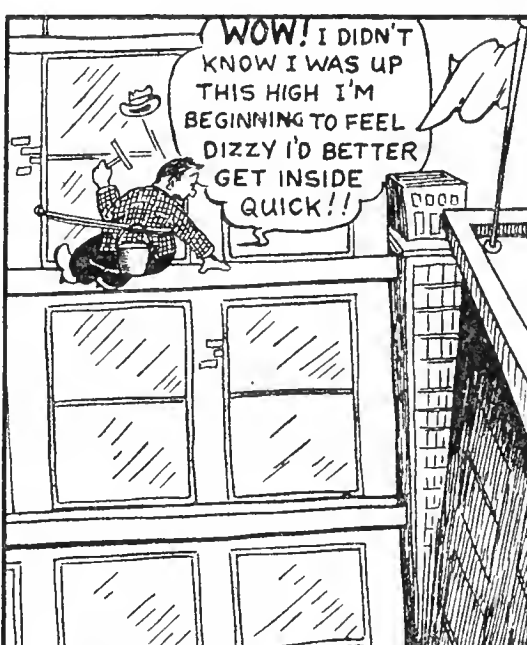
Endless days followed while she waited for a letter from Mark. The evenings were the hardest, for now it was dark by five o'clock and the evenings were longer. It had always been hard to have Mark away and to worry about the danger he might be in, but she had been able to fill up the long hours with the farm work and with reading and knitting. Now with despair

(Continued on Opposite Page)

## SLIM AND SPUD



## Spud, the Outdoor Man





NO DRUMS

(Continued from Opposite Page)

in her heart, she found it impossible to settle down or concentrate on any of the homey tasks of life. Naturally healthy and strong, she ordinarily had a good appetite. She could scarcely remember when she had skipped a meal, except when she had had some childhood disease, but now she had lost all desire to eat and had to force herself to choke down the food in order to keep going.

Two evenings after Mark's departure she saw Henry Bain drive up, hitch and blanket his horse, and stride rapidly toward the house. He greeted Mrs. Clinton cordially, and when he shook hands with Ann he gave her hand an extra pressure, his face radiating kindness and sympathy.

"Too bad," he said, "that the boys had to go back."

He stayed all evening, responded pleasantly to Mrs. Clinton's efforts to keep the conversation going, and was the soul of courtesy and consideration to Ann. In her present mood of loneliness and disillusionment, Ann found herself wondering if Henry was as bad as he had been painted. Certainly he had never been anything but kind to her mother and, in fact, to herself, in spite of the rebuffs she had given him. After all, she reflected, you couldn't hate a man for liking you and maybe, too, he was right about this war business—that the men ought to stay home and look after their families. Anyway, his visit helped her get through one evening, and she was grateful.

The morning brought Mark's letter, and all thoughts of Henry Bain were forgotten. Whatever that letter contained she couldn't share even with Nancy. She took it to her room to read and re-read, and as she poured over its lines most of the bitterness passed out of her heart, leaving only a great sadness.

"Poor Mark," she thought. "He feels just as bad as I do. Maybe I haven't thought enough about all the troubles and worries he has been through. Maybe I was wrong not to give more consideration to his suggestion that we let Henry Bain take the farm and start a home elsewhere. Oh, if he were only here we could let bygones be bygones, but we need to be together to get rid of all the bitterness." Then she said aloud, with vehemence:

"It's this awful war that's making all the trouble! Is there any cause or is it necessary that it must cause misunderstandings, break up homes, kill or wound those we love?"

Then she voiced the cry of millions of women before her:

"Why, O God, why is war necessary? Why do men tear themselves to pieces while we women work and wait and sacrifice, eating our hearts out in loneliness and worry?"

Before she could sleep, Ann answered the letter, taking much of the night to do it. Like Mark, she found it difficult to put her feelings on paper in such a way that he would surely understand that in spite of all the frustrations and misunderstandings, he was still her husband and she was still his wife, and they loved each other.

Mark's next letter to Ann was the longest she had ever received from him. It went into considerable detail about the life in camp as the two armies lay opposite each other on the north and south shores of the Rappahannock River. His somber mood was reflected in his descriptions of the cold, wet weather, the scanty rations, the muddy, almost impassable roads, and the poorly clad, sometimes barefoot men.

"There are many sick in the hospital," he wrote, "with little or no accommodations."

"You probably read in the papers," Mark continued, "that McClellan didn't chase the Confederates back from Maryland fast enough after he defeated

them at Antietam to suit Lincoln and the War Department, so they put Burnside in command. But the men are wondering if he is any better than McClellan. We lie here in camp on the north side of the Rappahannock, cold and hungry, day after day and night after night, doing nothing. And every morning when we get up we can see that the Confederates have built more breastworks and moved in more men to defend them if we attack.

"Across the river from us and not far from the bank is the town of Fredericksburg, and then a little farther to the south there is a small hill on which the enemy is building up his breastworks every night. Located on this hill are several batteries. We are so close that we can almost see the mouths of the cannon pointed toward us. It's queer—we fight to kill each other, and yet I feel no hatred toward the boys on the other side, nor do any of the others. I think the Johnnies feel the same way, because for a long time now we have been actually visiting with the men in gray on the other side, and we frequently trade our coffee with them and other stuff for their tobacco and some of the other supplies which they have more of than we do.

"One night our brigade band started to play *John Brown*. Then it stopped and, by gracious, a band on the other side played *Dixie*. Both sides started yelling and hurraing and when they quieted down again, our band struck up *The Girl I Left Behind Me*. It was answered with *Maryland, my Maryland* by the bands on the other side. Then, led by the bands, first one side would roar out a rollicking tune, and then thousands of men on the other side would answer with another tune. Finally, our band started to play *Home, Sweet Home*. Our men began to sing it, the first thing we knew the other side was singing and playing the same tune. No one was thinking of fighting. All of us were just a lot of homesick boys. I had such a lump in my throat that I had to stop singing. War is a strange business!

"Most of us have concluded that we are going to stay right here all winter and aren't going to move across the river to attack the Confederates until spring."

The rest of the letter, apparently written a few days later, was dated "On the Rappahannock, December 9, 1862."

"I haven't had a chance to finish this letter until now," Mark wrote. "Everybody's excited. We haven't had any orders yet, but there is activity at headquarters and we think we are going to move after all. How we'll get across that river with the Rebel sharpshooters in the Fredericksburg houses picking us off, I don't know. Neither do I know how we'll ever take those strong fortifications on that hill.

"I don't want to seem too depressed or to make you feel that way, but we are on the eve of a battle. Should anything happen to me before I see you again, I want you always to remember that I love you, and that I ask your forgiveness for any trouble I have ever caused you. You are young, you have most of your life before you, so just in case anything happens, remember it is my wish and hope that you will get more happiness out of life than you have had in the past. If that eventually means marriage to another man, that will be all right with me."

Blinded by tears and her throat aching, Ann crumpled the letter and threw it on the floor, exclaiming:

"Just as if I didn't feel badly enough without his having to write something like that."

Then she picked up the letter again, carefully smoothed out the pages, and said aloud:

"Oh Mark, Mark! Are you just sad because we are separated, or is this a premonition of disaster?"

(To be continued)

Rural Radio Network

FM PROGRAMS MAY-JUNE-JULY, 1951

MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY
6:30 Farm Digest, Weather 7:00 News, Markets 7:15 Weather Round-Up 7:30 Fred Glimpse Show	6:30 Farm Digest, Weather 7:00 News, Markets 7:15 Weather Round-Up 7:30 Fred Glimpse Show	6:30 Farm Digest, Weather 7:00 News, Markets 7:15 Weather Round-Up 7:30 Fred Glimpse Show
8:00 News 8:10 Carman Tubby 8:30 Scrapbook 9:00 News 9:10 Golden Treasury 10:05 Chapel in Sky 10:15 Science Excursions 10:30 Accent On Music	8:00 News 8:10 Carman Tubby 8:30 Scrapbook 9:00 News 9:10 Golden Treasury 10:05 Chapel in Sky 10:15 Showers of Blessings 10:30 Accent On Music	8:00 News 8:10 Carman Tubby 8:30 Scrapbook 9:00 News 9:10 Golden Treasury 10:05 Chapel in Sky 10:15 Our Home Grounds 10:30 Accent on Music
11:05 Market Round-Up 11:15 GLF Calling 11:30 Country Home 11:45 Egg Market	11:05 Market Round-Up 11:15 GLF Calling 11:30 Country Home 11:45 Egg Market	11:05 Market Round-Up 11:15 GLF Calling 11:30 Country Home 11:45 Egg Market
12:00 World At Noon 12:15 Weather Round-Up 12:20 Markets 12:30 York State Farmer	12:00 World At Noon 12:15 Weather Round-Up 12:20 Markets 12:30 York State Farmer	12:00 World At Noon 12:15 Weather Round-Up 12:20 Markets 12:30 York State Farmer
1:00 News, Chemistry 1:15 UN Today 1:30 Music For America	1:00 News, Stars Sing 1:15 UN Today 1:30 Music For America	1:00 News, Stars Sing 1:15 UN Today 1:30 Music For America
2:00 News, Novels 2:15 Concert Favorites 2:30 Alma Dettinger 3:05 Symphonic Matinee 4:05 Concert Stage	2:00 News, Novels 2:15 Concert Favorites 2:30 Alma Dettinger 3:05 Symphonic Matinee 4:05 Concert Stage	2:00 News, Novels 2:15 Concert Favorites 2:30 Alma Dettinger 3:05 Symphonic Matinee 4:05 Concert Stage
5:00 News, Melody Time 5:30 Storyteller 5:45 Sports	5:00 News, Melody Time 5:30 Storyteller 5:45 Sports	5:00 News, Melody Time 5:30 Storyteller 5:45 Sports
6:00 News 6:15 Weather Round-Up 6:20 Markets 6:30 Evening At Home	6:00 News 6:15 Weather Round-Up 6:20 Markets 6:30 Evening At Home	6:00 News 6:15 Weather Round-Up 6:20 Markets 6:30 Evening At Home
7:05 Light & Shadow 7:25 Weather Round-Up 7:30 Jacques Fray 8:05 Symphony Hall 9:05 Concert Hall 9:30 Around The World 10:05 Latin American Nights 10:45 Rendezvous In France 11:00 News 11:06 Evening Hymn	7:05 UN Story 7:25 Weather Round-Up 7:30 WQXR Artists 8:05 Symphony Hall 9:05 Music Since 1900 9:30 Music Of Spain 10:05 RCA Showcase 11:00 News 11:06 Evening Hymn	7:05 Concert Miniatures 7:25 Weather Round-Up 7:30 Jacques Fray 8:05 Symphony Hall 9:05 Concert Hall 9:30 Around The World 10:05 Record Premieres 10:45 Rendezvous In France 11:00 News 11:06 World of Music 11:30 Civil Defense
THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
6:30 Farm Digest, Weather 7:00 News, Markets 7:15 Weather Round-Up 7:30 Fred Glimpse Show	6:30 Farm Digest, Weather 7:00 News, Markets 7:15 Weather Round-Up 7:30 Fred Glimpse Show	6:30 Farm Digest, Weather 7:00 News, Markets 7:15 Weather Round-Up 7:30 Fred Glimpse Show
8:00 News 8:10 Carman Tubby 8:30 Scrapbook 9:00 News 9:10 Golden Treasury 10:05 Chapel In The Sky 10:15 Dr. In Your House 10:30 Accent On Music	8:00 News 8:10 Carman Tubby 8:30 Scrapbook 9:00 News 9:10 Golden Treasury 10:05 Chapel In The Sky 10:15 Stars On Parade 10:30 Accent On Music	8:00 News 8:10 Farm Garden 8:30 Scrapbook 9:00 News 9:15 Know Your Birds 9:30 Garden Club 9:45 Nature Week 10:15 Youth Forum
11:05 Market Round-Up 11:15 GLF Calling 11:30 Country Home 11:45 Egg Market	11:05 Market Round-Up 11:15 GLF Calling 11:30 Country Home 11:45 Egg Market	11:00 News 11:15 GLF Calling 11:30 Proudly We Hail
12:00 World At Noon 12:15 Weather Round-Up 12:20 Markets 12:30 York State Farmer	12:00 World At Noon 12:15 Weather Round-Up 12:20 Markets 12:30 York State Farmer	12:00 News 12:15 Weather Round-Up 12:20 Market Trends 12:30 Youth RFD
1:00 News, Stars Sing 1:15 UN Today 1:30 Music For America	1:00 News, Specials 1:15 UN Today 1:30 Music For America	1:00 News, Midday Symphony
2:00 News, Novels 2:15 Concert Favorites 2:30 Alma Dettinger 3:05 Symphonic Matinee 4:05 Concert Stage	2:00 News, Novels 2:15 Concert Favorites 2:30 Alma Dettinger 3:05 Symphonic Matinee 4:05 Concert Stage	2:05 Movie Music 2:30 London Studio Concert 3:05 Recital Hall 4:30 Ave Maria Hour 5:00 News, Masterworks
5:00 News, Melody Time 5:30 Storyteller 5:45 Sports	5:00 News, Melody Time 5:30 Storyteller 5:45 Sports	6:00 News 6:15 Weather Round-Up 6:30 Serenade In Blue 6:45 Freedom Story
6:00 News 6:15 Weather Round-Up 6:20 Markets 6:30 Evening At Home	6:00 News 6:15 Weather Round-Up 6:20 Markets 6:30 Evening At Home	7:00 News, Business Reporter
7:05 Concert Miniatures 7:25 Weather Round-Up 7:30 Duo-Piano Classics 8:05 Symphony Hall 9:05 Concert Hall 9:30 Theatre Of Dance 10:05 RCA Showcase 10:30 Gilbert & Sullivan 11:00 News 11:06 Evening Hymn	7:05 Adventures In Research 7:25 Weather Round-Up 7:30 Jacques Fray 8:05 Symphony Hall 9:05 Concert Hall 9:30 Music Of U. S. A. 10:05 Latin American Nights 10:45 Rendezvous In France 11:00 News 11:06 Evening Hymn	7:25 Weather Round-Up 7:30 Plan For Survival 8:05 Symphony Hall 9:05 Great Conductors 9:30 WQXR Studio Series 10:05 Made In Italy 11:00 News
SUNDAY		
3:05 Sunday Symphony 5:00 News, Ballet 6:05 WQXR String Quartet 7:05 First Performances 8:05 Opera House 10:05 Record Premieres		

Rural Radio Network programs are on the following FM stations:

WFNF Wethersfield 107.7 mc	WFLY Troy 92.3 mc
WVBT Bristol Center 95.1	WWNY-FM Watertown 100.5 mc
WVCN DeRuyter 105.1 mc	WRUN-FM Rome-Utica 105.7 mc
WVCV Cherry Valley 101.9 mc	WHLD-FM Niagara Falls 98.5 mc
WQAN-FM, Scranton, Pa. 92.3	WHVA Poughkeepsie 104.7 mc
WHCU-FM Ithaca 97.3 mc	WMSA-FM Massena 105.3 mc
WHDL-FM Olean 95.7 mc.	

NEWS EVERY HOUR—ON THE HOUR



# KERNELS, SCREENINGS and CHAFF



## SUNNYGABLES NOTES

By John Babcock

**A**NIMAL AGRICULTURE is a familiar term to the readers of this page and to Northeasterners in general.

This is not so, however, among the people who use our farm products, nor among the many who depend on Animal Agriculture for their livelihood. I refer to the manufacturers of the thousands of items needed to process, transport and merchandise perishable foods and to the millions of people, who prefer and thrive on milk, meat, butter, eggs and cheese.

Back in April I was privileged to attend the first meeting of the Institute of Animal Agriculture held at Purdue University out in Lafayette, Indiana. I think most big meetings are often a waste of time, but this gathering really impressed me. While the Truman - MacArthur wrangle stole the headlines, and Di-Salle was carrying out his completely negative program of establishing meat price ceilings, this group met with a common objective: to learn the means whereby more people could understand and advance the far reaching benefits of an Animal Agriculture program.

Two things particularly impressed me at the meeting. From a gathering that included top representatives of industry as well as our most practical agricultural thinkers, came a very simple truth: the price of any agricultural or industrial product can never be lowered by producing less of it. That summarizes my attitude toward the false government ceilings that restrict production.

The other fact that was pointed up was that farmers don't need to be sold on Animal Agriculture any more than they have to be told what soil conservation is. In our meetings, publications and practices we can learn better how to use Animal Agriculture, but the big job is to *pass along to non-farm folks the benefits of a program that harms no one and benefits everyone.*

Before we sell our products to the public, we must sell ourselves and the principles we stand for.

### GALS IN THE GARDEN

**L**AST year, Marcella Yapple and Jean Conner laid out and planted our Sunnygables garden with an eye to the future. There was a lot of hard work, but Marcella, who was raised on a truck-garden farm and was pulling weeds as soon as she

was old enough to creep, provided the faith and leadership needed. This year the hard work begins to pay off.

### Irrigation

The girls picked the best site on the farm for a garden—right next to Jack's irrigated pasture. In addition to badgering the boys to do a little plowing and occasional cultivation with the tractor, Marcella sees to it that the irrigation system is brought close enough to the pasture fence to throw water over the growing produce. With a guaranteed water supply, she will guarantee fresh fruit and vegetables on the table and for the freezer.

### Berries Coming On

Jean Conner is an apt pupil, but, straight from the city, she had a hard time last year understanding why Marcella plucked the blossoms on the strawberry plants. It looked like she was deliberately cutting strawberry shortcake off the summer meal schedule. Marcella admits there are two schools of thought on this question, but feels that by holding back production the first year, the berries will hit their stride this second season. She predicts 875 quarts from the 875 plants set out.

In addition to strawberries, the fence row also is lined with raspberries, black loganberries, gooseberries, currants and blueberries. There are also 500 asparagus roots on which the girls are waiting patiently.

### Enthusiasm High

I'll admit that I've been as difficult to find when there was garden work as the next man. And Jack until last year had a particular knack for being extremely busy or just plain non-existent when gardening comes round.

I asked Marcella if she had much trouble getting help with the garden work, and whether the garden was paying off. "Goodness yes," she snapped back, "and if you don't think it pays off, you should have seen Jack out there last summer. He took one look at the food bill savings and joined right up with us."

As things come along in the garden, Jean and Marcella work together to pick, process and freeze. This usually means that one of them has to act as baby sitter while the other makes trips to the garden.

The most successful crops last year were early peas, Luther Hill corn (we call it Tom Thumb) and some wonderful red potatoes. This

## BY GOLLY, IT WORKED!



I have had a lot of help at Sunnygables in working out a way to remove long grass silage from our trench. Some of the ideas seemed sound, while others were about as half-cocked as many of the things we try at the farm.

Strangely enough, it was a far distant reader of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST who came up with the solution. From Chicago came a letter from a chain saw manufacturer who had heard of our problem through a reader in that big city. He thought his saw would do the trick. I politely wrote him several good reasons why I thought it would not work, but invited him to have a try.

With a specially built chain, Jack Conner soon saw that he could slice the tangled mass like cheese, removing squares of silage just big enough to handle easily with a fork. Jack has emptied the silo, and with a year of mistakes behind us, we're ready to try again - - - this time with assurance that we can remove silage in a few minutes' time for each day's feeding.

— Photo by C. Hadley Smith

year the berries come into their own.

### Geese and Strawberries

In New Mexico, my brother Howard keeps a flock of geese to weed the cotton fields. By watering the geese first at one end of the field and then at the other, the geese start busily down one row apiece and eat the Johnson Grass as they go.

Marcella says that near Rochester, N. Y., where her family gardened, geese were used to keep grass out of the strawberry patches. They don't seem to take to the round, tough, bitter strawberry leaves, and they carefully pick out the grass between plants. I don't know whether it will work and I would be interested in any report of experiences with geese, quack grass and strawberries.

### SILAGE AS A MULCH

**W**E have spread spoiled or left-over silage from the surface of our trench on crop fields or used it as a garden mulch. The question came up again the other day as to whether mulch of this type left the soil acid. After all, one quality of grass or corn silage is its high acid content.

Similarly, farmers have been leery of using woodchips or sawdust as mulch for the reason that acid derivatives are obtained from wood.

As far as I can find out from questioning, dead plant matter will not add to the acid content of the ground — even good tart silage. The processes of decay send the acid content off as carbon dioxide. The remaining decayed material sweetens and adds to the water-absorbing quality of the soil.

An Ohio farmer I know proved this for himself. When he was advised not to use sawdust as a mulch in his garden, he took a sample of soil from beneath an old sawdust pile. It tested less acid than the surrounding soil.

### IMPORTANT WEEK

**T**HE right start with grass silage operations is very important to us at Sunnygables. Looking back over the years, we have had a bad summer every time we started too late in the spring. I think the week before we actually start cutting is the most critical period. It is then that we can get set to go, with the odd jobs all out of the way. There is plenty of tension in the air before we start the "Spring Offensive."

### When to Start

Emphasis on cutting grass as early as possible for silage has often left me with the impression that we just can't start too early. If a very short first cutting is taken off, the volume is gained in second cutting.

I find, though, that it injures legumes if they are cut before they have started to bloom. Alfalfa gains in nutritive value until it is about at its peak at the full blossom stage. Of course we can't get it all on that particular day, so we intend to start about the time blooms show on a few plants. This would be the theoretical 10 per cent bloom stage. From then on, it's a race to get first cutting off before stems get tough, woody, and too dry to keep well.

One factor we intend to keep in mind as we start cutting is that young grass has extremely high water content. Since we will use no preservative with our first cutting, long grass silage, we will have to be careful to wilt down to the 65 or 70 per cent mark.



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AGRICULTURIST**  
Advertisers



DEERE & COMPANY, Moline, Wisconsin, have a new John Deere 9-foot power-driven windrower. It is available with right or left hand cut and delivers the windrow on a standing stubble out of the tractor wheel tracks.

Lyle Springer has joined the AMERICAN ABERDEEN-ANGUS BREEDERS ASSOCIATION as executive assistant in the National Office at 9 Dexter Park Ave., Union Stock Yards, Chicago 9, Ill.

The LIBBEY-OWENS-FORD GLASS COMPANY of Toledo 3, Ohio, has announced 3 additional standard sizes of Thermopane insulating glass especially for farm building installations. Thermopane is made of double strength sheet glass with a quarter-inch air space sealed between two panes of each unit.

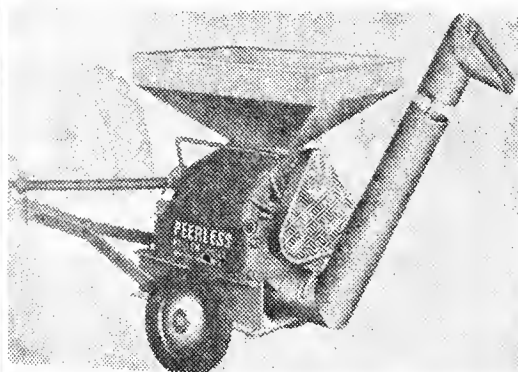
Just out is a 40-page catalog covering the FORD tractor and DEARBORN Farm Equipment plus information about the contributions of mechanization to better farm living. This booklet is being distributed through Ford tractor dealers and we suggest you ask for a copy on your next visit.

The DuPont Company has two new folders to help fruit and vegetable growers in selecting the best sprays and dusts. One contains schedules for fruit; the other for vegetables. Write the DU PONT GRASSELLI CHEMICALS DEPARTMENT at the office nearest you: 152 Housel Ave., Lyndonville, N. Y.; R. D. 1, Sodus, N. Y.; and 350 Fifth Ave., New York City.

A. H. HOFFMAN, INC., Box 41-A, Landisville, Pa., will be glad to send you a copy of their booklet "How to Reduce Crop Failures." A handy way to do it is to fill out the coupon on page 18 of the March 3 AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and paste it on a penny postcard.

The B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company has two new repellents — one for repelling rabbits called "No-Nib'1" and one for deer called "Z.I.P." INNIS, SPEIDEN & CO., 117 Liberty Street, New York 6, N. Y., has been appointed exclusive distributors of these products.

Sparx, a new baby pig food, is announced by the CONSOLIDATED PRODUCTS COMPANY of Danville, Ill. It is designed as a supplementary feed to corn and protein supplement during and after the weaning period.



The first line of low cost, Portable Power take off roller mills is announced by Peerless Equipment Company, Joplin, Missouri. Outstanding feature of the 1951 models is the ten inch diameter "Hi-Capacity" rolls. These giant size rolls can be adjusted accurately to crimp, crack or crumble all small grains to any degree without dusting.

Information about Peerless Roller Mills may be obtained by writing PEERLESS EQUIPMENT COMPANY, Box 1084, Joplin, Missouri.

## Service Bureau

By H. L. COSLINE

### GET FREE INFORMATION

I have received a letter from an outfit in the mid-west, offering to furnish me with a correspondence course on turkey raising for \$10. They seem to have excellent references, and I would like to know if their course is any good.

On checking into this offer, we find that the "course" consists of mimeographed material taken from Experiment Station information and other sources. Such data is available free to anyone who cares to ask for it. They claim to teach a new way to raise turkeys, but there is nothing much new about the information they give.

With so much really good information available in bulletin form at your Experiment Stations and Colleges of Agriculture here in the Northeast, it is a waste of money to buy such "courses" as this one on turkey raising.

— A.A. —

### HANG UP!

The other day I received a telephone call from a firm in Toronto, Ontario, Canada. They told me that if I would send them the money immediately, I could get in on the ground floor as a stockholder in a new uranium mine just starting operations. This sounds pretty good to me as I know uranium is in great demand. What would you advise?

Ordinarily, the Service Bureau does not advise on investments. However, this is a horse of a slightly different color.

In our March 17 Service Bureau column we commented on Canadian mining stocks, but the uranium idea is a new angle. Much publicity has been given to the value of uranium, but if the stock offered really had the great value claimed, it wouldn't be necessary to solicit buyers. It would be grabbed up overnight.

The implied urgency of a long-distance phone call tends to rush the prospect, without giving him a chance to reason the thing out and to do a little checking on the outfit offering the stocks. Be safe, and check with us or with the Better Business Bureau in Toronto, Ontario, Canada, before putting any good money into Canadian mining operations.

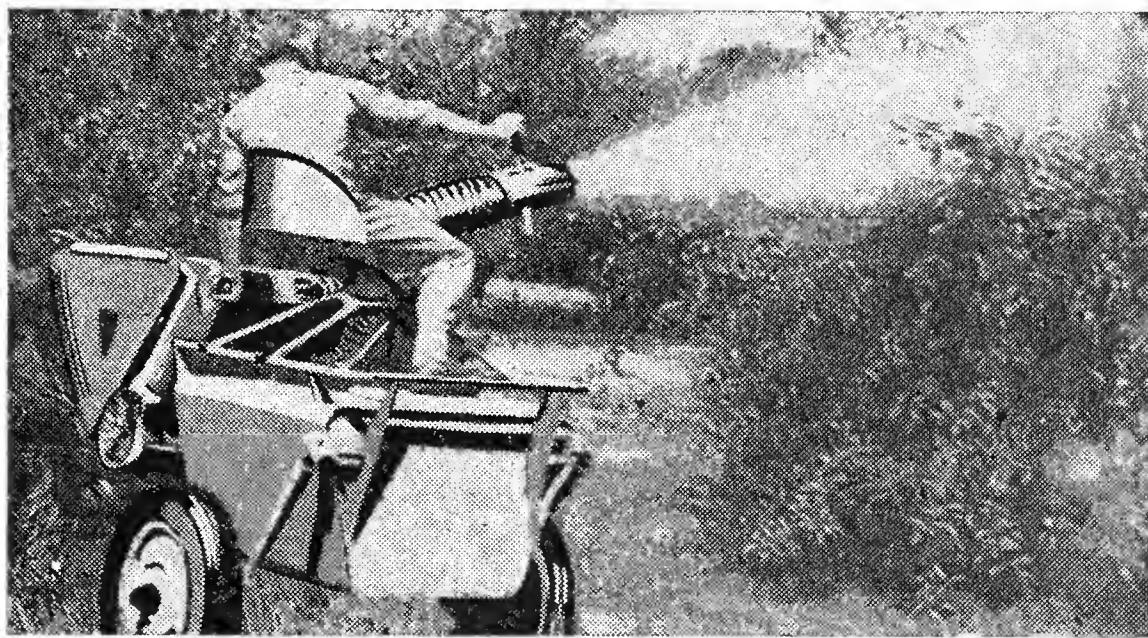
— A.A. —

Although population has increased about 23 million since 1935, the 150 million people now have more and better food than the 127 million did then. Farm production has increased nearly 40 per cent. Per acre yields are up 50 per cent from the 1935 level.

### Claims Recently Settled by the Service Bureau

NEW YORK	
Durward Ketchum, Candor	25.00
(Refund on dog)	
Mrs. W. I. Christian, Hempstead	10.00
(Adjustment on damaged dress)	
Clifford Chase, Hamilton	24.95
(Refund on merchandise)	
Gerald Boice, Tivoli	23.25
(Partial settlement of claim)	
Mrs. Cora E. Ketcham, Stanley	3.98
(Refund on order)	
Mrs. Robert Usher, Tully	8.98
(Refund on dress)	
John Pitzeruse, Clyde	11.00
(Refund on locker)	
Martin Smith, Chester	6.95
(Refund on dishes)	
Mrs. Anna Pitzeruse, Clyde	11.00
(Refund on locker)	
VERMONT	
Mrs. Madeline Davis, Wolcott	6.58
(Pay for eggs)	
John Williams, Waterbury	13.25
(Refund on premium)	
Christine Todtschinder, Manchester Center	1.00
(Refund on order)	
Mrs. Franklin Dwinell Bradford	3.50
(Refund on order)	
NEW HAMPSHIRE	
Thomas W. Daniels, Tilton	194.67
(Pay for lumber)	
Robert Gray, Plainfield	44.95
(Refund on order)	
MASSACHUSETTS	
Mrs. Helene Meacham, Adams	15.00
(Settlement of claim)	
CONNECTICUT	
Mrs. Cecelia Kinney, Kent	10.00
(Refund on order)	
PENNSYLVANIA	
Mrs. L. D. Hamilton, Ulysses	22.00
(Pay for fancy goods)	

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Tomato Plants, Certified seed bought from California Packing Co. Varieties: Rutgers, Marglobe \$2.50 thousand; California Wonder Pepper Plants, \$4.00, 1000 or 65c, 100. Hungarian Hat Wax, same price: Cabbage Plants, \$1.50, 1000. Porto Rico Sweet Potato Plants, \$3.00, 1000. White Bermuda Onion Plants, \$1.50, 1000.

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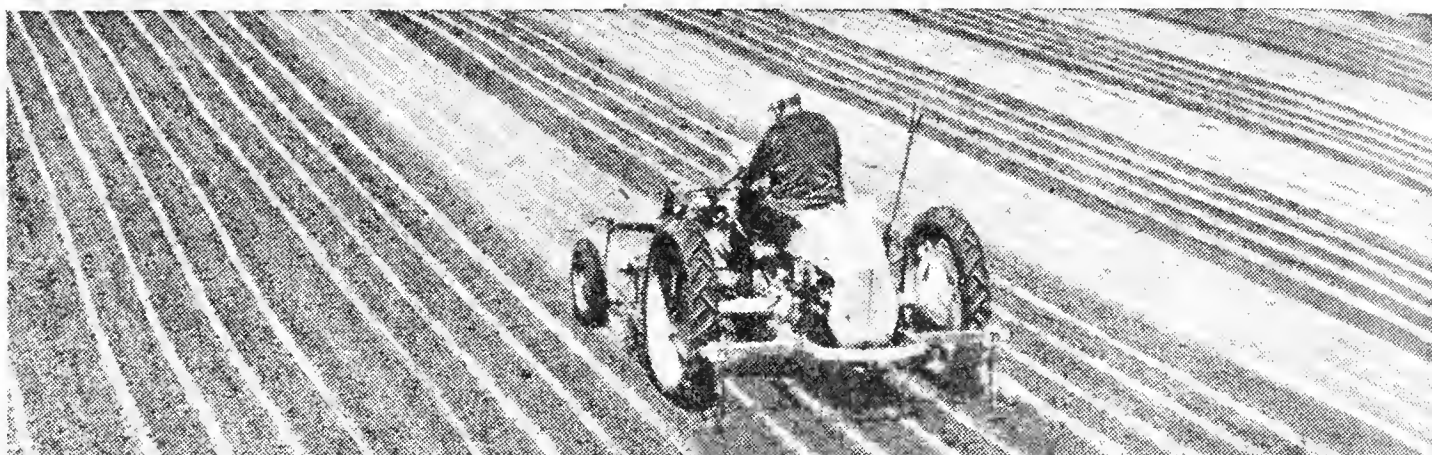
**STANDARD AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS, INC.**

1301 JEFFERSON STREET, HOBOKEN, NEW JERSEY





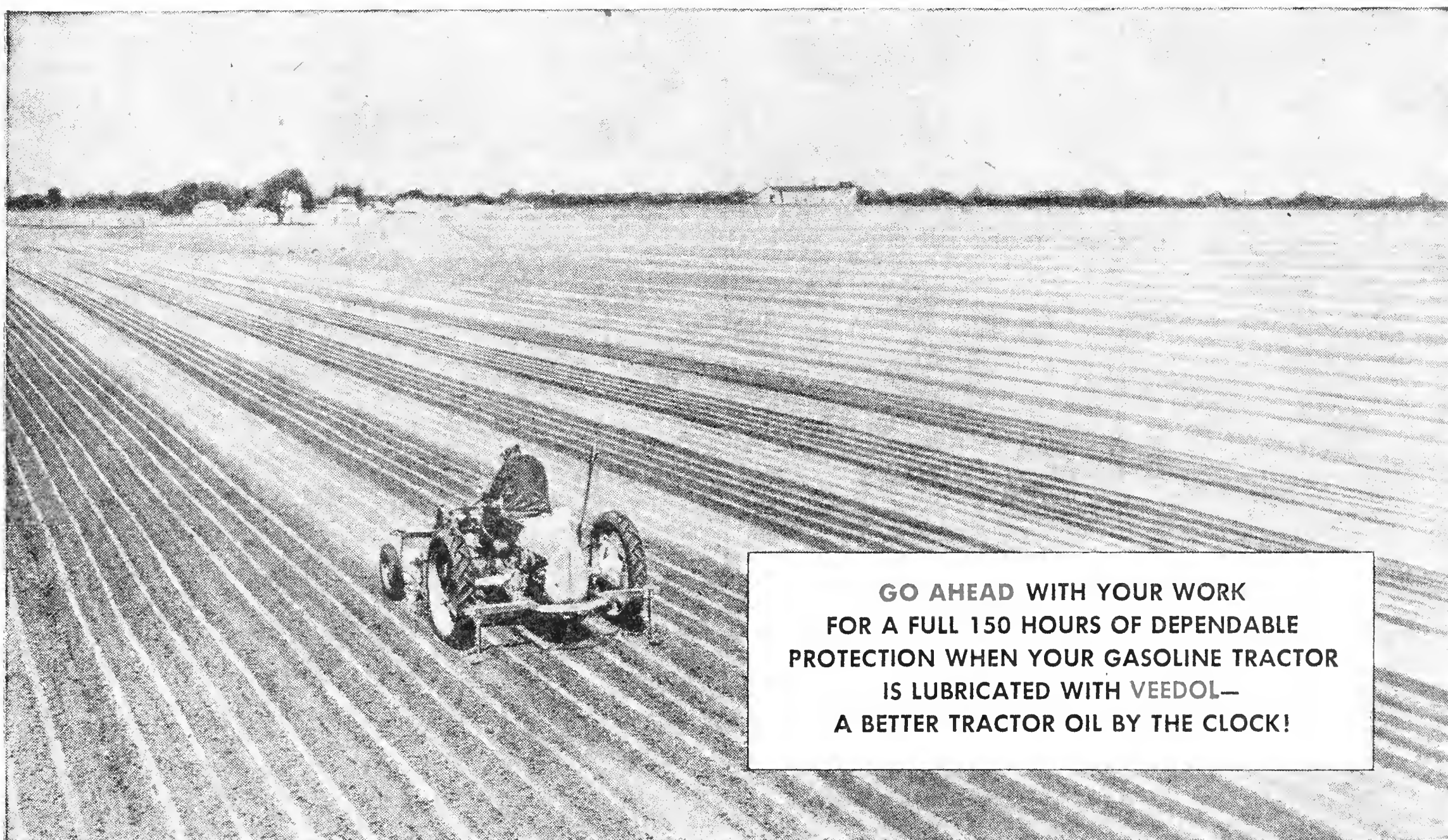
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# AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST



The Unimal, symbol of animal agriculture as created by Ed Babcock.

## For Dinner, Will You Have CORN or MEAT?

By Herrell DeGraff

**E**D BABCOCK'S clear, persuasive way of making things simple brought home to millions the fact that meat, milk, and eggs are not luxury foods. Entirely in addition to their health-giving properties these products, and the animals back of them, as Ed, so ably pointed out, are the indispensable balancing factors in our food supplies.

Even compared with China, the most populous country of the world, the United States has the greater output of food calories from crops. China uses her production to feed 450 million people. On a Chinese pattern of diet, but with somewhat more calories per person, this country could feed 500 million.

Figure it out this way: With one pound of corn providing 1,400 calories, 14 bushels would furnish 3,000 calories a day for one person for a year. With U. S. cereal production roughly equivalent to six billion bushels of corn, our grain crops alone would feed over 400 million persons. More than another 100 million could eat from other direct crop products and the livestock which could be produced entirely from our grasslands with no grain feeding.

### An Elastic Food Supply

Thus a population of 500 million could be provided with enough food bulk — but it would be a wretched diet from a nutritive standpoint. Not only would we be a poorly fed people, but our food processing and handling industries as we now know them would disappear. Every other aspect of our national life would be affected, and with our present or any prospective population of the country, the Commodity Credit Corporation would have surpluses on their hands such as have never haunted them in their worst nightmares.

We do not have a Chinese diet, and our grain-consuming livestock is the reason. Animals on our farms act as a great converter and concentrator of a gross food bulk which we could not possibly use as such, or sell to advantage. They transform grass and grain into highly nutritious foods and bring the gross bulk down to the requirements of 153 million people.

Thus American food supplies have enormous elasticity. They might be stretched to feed 500 million people poorly; or conceivably with still more livestock they might be shrunk to amounts that could be used by 100 million people or less.

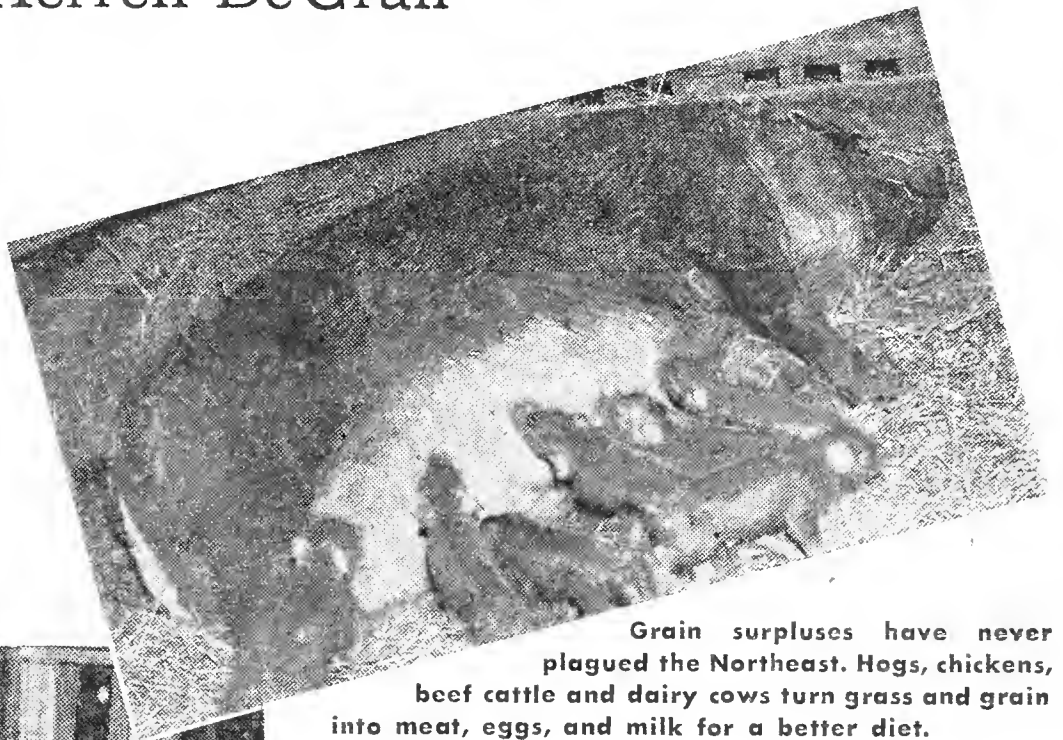
That brings us to the question of how much grain should be fed to livestock and how much should be retained for direct human feeding and other purposes. It is the question of precisely how much shrinking down, or how much stretching out, of our crude crop calories should be done. A billion bushels of cereals is either great, or little, depending



There are more calories in the grain a cow eats than in the milk she gives, but who wants to live on a diet of grain?

entirely upon its use. It is a fantastic quantity if it is stored by the Commodity Credit Corporation; it provides, over a year's time, considerably less than a pound of meat per person per week if fed to livestock for meat production.

If, at any time the price of grain should be set too high, farmers respond by withholding it from livestock, and we have "surplus" grain. If the price should be set too low relative to livestock prices, too much grain may be fed. There is not, and there can never be, any such thing as one price for corn or other grains which properly determines how they shall be used. More accurately there are millions of farmers, each deciding under his own



Grain surpluses have never plagued the Northeast. Hogs, chickens, beef cattle and dairy cows turn grass and grain into meat, eggs, and milk for a better diet.

conditions, which is the last ear of corn for which his livestock will pay his reservation price, and which ear he will hold back because they won't pay enough for it.

If by the exercise of central authority, either grain prices or livestock prices become arbitrarily fixed, the essential elasticity of our food supplies is lost. No one then knows how many bushels of corn should go to hogs and how many to other uses. The only guidepost producers then have is the officially-fixed price.

A committee of all-wise experts might possibly, at the beginning, set a price which would be right at that moment. Even if they did, in almost exactly no time it would be wrong.

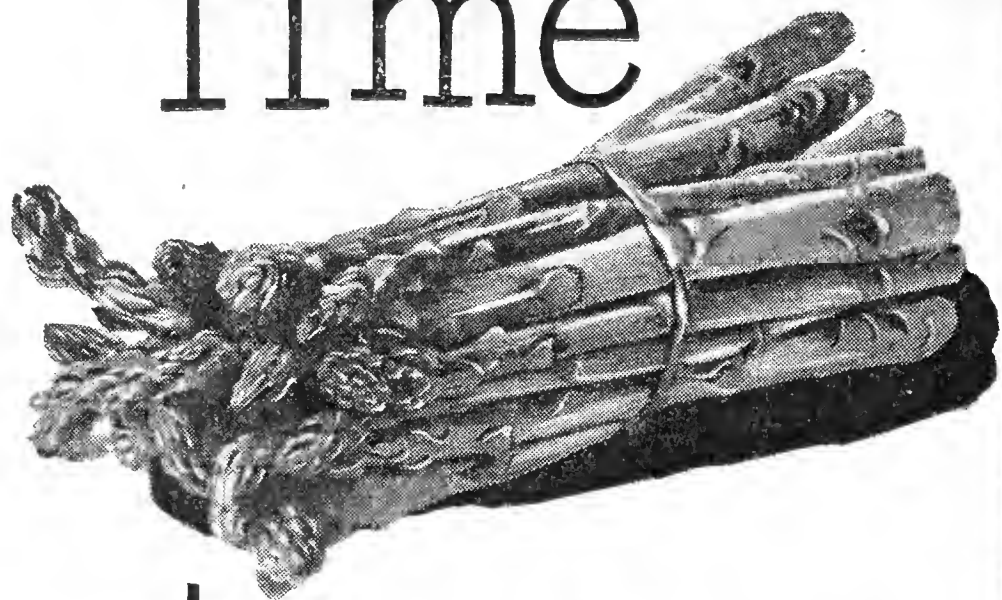
### Surpluses Reflect Mismanagement

It was his insight into this situation which led Ed Babcock to carry his crusade across the country for a flexible animal agriculture. It made no sense to him to have feed grains blocked off from their normal function as raw material for a good diet by government padlocks on the cribs. He saw clearly that such a policy led only to unwieldy and expensive "surpluses" — and that in reality the surpluses were the result of mismanagement of our food.

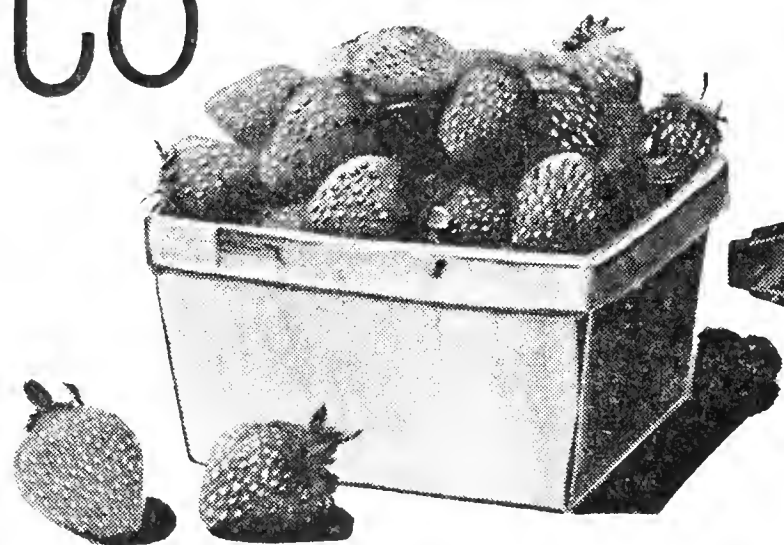
Surpluses disappeared during World War II, only to reappear in the late 1940's. Then again we were said to have, among other unwanted foods, a billion bushels of surplus cereals. But that these were not in reality surpluses is a fact which seems to have been entirely missed by many (Continued on Page 15)



# Time



# to



# buy



# your



## G.L.F. Farm Freezer

Right now, when the season for garden produce is just beginning, is the time to get your freezer. In the kitchen, the back room or even in the cellar a G.L.F. Farm Freezer keeps the best of your garden fruits and vegetables within easy reach all year through. There's just nothing like it—it really

rounds out all the joys of good, farm living. G.L.F. Upright Freezers—the freezers that let you see all your frozen foods at a glance on easy to reach, easy to keep clean shelves, are available at your G.L.F. Service Agency in 15, 22½ and 30 cubic foot sizes. Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc., Ithaca, N.Y.

### Room for Everything—Right before your eyes

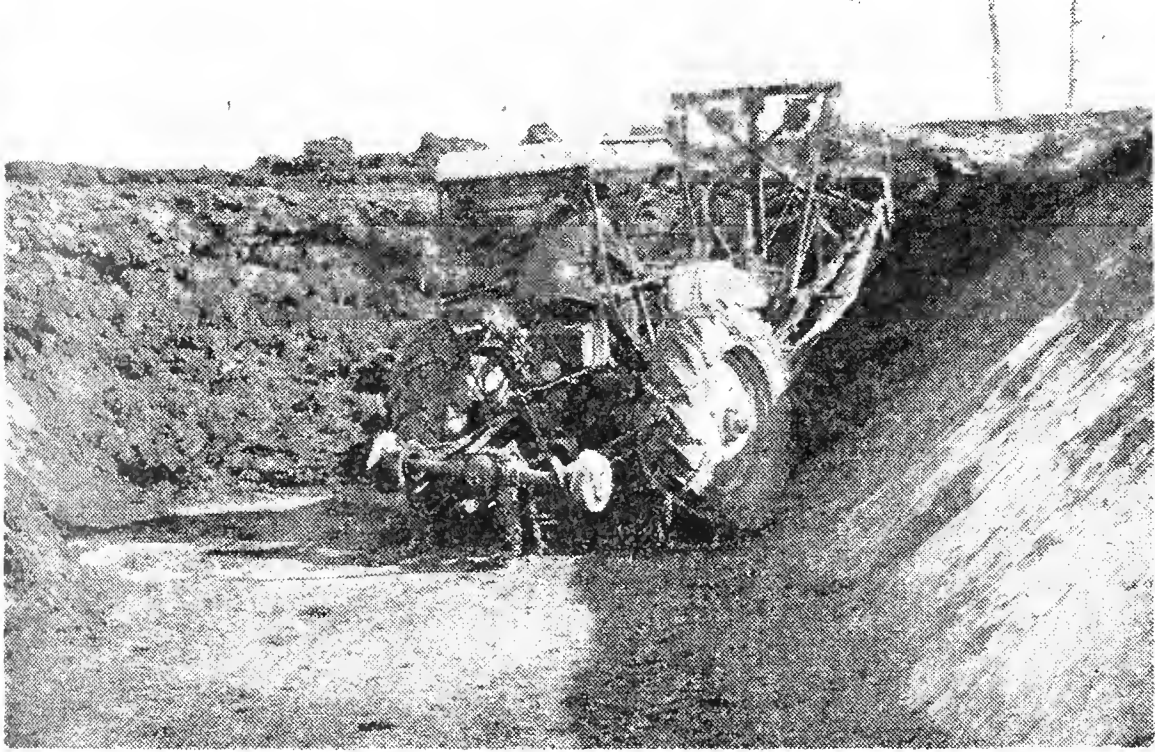


## Power Fork for Grass Silage

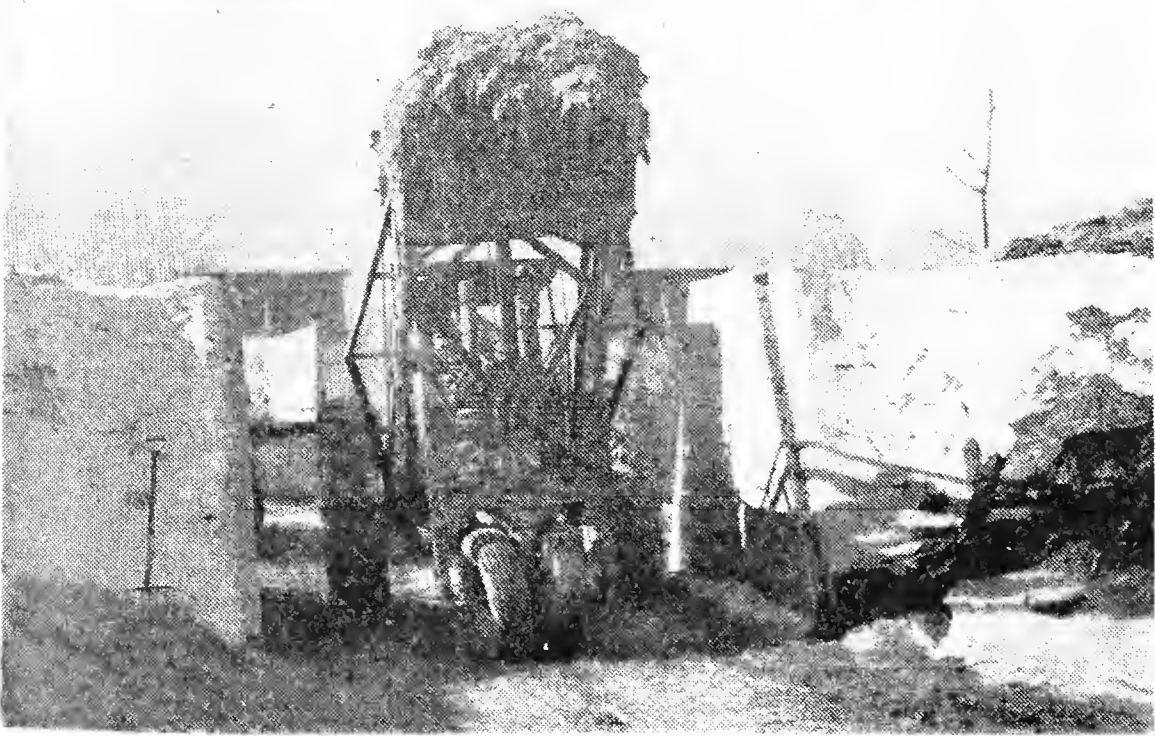
THE PICTURES below show how Mark Robinson of Tunkhannock, Pa., removes chopped grass silage from his trench silo. The silo has concrete sides and a concrete bottom. In an early issue, Mark will tell you how he did the concreting.

Mark says that the tractor-powered fork penetrates the silage easily, the lift breaks it away without any trouble, and there is no difficulty in carrying it to the truck.

In this way, one man can load three tons of silage in 20 minutes. It takes a man 3 hours of hard work to pitch the same amount by hand.



Digging into the grass silage with a power fork.



Backing out of the trench silo.

(Below) Dumping the grass silage into a truck.



# Bite's Out



# Pleasure's In!

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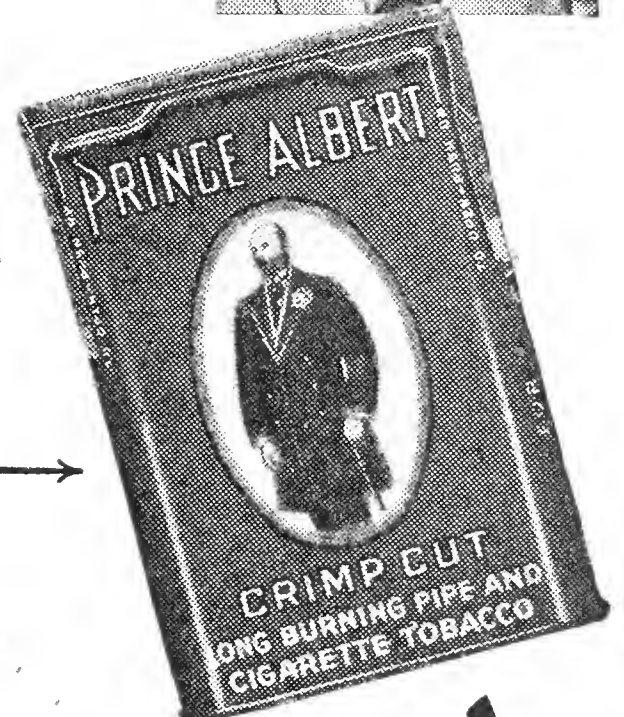
\*Process Patented July 30, 1907



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**MORE MEN SMOKE**



# Prince Albert

**THAN ANY OTHER TOBACCO**



# THE EDITORIAL PAGE

## PRICE FIXING AND THE FARMER

EVERY Sunday afternoon there is a most interesting and informative program on television called "Meet the Press." Each time several outstanding newspaper reporters meet with some nationally or internationally known leader and put him on the spot with very keen questions.

Yesterday afternoon, May 20, I listened to the questions addressed to Mr. Michael DiSalle, the price administrator, and his answers to them. A woman reporter expressed the city consumer point of view when she asked DiSalle why he was unfair to consumers in not putting the prices of farm products under the same controls as those on other commodities.

DiSalle replied that the law forbade him to fix prices on those farm products that were below parity. (Parity is a fair relationship between farm prices and farm costs.) DiSalle further stated that he agreed with the law that farmers should not be penalized, and that everybody is dependent upon full farm production.

So far, so good! But, of course, the reporter was not satisfied with this answer any more than are millions of labor union members and consumers. Their pressure to reduce food prices far outnumbers the farm vote and is tremendous on Congress and the politicians in the Administration.

To meet this demand for low food prices, the President has suggested subsidies to farmers, which, of course, are just an appeasement to consumers and which have to be paid out of taxes.

The index figure for prices received by New York farmers in January of this year was 258, or about 2½ times the base figure. The earnings of factory workers for the same period were 554, or 5½ times the base figure, while the cost of living index figure was 257, or 2½ times what it was in the base period. Those figures don't leave much of an argument for labor union leaders and politicians who claim that union wages should be boosted because the cost of living is high, nor do these same index figures give any support to the argument that farmers are being overpaid.

Another reporter read to DiSalle a letter from a small merchant enclosing a copy of the price regulations. The merchant wrote that he could not understand the regulations, and his lawyer had asked \$500 to cover his time and work for studying the regulations and telling the merchant how to operate under them!

Still another reporter on the panel asked DiSalle how, even with the thousands of people he had working on the price-fixing schemes, he could hope to make enough regulations to cover all of American business and get enough people to enforce them. DiSalle's reply in effect was that he hoped it would not be necessary to maintain price-fixing over a long period, thereby admitting that it would be an impossible job.

Black markets are already here.

## MILK SHED FENCES ARE GOING DOWN

MR. LELAND LAMB, one of the best cattle men I know, recently returned from several weeks' study of cattle and dairy conditions in Wisconsin. He raises a point that I have always wondered about on my visits to the Central West: Why is it that Wisconsin and other Central West dairymen can produce milk so much cheaper than we can here in the Northeast?

There are two partial answers: One is that Central West dairymen raise more of their own grain. Even if they didn't they are close to great grain supplies so they don't have to pay heavy freight charges. The other reason is the fact that in at least some other sections, the sanitary regulations for producing milk are not nearly as strict as those in the New York and New England milk sheds. It costs money to meet the regulations.

*By E. R. Eastman*

But whatever the difference in the cost of production, eastern dairymen can be certain that the time is not far distant when they will have to meet more national competition in the production of milk. The fences around the milk sheds are going down because of the increasing number of acceptable substitutes for fluid or Class I milk.

It's a long time since people had to get used to the change of taste in milk caused by pasteurization. Raw milk would now taste strange to them. Thousands of people raised on evaporated milk prefer it to fluid milk. Powdered milk is being used in increasingly large quantities, and, more recently, processes have been invented for concentrating milk so that when reconstituted the taste is not too much different from fluid milk. Dietitians and health authorities are urging poor people and those on welfare to use these substitutes for fluid milk, telling them that the food values are practically the same.

These changes in the use of milk are part of the rapidly changing times. There is no use trying to resist them; the right policy is to accept them and prepare for them. Thousands of eastern dairymen are rapidly getting their business in shape to meet these changes. How to do this has been pointed out many times. It means reducing the cost of milk production through the use of more machinery; less hand labor; improved pastures; better meadows, particularly with more legumes; grass silage, and, if possible, growing more hybrid corn and other grain.

## EQUIPMENT DEALERS HAVE TROUBLES

IF you are having trouble in getting new parts or repairs for your equipment, don't be too hard on your local dealers. They are just as anxious to help you and to keep your business as you are to be helped.

But the local dealers are certainly having their difficulties in getting and keeping on hand the wide variety of parts that are now required in these times of scarcity. And like farmers who hire help, it is hard for the local dealers to get well-trained repair men now because of the opportunities they have to make more money in other jobs.

## KILL THAT FLY!

THE Pennsylvania Medical Society states that it is possible for one pair of flies to have 5,373,000,000 descendants within three months. Flies' eggs hatch in a few hours, and the young flies become adults in ten days, when the female starts laying eggs. It pays to get the first ones.

Say the doctors: "Flies are a positive menace to health. They dote on dirt, frolic in filth, gloat on garbage. After wallowing in germ-laden filth, they wipe their feet on what you eat, or crawl over the baby's fingers or lips."

Fortunately, fly sprays are now much more effective than they were even a few years ago.

## TWO FARMERS

OFTEN I think of the methods of work of two old farmer friends of mine, now gone to their reward. One of them was a calm, rather slow-moving individual, but somehow he seemed to make every move count. No matter what the weather or the pressure, his work was so planned and executed that it was always done on time.

The other farmer always seemed to work on the run. He was always so tired, always worried, and some way or other always behind with his work. The result was that the first man made a living and got some fun out of life as he went along; the second

one, with all of his hard work, just seemed to get by, and didn't have much fun doing it.

These two different types of farmers are in every neighborhood. The old-timers had a saying for the man who gets his work done on time: "He makes his head save his heels." In other words, the difference between the two kinds of farmers is careful planning, with the plans flexible enough so they can be changed with the weather or other unavoidable conditions.

## WHERE OUR TAX DOLLAR GOES

SPEAKING at a Rotary Club luncheon at Trumansburg, New York, recently, Assemblyman Ray S. Ashberry gave these interesting but alarming figures on how the tax dollar is spent in the various divisions of our government:

	1940	1950
To Washington	44%	79%
To Albany	15%	8%
Stays Home	41%	13%

Commenting on the above figures, Mr. Merrill Knapp, Editor of the Trumansburg Rotary Bulletin, said:

"How did this happen in ten years? It's a completely different concept of the function of Federal government. IF WE DON'T DO SOMETHING ABOUT IT, NO ONE ELSE WILL."

## THREE HUNDRED TWENTY IMPORTANT MEETINGS

IN New York State there are now 411 central school districts. Of these, 91 held their annual meeting on the first Tuesday in May. If you are a voter and live in one of these districts, I hope you attended and took part in the meeting.

Under the law, central school districts have their choice of holding the annual meeting on the first Tuesday in May or the first Tuesday in July, and 320 of these districts have chosen to hold theirs on the first Tuesday in July, which this year falls on July 3.

If you live in one of these 320 central school districts in New York, make a note of the date and try to attend the meeting and take an active part in it. AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Freedom on the March, the Board of Regents, the New York State Education Department, and many boards of education are urging more local interest in and control of the schools. The most important place to start this interest and control is at your annual school meeting. Good government begins right in your own community.

## EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

IN my opinion the best chestnuts are the human interest stories right out of life, like this one a friend of mine told me a few days ago. He said:

A female talking machine—you know the kind—called my wife on the telephone. I answered, and when I told her that my wife wasn't home, she said, "Well, you'll do just as well."

Then she started in to talk, talk, talk. All I had to do was to say "Yes," "Is that so?" and "Aye!" once in a while. After about five minutes I remembered that my furnace needed coal, so I very quietly laid the telephone receiver down and went downstairs, shook down the furnace, put on some coal, and came back upstairs again.

I started to put the receiver back on its hook, but hearing it rattle, I put it to my ear and, believe it or not, the "talking machine" was still going. I said a few more "Yesses," "Is that so's," and "Ayehs," laid the receiver down again and sat down to read the paper. After a while I thought my wife's friend must certainly have run down by this time, but on checking I found that she was still going.

By that time, my wife had returned, so I handed her the receiver and went out to work in the garden!



# AA's Farmers' Dollar Guide

**WHEAT:** May estimate of winter wheat production was 682 million bushels, a drop of 44 million during April. The estimated acreage which will not be harvested increased from 23.4% to 26.6%.

This year's total feed-grain acreage is estimated as 4% below last year. However, the situation is not yet serious. The feed grain carry-over is estimated at 15% below a year ago, but is still one of largest on record. Officials figure we can export up to 300 million bushels of wheat for the 12 months beginning July 1 and still have a 1952 carry-over of 250 to 300 million bushels, providing the 1951 crop is a billion bushels or more.

Winter wheat is now estimated at 682 million bushels, compared to 750,666 last year and an average of 1940-49 of 791,764 bushels. To this will be added the spring wheat when estimates are available. The earlier "Intentions to Plant Report" on spring wheat was 21,850,000 acres; last year, 18,509,000 acres.

**FRUIT:** The prospect is for an average crop of apples in spite of heavy frost damage to all fruit in Idaho, Washington and Oregon, and some damage in the South. In 10 southern states the peach crop is forecast at 3 times last year's crop, but slightly less than the 10-year average. In New England and New York there was some winter damage to peaches, but large crops are expected and at least an average crop in New Jersey. Outlook for pears is good in most states but there was frost damage in Michigan, Washington and Oregon.

**POTATOES:** One opinion is that the probable 15% decrease in potato acreage will about balance the lack of price supports, and therefore potato prices may be close to 1950 levels unless production is lower than expected. Early potato acreage is estimated at 74,500; last year was 92,100.

**MAPLE PRODUCTS:** This year's U. S. production of maple syrup was 12% below last year, and production of sugar was also low.

**HAY AND PASTURES:** U. S. conditions as given by crop reporters on May 1 indicated about an average yield of hay. Pastures have been slow but in most regions conditions on May 1 were better than a year ago.

**MILK PRODUCTION:** The first 4 months of this year, milk production was about 2% less than a year ago but was higher than for the same period than in any other year except 1945 and '47.

**EGGS:** Egg production in April was 2% below April last year but 1% above the 1940-49 average. Production was less than last year in all areas except in North Atlantic and East North Central states. Hens on farms April 1 were 3% fewer than April last year, and 1% below average. Young chickens on farms May 1 are 5% higher than a year ago and 2% above average. Relatively few eggs went into storage this spring for use next fall, and demand is expected to be good.

**PRICES AND CONTROLS:** Farm organizations (except Farmers' Union) and business groups are opposing continued price controls. Prospect is that they will be continued but with brakes applied by Congress. Before House Agricultural Committee, administrator DiSalle admitted that all experts consulted, including USDA, advised against ceilings on beef. Price orders on hogs, chickens, eggs and other food products are reported as written, ready to be put into effect the minute prices on them reach parity.

Attempt to put ceilings on farm products below parity is bogging down. One argument for them was that parity keeps climbing, but it wouldn't climb if the price control program on supplies farmers must buy was really working.

Administration program still seems to be to try to keep food prices low and make up the difference by subsidies.

In 1950, net farm income was 13 billion dollars compared to 14.1 billion in 1949. In 1950, net farm income per person was \$804 (1% below 1949) compared to average per person for non-farm population of \$1,546 (3% higher than '49).

—H.L.C.

## The Song of the Lazy Farmer



except beneath bright paint. Of course, it's true a tractor man gets things done faster than I can, but gettin' more work done each day I don't call progress anyway.

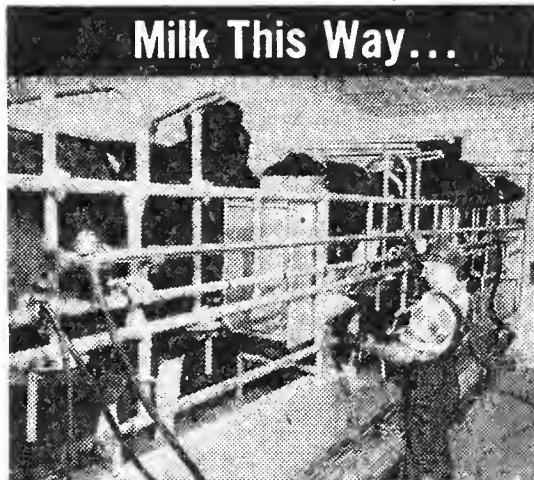
I'M TIRED of hearin' orators, or readin' desk-bound editors, who love to tell with fancy word how deeply they are thrilled and stirred about the progress we have seen since we've been farming by machine. With catch in voice and tear in eye, they point with pride how you and I no longer have to break our backs at shockin' grain or buildin' stacks. They make a tractor's purr, by gee, sound like the finest poetry; they think a combine, self-propelled, is power and beauty unexcelled; you'd think the way those fellows speak, we'll soon work just one day a week.

For my part, I can't go along with notions that there's nothing wrong with cold, unliving cogs and gears or roar of engines in our ears. Somehow, I've never learned to care for gasoline-polluted air; let's get this beauty business right, how can there be a finer sight than teams of horses or of mules, which are lots smarter than the fools who've got themselves convinced there ain't no power

## Less Labor Milks More Cows and Handles

## More Milk with the Flexible Model F

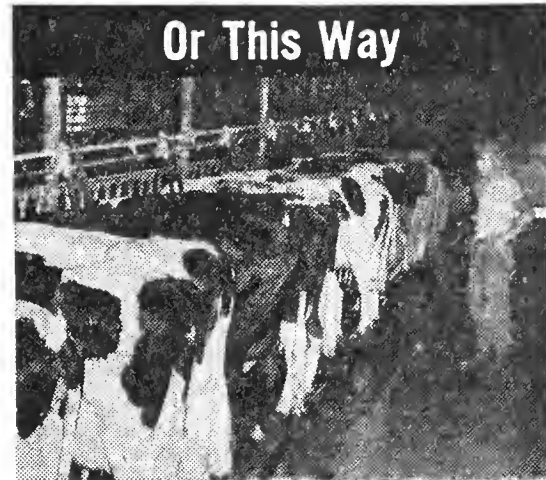
# DE LAVAL COMBINE MILKER



Milk This Way...

### INSTALLED IN A SEPARATE MILKING ROOM...

Milking 30-35 cows per hour per operator is common practice in many dairies using the De Laval Combine Milker installed in a separate milking room in connection with either a loose housing or stanchion-type barn. Stoop-ing, squatting, walking from cow to can and carrying milk are eliminated.



Or This Way

### OR IN YOUR DAIRY BARN OR MILKING SHED

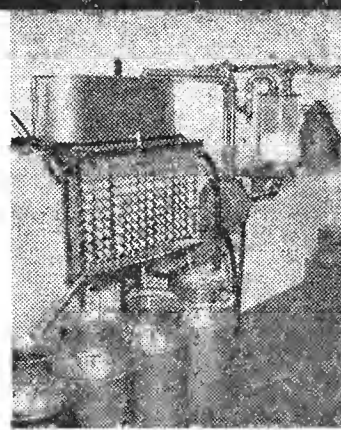
Dairymen are enthusiastic about the wonderfully efficient results obtained with the De Laval Combine Milker installed in the barn or milking shed. One man milks 50 or more cows per hour. The teat cups are moved from cow to cow and the milk is conveyed through sanitary pipe to the milk room.

## ...and Handle Your Milk in Any of These Three Ways



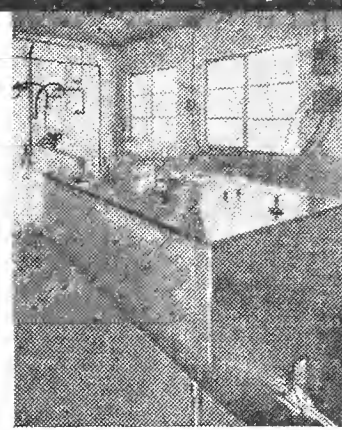
### Run Directly into Cans...

Most Combine users have installations which automatically filter the milk and fill the 40 qt. cans in the adjacent milk house. Carrying and pouring are eliminated.



### Aerate, Cool and Can...

In some sections, such as California, the installation is arranged to filter and convey the milk and discharge it over a surface cooler, thence into the 40 qt. cans.



### Discharge into Farm Tank

The De Laval Combine discharges the milk into the refrigerated farm tank, from which it is either "canned off" or pumped directly into the milk tank truck.

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61 Beale St., San Francisco 5, Calif.



The De Laval Separator Co., Dept. T-23  
165 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y.

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The De Laval Model F Combine Milker

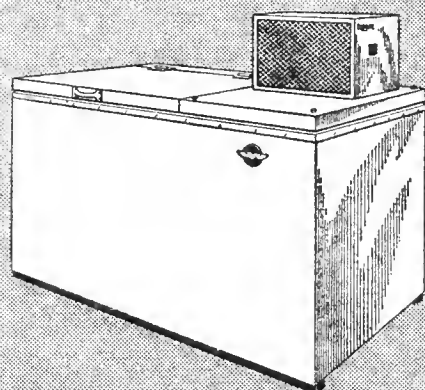
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\*\*By, or on the advice of, a veterinarian.

Animal Industry Section

**LEDERLE LABORATORIES DIVISION**

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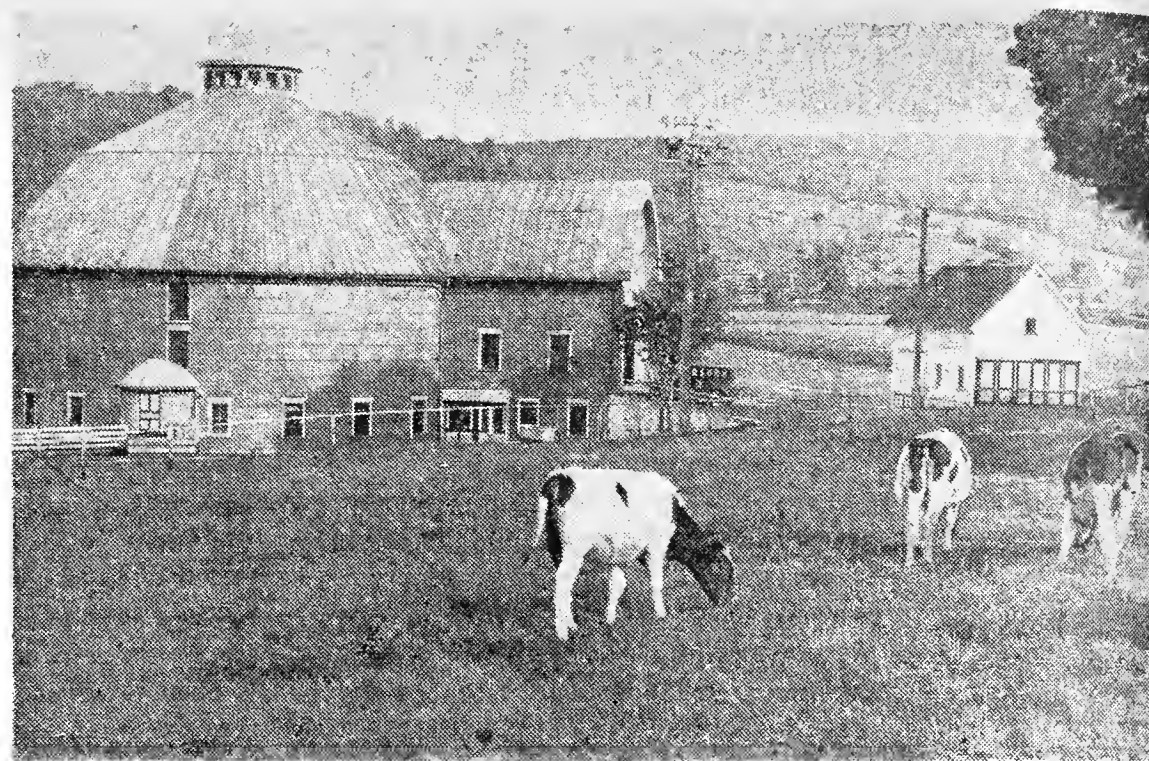
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J. Clifford Young, Greene, N. Y., is so pleased with this round barn he's used for 36 years that, if he didn't have it, he'd build another!

## ROUND BARN:

By JIM HALL

### "So Good I'd Build Another"

I HAVE driven past J. Clifford Young's round barn near Greene, in Chenango County, New York, dozens of times in the past few years — always wanting to stop and visit but never having time until a few weeks ago. I thought, like a good many others, that the round barn mustn't be so good or a lot more farmers would build them. I had my mind changed.

Cliff Young told me that he is so well satisfied that if anything should happen to it, he'd build another just like it. "That barn was built by my neighbor, Verne Bates, back in 1915," Cliff said, "and believe it or not, I keep right on finding more advantages in its design."

I spent nearly two hours in and around the barn and had to admit my surprise at its efficiency. The barn, 80 feet in diameter, ties up in one great circle of stanchions, 51 of Cliff's 65 head of purebred Holsteins and there's still room around the outside wall for calf pens. In the center is a 14 by 70-foot silo that is filled with 300 tons of chopped grass and corn silage from the barn floor. His first cutting of grass goes in the silo because he gets a better crop of feeding hay off the second cutting. In the basement, feed bins are built around the side of the silo so that grain can be dumped in from the main barn floor above. On a loft, built around the silo like a mezzanine floor above the main barn floor, are hay-curing ducts that lead fan-blown air all around the outside of the silo and then via a slat floor, up through the hundred tons of hay he can mow on the loft. The main floor can hold 200 tons more.

Cliff's farm came into his family back in 1835—more than 100 years ago—when it was purchased by his great-grandfather, Sam Thomas. When Cliff needed a new barn in 1915, he found that it would take 15,000 board feet more to build a regulation barn than the round one Verne Bates suggested. "It would take a 124-foot barn to give me the capacity I have," Cliff said. "Even today it would be cheaper to build a round one."

Being able to drive in the barn and make a circle around the silo has great advantages whether they are drawing in hay, grain or chopped straw, but the real pay-off, according to Cliff, comes in the labor saved in the stable. All hay, silage and grain is available at the front of the cows and when they get through wheeling a carload around the cart is right back where they need it for next time. Chopped straw for bedding is delivered down chutes to the rear of the cows and a gutter-cleaner makes a clean sweep of the 220-foot circular gutter, delivering

manure to the spreader in 15 minutes.

Another advantage that Cliff pointed out was that the stanchions, because they are built around a circle, are 6 inches wider at the back—where more space is needed—than at the front. Cliff says he has never seen another barn as convenient to work in as his own. And Verne Bates, the man who built it, liked the result so well that he put one up on his own farm next door!



RUSSELL A. WAREHIME, above, who has been farm manager on E. H. (Dick) Richardson's Lookabout Farm at Westminster, Maryland, for 10 years, got tired of hay forks tearing bales apart so he took a few days last winter to build in this hay elevator.

The purebred Holstein cows on the 480-acres are fed silage the year around and Kenneth Dougherty, herdsman, says the cows like the grass silage better than the corn used to refill the silos in the fall. This is the third year they've put up grass and they were foresighted enough to have a supply of molasses on hand to put with the almost pure alfalfa for the milking cows. Last year 62 head averaged 12,500 pounds of milk and 440 fat.

There are six men employed on the farm but they manage to raise almost all the feed—good alfalfa that gets about 400 lbs. of 0-20-20 fertilizer with boron every year; excellent ladino-orchard grass pasture; and enough oats, wheat, barley and corn to mix with minerals and oil meal so that they only have to buy a little 32% supplement. Fifteen to 20 Spotted Poland China sows take care of the extra grain.—A.J.H.



# Backsaver for Rex Burleigh

*His G.L.F. Stable Cleaner Cleans  
5 Gutters in Less than 7 minutes*



"My G.L.F. Stable Cleaner does the dirtiest, heaviest job in the barn for me," says Rex Burleigh of Snedekersville, Pennsylvania. "It's a real back-saver and ideal for me due to the layout of my barn."

Rex Burleigh went to G.L.F. Agent-Buyer Jim Judson, at Columbia Crossroads, Pennsylvania, and asked him to come up and install a G.L.F. Belt Stable Cleaner because "there isn't a man to hire in 90 miles" and he just had to have modern back-and time-saving equipment if he was to continue to do all the work by himself on a 227-acre farm with 52 head of grade Holsteins.

## *Saves 45 Minutes a Day*

"My cleaner is saving me at least 45 minutes on each load of manure," he says. "Before I got it, I could clean my five gutters by shovel and carrier in an hour (if I was in a hurry to go deer hunting!); but now I can clean out a load in exactly 6 minutes and 57 seconds by the clock and spread it in less than 10 minutes, if I don't have to go too far from the barn."

An extra 45 minutes a day means a lot to a man who milks 36 head with only the help of his two boys, Gary, 10 and Lary, 9. He even found time during the past spring to tap 450 maple trees and make 100 gallons of syrup.

## *An Unusual Installation*

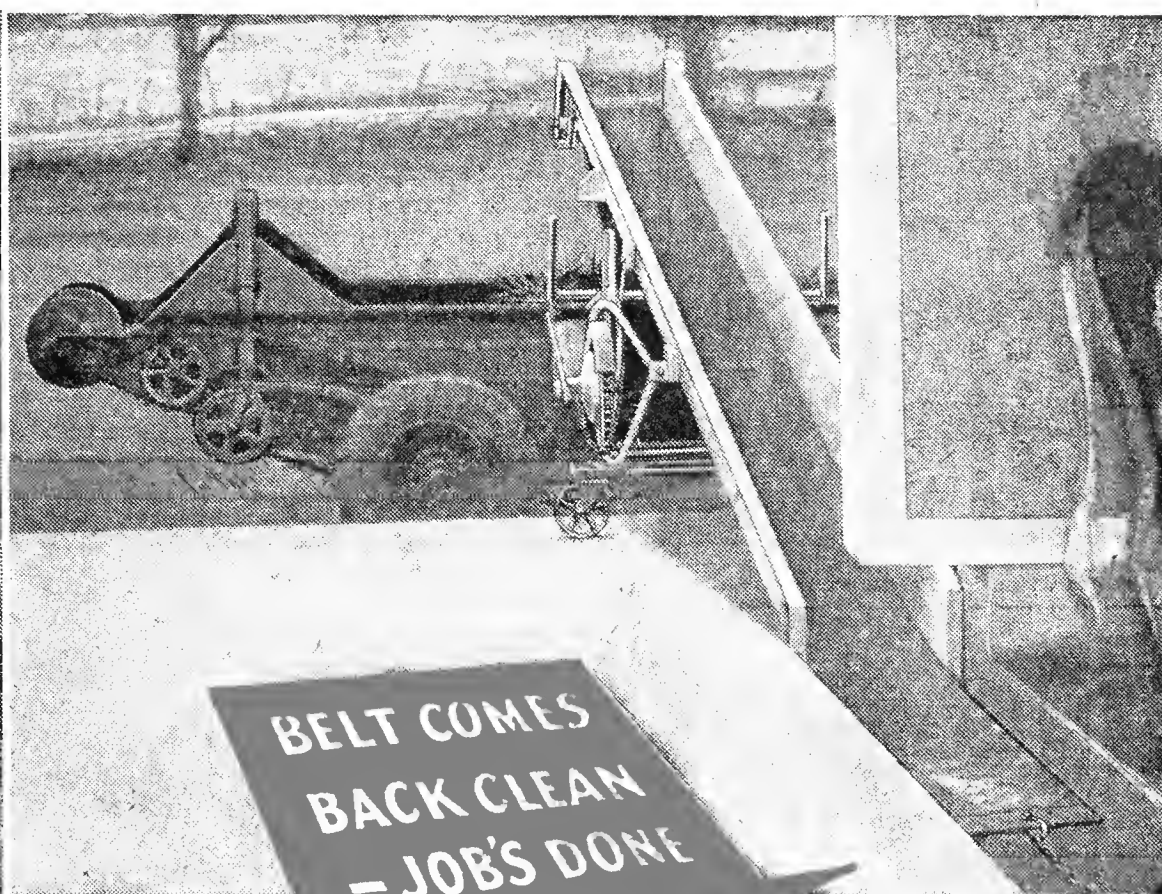
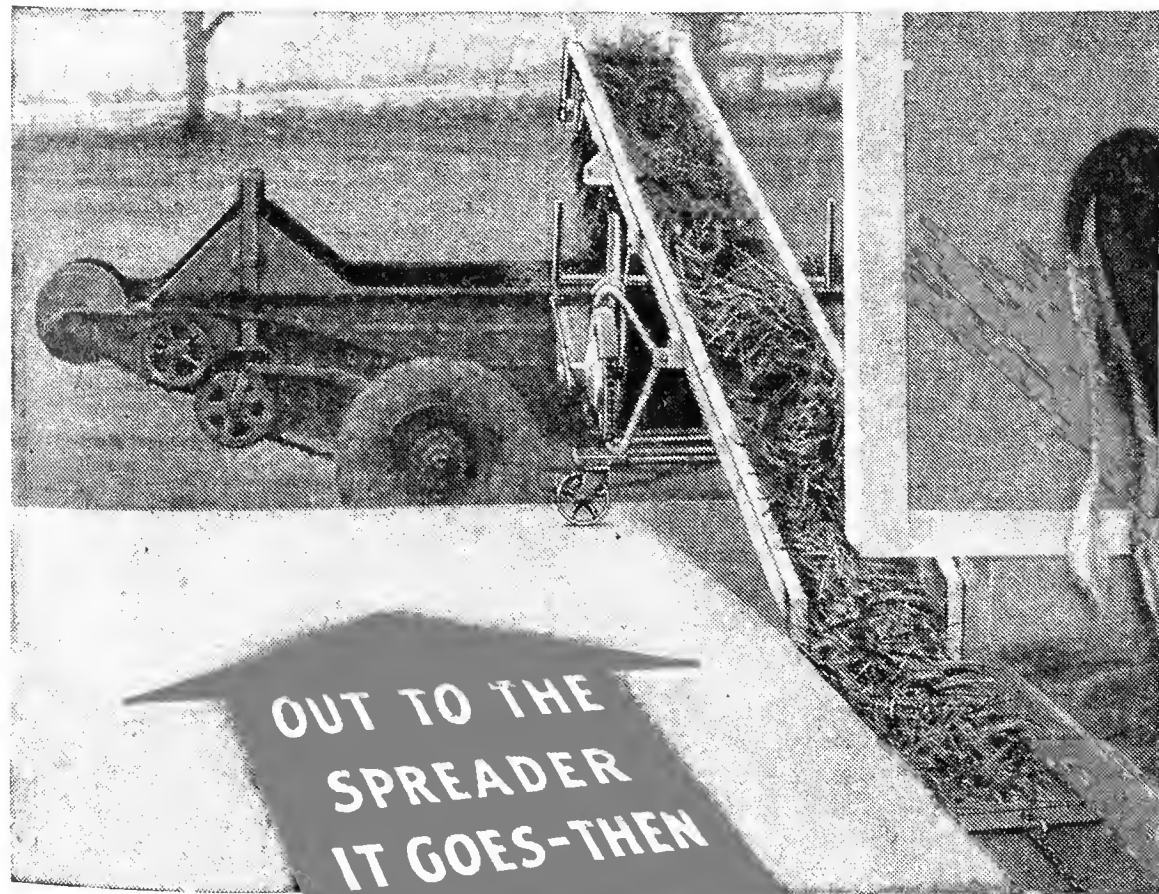
There are 43 stanchions in Mr. Burleigh's barn—four rows of nine cows each, and one row of seven. The one cleaner motor was installed so that it

handles all five gutters through a series of connecting rods and universal joints.

The unusual installation to clean five gutters in one barn was a challenge to the G.L.F. engineers, but once Mr. Burleigh finished extending his gutters to the end of the barn, two men made the complete installation for all five gutters in two days, despite the fact that their work was outdoors in below-zero weather.

## *Simple and Practical*

The G.L.F. Stable Cleaner is the simple, practical answer to the meanest job on the farm. Tested and perfected in actual farm use, it will soon be available at all G.L.F. Service Agencies. Ask about it. Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc., Ithaca, N. Y.



# The G.L.F. Stable Cleaner





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2 TO 36 K.W. GENERATING SETS

# Some New Laws Affecting New York Farmers

By E. S. FOSTER

**T**HE New York State Conference Board of Farm Organizations presented its legislative program to Governor Dewey in a 2½ hour conference on January 23 and then placed a copy of it in the hands of every member of Senate and Assembly. For the most part the Conference Board's recommendations were quite successful.

**MOTOR TRUCK LEGISLATION.** Two years ago, by legislative act, a special commission was appointed headed by Senator George Manning of Rochester to study use and finance of highways and canals. Following many public hearings the commission brought forth legislation which was adopted by the legislature and signed by the governor making some drastic changes in the taxation of motor trucks.

**WEIGHT-DISTANCE TAX.** Chapt. 74 imposes a special use tax on all motor trucks with a few exceptions, having a gross weight in excess of 18,000 lbs. Section 1 of the law says:

"The legislature hereby finds and declares that the operation of heavy motor vehicles upon the highways of this state greatly increases wear and damage on such highways; that there is a direct relationship between the weight of the vehicle using such highways and the damage done to them; that the period of usefulness of such highways is shortened by such use; that the effect of such use is to create and augment hazards to pedestrians and other traffic and to impose on the state a heavier financial burden for highway construction, maintenance and policing than does the operation of smaller vehicles; that the provisions of this article are therefore necessary and are hereby enacted to distribute more equitably this financial burden and to compensate the state in part for the privilege granted to such heavy vehicles of using the highways of the state and for the cost of administering state traffic regulations."

### Farm Trucks Exempt

The provisions of this new law do not apply to trucks "owned and operated by a farmer and used exclusively by such farmer in transporting his own agricultural commodities and products, pulp wood or livestock, including the packed, processed or manufactured products thereof, that were originally grown or raised on his farm, lands or orchard, or when used to transport supplies to his farm or orchard that are consumed and used thereon or when operated by a farmer in transporting farm products from a farm contiguous to his own."

Under this new law trucks exceeding 18,000 lbs., other than those granted exemption, will in addition to all other truck taxes pay a millage tax per mile based on gross weight. The millage tax will range from 6 to 24 mills. Trucks whose gross weight ranges from 61,001 lbs. to the legal limit (23,500 lbs. per axle) will pay 24 mills per mile for the gross weight involved.

Trucks exempt, other than farmers' trucks referred to above, include those transporting U. S. mail under contract, government-owned trucks and those operating wholly within city limits and Public Service Commission zones.

### Enforcement

The bill appropriates 2 million dollars for enforcement. Weighing stations will be established throughout the state. Department of Taxation and Fi-

nance is given very broad powers in connection with administration and enforcement. Operators will have to make returns monthly to state. Penalties for violation are very severe. Effective October 1, 1951.

**BASIC TRUCK LICENSE.** Chapt. 668 fixes schedule of registration fees for licensing motor trucks. Under this act the fee will be shifted from 80c per cwt. on the weight of the truck unladen to 50c per cwt. on gross including manufacturer's weight of truck, plus maximum load. The law says "for the purposes of this subdivision, maximum gross weight shall mean the weight of the motor vehicle, plus the weight of the maximum load which such motor vehicle may carry as declared by the applicant within the legal weight limits provided by this chapter."

The manufacturer's weight of the motor vehicle and such maximum load shall be stated on the application for registration and shall be accepted for the purposes of registration hereunder, subject to audit and approval by the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles. This act affects trucks, hearses, motor vehicles with convertible or interchangeable bodies, or with removable seats useable as for both passenger and delivery purposes, motor vehicles commonly known as station or depot wagons and motor vehicles commonly known as light delivery trucks, weighing 1800 lbs. or more.

Under this act many farmers will have to pay substantially higher fees for registration of their motor trucks.

### Conference Board Objects

On March 9 the Conference Board telegraphed its opinions to Governor Dewey, Speaker Heck and Majority Leader Mailler of the Assembly to Senator Arthur Wicks, Majority Leader of the Senate and to Senator George Manning, chairman of the committee which sponsored the bill.

"CONFERENCE BOARD OF FARM ORGANIZATIONS MEETING IN SYRACUSE TODAY BELIEVES THAT MANY FARMERS WILL REACT UNFAVORABLY TO CHANGE IN BASIC LICENSE FEE ON TRUCKS TO 50c ON GROSS ON GROUNDS THAT AVERAGE FARM TRUCK USES HIGHWAY ONLY ABOUT 4,000 MILES PER YEAR AND CARRIES PEAK LOADS ONLY OCCASIONALLY. THIS WILL RESULT IN HIGH RATE PER MILE HIGHWAY USE."

This act applies for registration years commencing on and after January 1, 1952.

**Oleomargarine.** All bills to lift the ban on colored oleo were killed in committees.

**Payment of Farm Help.** Chapt. 445 exempts farmers from provisions of labor law requiring weekly payment of employees in cash.

**Rabbits.** Chapt. 236 provides that rabbits damaging farm property may be taken without license or permit by bonafide employees of owner or occupant.

**Genesee Valley Market Authority.** Chapt. 420 authorizes formation of the Genesee Valley Market Authority.

**Golden Nematode.** Chapt. 338 continues program aimed at control of Golden Nematode of potatoes.

**Rabies.** Chapt. 337 continues indemnity program on domestic animals dying from rabies.

**Deer.** Chapt. 512 continues program in central and western New York areas whereby open season on doe may be declared by Department of Conservation to reduce deer damage to agriculture.

**School Buses.** Chapt. 406 increases penalties for violating law forbidding passing school buses when passengers are being taken on or discharged.



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## INCONSISTENT

— A. A. —

— A. A. —

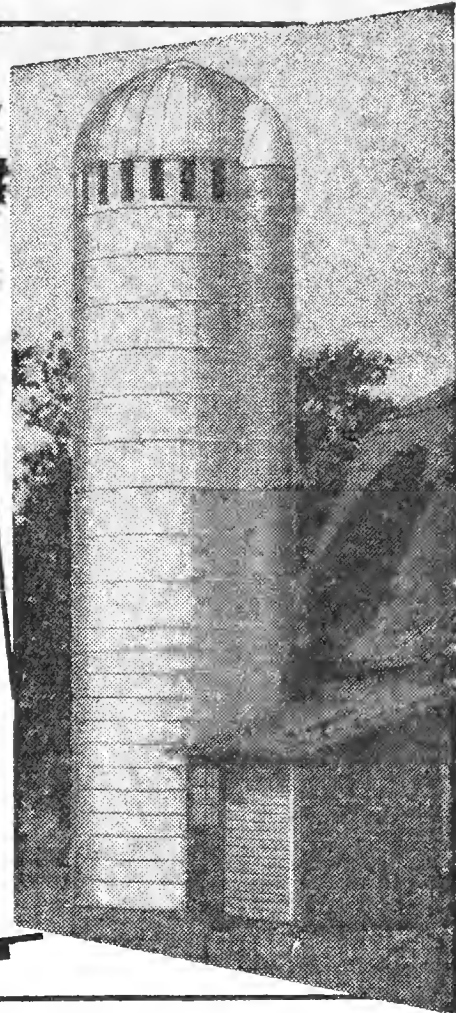
I hope the man or woman who asked

## A black and white photograph of a man standing behind a large, rectangular stone block. The block is covered with numerous small, round, light-colored objects, likely potatoes. The man is wearing a dark coat and a cap. In the background, there is a fence, bare trees, and a house.

— A. A. —

— A. A. —

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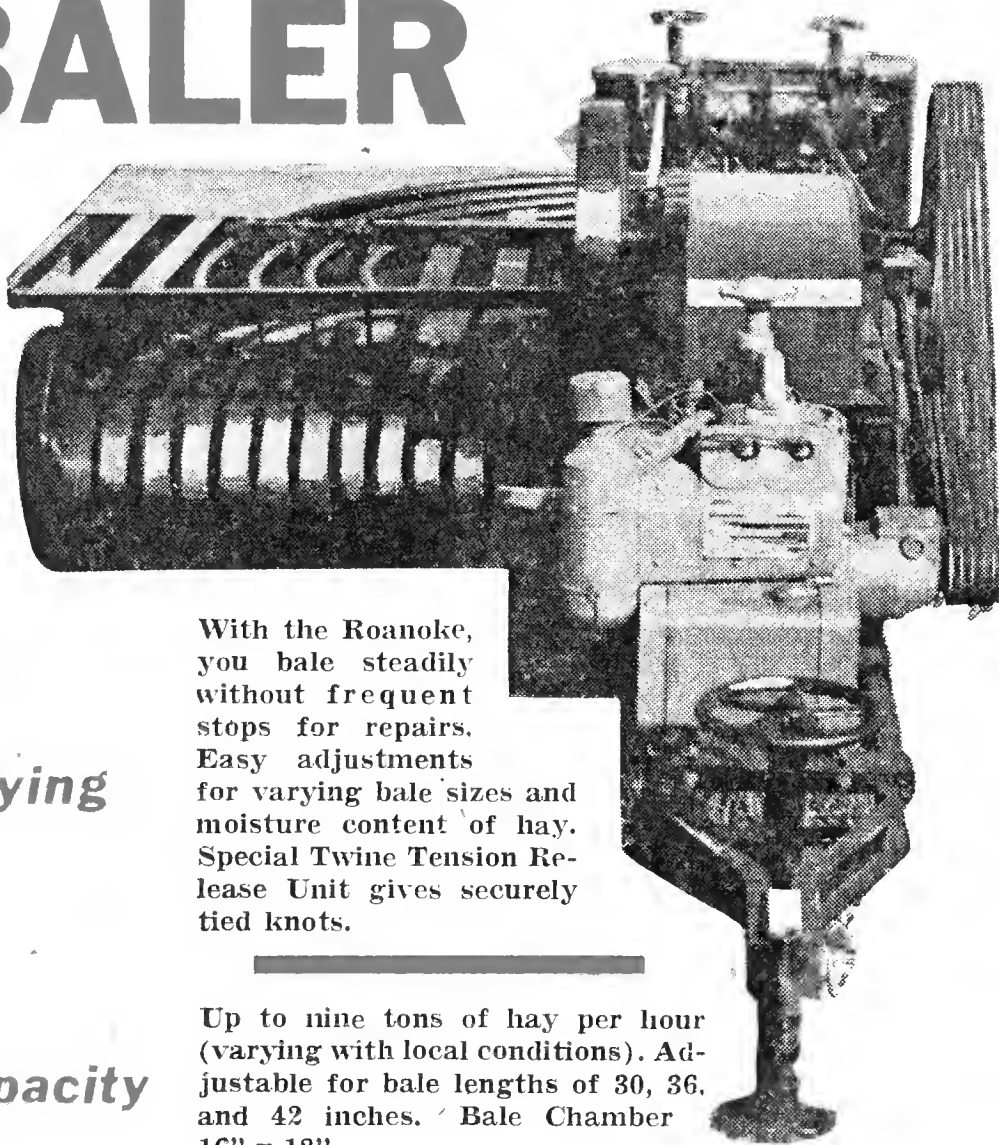
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## "Milk for Health" Program Starts in June

**S**UCCESS has crowned the efforts of a group of northeastern dairymen who for two years have worked on a program for promoting milk consumption. Over 37,000 dairymen have agreed to invest 1 cent a cwt. in the program organized by "Milk for Health."

The action putting this program into effect was taken by the Board of Directors for "Milk for Health" at a meeting at Syracuse on Monday, May 21. The board also agreed to support a Dairy Council in the New York Metropolitan area. New York City dealers will match funds put up by "Milk for Health" dollar for dollar. They will do this as soon as dealers handling 90 per cent of the fluid milk sold in the metropolitan area sign on the dotted line.

The New York City Dairy Council will have a Board of Directors of sixteen, eight representing dealers and eight representing milk producers. Monday, at Syracuse, Jacob Pratt, president of "Milk for Health," was appointed chairman of a committee to nominate the eight dairymen directors.

### Handy New Secretary

Ralph Eastwood who has been executive secretary of "Milk for Health" was on leave from G.L.F. for one year. That leave is up and his place will be taken by C. F. Handy, formerly County Agricultural Agent of Genesee County, N. Y.

For a complete understanding of what is taking place, let's review a little history. Over two years ago the Dairy Committee of the New York State Farm Bureau Federation spent a lot of time in discussing the need for a well-thought-out program for stimulating consumption of milk and its products. As a result of their deliberations a meeting called at Syracuse on April 25, 1949 was attended by approximately 250 dairymen from all over the state.

At the meeting, a small organization was set up known as "Milk for Health." This was felt necessary because a considerable number of New York State dairymen had been supporting ADA (The American Dairy Association) and others wanted to invest in the National Dairy Council, or both.

### How It Is Done

The programs of both agencies are excellent. ADA uses straight advertising, with money contributed by dairy-

men only. It also finances a research program to develop many of the facts on milk on which advertising is based. The National Dairy Council works through doctors, nurses, dietitians, and home economics experts, using money contributed by dairymen but matched dollar for dollar by dealers.

"Milk for Health" is merely an organization designed to get the signatures of dairymen authorizing the deductions, and then to turn over the money on the basis of five-twelfths to the American Dairy Association and seven-twelfths to the National Dairy Council.

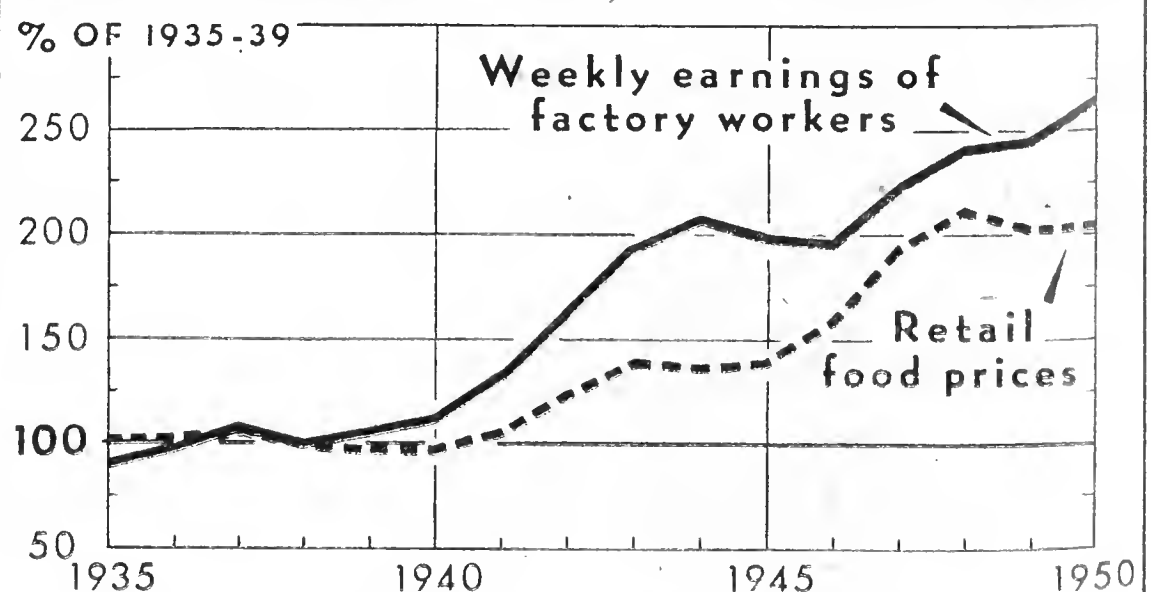
### To Study Results

The Board of Directors voted unanimously to request the seven state colleges of agriculture in the area to study and report on the facts of milk promotion as conducted by ADA and the Dairy Council. This in time will give dairymen an unbiased report of the effectiveness of the money they invested for "Milk for Health." Also voted unanimously by the Board was an invitation to dairymen who do not ship milk to New York City but whose price is based on New York City to participate in the effort. As a result of this action, dairymen around many small upstate cities will be asked to give financial support to "Milk for Health."

Authorizations to deduct 1 cent a cwt. came from over 37,000 dairymen delivering to 405 of the 429 milk plants shipping milk to the Metropolitan area. Of the dairymen who authorized deductions, 21,000 belong to cooperatives who voted to participate in the program and about 16,500 signed individual authorization blanks. Thirty-nine dairy cooperatives are supporting the "Milk for Health" program.

Many a time, farmers have emphasized the necessity for telling their story to consumers. It will be done in the case of milk, and the monetary returns to dairymen will certainly be good; every quart of milk that is consumed as fluid milk rather than made into manufactured products increases the uniform price they get. Every cent contributed should return several cents in better prices. It took a lot of footwork to get the authorizations. The men who did it should feel very happy over the result. Two years ago, a lot of people said "It can't be done!"

## RETAIL FOOD PRICES AND WEEKLY EARNINGS OF FACTORY WORKERS



CALCULATED FROM AVERAGE WEEKLY FACTORY EARNINGS AND RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD IN LARGE CITIES, BOTH AS REPORTED BY THE BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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# Increasing Turkey Egg HATCHABILITY

By C. E. Shepard

**I**F every turkey breeder could average 5% more poults from every thousand eggs incubated, he would be in a much happier frame of mind at the end of the year," said George Utzman, a White Holland turkey breeder of MacDougall, New York, to me recently. No miracle is needed to bring about such an occurrence. George accomplished it this spring by utilizing artificial insemination. A little-used practice to date, it started in turkeys at least 15 years ago.

"Our results weren't quite as good as we had hoped for this year, but this was our first attempt at artificially inseminating our hens, and it certainly paid off for us," said Mr. Utzman.



Gustave Utzman and His Son Inseminating a Turkey Hen

"We realized about 5-10% better fertility in the eggs that were incubated on our own farm, as compared to previous years. We incubated about 1,000 eggs early this spring. The toms were "milked" (semen drawn) every day at first to inseminate all the hens early. The semen from six or seven toms was mixed.

"After about two weeks the semen was drawn every 4-5 days. Only hens that wanted to mate and showed tendencies to mate were inseminated the second time. Toms can help handle hens naturally later."

Since the Utzmans do no individual pedigreeing or progeny testing, mixing the semen from several birds is the most convenient method and has the advantage of being stronger semen, since the toms that are fertile will make up for those that are not.

George and his father draw the semen from 12 toms in about 20 to 25 minutes. The supply of semen from this number of toms was used to inseminate approximately 70 hens. Bull semen diluter, obtained from NYABC in Ithaca, was used as a diluent for the turkey semen with the ratio of five parts diluter to one part semen. This being the first year that artificial insemination was undertaken on this farm, the speed in drawing the toms and inseminating the hens was not as rapid as it would have been if the Utzmans had had two or three years' experience behind them.

However, this much is sure. The Utzmans learned a great deal from their experiences this year and maintain that they will continue with the practice from now on. It is not uncommon for fertility to be as high as 70 to 75 per cent with natural service, but seldom does the average equal this figure. This per cent fertility can be obtained more

readily through artificial insemination, especially with breeding early in the season. The general feeling that has prevailed about not saving the first eggs laid by turkey hens early in the spring can be corrected through the use of artificial insemination. Hens can be artificially inseminated at or just prior to egg production, and highly fertile eggs can be expected.

## It Pays

The possibilities are wide as far as the turkey grower is concerned in bettering the fertility of hatching eggs. The process requires a lot of hard work, since every bird has to be handled, but with two or three years' experience, any breeder can expect to master the technique and derive considerable financial benefit from it. The toms "milk" better after a week or so, and early in the season the hens are easy to inseminate. They may not be ready all of the time, but through artificial insemination the operator can determine when the proper time to inseminate the hens has arrived.

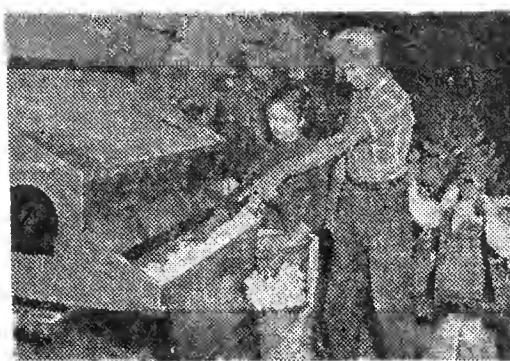
Some toms on the Utzman farm failed to ejaculate any semen. This factor could not have been determined had it not been for the practice of artificial breeding. If such a tom were to be put in a pen with hens for mating, chances are the operator would not have been aware of his infertility until late in the breeding season.

It would seem that the best time for artificial insemination is early in the season, because practically all hens want to mate at once and the toms can't take care of them. Also, the flush of eggs comes about 2-3 months after the hens start laying.

The Utzmans want to make it clear that there is no substitute for pedigree breeding and progeny testing; but for the average turkey grower who can't afford this practice, artificial insemination, it would seem, would have its place. The better the breast of the White Holland bird (heavier the bird), the more trouble we may experience with poor fertility and the greater will be the need for artificial insemination. All of the "bugs" have not been ironed out of the artificial insemination of turkeys. However, the Utzmans are encouraged with their results this year and they feel sure that the fertility problems in their breeding flocks will be at least partly solved in the years to come.

— A. A. —

Although it is popularly believed that farm costs today are high, the fact is that cost per unit of output in recent years has been at the lowest level in 35 years of records. The main reason for this is high output per farm workers, which in turn comes from increased use of equipment and higher yields.



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THERE are at least two reasons for exhibiting farm produce at fairs. You can pick up a little spending money and you can learn a lot about quality. I once heard a man say that he thought he grew pretty good stuff until he decided to exhibit some at the fair, and when he saw what his neighbors and friends brought in, he decided he better try to find out why theirs was so much better than his.

It is none too early to begin thinking about fair entries. With livestock, particularly young animals, you often find that one will develop better than another so it is a good idea to have two or three animals in mind for possible showing in the same class. Then too, it won't do any harm to give these animals just a little extra feed and attention throughout the summer.

Most vegetables, fruit and crops have not yet reached the stage where you can tell anything about their possibilities. You can, however, plan a little extra care in the line of insect and disease control. You can plan to add some additional fertilizer to crops and you can do some extra thinning to give the developing plants or fruits more room.

Before fair time we are planning to give you some information as to how to prepare various exhibits so that they will stand the best possible chance of taking home the blue ribbon. If you have never exhibited at a fair, why not do it this summer? It is a lot of fun and it can be profitable. If you feel that you just do not have the time, why not interest the young people in making some exhibits?

—A.A.—

### BORDEN EXECUTIVE HONORED

W. A. Wentworth, Director of Industry Relations, The Borden Company, New York, was elected Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Dairy Council at the first quarterly meeting of the Dairy Council's Board of Directors in 1951 in Chicago. Mr. Wentworth is Secretary of the Borden Foundation which administers the annual Borden awards to persons in the United States and Canada who are selected for their outstanding achievements in research.

He succeeds E. W. Tiedeman, formerly General Manager of Central Dairy Sales Cooperative, Chicago, who heads the Dairy Branch of the Office of Price Stabilization in Washington, D. C.



George Hoad of Palmyra, N. Y., is the new president of the New York State Rural Youth Conference, made up of young people representing the Grange, Extension Service, Rural Church Institute, F.F.A., Young Cooperators and G.L.F.

George has operated a 175-acre dairy, cash crop and market vegetable farm for the past seven years (since the death of his father). He now has 23 head of purebred Holsteins in the milking row and 20 head of purebred heifers with which to expand his dairy operations. Cabbage, beans, sweet corn, and melons are the main cash crops on this early, well-drained, sandy loam farm.

George has more than enough to keep him busy at home but has found time to take an active interest in community affairs.

—A.A.—

### RASPBERRY PICKER

One of the latest mechanical wizards to be tried out in the State of Washington is a raspberry picker. It appeared that the problems facing the development of a successful cotton picker were almost insurmountable but certainly they seem small in comparison to a mechanical raspberry picker.

Briefly, the canes are trained on a trellis so that they lean toward the picker, then a rubber-tired shaker comes in contact with the bases of the canes and shakes the ripe berries onto a moving shuttle, then to a screen and eventually to a belt where a sucking stream of air removes leaves and sticks.

NOT SPRAYED



SPRAYED WITH 2,4-D



—Photo courtesy of Missouri College of Agriculture

This picture shows the effect of chemicals in weed control when applied at the time of planting corn. Neither row of corn had been cultivated when this picture was taken.



## Question Box

**What causes ringworm in calves and how can it be controlled?**

Ringworm is a contagious skin disease caused by a fungus. An Iowa bulletin on raising dairy calves recommends painting the affected area with one part of salicylic acid to ten parts of alcohol. It is important to separate the affected calves from healthy ones and to disinfect the quarters thoroughly to prevent reinfection.

\* \* \*

**Does it pay to thin peaches in a home orchard?**

You will get far more satisfaction from the large size peaches, and the thinning will require little time on a few trees. Thin until peaches are 4 to 6 inches apart. Thin late in June when peaches are about  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an inch in diameter.

\* \* \*

**Is there any benefit from cultivating a garden when there are no weeds?**

Most authorities agree that the chief aim of cultivation is to kill weeds. However, the easiest time to kill weeds is just after they have sprouted. At that time you may not see them unless you look carefully. When weeds are young, they can be killed by shallow cultivation; for example, with a garden rake. This has two added advantages: the roots of the crop are not disturbed and new weed seeds are not brought to the top where they will sprout.

\* \* \*

**Does ladino clover need inoculating if seeded on land which has grown a good crop of alfalfa?**

The two legumes come in different classes so far as inoculation is concerned. The bacteria which grow on roots of ladino are the same as those that grow on red clover, but different from those on alfalfa. Therefore, ladino does not need inoculating when sown on a field that has grown alfalfa.

\* \* \*

**We recently purchased a house and in cleaning the cellar we are faced with a terrific amount of spiders. They spin their webs all over the walls and seem to make holes in the concrete walls. Can you suggest any spray or any method to combat these pests?**

Get some Lindane, or Benzene Hexachloride, or DDT at the feed and seed store and spray the walls, ceiling and floors once a week. You will soon be rid of them. — *Ed Mitchell*

\* \* \*

**When should borers be dug out of peach trees?**

Look them over for borers in May or June and again in October or November.

\* \* \*

**I have a pond of about an acre—between five and six feet deep, and spring fed. Would like information in regards to stocking this pond with fish—kind of fish and where I can purchase them.**

If pond is all less than 6 feet deep, you'd better stock it with bullheads. If one-third of your pond is at least 6 feet deep, buy bluegills and bass from some commercial fish hatchery; put a little fertilizer in the water (5-10-5) two or three times a season; some corn or oatmeal occasionally for feed, and after two or three years start fishing.

\* \* \*

**Is it safe to raise chickens on the same soil used last year, but where snow drifts very little and, therefore where the ground was thoroughly frozen during the winter?**

Some careful tests show that at least some types of organisms causing coccidiosis will survive a severe winter. Many poultrymen feel that the only safe procedure is to raise young stock on a given area only once every 3 years.

# No Wage or Price Controls No Subsidies, Say Dairymen

## Dairymen's League President Quotes Facts and Figures in Support of Stand Taken by Producers in 46 States

Almost half a million dairy farmers in 46 states officially have expressed opposition to the wage and price controls in the present Defense Production Act, and to the subsidies on agricultural products contained in a proposed new act, or in any future legislation.

### Here Are Reasons Why

Leon A. Chapin, president of the Dairymen's League and executive committee member of the National Milk Producers' Federation, summarized some of the reasons and questions which caused the 450,000 Federation members to protest. Here they are:

- We dairy farmers know that price controls operated to the disadvantage of milk producers during World War II.
- We know the confusion and horse-trading by labor and other pressure groups that have resulted from wage and price controls in the present emergency.
- We have Secretary of Agriculture Brannan's word for it that workers now can buy more and better food with fewer hours work than they could in the past.
- Why then have price controls? Is it because the price-controllers want labor to spend its higher wages on luxuries and non-essentials?
- Shouldn't dairy farmers also enjoy higher living standards in necessities, before others buy luxuries at their expense?
- Why is a dairy farmer's labor worth only 69¢ an hour when factory workers earn \$1.56 on the average?
- Why should dairy farmers get only 5% on their capital investment when corporations get up to 15%?
- Why should the farmer get nothing for his managerial ability when business and industry pay high salaries for similar ability?
- Why, in short, do people feel they should buy more and better food than ever before without an increase in their grocery bills? Do they think the food producer is Santa Claus?

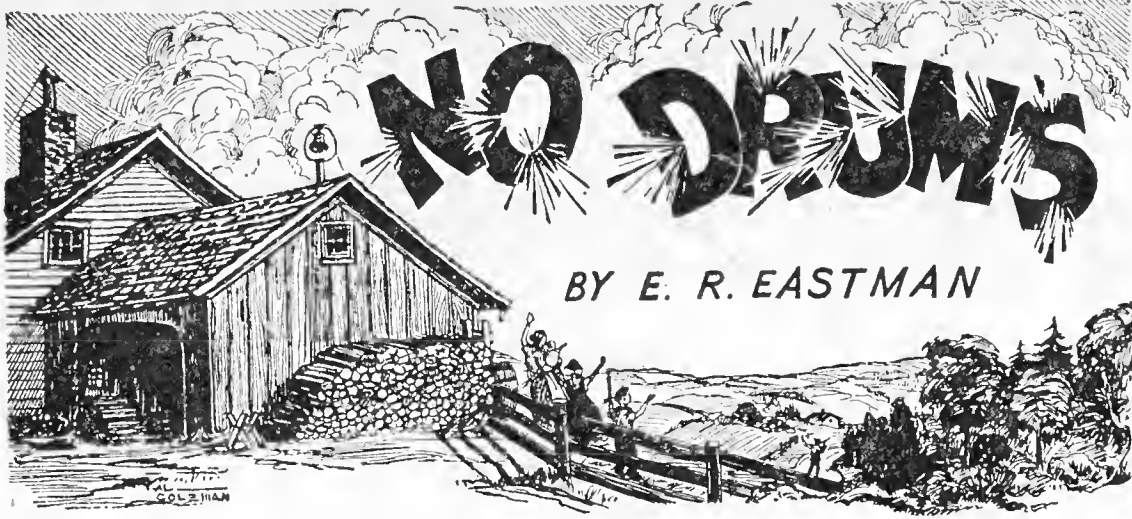
Mr. Chapin pointed out that the milk producers opposed only the price and wage controls and agricultural subsidies in the Defense Production acts. They did not oppose proposed amendments to extend authority for allocations, priorities, credit controls and the requisitioning and condemning of property.

**DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE**

*Co-operative*

**ASSOCIATION, INC.**





## WHAT'S GONE BEFORE

Immediately after his marriage to Ann Clinton, Mark Wilson leaves to join Lincoln's volunteers. His brother, Charlie, and his father, George Wilson, follow him into the Army; also Ann's father, Fred Clinton. When Mark becomes involved with the entry into the Union lines of a Southern spy, his mother and Ann journey to Washington to see President Lincoln. They obtain a pardon, and have a glad reunion there with their men. Soon after that, Mark and Charlie come home on furlough, and Mark and Ann quarrel over the question of allowing Henry Bain, a neighboring farmer, to take over the Clinton farm for the mortgage. Mark leaves the next morning without saying goodbye to his wife and realizes too late the grief he has caused her and himself.

## CHAPTER XX

The news of the defeat of Burnside and the Federal forces at Fredericksburg in December, 1862, brought gloom and discouragement throughout the North. To thousands of women like Ann and Nancy, the news of any battle brought an agony of waiting and dread until they could be sure that their men had come through safely.

The short, dark, dreary December days increased Ann's feeling of depression and anxiety. Finally, the blow fell one evening. It happened that she had not made her usual trip for the mail that day, and she and her mother were seated at the supper table when they heard a knock at the door. Without waiting for an answer, John Crawford opened it and walked in. One look at his face brought both women to their feet. Ann knew instantly the kind of tidings he had brought.

"I hate to be the one to tell you this, Ann," he said, gravely, "but a message has just come through from the War Department that Mark was killed in action at Fredericksburg."

"Oh, my God," said Mrs. Clinton, sinking into a chair. But Ann took the blow standing. Her eyes met John Crawford's unflinchingly, though her voice shook as she said:

"Thank you for bringing the message over."

Feeling that he could be of no help to the stricken girl, John turned and went out of the door. Slowly Ann turned back to the table, gripping the back of her chair until the knuckles of her hands shone white in the candlelight, and said to her mother:

"Are you all right? I must go and tell Nancy."

As she made her way up the road to the Wilson home, she wondered why she was not suffering more, not realizing that an emotional shock, like a physical wound, deadens the nerves for a time beyond pain.

The Wilsons were still at the supper table as Ann walked in, and both Enoch Payne and Mary Curtis were there. To offset her own worries, Nancy was slyly promoting the lagging courtship of Enoch and Mary. She was always glad afterwards that those two good friends were there when she and Ann needed strong human support more than ever before in their lives. Numbed by the shock she had had, Ann could do nothing to soften the blow for Nancy and the others. Standing straight and tall, but with stricken face, she stepped just inside the door and said, bluntly:

"Mark is dead!"

There was a moment of stunned silence and then everyone at the table stood up.

"Dead?" said Nancy, incredulously. "Dead, did you say? How do you know?"

"Yes," said Ann, nodding her head mechanically, "he's dead!"

Realizing that the girl was near the breaking point, Enoch went quickly over to Ann, took her by the arm and led her to a chair, while Mary Curtis moved around the table to put an arm across Nancy's shoulders.

"Sit down, Nancy," she said, giving her a gentle push toward a chair. Tom stood leaning on the table, his eyes round, staring at Ann. The little girls, scared, started to cry. That somehow broke the tension.

"Where? How can you be sure?" Nancy said again, groping for hope.

"It happened at Fredericksburg. I don't know how. John Crawford brought the news."

\* \* \*

The days that followed were days of horror for Ann. As the first shock wore off, her suffering increased, and cynically she thought that like most of the old platitudes there was no truth in the one about time making grief easier to bear. With bitter regret and remorse, she kept thinking that if she had done this or that, Mark might still be alive. Why, oh why had she not been more cooperative and understanding when he suggested that they let Henry Bain foreclose his mortgage and that they set up a new home? Ann felt bitter toward her mother, feeling

that she was the cause of a lot of the trouble between her and Mark. It was for her sake that Ann had insisted on keeping the farm.

Thus blaming herself and her mother, Ann's grief seemed beyond her ability to bear. It was all so hopeless. There was something so irrevocable about death. When death comes, she thought, there's never, never another chance for either the living or the dead to make up for past mistakes. And then at times she was comforted by the thought that maybe the dead did have a chance. Maybe they were given infinite power to know and understand what was truly in their loved ones' hearts. If Mark knew, he would forgive all mistakes, remembering only her love.

As she had done before when Mark first left for the war, Ann turned to work as a relief, a surcease from grief. She did all of her own chores; and after Enoch Payne and Tom Wilson had filled a big skidway of logs at her back door, she helped Enoch, sawing and splitting wood until she was so tired that she fell asleep at night too exhausted to think. Protesting at first, Enoch finally realized that work, even to exhaustion, was better for her than her brooding thoughts.

Under different circumstances Ann would have spent much time with Nancy. But now she avoided the Wilson home because there was so much there—particularly Nancy herself—to remind her of her loss. Listening to Enoch's stories and casual talk about practical, everyday matters of the farm and the neighborhood helped a lot. She had a great affection for this old friend.

Henry Bain, too, was frequently at hand during those first weeks of sorrow, talking soothingly to Mrs. Clinton, assuring them both that so far as finances were concerned they had nothing to worry about. His presence occasionally helped to take Ann's mind off her grief, and, in fact, he showed himself so kind and thoughtful and such a true friend in every way that she felt she must change her mind about him. His enemies may be wrong about Henry, she thought.

As time went by, Ann resolved that she must force herself to resume her

old close relationship with Nancy, for after all, Mark was Nancy's son as well as her husband, and it was Nancy's loss, too. Furthermore, Nancy now had further worries, for she had word that her husband was a prisoner of war in a Confederate military prison.

\* \* \*

One winter day Henry Bain drove up in front of the Clinton house with a brand-new Portland cutter, to which was hitched a beautiful brown gelding. After tying and blanketing his horse, he came into the house and said to Ann:

"The sleighing is good, my horse hasn't had enough exercise, and I've got to go over to the Caroline hills on a business trip. Why don't you come along?"

"Oh," said Ann, instantly, "I couldn't."

But her mother intervened.

"Why not, dear? You need a change. It's time you quit moping around."

If Henry had pressed the matter at all, Ann would have continued to refuse, but he just looked disappointed and said something about it's being a long, lonesome trip without company. Her mother kept urging her to go, and finally Ann said, resignedly:

"Oh, all right."

She allowed Henry to tuck the big red-brown buffalo robe around her. Then he climbed in himself, spoke to the lively young horse, which needed no urging, and off they went. It was one of those rare days in a north country winter when the snow sparkled in the sun like millions of diamonds. The glare was almost too much for the naked eye to stand. The air was like wine, and after a while Ann could not help but feel some of the gloom fall away as the runners of the bright new cutter glided easily over the hard packed snow, and the hooves of the horse, as he reached eagerly forward, beat a rhythmic tattoo to the tune of the sleigh bells encircling his body.

For a long time Henry said nothing, respecting Ann's mood and letting the day and the ride have their way with her. After a while they came to the top of a long ridge of hills that separated the two valleys. Henry stopped to give the horse a rest, and they sat gazing over the vast expanse of valley and hills that stretched away below them, sparkling in the sunshine. Ann relaxed with a long sigh, and Henry said:

"Beautiful, isn't it?"

Ann nodded, with a feeling of surprise, wondering what folks would think if they could have heard his remark. Neither she nor any of the others had ever credited him with having any appreciation of beauty. After a brief silence, Henry spoke again:

"Always when I get out like this where I can see the country, it looks to me as if there were more woods than there really are. Look up and down that ridge and the valley below," he said, waving his hand in a wide arc. "Doesn't it look as if there were only a few clearings?"

"Well, there are a lot of woods," said Ann.

"Yes," he agreed, "but nothing like there used to be. When I think of how people used to cut this beautiful virgin timber and burn it just to get it out of the way, it makes me shudder. Lumber is going to get scarcer and scarcer and be worth more. I don't mind telling you that that's why I'm taking this trip today. It's to look at some timberland I want to buy."

Then he added, smugly:

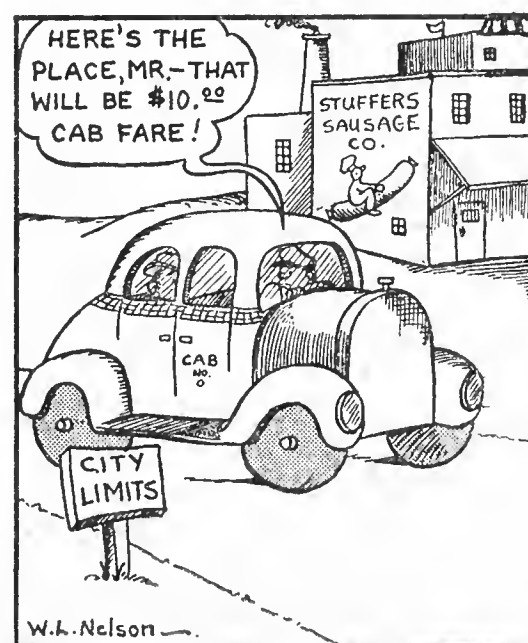
"These fools are anxious to sell their woodland. And I'm getting quite a lot of it without paying much for it."

Realizing that perhaps he had said too much, Henry hastily changed the subject, laughed a little, and said:

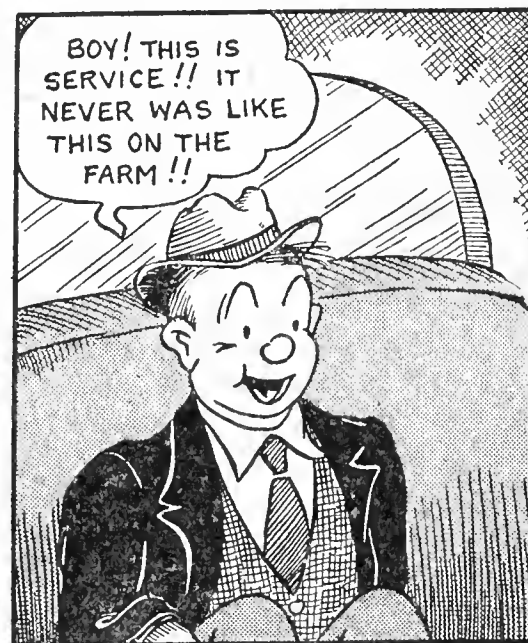
"Well, leastwise to look at a piece of timber was one reason why I came. Another was the hope that you'd come along, too."

(Continued on Page 21)

## SLIM AND SPUD



## Figures Don't Lie, Spud



CONT.



# For Dinner, Will You Have CORN or MEAT?

(Continued from Page 1)

persons in responsible positions both in and out of government. They were merely direct results of price-supporting interference with a free interplay of adjustment, not only between crops and animals but also among the different classes of livestock.

It seems to be not at all widely understood that for six years, since 1944, there has been no increase in food production in the U. S. beyond the 1944 peak of production. Yet during these same six years, the population of the country has increased almost 10 per cent—13 million persons have been added to the food-consuming public.

Only because commercial food exports and foreign relief feeding have decreased, have we been able to maintain the quality of the American diet. In fact, we have not maintained it in full. Since 1946 we have experienced a slow decline in diet quality. We are currently consuming less meat per capita, less dairy products, less fruit, and less vegetables than we were eating three and four years ago. If in 1950 we had eaten as much dairy produce per capita as in 1946 and as much meat per capita as in 1947, we would have had to produce 5 per cent more of each of these nutritionally important foods than we actually did produce. This does not sound like surpluses, and it isn't.

## May Have Food Shortage

Rather than being haunted by surpluses it is much more likely that the food supply of this country may become short in the years immediately ahead—and conceivably we could reach the extremity where somewhat more stretching of our crop output would become necessary.

I take this less than optimistic view



At the recent annual Steuben County, New York, Dairy Banquet, 80 herds were cited for notable herd production. The herd of Mrs. Edith Conner of Avoca, N. Y., (above) topped all DHIA herds in the County in 1950 with a herd average of 498 pounds of butterfat.

Walter Sturdevant & Son, Prattsburg, topped the lifetime class with a record of 5,000 pounds of butterfat on a grade Holstein cow named "Twinkle." Other top herds were those of Eldon Paddock of Pulteney, Robert W. Ainsworth of Rexville, Forrest Leach of Jasper, Ted Flanders of Hornell, Robert Flanders of Arkport, and Thomas Kane of Addison.



of our national food position for three reasons:

First, it seems highly unlikely that weather conditions across the country will remain as favorable for the years immediately ahead as has been the case over the past decade.

Second, the population of the country gives every prospect of continuing to increase for several years to come at a rate of about 1.5 per cent per year. This alone would require a corresponding increase of 1.5 per cent per year in food production if the present diet level is to continue.

Third, to state the case mildly, we are again in an international emergency. We are arming for defense and—God forbid—we may be close to war. This situation is certain to place additional demands upon our food supply—how soon and how much no one can know.

## Equipment and Supplies Essential

Never before has American agriculture operated in an economic balance so delicate. Produce prices and the availability and cost of supplies can affect production much more than in earlier decades. Never before have farmers been so dependent upon urban-produced goods and services. As illustrations we have only to note the degree to which agriculture is now dependent upon machinery powered with petroleum, and that about a third of our farm output rests upon chemicals in the form of fertilizers and pesticides.

In these days of allocations, agricultural groups must work increasingly through government committees to get the machinery, spare parts, containers, fertilizer, pesticides, twine, wire, gasoline, and many other items that are absolute essentials to full production. Consequently the attitude of the public which will prevail toward agriculture may become crucial. And against the critical need for wide understanding of farm and food problems stands the unfortunate fact that agriculture's public relations have never been worse.

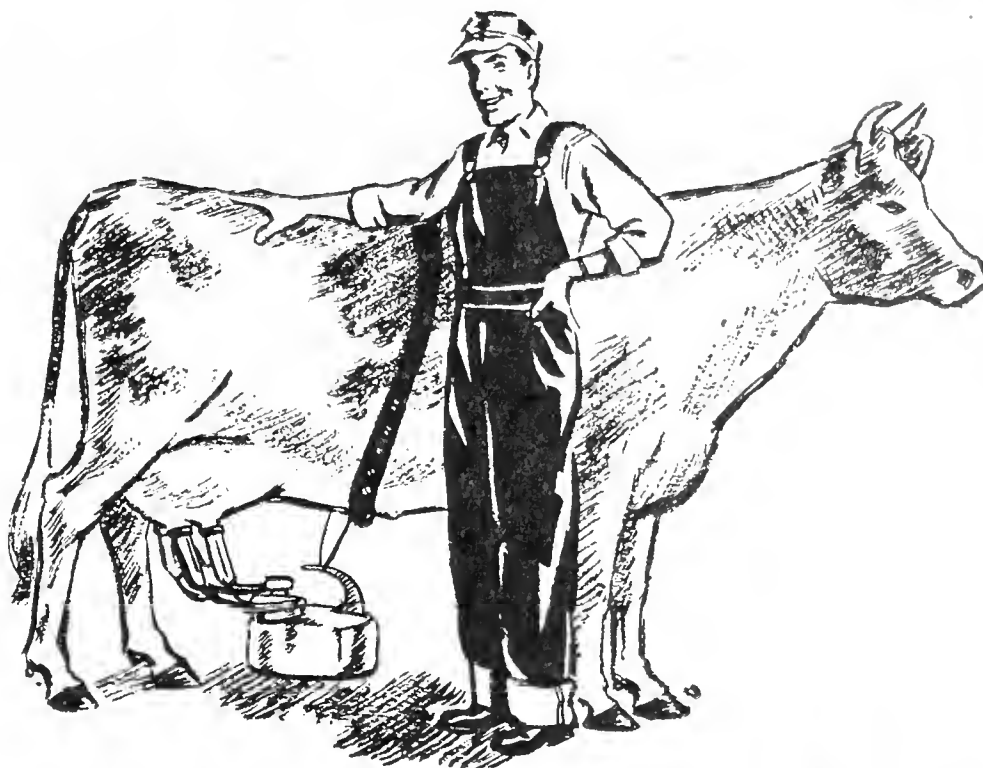
## Consumers Unsympathetic

The American people, for the most part, know little about the food economy of the country. But, in a large measure, those of us who speak for agriculture have failed in our responsibility for education and public understanding, just as we have failed in keeping politics out of our national food and farm policy. In consequence, public sentiment has come to be more against than with farmers and their problems.

This would not hurt farmers especially, if we were now operating in a free market—because in a free market everyone can hold up his head and tell the other fellow to go learn what the score is. And if the other fellow does not do so, he is the one who will get hurt. But in a controlled market, in a centrally directed economy, where authority over prices and allocations is vested in government boards and committees, nothing can be expected except that these agencies will bow to the strongest public pressures.

Too few city people realize that their jobs and the kind of food they like to eat are dependent on a sound and flexible agriculture, and that the surest way to bring a Chinese diet to America is to inaugurate controls that stifle production. Somehow we must make the consumer understand this for his sake as well as the farmer's.

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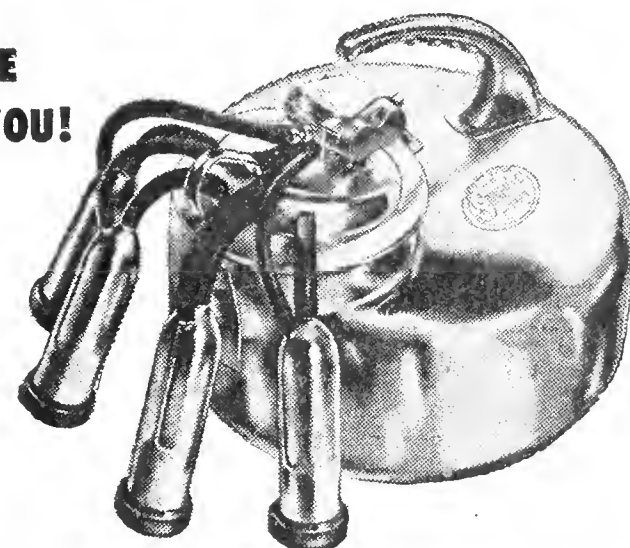
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**OLIVER** pickup baler. Oliver combine, Niagara Orchard duster with motor. Perfect condition. Arnold Frank, Schoharie, New York, 91F5.

**FOR SALE**: Case A-6 grain & bean combine. Hercules water cooled motor used 2 years, in new condition. Harry Knickerbocker, Pittsford, New York.

**FERTILIZER** Side-dresser for VAC Case Tractor cultivator \$50. George Marvin, Warners, New York.

**FOR SALE**: Welch bay blower, will not wind, has adjustable blower pipe and hood. Like new. F.O.B. Attica, N. Y. \$285.00. Phone Attica 607-W1. Raymond C. Haller, Attica, New York.

**POTATO** GROWERS, attention! Following equipment available in "like-new" condition: One John Deere, level bed 2-row Potato Digger; One Iron Age 2-row High speed potato planter; One 500 gallon Friend Sprayer with 14 row boom, and a power take-off model; one King-Wyse Potato Sorter, electrically driven, with automatic weighing device. This equipment represents a present market value if new of over \$5,500. This equipment can be purchased at an interesting saving. Write to Virdans Farms Box 123-AG, Phelps, New York.

**DAIRY** equipment at a saving! Having given up dairy farming, we have the following equipment which we purchased new but have never used: Complete Simplex Cow Barn equipment for 30 cattle; 30 steel stanchions with end gates; 50 feet of steel calf pens and stanchions. Will sell at considerably below present market value. Write Virdans Farms, Box 123-AG, Phelps, New York.

**HAND** operated fruit, or wine press. Complete. A-1 condition. G. W. Callaway, Orchard Hill, Argyle, N. Y.

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**"WIDE** woolen rugstrips." braiding, booking. Quilt pieces, floral silk jersey, cotton. Three pounds \$1.69. Samples 20c. "Send today, no waiting." Grenon, 92 Coleman, Dorchester, Mass.

**RIBBONS** when you need them—Assorted colors, widths, lengths, qualities. Approximately 240 feet. Grand for gift tying and hairbows. \$1.00 postpaid. Ribbon Shop, West Brookfield 12, Mass.

## SOIL ANALYSIS

**BETTER CROPS**, better land, better income from reliable laboratory soil analysis and experienced recommendations. Complete report \$4.00. Send for full information and sampling directions. Edwin Harrington, Agricultural Chemist, Carversville, Pa.

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## PUBLISHING AND CLOSING DATES

June 16 Issue.....Closes June 1  
July 7 Issue.....Closes June 22  
July 21 Issue.....Closes July 6  
August 4 Issue.....Closes July 20

## SITUATION WANTED

**MAN** with family, highest qualifications, desires opportunity in farming, open for any proposition which is sound, permanent and promises good future. Box 514-F, c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, N. Y.

## EMPLOYMENT

**MARRIED** man for Dairy Farm. Capable of taking charge of a 3x milking barn. Good wages, privileges, modern house. References required. H. H. Rathbun, Jr., Oriskany Falls, New York.

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**STROUT'S** Farm Catalog. Green cover! Mailed Free! 3084 bargains, 33 states. World's largest! Our 51st year. Buy now, beat inflation. Save through Strout, 255-R 4th Avenue, New York 10, N. Y.

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**POULTRY** FARM—8 buildings, one 22'x196', one 35'x 90' three story, clean, attractive, best construction and equipment. Desirable location, 2 miles west of Wrightsville. Will sell with or without poultry, at about half original cost. D. W. Detwiler, 47 E. Mkt., York, Pa. Phone—7293.

**DAIRY** and general purpose farm. 143 acres in central New York's best agricultural section. 2 good houses, good dairy barns, in family 103 years. \$22,500. Equipment and third house available. Ralph A. Butler, Route 4, Cortland, New York.

**215 ACRES** for sale \$3500. Write for details. Box 12, Gansevoort, New York, R.D. No. 2.

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**119 ACRES**, near village, very nice buildings, 33 head cattle, excellent line machinery, \$24,750. 133 acres, fully equipped, \$19,800. 351 acres, hard road, 33 head cattle, fully equipped, \$20,350. 260 acres, this is a bargain, nearly all new machinery, fine buildings, 46 head cattle, \$25,300. 100 acres, fine buildings, 26 head cattle, fully equipped, \$25,850. 152 acres, fully equipped, \$14,300. 100 acres, fine buildings, fully equipped, \$24,200. Write for full details. Harry G. Munu, Salesman for Frank Fatta, Realtor, Treadwell, N. Y. Phone Franklin 46F5.

## MISCELLANEOUS

**CHAMFOS**—Genuine, Seamless, Polishes windows, autos, refrigerators, furniture. 16x17 \$2.00. Postpaid. 18x25 \$3.00. Quantity discounts. John J. Fogarty, 207 River St., Troy, N. Y.

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"I know that American Agriculturist classified ads bring results for we tried for five years to sell a Babcock tester for which we had no use and sold it with one ad in the A.A." Mrs. Clement H. Wadsworth, Wolcott, New York.



## NEW JUST OUT...

VOLUME IV



### NYABC Sire Pedigrees

228 pages, 280 up-to-date records of bulls of all five dairy breeds that have served members' herds in artificial breeding in New York and in Western Vermont. Many other valuable dairy facts. All in sturdy, green, gold-stamped loose-leaf binder; easy to add new pedigrees from your Cooperator. A bargain at \$1.00 from your NYABC inseminator.

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Box 528 A Inc. Ithaca, N. Y.

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170 REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE  
TUES. & WED., JUNE 12 & 13.

T. B. Accredited, blood tested, many calfhood vaccinated, eligible for out-of-state shipment.

Sale pavilion

EARLVILLE, MADISON CO., N. Y.

**FIRST DAY:** The Super Duper offering of 70 head, the breed's finest for type, for production, for popular blood lines. All personally selected by ORSON D. SMITH, Canastota, N. Y. who traveled hundreds of miles visiting the leading herds in 15 Eastern States.

**SECOND DAY:** A marvelous offering of 100 head featuring the complete dispersal of ROBERT WILKINS, Homer, N. Y., noted herd who has sensationally high average of 480 lbs. fat.

20 Bulls selling in the 2 days, all from high record dams. Several from 700 lb. up to 1015 lb. fat dams. 50 Cows with large production records up to nearly 900 lb. fat, several 4% to 4.5% testers. A great offering of first calf heifers, due to freshen in the early fall.

The ANNUAL SUPER EVENT and the 266th sale in America's oldest established Registered Holstein consignment sales.

Sale starts at 10:00 A.M. each day, lunch available. Earlville is located on Route 12-B, 8 miles off Route 20, easy to reach from any part of New York and neighboring states. Good overnight accommodations. Plan to attend both days and bid on America's best Holsteins.

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Sales Manager & Auctioneer

## VEGETABLE PLANTS

Tomato Plants. Certified seed bought from California Packing Co. Varieties: Rutgers, Marglobe \$2.50 thousand; California Wonder Pepper Plants, \$4.00, 1000 or 65c, 100. Hungarian Hot Wax, same price; Cabbage Plants: \$1.50, 1000. Porto Rico Sweet Potato Plants, \$3.00 1000; White Bermuda Onion Plants, \$1.50, 1000.

QUITMAN PLANT CO. Quitman, Ga.

## START WITH THE BEST

Get your copy of our new directory which lists Swine Breeders in New York State & what pigs they have for sale at this time.

NEW YORK STATE SWINE ASSOCIATION  
Frank L. Wiley, Sec., Treas. Victor, N. Y.

## FOR SALE

Polled Hereford Bulls (Hornless) Also a few Hereford Heifers Bred to CMR Advance Domino 81st. The Gage Stock Farms, Delanson, New York.

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with complete weather round-up on all 13 stations of the

RURAL RADIO NETWORK

Your farm paper is proud to sponsor this famous weather round-up each weekday at 12:15 as a daily service to

NORTHEAST FARMERS

## DOWN THE



By J. F. "Doc" ROBERTS

To our Senators and Representatives in Washington, D. C.  
Honorable Sirs:

Have you noticed that the people back home have stopped laughing? Words and phrases such as, "I want to be a captain"; "mink coats"; "five percenters"; "price manipulations"; "R.F.C."; and "special privilege politics," are no longer funny. In fact, it's become very serious business, not only to a few but to everyone.

Did you notice how the people flocked to the support of General MacArthur? They were not Republicans or Democrats, although Washington seemed to think so. They rallied to a clean, good man, knowing that they were not in a position to know whether he was right or wrong, but they loved his willingness to put what he thought was best for his country ahead of self or politics.

### "Fed Up"

Did not Senator Taft prove last November that folks are completely "fed up" with leaders of any kind who have already, or even may, put their interests or the interests of their group ahead of all the interests of people in the United States?

Have you talked with men and women outside of the Washington scene? Have you observed and heard their loathing, disgust, and contempt of the things that have been going on in Washington and other cities through politics? Have you found anyone who would even make an attempt to justify what has been going on, except in Washington itself?

People are so disgusted with this situation that they have thrown up their hands, shrugged their shoulders and said, "What's the use?" Then 50 per cent of them vote; the other 50 per cent have completely lost interest except when a MacArthur incident comes up, or a Senate Crime Commission shows them on television that perhaps there is still hope.

Now we are faced with all sorts of black markets. Every legislator knows that just as well as every citizen. They also know that black markets lead right into every home, where even children are exposed to chicanery of some sort with loss of respect for law and order and loss of respect for the legislators who have allowed it to become possible. Do you realize the moral scope which black markets cover?

Now, Mr. Legislator, you can prove all of this by spending a little time with any of the folks in every walk of life in your own or any other district outside of Washington, D. C. Today you have your greatest opportunity to become a true leader and revered statesman. Put your country first; throw the rascals out, and then on June 30 eliminate deceiving our people with so-called price controls for votes. Your opportunity is here and now.

### Stop Wasteful Spending

Of course, no farmer wants inflation, especially with his vested interests as compared to many groups. Neither do they want unprotected homes. They know, and you know, that when the government taxes and spends billions, much of it wastefully, this is the real cause of inflation, and these demoralizing taxes and wasteful spending must be stopped, and that Washington is the place to stop it. Throwing the country into controlled food prices with a variation one way or another

of a "few cents a pound," cannot eliminate inflation. Controls can only pass one man's earned dollars to some one else who has not earned them.

The opportunity is yours, Mr. Honorable Legislator. If you will fight for America first, you will be surprised how America will rally and fight for you. Your country needs you now. You, and you only, can clean up this mess.

Yours sincerely,  
"Doc"

— A.A. —

## DR. BLOOD RE-ELECTED AYRSHIRE ASSOCIATION HEAD

At the recent 76th annual meeting of the Ayrshire Breeders Association, Dr. Robert O. Blood of Concord, N. H., was re-elected as president. Other officers elected include: Henry B. Mosle, Litchfield, Conn., as first vice president; Charles R. Rodriguez, Cropseyville, N. Y.; William Core, Franklin, Ind.; and Robert Eno, Honesdale, Pa., as vice presidents.

G. Fred Williams, Hutchinson, Kans.; Lyle Arnold, Canandaigua, N. Y.; Bruce Nickless, Caledonia, Mich.; Dr. E. C. Deubler, Newtown, Pa.; and Philip Schuyler, Cobleskill, N. Y., were re-elected to the Board of Directors. Newly elected Board members include Robert L. Knight, Hope, R. I.; H. H. Dodge, Frankfort, N. Y.; and Herbert Kimball, Haverhill, Mass.

At the annual banquet Clifford Conklin, who has been executive secretary of the Association for 26 years, was honored with the Association's Distinguished Service Award.

A new attendance record was established with some 600 Ayrshire Breeders present.

— A.A. —

## 265th EARLVILLE SALE

One hundred twenty-one buyers paid \$112,000 for 284 Registered Holstein Cattle in the 265th Earlville Sale on May 2 and 3. These buyers were from 35 counties in New York State, from Mass., New Jersey, Michigan, New Hampshire, Penna., Vermont, Connecticut, and Delaware.

Three cows sold from \$1000 to \$1150 and 94 milking cows averaged \$487; 40 Bulls-\$318; 111 Bred Heifers-\$388; 22 Open Heifers-\$208.

— A.A. —

Where a cow has free access to good grass silage, she will eat as much as 100 pounds in 24 hours.

## New Hampshire Jerseys DISPERSAL SALE

The Gabriel Elder Herd of 37 Head at the Farm in Etna, N. H.

Wednesday, June 13, 1951 at 1 P. M. DST

A top herd with production records, good pedigrees, and good type in top form. Sale includes the Senior herd sire and his 11 daus. He is by Brampton Royal Basil, Excellent Sup. Sire son of Brampton Lady Basilua. The Jr. Herd Sire is by the Sup. Sire, Juggler's Tycoon out of a Ton of Gold cow. There are seven daus. of Major Perk, a half brother to Sibley Farms great Nat'l. record cow, Lex Deborah. One of these has a DHI record last year of 545 fat. There are daughters with records up to 11,000 milk, 566 fat of Juggler's Tycoon and Duke Beau Gipsy. Also daughters of Tested Dams and Tested Sires (some with over 600 lb. ave.) and Gold Medal cows. These cows are ready to milk for you and won't have to be conditioned. Last year's DHI ave. on this hill farm was 424 fat. Just a farmer's herd that pays out. Catalogs on request to:

Tom Whittaker, Auctioneer  
Brandon, Vt.

George Ricker, Sales Mgr.  
Groton, Vt.

Etna is 7 miles from Hanover, N. H. Signs from Rt. 120 near Hanover. Sale under cover and lunch available.

## Seventh Annual Eastern Regional Jersey Sale

at DUKE FARMS — SOMERVILLE, NEW JERSEY

on SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1951

THE SALE OF THE YEAR IN THE EAST. Where fifty-five head of select Jersey females will sell at auction. These animals have been carefully selected from the herds of the leading Jersey breeders of the East with high requirements for both type and production. No animals are selected except with good production and that will classify "Excellent" or "Very Good."

There will be no better place to purchase outstanding foundation Jerseys for any purpose you may desire. Then, too, the Eastern Regional is the place to meet with Jersey breeders from all over America. Only the catalogues give you the full picture.

WRITE NOW TO:

WM. ROSS PROCTOR  
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LAURENCE GARDINER  
Sales Mgr.  
1863 Cowden Ave.  
Memphis 4, Tenn.

TOM WHITTAKER  
Auctioneer  
Brandon, Vt.

## NEW YORK STATE FAIR DAIRY and BEEF CATTLE SHOW

SEPT. 1 thru SEPT. 8

Last year's show was recognized as "one of the greatest cattle shows ever witnessed"—and this year's will be both bigger and better!

Entries close August 17, 1951

For premium list write:

HAROLD L. CREAL, Director  
NEW YORK STATE FAIR

Syracuse 1, N. Y.

PROF. GEO. W. TRIMBERGER  
Supt. Cattle Dept.

"Competition Open to the World"

Harold F. Tasker, Barnstead, N. Hamp.

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says Gustave Troutman, of Milton, N.Y.

"I've been a farmer for 40 years and all that time I've used Absorbine for my horses. I've found it quickly relieves strain and soreness from windgall."



Yes, farmers know there's nothing like Absorbine for helping to relieve lameness due to windgall, sore shoulder, fresh bog spavin and similar congestive troubles. Not a "cure-all," Absorbine is a time-proved help . . . used by many leading veterinarians, too, for helping to relieve puffs, strains and bruises.

A stand-by for 50 years, Absorbine will not blister or remove hair. Only \$2.50 for a long-lasting bottle at all druggists.

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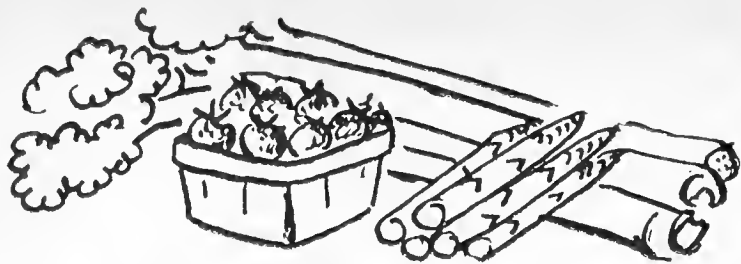
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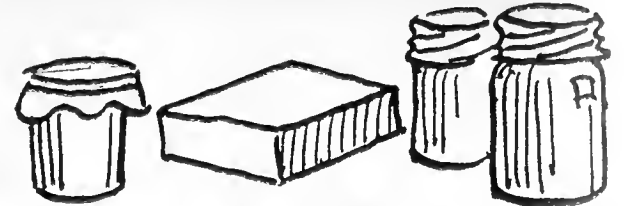
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# Preserve



## ASPARAGUS • STRAWBERRIES • RHUBARB •

**S**PRING'S three best gifts — asparagus, rhubarb, and strawberries — make a wonderful start for the canning and freezing season. The first thing to do is to see that all the equipment is in order. Test the pressure cooker and have on hand an adequate supply of jars and jar rubbers, paraffin, freezing boxes, bags, tape, etc. Organize the job ahead of time so that everything will go quickly and smoothly.

### Canning Asparagus

Can only young, tender asparagus. You will need about 1½ pounds for each pint jar. Sort the asparagus according to size. Cut off the tender portion of the stalks and remove the coarse scales. Wash the stalks thoroughly.

Cut the stalks so they are just long enough to stand upright in the jar; tie them in bunches (20 to 30 stalks to a bunch). Blanch by standing the bunches, tips up, in boiling salted water (1 tablespoon salt to each quart of water) to cover all but the upper third of the stalks; boil for 3 minutes, then tip the bunches over on their sides and boil for ½ minute longer.

Remove the bunches and cool in cold water for about 1 minute, or until they may be handled easily. Pack the stalks in clean, hot jars with the tips upright, except for 3 or 4 stalks in the center which should be packed tips down (this helps to keep the stalks whole when removed). Add ½ teaspoon salt to each pint jar, and cover the asparagus with boiling water. Seal the jar according to

By

ANNA ROGERS WILLMAN

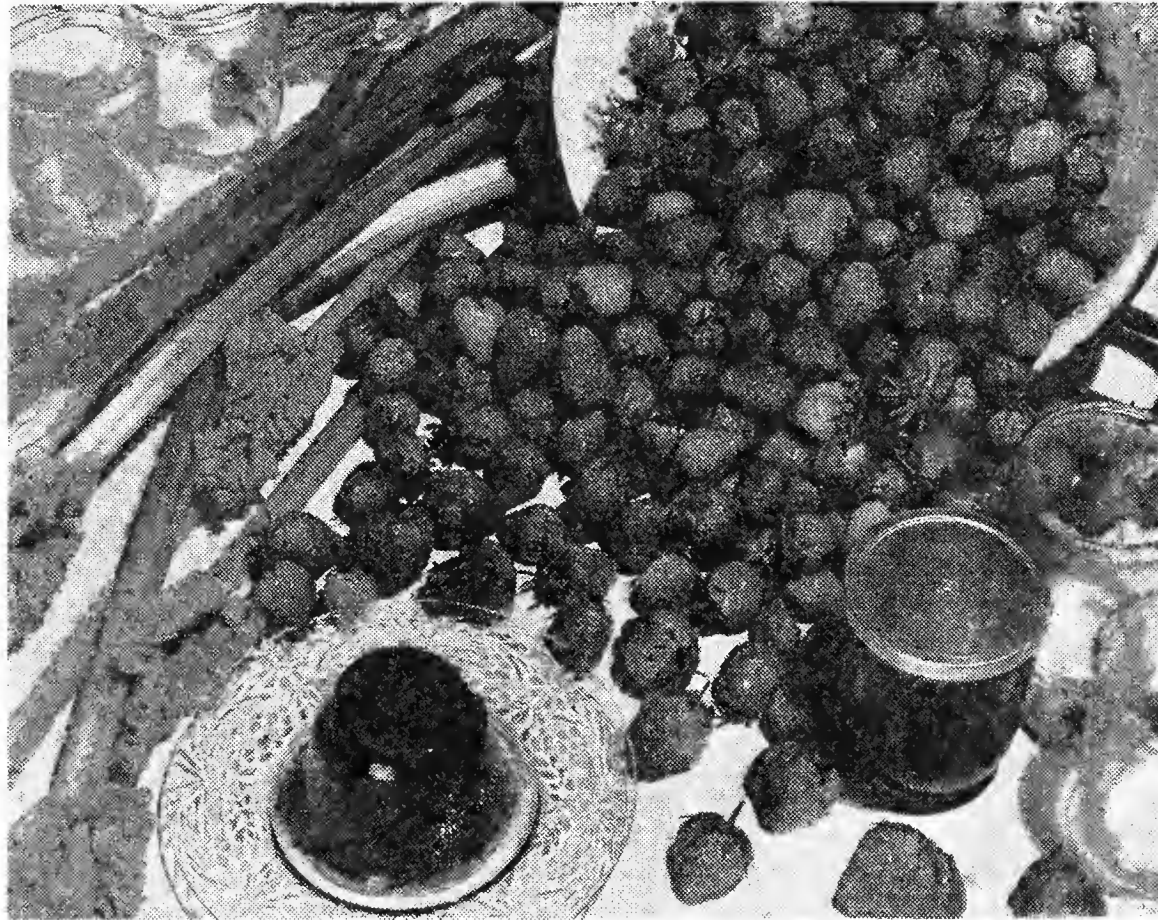
type of jar used. Process at 10 pounds pressure: pint jars, 25 min.; quart jars, 35 min.

### Freezing Asparagus

Use tender, fresh young stalks, since woody, fibrous asparagus does not make a satisfactory frozen product. Trim all stalks to 5-inch lengths. (The tender part of the stalk bottoms may be cut into 1 inch pieces, scalded, and frozen for soup.) Thoroughly wash the stalks in running, cold water. Remove the scales with the tip of a knife if there is dirt underneath them.

Sort the spears according to the diameter of the butt end. Discard for freezing any that are more than 1 inch in diameter. Scald the stalks up to ¾ inch in diameter in boiling water for 3 minutes; scald the stalks ¾ to 1 inch in diameter for 4 minutes. Use at least 1 gallon of water for each pound of asparagus. Scald only small amounts at a time. The scalding time is counted from the time the water returns to a boil (water should boil again in not more than 1 minute).

Cool the scalded stalks immediately in very cold, running water. Remove them from the water as soon as they are thoroughly cool, and drain well. Pack the stalks parallel, with the heads in alternate directions. Trunk



Strawberry Jam and jelly are always good, but for a change try Strawberry and Rhubarb Jam. It's delicious and different.

style boxes, or a sheet of cellophane or moisture-vapor proof material may be used. Seal the packages. Freeze and store.

### Freezing Rhubarb

Rhubarb with tender, deep-red stalks makes the most attractive frozen product. Cut off the leaves and wash the stalks in cold water. Cut the stalks into 1 inch lengths. Hold several stalks in a bunch and slice through them in one stroke.

Now you have a choice of freezing methods:

1. Pack the pieces, freeze and store.
2. Scald the pieces in boiling water for 1½ minutes, cool, package, freeze and store.
- \*3. Scald, as above, cool and pack, cover with a 65% sirup (9 cups sugar to 4 cups water), freeze and store.
- \*4. Cook the rhubarb in a 65% sirup; cool. Using a strainer, lift the pieces from the sirup into the box; cover with sirup; freeze and store.
5. Make rhubarb sauce by your favorite recipe. Cool, package, freeze and store.

(\*If sirup is used, make it a day ahead, cool and hold it in the refrigerator until it is needed.)

### Rhubarb Juice

Rhubarb juice is delicious as a fruit drink, and makes an excellent base for punch, or fruit gelatin salads and desserts.

Cut off the leaves, wash stalks in cold water, and cut in 1-inch lengths. Place the rhubarb in a kettle, add a small amount of hot water and cook until soft. A double boiler, or low heat gives the best flavor. While still hot, extract the juice. This may be done by pressing through a special juicer, sieve, or jelly bag.

Add ½ cup of sugar to each quart of juice. Heat rapidly to 170°F. Without a thermometer, one may bring the juice

to just barely simmering. When the juice reaches the pasteurizing temperature, pour it immediately into hot sterilized (recently boiled 10 minutes) jars or bottles. Fill to overflowing, remove any foam, and refill with juice. Seal completely, and process in a hot



You can make quick work of cutting up rhubarb by holding several stalks in a bunch and slicing through them in one stroke.

water bath at 175°F. to 185°F. for 5 minutes.

Remove the containers and place in lukewarm water for 5 minutes. Finally the containers should be cooled in the coldest water available. Cold water may be run into the hot water until it is cold, but the cooling must be gradual to prevent the breakage of glass. After cooling, label the juice, and store in as cold a place as possible.

### RHUBARB CONSERVE

- 4 cups rhubarb
- 4 cups sugar
- 2 tablespoons grated orange rind
- ¾ cup orange juice
- ¼ teaspoon salt
- 1 cup chopped nuts (walnuts)

Cut the rhubarb into ¼ to ½ inch slices. Combine all ingredients, except the nuts, in a large saucepan. Heat slowly, stirring constantly until all the sugar is dissolved. Bring the mixture

to a boil and boil *rapidly* until the mixture is thick, stirring occasionally. Stir in the nuts and pour into hot sterilized half-pint jars, or jelly glasses. Seal with lids or paraffin.

### Freezing Strawberries

Strawberries lose quality very rapidly, so use all possible speed from patch to freezer. Use firm, fully ripe berries.

Wash the berries in very cold water, sort and cap. Slice in pieces ¼ inch thick, or cut in half lengthwise, or chop into pieces about the size of a quarter berry. The sugar may be varied according to personal preference or the tartness of the berries: 1 part sugar, by weight, to 4 parts, 5 parts, or 6 parts of berries, by weight.

Mix the berries and sugar together thoroughly. Package, freeze promptly and store.

### STRAWBERRY JAM

- 4 cups strawberries (prepared fruit)
- 3 cups sugar

Wash the strawberries and discard any that are spoiled or discolored. Crush, cut or chop them. Measure the berries into a large saucepan, and add the sugar. Heat the fruit and sugar slowly, stirring constantly, until all the sugar is dissolved. Bring the mixture to a boil and boil *rapidly* until it is thick, stirring occasionally. This will require only a few minutes. (It is better to slightly undercook than to overcook strawberry products, since their flavor, color, and consistency are harmed by too much heat.)

Take the jam off the stove, cover, and let it stand for 2 minutes. Skim if a foam is present. Stir the jam and pour it into hot sterilized jars (you will need about 4 half pint jars), and seal with a thin layer of melted paraffin. After the jam is cold, pour on more paraffin, making sure there is a good seal with the sides of the jar. Wash, cover and label the jars. Store in a dry, dark, cool place. Yield: about 1 quart jam.

### STRAWBERRY AND PINEAPPLE JAM

To the strawberry jam recipe, add: 2 cups cooked, finely shredded pineapple 1½ cups sugar

Proceed as in the directions for strawberry jam.

### STRAWBERRY AND RHUBARB JAM

- 3 cups strawberries
- 1 cup finely diced rhubarb
- 3 cups sugar

Proceed as in the directions for strawberry jam.

Delicious strawberry jam may also be made with commercial fruit pectins, and results in a larger yield of jam. Recipes usually come with the pectin, but here is a satisfactory one for jam:

### STRAWBERRY JAM

- 4 cups prepared fruit
- 7 cups sugar
- ½ bottle fruit pectin

Crush thoroughly about 2 quarts fully ripe strawberries. Measure 4 cups into a large saucepan. Add sugar to fruit in saucepan and mix well. Place over high heat, bring to a full rolling boil, and boil hard 1 minute, stirring constantly. Remove from heat and stir in bottled fruit pectin. Then stir and skim by turns for 5 minutes to cool slightly, to prevent floating fruit. Pour quickly into glasses. Paraffin at once. Yield: about 10 glasses, six ounces each.



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IT'S NEWS!

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Chances are the soap you're using now is a perfectly good one. But this new washday marvel gets your wash *cleaner* and *whiter* than any soap will!

That's a pretty big promise. But if you'll try CHEER *just once*, you'll prove it *at every washing step!*



*Next washday you be the judge!*

**1. Prove CHEER's guarantee—in your washing machine!**

You'll marvel at the way new CHEER's thick suds billow up—even in *hardest* water! CHEER gets right to work removing greasy, grimy dirt. No bleaches, bluing, or water softeners needed.

**2. Prove CHEER's guarantee—on your washline!**

After rinsing and wringing, *see* how gloriously clean, how radiantly white CHEER-clean clothes are, waving on the line! And CHEER *is safe* for colored washables . . . *kind to hands!*

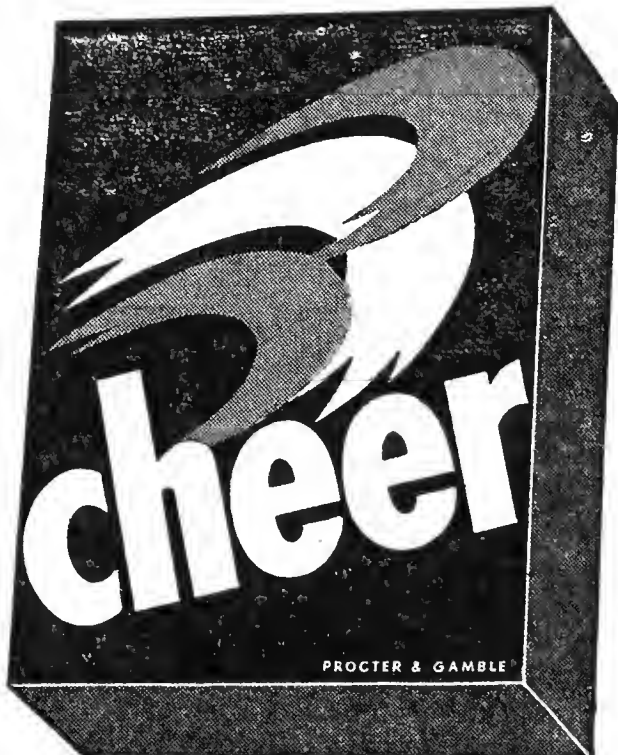
**3. Prove CHEER's guarantee—on your ironing board!**

CHEER leaves no soap film to yellow under the iron's heat. Clothes not only wash and dry cleaner and whiter . . . *they iron cleaner and whiter*—or your money back!

Get CHEER in the convenient Giant Economy Size package

**P.S. Wonderful  
for NO-RINSE  
washing, too!**

If you wash without rinsing, no washing product on earth will give you a cleaner wash than CHEER. CHEER will give you the cleanest no-rinse wash it's possible to get.



**"Clothes dry so fresh  
and sweet-smelling  
you'll want to hug them!"**

**Try cheer once...  
and you'll cheer forever!**





## More Get-Up-And-Go with Domino!

Domino Sugar provides the kind of vital food-energy your family needs every day. Help keep your husband on the job, active and vigorous—your children full of pep and vitality. Give them Domino Sugar—pure food-energy in its most concentrated form!

Only **ONE** Sugar is  
**Domino Pure!**



## Wake Up To More Comfort

Without Nagging Backache

Nagging backache, loss of pep and energy, headaches and dizziness may be due to slow-down of kidney function. Doctors say good kidney function is very important to good health. When some everyday condition, such as stress and strain, causes this important function to slow down, many folks suffer nagging backache—feel miserable. Minor bladder irritations due to cold or wrong diet may cause getting up nights or frequent passages. Don't neglect your kidneys if these conditions bother you. Try Doan's Pills—a mild diuretic. Used successfully by millions for over 50 years. It's amazing how many times Doan's give happy relief from these discomforts—help the 15 miles of kidney tubes and filters flush out waste. Get Doan's Pills today!

**RENEW NOW**  
**WHILE THE PRICE**  
**IS STILL LOW**

**RAW WOOL WANTED**  
Montgomery Worsted Mills, Inc.,  
Montgomery, Orange County, New York



Little Essie Elliott of Ithaca, N. Y., stuffs her winter scarf into a cellophane freezer bag, her mother uses a warm iron to seal a bag of woolens and moth crystals.

## Safe Summer Storage FOR WOOLENS

**F**RUIT jars and cellophane freezer bags make good moth-proof containers for wool mittens, socks, and scarves, say specialists at the New York State College of Home Economics. They provide reasonably airtight storage, and since you can tell at a glance what's in them, you don't have to label them.

Rule No. 1 in protecting woolens from moths is to see that all articles are thoroughly clean before being stored. You'll also need moth-killing crystals. A good moth-killer and repellent is para-di-chloro-benzene, a crystalline substance sold under many brand names but usually identified as such on the package. Put these crystals on top of the article you are protecting, as their moth-killing fumes are heavier than air and seep down through garment.

When storing small articles in fruit jars or cellophane bags, lay a cheese-cloth bag filled with the crystals on top of the article. Use clean jars, and a jar rubber to be sure the jar is tightly closed. If using cellophane freezer bags, seal with a warm iron. Store in a moderately cool, dry place.

Sweaters may be washed and stored in boxes or wrapped in strong wrap-

ping paper. Close all open edges with gummed tape.

### Large Woolen Articles

The same principles apply to storing large woolen articles: They must be thoroughly clean, they must have airtight storage, and they must have moth-killing crystals to protect them. Sometimes it's difficult to find just the right containers, or enough of them, for safe storage of wool dresses, suits, coats, etc., but the college specialists offer a good suggestion. They recommend a brand new garbage can for flat storage. Line it with paper, and lay clean woolen garments in it. Sprinkle

para-di-chloro-benzene crystals between layers of the clothing, and put a generous sprinkling on top of the pile. When putting in the crystals, it's a good idea to sprinkle them between folds of tissue paper. Close can tightly and store in moderately cool, dry place.

Here are some other good storage suggestions from the college:

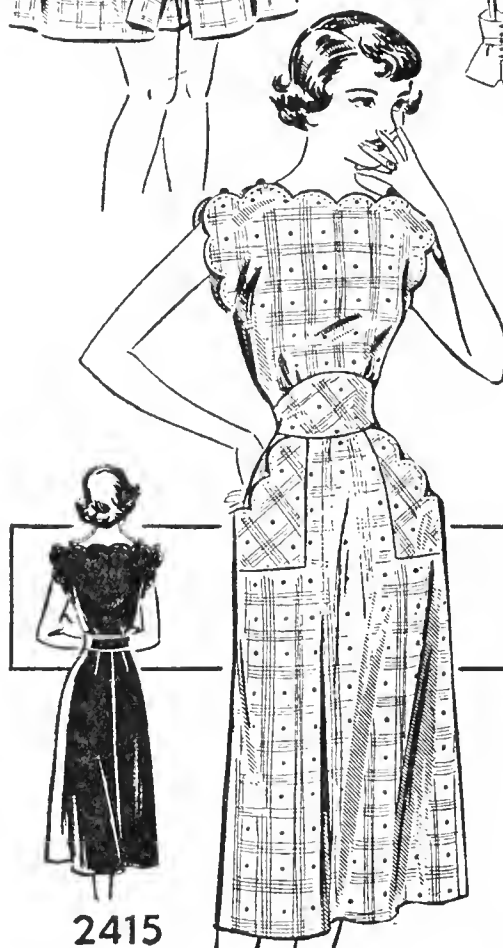
**Cloth Coat with Fur Collar:** Brush and air in sun, and have cleaned if necessary. Store in airtight bag with a bag of para-di-chloro-benzene crystals suspended from the top of the hanger. Seal bag tightly with gummed tape. Store in moderately cool place, as heat would dry out the fur.

**Winter Felt Hats:** Brush, air, and sun. Store with para-di-chloro-benzene crystals in tightly sealed hat box.

**Moth-proofing Clothes:** If you use a spray to moth-proof your clothes, be sure to read and follow directions that come with it, and remember that the solution must come in contact with all parts of the garment. However, with a moth-proofing solution, clothes needn't be stored in airtight containers.

**Cedar Chest:** When storing wool garments or blankets in cedar chest, make sure that they are thoroughly clean and, to be on the safe side, add some para-di-chloro-benzene crystals.

## Easy to Make



**No. 2448.** This cute playsuit is twice as practical, for it has a matching, ruffled-sleeve dress that daughter can don in a second for the street! Sizes 1, 2, 4, 6. Size 2 dress, 1½ yds. 35-in. The playsuit, ¾ yd. 35-in.

**No. 2446.** New, flattering lines with a single large pocket and the side buttons ending in a pleat. Try shantung or linen. Sizes 12-20, 36-46. Size 18, 3¾ yds. 39-in.

**No. 2415.** "Easy" is the best word for this shoulder button cotton—it's easy to make, easy to wear. The shaped midriff is slenderizing. The scallops are softening. Sizes 10-20. Size 16, 4 yds. 35-in. fabric.

**No. 2418.** The newest slim sleeveless success—neatly yoked—and a sheltering bolero to turn it into a smart street costume! Sizes 12-20, 36-44. Size 18, for dress and bolero, 6¼ yds. 35-in.

**TO ORDER:** Write name, address, pattern size and number clearly. Enclose 25 cents for each pattern wanted. Add 25 cents for our Spring-Summer Fashion Book which has attractive pattern designs for all ages, sizes and occasions. Send to **AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST PATTERN SERVICE, Box 42, Station O, New York 11, N. Y.**



# Rural Radio Network

**Ithaca, N. Y.**

Sponsored in the interests of Northeast agriculture by the ten leading farm organizations of New York State.

## FM Programs for SUMMER LISTENING

### STATIC-FREE MUSIC

—from WQXR in New York  
daily at 2:30 and 7:30. Sunday at 3.

### NEWS — EVERY HOUR

Profit Tips for

### FARM & HOME

6:30 a.m. Northeast Farm Digest  
11:30 a.m. Country Home  
12:30 p.m. York State Farmer

### Markets near the Weather

\* \* \* \*

### Rural Radio Network programs heard on these FM stations:

WHLD-FM, Niagara Falls, 98.5 on FM Dial  
WFNF, Wethersfield, 107.7 on FM Dial  
WHDL-FM, Olean, 95.7 on FM Dial  
WVBT, Bristol Center, 95.1 on FM Dial  
WHCU-FM, Ithaca, 97.3 on FM Dial  
WVCN, DeRuyter, 105.1 on FM Dial  
WWNY-FM, Watertown, 100.5 on FM Dial  
WMSA-FM, Massena, 105.3 on FM Dial  
WRUN-FM, Utica-Rome, 105.7 on FM Dial  
WVCV, Cherry Valley, 101.9 on FM Dial  
WFLY, Troy, 92.3 on FM Dial  
WHVA, Poughkeepsie, 104.7 on FM Dial  
WQAN-FM, Scranton, Pa., 92.3 on FM Dial

An FM radio will pay for itself in farm information and pay dividends in family pleasure.

## WEATHER FOR HAYING

A complete cross-state roundup of present conditions— from west to east, as weather usually moves, followed by the official forecast from the U. S. Weather Bureau.

### 5 TIMES DAILY

Monday through Saturday

6:35 a.m. 7:15 a.m. 12:15 p.m.  
6:15 p.m. 7:25 p.m.

on

### Rural Radio Network

## NO DRUMS

(Continued from Page 14)

When Ann made no reply to this remark, Henry continued after a moment:

"You know, Ann, I haven't changed my feelings about you in a long, long time—not since I began to realize how nice you are—and I never will," he added, emphatically.

Ann looked at him and said, kindly:

"That's too bad, Henry, when there are so many nice girls. You've been so very kind to Mother and me that I never will forget it. But, please, Henry, I just don't want to talk about such things."

After supper that evening Ann, feeling much better for her outing, decided to visit Nancy. It was getting dark when she opened the door and stepped into the Wilson kitchen, and in the dusk she was surprised at first glance to see a stranger turn toward her, with the family all gathered around him. Then she recognized her father-in-law, and rushing forward she threw her arms around him. Standing back to look at him after her embrace, she exclaimed:

"No wonder I didn't know you!"

Since Nancy and she had seen George in Washington he had lost twenty pounds. His thin face was covered with a scraggly beard, and he was not wearing his uniform. He had just arrived on the evening stage.

After the first excitement of greeting him was over, they gathered around to hear his tale of sad experiences, but he touched upon them only briefly and lightly. Then followed the inevitable silence as they all thought of their loss. Since the news of Mark's death, Ann had received a brief letter from the Captain of his company, expressing his great regret to have to be the conveyor of such sad news. He added that he could give no particulars except to say that a comrade of Mark's had seen him fall in one of the charges at Fredericksburg. "Apparently," the Captain's letter concluded, "no one was able to identify your husband, so the Adjutant General's office will not be able to forward any of his personal belongings."

"I haven't seen much of you lately, Ann," said Nancy. "I know why, and I understand. But I've wanted to talk something over with you. Now that George is home—" she stopped because her voice was trembling so much—"and we have all the news we'll ever have of Mark, I think that we should have a memorial service for him."

George stood up and put his arm over his wife's shoulder:

"Yes, my dear," he said, "we will. We'll talk with Mr. Belden about it tomorrow."

A week later the church at Jenks-town was packed with the friends and neighbors who came to do honor to the memory of Mark Wilson and, through him, to the living and the dead who fought to save the Union. Flags draped the pulpit as Timothy Belden rose to ask them to bow their heads in prayer. Gritting her teeth for self-control during the preliminary part of the service, Ann kept thinking of the time, not so long ago, when she and Mark had sat together almost in this same front pew and endured the hymns and the sermon until they could stand up together and be married. What was life all about anyway? What was the use of living? she asked herself now.

Then she became conscious of the old man in the pulpit talking, and it seemed somehow that he was talking directly to her and to all the other tortured and worried hearts within the sound of his voice. Almost unconsciously she began to listen, and as the soothing, kindly voice of her old friend went on, she began to relax and to get some measure of comfort.

"We don't know why it is," the pastor said, "but mankind has always been afflicted with sorrow, and no doubt always will be as long as time shall last. We do know—and that is our comfort—that God is always on His throne, and that He in his infinite wisdom has a plan; and if we can just have faith, some day we will have the answer. It will be the right one, and we will know that His plan, even though it brought us sorrow and suffering, was right. Don't forget, that we here are not the only ones who suffer. Today this is a stricken land, North and South. Thousands of families are having this cross to bear; thousands more will before the war is done. It seems an awful thing that men have to settle these great issues by the sword, but perhaps, just as the surgeon uses his knife, so God may use the awful instrument of war to bring about his purposes in the shortest time and with the least permanent cost.

"To me, God's purpose in permitting this awful war seems plain. Our fathers believed that they had found something in this American democracy that was infinitely precious, far beyond the value of life itself. And they fought for it, just as Mark Wilson fought for it and gave up his life for it. What is this thing we call democracy? What is it our fathers thought they had? Is it just a meaningless high-sounding word?

"To answer it, take a look at the Old World before the landing of the Pilgrims. Slavery was world-wide, in most countries women were not much better than slaves. The home as we know it today did not exist, education was confined to monasteries and to a few in the upper classes, freedom of worship did not exist. Those who tried to worship according to their conscience were persecuted, there was little or no political freedom, government was based on "the divine right of kings," which meant that the individual existed solely for the state, not the state for the individual. Might always made right, oppression and taxation stalked the land, privation and suffering were the common lot.

"Those were the conditions that the Pilgrims, the Puritans and the other New World emigrants left behind them. Do you wonder that they gloried in their new-found freedom, in the opportunity in the new air of a new world for the individual soul to flower? These first American settlers knew from actual bitter experience what they had escaped from in the Old World. They never forgot it, nor permitted their children to forget the blessing of liberty. That bitter experience and the glory of new-found freedom were common talk in every American household for generations. To our fathers, this America which we fought to preserve was a synonym for true religion founded on the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. It was a synonym for political freedom, the right to elect or appoint their own leaders—and to put them out when they failed.

"That, my friends, is our heritage. That is what we are trying to preserve in driving slavery from the land and making this country truly free, one country undivided, with liberty and justice for all. With all of our suffering and tears, let us keep our faith in our cause and in God's wisdom shining here like the stars of a summer night."

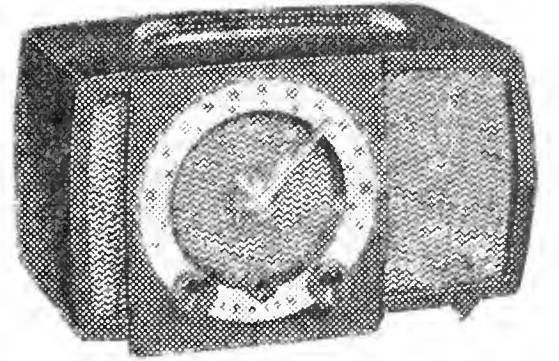
The intensity went out of the earnest old voice. He paused, and then, speaking in the gentle tones that Ann knew so well, the minister continued:

"It is not my purpose to prolong the misery of those closest and dearest to Mark Wilson by eulogizing him. Sufficient to say that he was your friend and my friend, fine in every way, and he gave his life for our country. No man can do more."

(To be continued)

## Buy Zenith Quality Radio

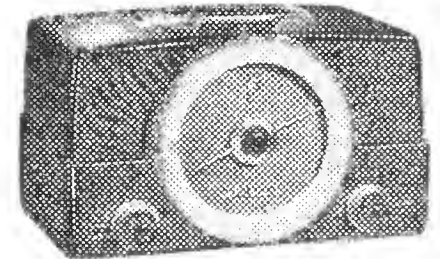
...with Static-free FM at its finest, plus Long-Distance® AM



### New Zenith "Super-Triumph"

For AC or DC—in Maroon plastic

The radio you buy now must not only be advanced in performance, but *quality-built* to last! These brilliant table radios are both—and prove it. Their Super-Sensitive Zenith FM reaches far beyond the usual range, frees you of "summer static" annoyance forever, plays where ordinary FM and AM fail! And they're built to the same Zenith *controlled-quality* standards as the millions of Zeniths that have served their owners for 10, 20 years and longer! Don't gamble with parts replacement and service problems. Make sure *you* get quality you can trust—Zenith Quality!



New Zenith® "Super-Symphony," Super-powered with giant 7½ in. speaker, for most sensational tone and reception ever in a Zenith table radio. AC-DC. Walnut plastic.

### FM Set-Owners:

Don't miss the fine programs offered by FM stations of the Rural Radio Network, including the famous

### WQXR Concerts

of classical and semi-classical music plus hourly news reports prepared by the New York Times, now broadcast 7:30-11:06 p.m. Mondays thru Saturdays and 3:00-11:06 p.m. Sundays. The excellence of these programs deserves the superior clear-toned, static-free reception provided by super sensitive Zenith FM.



Zenith Radio Corporation, Chicago 39, Illinois  
Over 30 Years of "Know-How" in Radios and Televisions  
Also Makers of Fine Hearing Aids



# KERNELS, SCREENINGS and CHAFF



## AT HAYFIELDS

By TOM MILLIMAN

### 1951 LINEUP

From time to time on this page you'll be reading of happenings at Hayfields. As a background for comments to come, here's our layout and prospects as of mid-May:

Cows, milking and dry.....	44
Bred heifers .....	22
Unserved heifers and calves .....	28
Service bulls .....	3
Bull calves to lease .....	3
Bulls leased to others .....	20
Steers for farm meat .....	3
<b>Total cattle .....</b>	<b>123</b>
Acres, Peas (cash crop) ....	12
" Wheat (cash crop) ..	40
" Corn (3 uses) .....	42
" Hay (3 uses) .....	80
" Improved pasture ....	48
" Oats (4 uses) .....	40
<b>Total effective Acres .....</b>	<b>262</b>

In addition we have some so-called pastures on a hill too steep, and in two swamps too wet, to plow or disk. Such acreage is considerable but the yield is very low, and it shouldn't be listed as really useful land. As a contrast, some important midsummer and early fall grazing is obtained from the aftermath on certain hayfields.

The three uses for hay are in the order of importance with us: grass silage—baled hay—aftermath grazing.

Our three uses for corn are, also in the order of their importance: grinding dry ears for feed—corn silage—selling as shelled corn what is left over.

Counting straw as one of the four, the other three uses of oats are, in order of importance, grain and new seeding—pasture and new seeding—grain without seeding, stubble to be disked for wheat. No oats are sold. The oats for grazing are included in the 48 acres of improved pasture but not in the oats acreage.

In the absence of desired artificial insemination from Angus bulls, our three steers are crossbreeds within dairy breeds. Four families have their sights set on late November when the biggest steer is supposed to be ready. He'd better start making like a beeper, but is more likely to keep on growing instead of fattening up as would a halfblood Angus.

The 12 acres of peas are listed as a cash crop, although they are grown largely to provide ideal seeding conditions for new alfalfa. Granted rain, we expect a little light grazing of alfalfa after peas in late August or early September, and should have available for recovery from the vegetable freezing company around 40 tons of peavine silage in the winter.

### HORSE SENTIMENT VS. BUSINESS

ON this page in the November 4, 1950, issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, there appeared a picture of a beautiful team of Belgian geldings. The caption beneath was entitled, "The Last Team Doesn't Leave," and went on to state that when a young farmer offered \$250 for the team with harness, and later begged off, my spirits rose. In an effort to hide sentiment and to make the decision seem practical the caption ended with these words, "Who knows

but what a team of horses may be priceless should the flow of gasoline and repair parts be interrupted."

It hasn't worked out. The team was properly left outdoors all winter and fed on the cowbarn sweepings tossed out of a rear door into their pasture. We all suspect the horses gnawed too closely the fairly new four-acre patch of Birdsfoot Trefoil. By cavorting all over it, they have certainly raised hob with a 3½ acre patch in the same hill pasture, newly seeded this spring to oats-birdsfoot-timothy.

We could put up with all that. But when the men logically began to refer to them as the "blasted" horses, due to the fact that the team stood nearby waiting to trot out of a pasture gate which has lately had to be opened frequently, I gave up. The recollection that no one would volunteer without urging to drive the team on the remaining two pieces of horse equipment, probably helped the decision.

### Team Goes Where Needed

Donald Clark and Roy Byington, farm neighbors living near Rushford, Allegany County, N. Y., heard about the team through Marion Nobles of Hayfields, drove the 50 miles and made an offer of \$250. It was first turned down, then accepted. Messrs. Clark and Byington came with a truck on Sunday, May 6. When we had the horses rounded up and standing in a barn side by side, the buyers' eyes shone with the pleasure which all horse lovers have on acquiring something really choice. One other pair of eyes glistened for a different reason and an excuse was invented to look up something in the cowbarn adjoining.

### APRIL 28, 1951

AT THIS point 20 miles South of Lake Ontario, the milking cows went to pasture for 2½ hours the afternoon of Saturday, April 28, and were left out for 5½ hours the next day. Turning out time was determined by the height and strength of the orchard grass in a 16-acre field which is to grow corn this year. For three years this field yielded bounteously of orchard grass-ladino-alfalfa. The legumes are now mostly gone, hence the decision to plow for corn in May.

In 1950 we turned out on April 26, in 1949 on April 21, in 1948 on April 28. In each of these three years the growth of orchard grass and of ladino required grazing on the dates given. However our new orchard grass pasture, seeded last year, was not ready until May 4th this year, showing that the spring of 1951 is running later than the spring of 1948 when the one year old seeding was ready six days earlier. Surprisingly our brome-ladino-alfalfa is coming along only about five days behind the new orchard grass combination, thus throwing out of gear our prediction of 10 days difference.

### Neighbor Does Better

During a journey from Ithaca on Friday, April 27, to Hayfields, 100 miles away and then on another journey of 35 miles to higher land southwestward in Genesee County, no milking cows were seen at pasture and very few young stock were outside of barnyards. On Sunday, April 29, when the cows went out for the second day to the old

orchard grass, we all felt pretty good about it; in fact as we talked it over, a self-satisfied attitude crept into our conversation.

It was short lived. The news came that Ethan Clark's cows and young stock had been grazing orchard grass-ladino-alfalfa for more than a week ahead of ours. A visit to friend Ethan six days later confirmed the news. By that time he had taken the milking cows out of the first electrically fenced section of orchard grass and put them in another field of the same.

Mr. Clark's cows looked fine and sleek and had by May 5th come up very pleasingly in their milk production. His soil is a little lighter and better drained than ours. These advantages plus a southward slope, while ours slopes a little to the north, provide him with greater earliness. If ever again we feel chesty about anything, we shall quickly look for an Ethan Clark and are sure to find him, probably close by.

### More and Cheaper Milk

The increased flow of milk brought on by extra early pasture more than pays, each year, for three years' fertilization of the same pasture. This is said without taking credit for a reduction in feeding of grain, hay or silage, and the lessened amount of labor involved. Then too, orchard grass pasture will yield noticeably better in mid-summer. It can be counted upon for a greater total production for the grazing year than any other grass now used.

But to the livestock man who becomes enthusiastic about orchard grass and proposes to establish a great deal of it, painful as the admission is, it may be helpful to state that it took Hayfields 15 years to learn that a little orchard grass goes a long way. Limited acreage under tight control (one acre to 4 or 5 cows) makes the most profitable pasture on the farm, even as unlimited acreage makes the most unprofitable one. Cattle won't eat tall orchard grass, and the uncontrolled grass will run out the legumes in a hurry.

### PLASTIC SILAGE CAP

A MONTH ago, this page was devoted entirely to grass silage, its great merits, and the pros and cons of preservatives. There was no room to include a statement on the use of a modern silage cap for the preservation of top ensilage.

We have at Hayfields, two steel glass-lined airtight silos, self-discharging by means of a bottom unloader. These silos being airtight, prevent spoilage and require no seal or cap at

the top. But our old and still very good tile silo will also be filled with grass this June. It will be sealed off with a circular covering made of plastic. This cap, together with a water-roll of the same material, cost \$47, and worked perfectly in 1950. In the fall after the grass silage has settled, the cap will be removed in a few minutes by one man, the silo refilled with corn and the cap again placed.

These plastic silage caps with water-rolls are now available in the Northeast. Since they are said to be good for 12 to 15 years, they are certainly great money makers in terms of silage saved. The cost of labor which would have to be otherwise used in the disagreeable job of throwing out and taking away spoiled silage should not be overlooked.

### CHAFF

We have on hand the famous new Warfarin for control of rats but haven't had a chance to try it because the numerous cats, fed a mere trickle of milk, are so hungry that they go after and finish off the rats, all around the barns and the permanent and temporary corncribs.

\* \* \*

One cow giving the same amount of milk will eat twice as much salt as another one at next stanchion. Quite like humans. We respect the differing taste of cows by using crockery salt bowls encircled by an iron rod and clamped to the stanchions. The salt bowls alternate with drinking cups, so that a cow turns her head one way for water and the other for salt.

\* \* \*

When does a calf become a heifer and when does a heifer become a cow? The man who will supply simple answers good enough to be adopted generally, will become a benefactor to the dairy world. Try it. The best answers will be published here.

\* \* \*

Along the same line, the term "open" applied to a heifer or a cow can be highly misleading and expensive. Many of us have bought animals which would be "open" the rest of their lives. Wouldn't the term "unserved" be better all around?

\* \* \*

As my 61st birthday hove in sight, I was asked to name the food I'd like for a birthday dinner. I chose nothing less than that delectable blend of meat, bone and vegetables called OXTAIL STEW. While nourishing the man it satisfies the soul, even when the tail joints are from barren dairy heifers butchered on the farm. There is nothing better, unless it is leftover OXTAIL STEW, heated and served three days later.



The workers and worriers of Hayfields. Left to right: Marion, or Stub; George, or Junior; Kenneth, or Kenny; Charles, or Chuck; and the chief worrier, who is proud to say that these young men are taking an earnest interest in everything and not only do the work but share the worry of a delayed spring planting season.





**FREE RECIPES:** If you like coffee flavored desserts, you'll want General Foods new recipe leaflet, "19 Wonderful Coffee Recipes." To get it, write to American Agriculturist Home Department, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y., and enclose 3 cent stamp for mailing.

The WESTERN CONDENSING COMPANY of Appleton, Wisconsin, is now marketing Peebles' 55, a condensed whey product designed for feeding hogs. It is also suitable for chickens or turkeys. It has 55% solids and is packed in 100-pound drums and 500-pound barrels.

The J. I. CASE COMPANY, Racine, Wisconsin, recently introduced a new Break-Away plow with a sure-acting break-away coupling which disengages the plow when it hits an obstruction. Without dismounting, the operator can back the tractor to the plow and recouple automatically. The plow is then lifted over the obstruction and the job continued.

The Sinclair Refining Company is showing a new movie called "Rain-maker" which depicts an amusing story of a community farm improvement program. It is available without charge for showing at farm meetings. Write to the SINCLAIR REFINING COMPANY, Sales Promotion Department, 630 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Knox Out Multi-Purpose garden dust manufactured by PENNSALT CHEMICALS, 1000 Widener Building, Philadelphia 7, Pa., is now available for gardeners in a 12-ounce, easy-to-use blower dust gun. It will handle most garden insects and diseases. By dropping a postcard to the address above, you can get a 4-page folder which explains its uses.

THE AMERICAN SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION, Chicago, Ill., announces that their newest booklet, "Manual of the Rules of Registry, Information" (for both Shorthorns and Polled Shorthorns), has come off the press and is ready for distribution.



Consolidated Products Company's milk replacement calf food, KAFF-A, is now available in 50-lb. cardboard cartons with a new design as pictured above. The product inside is sealed tight and fresh in a valuable polyethylene bag which is being used by housewives for many purposes. When opened fully, a sheet of polyethylene 32"x54" is available for making aprons, curtains, laundry bags, appliance covers, food wrappers and many other useful household items. Other farm uses include dairy equipment protectors, seed or vegetable storage, farm machinery tarpaulins, etc. To make things extra attractive for the housewife, the KAFF-A bags come in several colors, including red, yellow, green, blue and clear.

## Service Bureau

By H. L. COSLINE

### REGISTRATION PAPERS

I bought a cow and calf from a cattle dealer. I paid a good price for them, with the understanding that they were registered. However, I have not been able to get the transfer papers. The dealer tells me I should get them from the original owner.

When a dealer or individual sells cattle on the basis that they are purebred, it is our feeling that he thereby intimates that papers are available and that he will see that the buyer gets them. In our opinion, a buyer is justified in holding back part of the purchase price of purebred stock until he does get the papers.

We realize that in some cases this failure to furnish papers is due to neglect or mistakes somewhere along the line. However, we have been getting altogether too many inquiries from subscribers who have had animals represented to them as purebreds, who have paid good prices for them, and then have had all kinds of trouble getting the papers.

— A. A. —

### PUT IT IN WRITING

I told my insurance agent that I did not wish to renew my policy with his company. However, he evidently failed to advise the insurance company. It was finally cancelled after about five months and they are trying to collect the premium for that time.

Evidently there is nothing in writing asking for cancellation of the policy. We do not question the word of our subscriber, but this is a sufficiently important matter to warrant making the request for cancellation in writing, being sure to keep a copy. Then if the policy is not cancelled as requested, they can't collect the additional premium.

A lot of trouble could be avoided if people would keep copies of all letters, orders, etc., and if they would make it a point never to send cash through the mail.

— A. A. —

### WRITE A LETTER

I sent some furs to a firm in New York City, making a note on the shipping tag to hold them to one side until I agreed to their price. The price didn't suit me and I asked that the furs be returned. The company told me they could not do that as the furs had gone right in with their stock.

On checking with this firm, we were advised that if a trapper wants a shipment held separately, he should write a letter and attach it to the outside of the package. This will only cost 3c more, and will definitely call attention to what he wants done with the shipment. It is too easy for instructions written on a small shipping tag to be overlooked. In addition, it is against postal regulations to write anything other than names and addresses on shipping tags attached to parcel post packages.

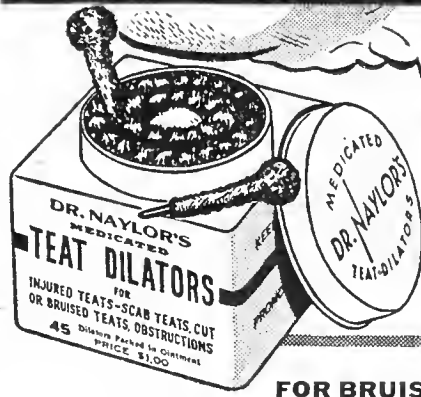
— A. A. —

### DIVIDENDS

I have some stock with a firm in Rochester. I used to get more stock as interest, but now I get a little money. However, they have cut the interest rate in half. Could this matter be investigated?

Stocks do not bring interest. Dividends are paid on stock in companies that make a profit, and the amount of these dividends depends on how much money is made and what part of it can be paid to stockholders in the form of dividends. Probably the firm this subscriber mentions is not making as much profit as it used to, and therefore the dividend payments are smaller.

**TAKES 4 GOOD QUARTERS TO MAKE A DOLLAR THESE DAYS**



Protect your cows... Keep them milking with these DR. NAYLOR products

FOR BRUISED TEATS, SCAB TEATS, INJURED TEATS, OBSTRUCTIONS

### Dr. Naylor's MEDICATED Teat Dilators

A profitable dairy cow must produce from all 4 quarters. Teat injuries lead to udder injuries. That's why thousands of successful dairymen would not be without DR. NAYLOR DILATORS — ready to use at the first sign of teat trouble.

**WORK 3 WAYS** . . . Dr. Naylor Dilators perform 3 distinct functions:

1. Carry antiseptics into teat canal to help combat infection and inflammation.
2. Furnish soft, absorbent protection to delicate lining of teat canal.
3. Keep the teat open and encourage a normal milk flow during the healing process.

**EASY TO USE.** Simply keep a Dr. Naylor Dilator in teat between milkings until teat milks free by hand. Dr. Naylor Dilators fit large or small teats.

LARGE PKG. \$1.00  
45 Dilators  
TRIAL PKG. 50¢  
16 Dilators



Dependable Veterinary Products

MAIL COUPON

if dealer cannot supply.

H. W. NAYLOR CO. MORRIS 4, N. Y.

Enclosed is \$..... Please send me:

..... pkg. TEAT DILATORS (\$1.00 size) ☐

..... pkg. UDDER BALM (\$.50 size) ☐

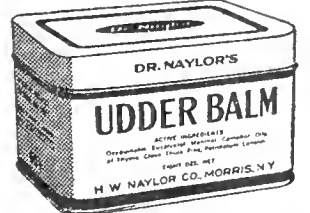
..... pkg. UDDER BALM (\$.60 size) ☐

☐ Please enclose FREE CATALOG and name of nearest dealer.

Name.....

Address.....

Town..... State.....



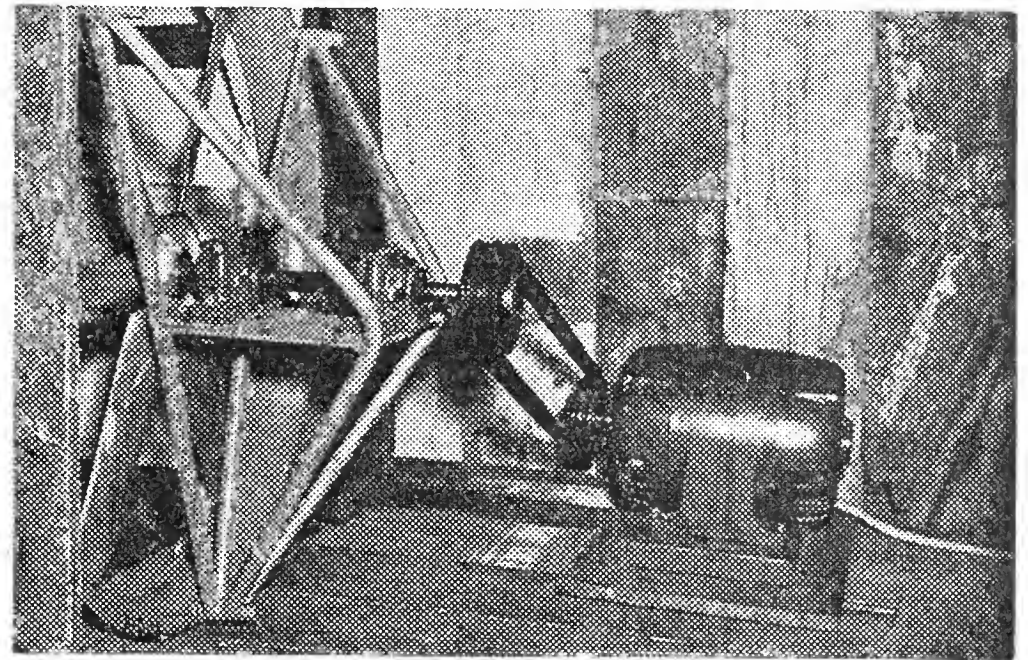
FOR CAKED UDDER, SORE TEATS, CONGESTION

### Dr. Naylor's UDDER BALM

A fast, effective ointment for udder and teats. Dr. Naylor's Udder Balm combines the germ arresting action of dependable antiseptics with the soothing and softening action of Lanolin and essential oils. Designed to stay in prolonged antiseptic contact to reduce danger of external infection and promote clean, rapid healing.

8 oz. TIN 60¢

## DON'T OVERLOAD YOUR MOTORS



A GASOLINE engine connected to a load that's too great will stall. An electric motor is different. It keeps trying to run and may burn out before it quits. Electricity flowing through a wire acts like water flowing through a pipe. If the pipe is too small, friction reduces the flow of water at the faucet. If the wire is too small, resistance reduces the electrical pressure, the motor starts slowly, the windings over-heat, and damage occurs. Ordinary fuses on the line will

not protect the motor against overloads—fuses only protect the wiring against short circuits.

To protect your motors you need special delayed action motor fuses or automatic switches. These cost much less than rewinding a burned-out motor.

Your electric company's Farm Service Representative can help you select the proper protection for your motors. Just call or drop a card to your electric company office.

NIAGARA MOHAWK POWER CORPORATION

NIAGARA MOHAWK



# Handle Hay The Easy Ferguson System Way

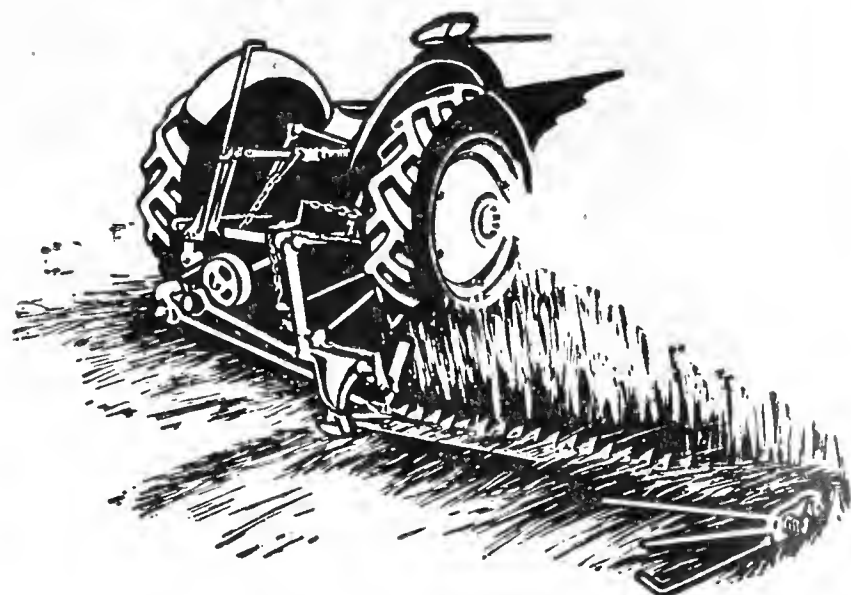
## The Ferguson Mower

Use no tools—except to tighten Cap Screw on drive shaft from power take-off. It's that simple.

And it's easy to use! You raise and lower the cutter bar by the Finger Tip Control of your Ferguson Tractor. You make square turns without stopping or circling. It's easy on you, too—rubber bushings absorb vibration—you don't get so tired from a long day in the field.

Quick attachment and easy operation are matched by quality of design and construction. Tapered roller bearings provide quiet running with minimum power. Bearings have adjustment for taking up wear. Year after year, you can keep your Ferguson Mower running smoothly, quietly, efficiently.

Available with six or seven-foot cutter bar. Ask for a demonstration of this fine Mower.



## The Ferguson Rake

The Ferguson Side-Delivery Rake is designed specifically for tractor operation. It greatly reduces leaf-shattering... safeguards the quality and value of your hay!

This rake is truly unique. New six-bar offset reel handles hay gently. No pitching, kicking and tossing even at high speeds. Instead, your hay is lifted gently, up and over into light fluffy windrows with the precious leaves turned inward.

True "sideward" raking action reduces the distance from swath to windrow by 50 per cent. There is far less rolling and churning... no sudden jarring. Tractor-mounted... power take-off driven... Finger Tip Control. Designed to operate in 4th gear. And it's surprisingly low in price.



**SIX-BAR OFFSET REEL  
MAKES A BIG DIFFERENCE**

## The Ferguson Tractor

When you add Ferguson's unusually high-quality standards to these features—and the many others you will see in an actual demonstration on your farm—we know you'll agree that although you can buy a cheaper tractor, you can't buy a better tractor at any price.

- |                                  |  |
|----------------------------------|--|
| * Built-In Hydraulic System      | * 3-Point Converging Implement Linkage |
| * Automatic Implement Protection | * Traction Without Built-In Weight     |
| * Finger Tip Implement Control   | * Special Valve-In-Head Engine         |
| * Automatic Steering Alignment   | * * * Plus Many More!                  |
| * Automatic Draft Control        |  |



For a free demonstration of these and other Ferguson System implements on your farm, call your Ferguson dealer or write:

**HUB**  
Motor Sales, Inc.

FERGUSON DISTRIBUTORS FOR NEW YORK AND NEW ENGLAND

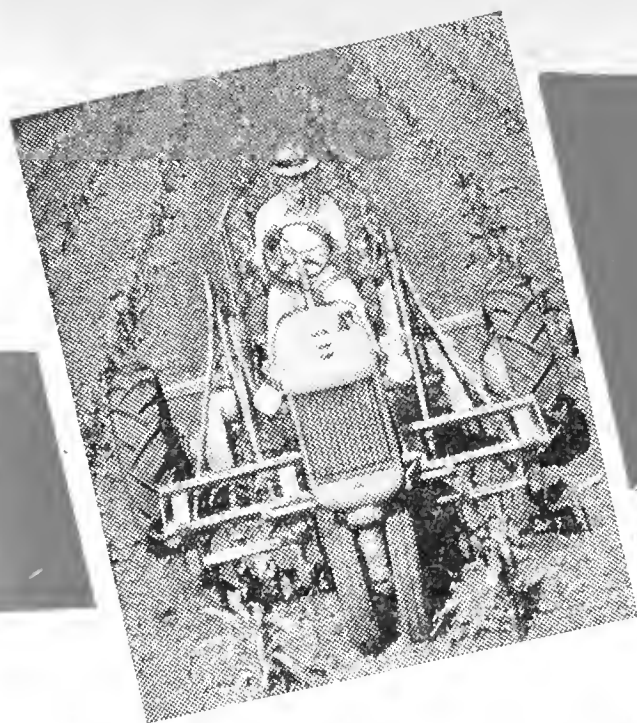
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Ferguson  
Dealer  
Near You**







# AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

## Good Neighbors!

By  
**JIM HALL**

**O**N THE evening of Wednesday, May 2, Irving Russell of Moreland, New York, cranked his tractor while it was in gear. His leg snapped in two places when the tractor jumped forward, jammed him tight against a buzz saw frame, and then stalled.

Neighbor Ernest Crout answered Mrs. Russell's frantic phone call for help when she found that she couldn't crank the machine to get her husband out. For the next two days Irving, who had no hired help, suffered more from worrying about his unplanted oats and unplowed corn land than from the physical pain of the accident. He was face to face with a fear all farmers have—a fear of being incapacitated in the spring when a year's, or perhaps even a lifetime's, success depends on being able to carry on long days of hard physical work. He knew that without oats, seeding or corn in the ground, he'd be up against it trying to feed his cows next winter. He had cause to worry.

### Neighborhood Army

Just imagine how Irving felt Saturday morning, three days after his accident, when with a noise like a modern mechanized army, 23 neighbors drove onto his place with 8 tractors, two teams, two trucks, two power chain saws, and all the plows, harrows, grain drills and rollers needed to do his spring work! It's hard to describe his relief—and the gratitude he felt towards his good neighbors.

Shortly after noon, two fields of oats were in the ground and rolled down. One field was drilled on the contour and seeded to an alfalfa-brome hay-pasture mixture. The other field was seeded partly to the same mixture plus red clover, and partly to birdsfoot trefoil and timothy, following exactly the plan Irving Russell had laid down for himself for this spring. Another gang of neighbors, working in the woodlot, trucked the summer's wood supply to the wood shed, cut posts and repaired the pasture fences while the drilling and seeding were going on. They even plowed up some of the acreage planned for corn.

What was done for Irving Russell shows why farmers in Schuyler County, when asked to name their greatest asset, unhesitatingly reply, "Good neighbors!"

Among those farmers devoting all, or at least a part, of their day to extending a helping hand to an unfortunate neighbor, were Floyd Cleveland, Charles and Maurice Doane, Lawrence and Larry Personius, Vern and Ernest Crout, Bradley Wescott, Roy and William Ganung, Robert Marsh, Fred Ely, Elmer Baker, Merwin Gaylord, M. D. Wilcox, Law-

rence Johnson, Robert Teed, Warren Kent, Richard Welch, William Hurd, John and Roger Ganung, and Hubert Rhodes. Roy Ganung, without stock of his own, came over to Russell's for a month to milk

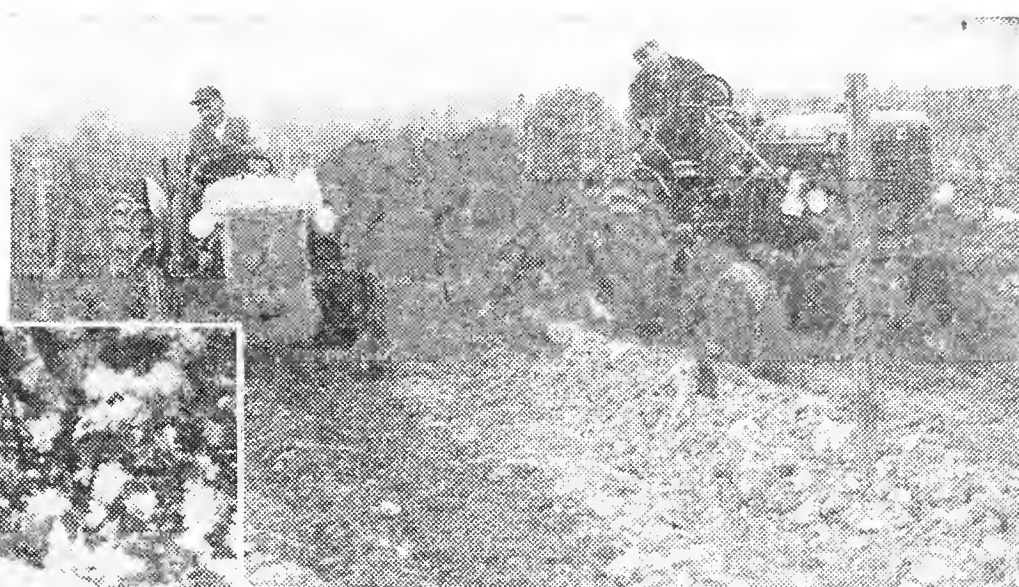


7 cows and care for 11 other head of stock.

Ernest Crout, who directed the work, said, "It's a great feeling to be able to cooperate and help out a neighbor who is in trouble." The Russells, who, incidentally, have now bought a tractor with a starter, feel that their neighbors "have done just too much," and say that their Moreland community "has the best neighbors and is the best farming community in which we could ever hope to live."

Irving Russell didn't know that in less than two weeks another Schuyler County neighbor, Bob Beattie, 20-odd miles away at Hector, on the other side of Seneca Lake, would be voicing almost the same sentiments.

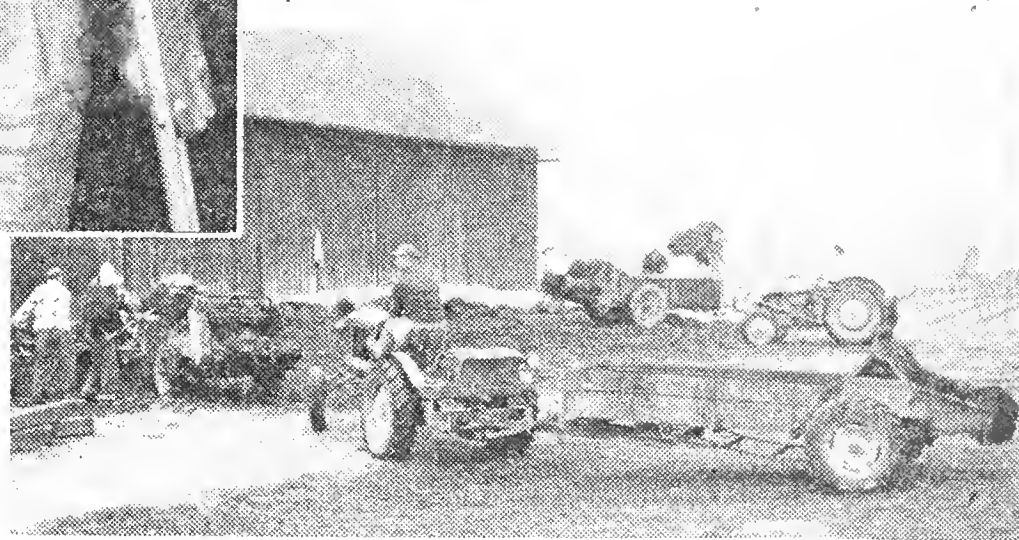
Bob, who with his 74-year-old father, operates a 200-acre sheep and crop farm, including 30 acres of vineyards, was stricken with



↑ Tractors swarmed over Bob Beattie's vineyards when neighbors rallied 'round to get his spring work done while he was laid up with pneumonia. Above are, left, Carl Rhynhart, ringing vines with a grape hoc, and Budd Adams, plowing centers.

← When Irving Russell, left, smashed his leg in a tractor accident, 23 men, whom he called "the finest neighbors in the world," descended on his place to drill oats, plow, and fix fence.

While one group worked in Beattie's vineyards, another was busy with tractors, spreaders and loaders, getting 150 tons of sheep manure cleaned up and spread on the vineyards ahead of the hoes and plows.

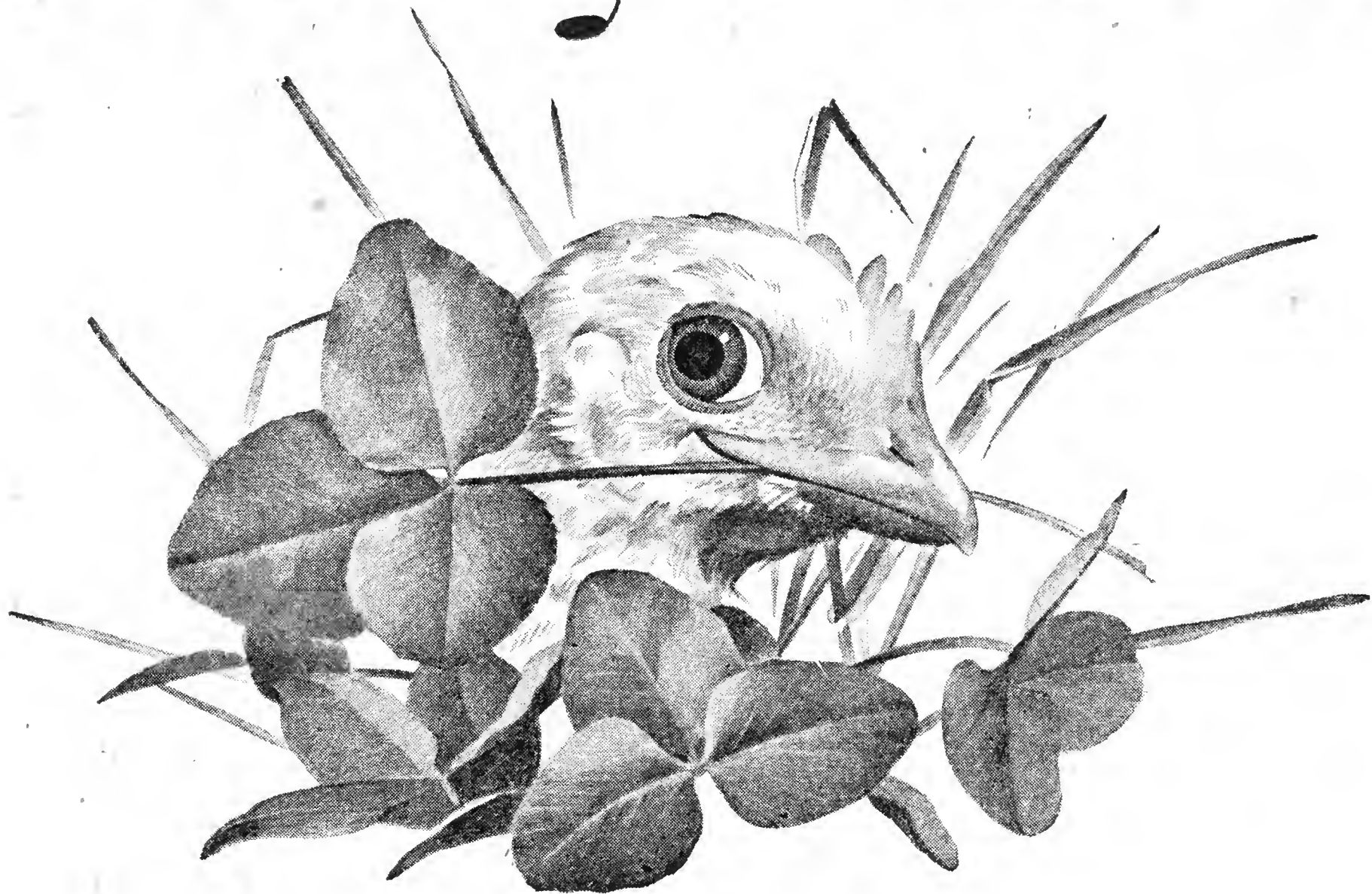


virus pneumonia in mid-April. 150 tons of sheep manure was waiting to be spread and turned under in his vineyards, but the doctor wouldn't let him out of bed.

I was having lunch in a Watkins Glen diner when I heard that Bob's neighbors were going to surprise him the next day by moving in with their equipment to do his whole spring work in one day. I was there the next morning to be in on this neighborhood bee with my camera. I arrived after 19 neighbors came with as many tractors, and thought that I was in the middle of a machinery field day! Irving Davis, County (Continued on Page 11)



# Money-Saver



A growing pullet on good green pasture is saving money with every blade of grass she eats, every ray of sunshine she soaks up. She'll save even more if you feed her G.L.F. Green Pasture Growing Mash.

Green grass is cheap. Sunshine is free. Sunshine and grass provide a lot of the things growing pullets need—including many of the vitamins that cost real money when mixed into the mash.

That's the idea behind Green Pasture Grow-

ing Mash. It was developed especially for pullets on pasture, so the things the birds get from grass and sunshine are left out.

Saving—more than \$2.00 a ton.

Summing up—pullets on pasture eat less purchased feed, especially less mash. And they grow fully as well on a lower cost mash. These savings altogether add up to \$10.00 to \$15.00 per 100 pullets.

Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc.  
Ithaca, New York.

*For Pullets on Good Pasture Use . . .*

## G.L.F. Green Pasture Growing Mash

*.. and keep the change*





# How The Apple Business Looks to Me

By E. STUART HUBBARD

AN apple orchard in full bloom is a beautiful sight—but it's more than that to the apple grower who wants to know where he's going. First, it's a good time of the year—at the close of one season and the beginning of another—to appraise conditions in our apple industry. Second, a survey of this year's orchards in bloom throws considerable light on the reasons why we have had heavy crops of apples the past two years.

Of outstanding importance is the predominance of McIntosh, Cortland, Rome, Red and Golden Delicious in late apples, and Milton and Wealthy in the early. Where trees have been removed, the vacancies are largely of Baldwin, Greening, Ben Davis and others of the old, biennial varieties.

To be sure, some of the persisting varieties have a tendency to alternate bearing; green spots in the white sea of orchard bloom here and there emphasizes this. However, there is a surprising uniformity of full bloom, even in orchards where these varieties bore last season, provided the trees were spray-thinned and kept high in vigor by deep soil, pruning, fertilizing, mulching, manuring, spraying and hand thinning, where necessary.

Where old orchards appear to consist of older varieties, the proportion of non-blooming trees is very apparent. This is also true in orchards of the annual bearers where severe scab has injured foliage in past years or where severe wet weather or drought or overbearing has weakened the trees.

Many orchards or trees which grew in unfavorable soils or in frost pockets have been removed or abandoned. But the improved practices used in the younger, vigorous, well located orchards have resulted in such phenomenal yields every year that no lull in heavy production occurs unless widespread frost cuts the crop.

The close of the 1950 market season emphasizes the dominance of McIntosh and Cortland in public esteem.

**FIRST**, we recall how the movement in McIntosh dragged while the flood of Cortlands almost dominated our markets at lower prices. This demand for Cortlands continued as long as they remained firm and free from scald. In fact, we had Cortlands from a Northern orchard that sold readily into May at unchanged prices despite lower McIntosh prices.

**SECOND**, McIntosh continued in strong demand for as long as they were in edible condition. This compelling demand was demonstrated by the tremendous movement of McIntosh in May, with prices of the better quality and condition remaining fairly constant and then advancing toward the end. This

preference for McIntosh and Cortland has been clearly shown by the almost complete lack of demand for Baldwin, Greening, Rome, and even Spy, as long as the supply of the two popular varieties was ample to supply the demand. This popularity has extended out of our area into the near South and Middle West, where varieties which have formerly dominated these markets from nearby orchards have had to await the end of the Cortland and McIntosh seasons, or lower their price or improve their packs in order to secure their share of their markets.

**THIRD**, the quality and condition of the crop bore out forecasts that the three weeks' later picking season, the cool temperatures at which McIntosh were picked and stored in most sections, made possible the extension of the marketing season for both McIntosh and Cortland beyond the normal dates. In storages, however, where too many apples were stored in a short time to permit quick cooling, or where the gases of ripening were not removed early and often, early ripening occurred with loss of condition, loss of price and dissatisfaction to retailers and consumers. The use of controlled atmosphere apple storages has been a valuable factor in extending the McIntosh season.

**FOURTH**, the weather has been almost ideal for the steady transportation and sale of apples during the cold months, while it has been abnormally cool this spring. The berry crop is abnormally late in the South; the supply of southern vegetables has been below normal.

From a production and marketing viewpoint, all this is gratifying to the producers of McIntosh and Cortland apples—except that most producers are "going broke" at the prices that these apples have netted them.

Our unfortunate state is of grave concern to our southern and western neighbors. Our competition is ruining their prices and the demand for their apples.

It is obvious that the status quo of apple production cannot continue and support the producers unless use, demand, and prices can be increased. Such increases can only be secured by the greater part of the industry, distributors, cold storages, suppliers, and others, joining with the growers to make apples acceptable and available to consumers—and craved by them.

Unless a strong, determined, well organized effort to do just this is started at once in every apple locality, state by state, county by county, most wise growers must look for other vocations or, like old soldiers, quietly fade away.



When you attend fairs this summer, both county and state, don't miss the horse pulling contest. Anyone who faces facts realizes that tractors have replaced horses on thousands of farms, but no tractor can give you the thrill you get when you watch a perfectly matched team pull to the limit of their ability. That this is true is demonstrated by the crowds attracted by a modern horse pulling contest.

## FARM NEWS

from DU PONT



## "Parzate" Fungicide Gives Growers New Advantages from Better Disease Control

For growers of potatoes, tomatoes and many other vegetables, "Parzate" fungicide has proved to be an outstanding money-maker. Developed by Du Pont to fill the need for a mild but effective fungicide, it is tough on diseases but *not* on the crops.

**Controls Many Diseases:** "Parzate" provides exceptional control of early and late blight of potatoes and tomatoes, tomato anthracnose and leaf mold, downy mildew of cucurbits and lettuce, blue mold and white rust of spinach, purple blotch of onions, and many diseases of celery, beans, cabbage and other crops.

**Crops Grow Better:** Potatoes sprayed with "Parzate" in 1950 grew 6 inches taller than nearby plants sprayed with harsher fungicides. With other crops, too, "Parzate" allows the full vigor of normal growth that produces yield increases as high as 50 to 100 bushels per acre.

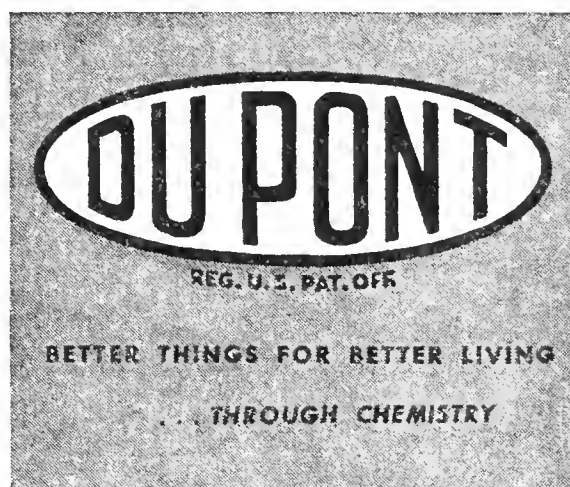
**Quality Goes Up:** "Parzate" helps you get larger, smoother potatoes, tomatoes free of blemishes, celery with sound hearts and stalks, melons that ripen sweet and flavorful through the season. The stronger plants that are free of disease give you more high-grade produce and fewer culls or seconds.

**Use "Parzate" liquid fungicide** for quick, easy mixing of sprays: It sticks to foliage exceptionally well. "Parzate" dry fungicide may be used either in dust mixtures or spray.



**DU PONT PARZATE®**  
FUNGICIDE

See your dealer for supplies of Du Pont "Parzate" and other pest-control products. Ask him also for free booklets that give detailed information, or write Du Pont, Grasselli Chemicals Dept., Wilmington, Del., or 350 Fifth Ave., New York 1, N.Y.



### DU PONT CHEMICALS FOR THE FARM

**INCLUDE:** Fungicides: PARZATE\* (Liquid and Dry), FERMATE\* ZERLATE\* Copper-A (Fixed Copper), SULFORON\* and SULFORON\*-X Wettable Sulfurs . . . Insecticides: DEENATE\* DDT, MARLATE\* Methoxychlor, LEXONE\* Benzene Hexachloride, KRENITE\* Dinitro Spray, EPN 300 Insecticide, Calcium Arsenate, Lead Arsenate . . . Weed and Brush Killers: AMMATE\* 2,4-D, TCA and 2,4,5-T . . . Also: Du Pont Cotton Dusts, Du Pont Spreader Sticker, PARMONE\* Fruit Drop Inhibitor, and many others. \*REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

On all chemicals always follow directions for application. Where warning or caution statements on use of the product are given, read them carefully.

Listen to Du Pont's "Cavalcade of America"—NBC—Tuesday Nights



# THE EDITORIAL PAGE

## HOW FOOLISH CAN WE GET?

**W**HAT'S the benefit of lower beef prices if you can't buy any beef? Students of economics tell us that a better price is the greatest incentive for more production. Yet, while we say we want more meat, we roll back the price of beef, thus discouraging meat production on every farm and ranch in the country.

The present price control law expires on June 30. Probably Congress will extend the law for a month or two, then revise the old law or write a new one. However, the drive for dropping controls entirely or at least limiting them is growing, with greatest pressure on forbidding future "rollbacks."

How did we manage to get into such a mess? A calm survey of the path down which we have come shows that politicians rather than statesmen led the procession. In spite of government figures proving conclusively that food costs were not high relative to union wages, consumers wailed. Consumers outnumber food producers by more than five to one, so something has to be done and done fast.

Furthermore, it is common knowledge that some Republican Congressmen voted for price controls last summer hoping thereby to embarrass the Democratic Administration. Now, regardless of the evidence, those same Congressmen dare not vote to discontinue controls, fearing blame for any price rise, no matter what its real cause. It's a sorry picture!

What can we do? For one thing we can grasp every opportunity to give the real facts to our friends in towns and cities. Fortunately most Senators and Congressmen are conscientious and hard working. They want the opinions of the folks back home. Here is your chance to give them yours. Address your Congressman at the House Office Building and Senators at the Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C. If you don't know their names ask your school principal.

All the best and soundest arguments favor dropping price controls. Most of us agree that government economy is the number one essential in fighting inflation. But instead of trimming federal expenses we increase them by adding more thousands of government employees to attempt the impossible job of controlling prices.

Common sense indicates that one of today's vital needs is a great moral re-birth of honesty and integrity in this country and in the world. What do we do? We pass a law and write a set of complicated regulations contrary to human nature and economic law, and which make patriotic law-abiding citizens into law-evaders and law-breakers, often unwittingly.

Those who want more and more controls say they have failed so far for lack of enough men and money to enforce the regulations. If the law is evaded or broken, they propose stricter laws and bigger penalties. So follow that line of thought to its logical conclusion and we will lose the very freedom we are fighting to preserve. Time is running out, but it's not yet too late to turn back and get on the right road. Start now by letting your Congressman and Senators know how you feel.

## AN OLD FRIEND

**I** WONDER if most of you don't have the same feeling about spring that I do. After looking forward to it all through the weary winter months, spring comes and goes so fast that I wish I could hang on to it and keep it forever.

From my bedroom window I watched the trees in our apple orchard begin to show signs of life. Quickly they were covered with that delicate first green of the leaves and finally came the glorious fragrant blossoms. Then it seemed only a day or two until the blossoms were gone, and now summer is at hand.

But then summer is all right, too. Many times on this page I have printed parts of James Whitcomb Riley's "An Old Friend," because it expresses

*By E. R. Eastman*

so well what all of us who love this Northland of ours feel about this season of the year:

Hey, Old Midsummer! Are you here again,  
With all your harvest-store of olden joys —  
Vast overhanging meadow-lands of rain,  
And drowsy dawns, and noons when golden grain  
Nods in the sun, and lazy truant boys  
Drift ever listlessly adown the day,  
Too full of joy to rest, and dreams to play.

The same old Summer, with the same old smile  
Beaming upon us in the same old way  
We knew in childhood! Though a weary while  
Since that far time, yet memories reconcile  
The heart with odorous breaths of clover hay;  
And again I hear the doves, and the sun streams  
through  
The old barn door just as it used to do.

## CORRECTION: PLEASE NOTE!

**I**N our last issue it was announced that the 320 central school districts in New York State who had not held their annual school meetings on the first Tuesday in May would hold them on July 3, the first Tuesday in July.

That was a mistake. The correct date on which these 320 school districts will hold their annual meetings is Tuesday, July 10, the second Tuesday in July. At these meetings the school boards and officers will report on the business of the past year and plans for the coming year. Budgets and other important policies will be put before the voters for their approval or disapproval. There should be plenty of time for discussion, but such discussion should be constructive and concerned entirely with the best interests of the boys and girls.

If you are interested in your schools, the most important business in your community, in young people, and in good government at the grass roots, mark this date, July 10, on your calendar and plan to attend the meeting.

## JUNE IS DAIRY MONTH

**T**HE "Milk for Health" organization, the dairy councils, dieticians and health people are all working together to urge consumers to use more milk and other dairy products, the best foods there are and, up to now, the most poorly advertised.

If you are a dairyman, the best way to help your own business is to support these campaigns, and, incidentally, see that the members of your family build their own health with all the milk they can drink and all the butter and cheese they can eat. Not only during June but in every month in the year.

## GET YOUR SHARE

**A**LMOST before you know it, it will be Fair time again. Premiums at the local and State fairs total thousands of dollars. Why shouldn't you get some of this money? The chances are that you are growing something in the way of livestock, vegetables, flowers, fruits or crops that can take some of this premium money if you plan for it and go after it.

## WHAT IS YOUR FAVORITE SHRUB?

**N**EVER before have I noticed so many beautiful shrubs in blossom as I have this spring. A flowering shrub is about the easiest way to decorate one's place and to have lots of flowers. Most of them require very little care.

One suggestion is to plant them on the edges of your lawn and close to the house, but remember that many shrubs grow large and if planted in the

wrong place may shut off your view later.

When you are driving around and see a pretty shrub in blossom, why not stop and find out its name, so that you know what to order from the nursery. If you already have some shrubs that are particularly beautiful, and especially if they are unusual, send me the names and describe them briefly, and I shall pass the information on to our readers. Personally, I recommend a bush called *Kolkwitzia Amabilis* or, in U. S. language, "Beauty Bush." It is a large shrub covered with beautiful, fragrant pink and white blossoms, which last almost during the entire month of June.

## HAYING METHODS HAVE SURELY CHANGED!

**W**HEN I was a boy on the home farm, we never started haying until after the Fourth of July. It seems strange, therefore, to ride through the country in the middle of June and find that so many farmers have haying well started, some of them with the first cutting all done.

The reason, of course, is that farmers are growing more legumes than they used to, which mature and can be cut early, particularly when used for grass silage. In many ways, the practice of putting up grass silage is one of the most important and profitable farm practices ever started in the Northeast dairy country.

Not the least of the advantages of grass silage is the way it has taken much of the backache out of haying. When you think of the old-time haying job, which started with hand mowing at sunrise and often ended at dark, day after day all summer, and compare those conditions with the way many farmers are now handling grass by machinery without even touching it, it seems that we have come a long long way in farm practices within one man's lifetime.

Sometimes when life gets pretty complicated I long for the simplicity of the old days, but cold reason tells me that those "good old days" were not so simple after all. Work was hard and long and monotonous; men and women had their trials and tribulations—different from ours, perhaps, but none the less difficult—and they died young.

## WATCH YOUR STEP

**D**URING the 24 hours before I wrote this editorial, I had reports of a farmer who got caught between his tractor and a shed, breaking his leg in two places; of another farmer who fell off a silo and was killed; and of a friend who caught her finger in an electric mixer, making it necessary to have the end of her finger amputated.

The more accustomed we get to these modern gadgets, the more careless we become. They are good servants—but vicious masters if they are not kept under control and treated with respect.

## EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

**M**Y friend, Henry W. Gredel of Ithaca, told me about a fellow whom we will call Saunders, who played poker on Saturday nights and faithfully attended church on Sunday morning. A little sleepy one morning, by mistake he dropped a poker chip into the collection box.

Hastening to the vestry after the service, Saunders found the chief vestryman counting out the money.

"Mark," said the troubled contributor, "I guess I put some sort of a button into the box by mistake this morning. See if you can find it, please."

Mark poked around until he found the chip.

"Oh, thank you," said Saunders. "I'm glad to get it back. It's a sort of a keepsake to remind me of my evil gambling days. Here's a half dollar to take its place."

"Oh, no, you don't," said Mark. "That's a blue chip and it will cost you five dollars. I know what your game is!"



## STAND UP and BE COUNTED

Speak up. Let yourself be heard, whether you are for or against controls on livestock and meat. Individual letters to your Congressmen and Senators carry weight. Your representatives are sensitive to your thinking. Let yourself be heard. Stand up and be counted.

Following is a program developed with the assistance of the Doane Agricultural Service, one of the oldest and most reputable organizations of its kind in the country. This program has been adopted by many groups as the answer to controls and inflation.

The key to the whole program is to restore sound money. While farmers, ranchers, allied industries, agencies and consumers work at their jobs of producing more meat and encouraging thrifty buying and use of meat, Congress and the Federal Administration have the responsibility to exercise leadership to control inflation.

The methods of stopping inflation and the dwindling value of dollars are well known. Prompt and definite action is needed in Washington for:

1. Restriction on expansion of money supply.
2. Strict economy by government, thereby setting an example for business and individuals.
3. Pay-as-we-go taxation.
4. Limitations on consumer credit.
5. Encouragement of individual saving.
6. Increased production—remove controls that limit output and prevent full use of resources.

Fighting inflation with controls is too much like fighting a battle with broomsticks. If the control laws extend beyond June 30, they must be renewed by Congress. It will take an aroused public demanding action to get action in Washington.

Let your Senators and Representatives know what you want done. They want to do the will of the people. **STAND UP AND BE COUNTED.**

### Empire Livestock Marketing Cooperative

With Markets at Argyle, Bath, Caledonia, Gouverneur, Greene, Malone and Onondaga.

## AA's Farmers' Dollar Guide

**CONTROLS:** Federal price control law expires June 30. Chances favor extension for two or three months so new bill can be written and debated. Few changes likely. Farmers and businessmen can't muster strength to kill controls, but bureaucrats won't be able to stiffen them and price control powers are more likely to be limited than extended. Congress not keen about freezing farm prices below parity, or authorizing food subsidies. See page 13 for a discussion of beef price controls.

Washington continues to prod bewildered citizens about the terrible (and real) dangers of inflation; but steadfastly refuses to fight inflation along lines recommended by economists — for example, drastic government economy. Price control attempts, we hear, have already added 15,000 to government payroll. If you want economy, write and tell your Congressmen and Senators. If enough voters write, letters will get results!

**MILK:** The price of Class I-A milk in Metropolitan market for June is \$5.06 a cwt. Price of May milk was \$5.10; June a year ago, \$4.14. We commend Administrator Blanford for stating in the announcement that "dairy farmers are never paid the Class I-A price. Dairy farmers are paid a uniform price determined by the use made of all milk received at country plants and approved for the New York marketing area." Probably most city papers won't print that. Anyway, they have been given the facts.

Uniform milk price for May estimated at around 18 per cent above May last year. U. S. milk production is running slightly below last year.

**BEAN SUPPORTS:** Support prices for 1951 beans average \$6.69 per cwt. compared to \$6.30 last year. By varieties, support prices for U. S. No. 1 beans per cwt. are: Pea and medium white, \$7.84; red kidney, \$9.19; cranberries, \$8.54; baby limas, \$6.44; large, \$10.04. Premium for better than U. S. No. 1 is 10 cents and discount for No. 2 is 25 cents a cwt. U. S. stocks of beans on hand May 1 were 24 per cent below a year ago.

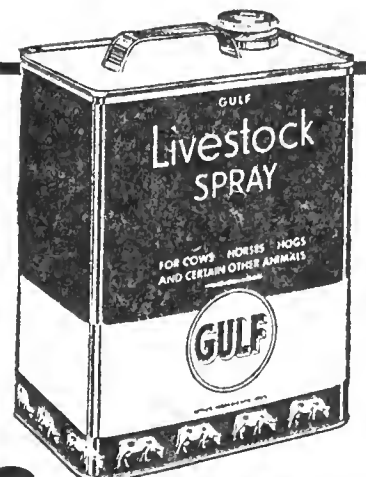
**SOUND PROGRAM:** Working together, farm organizations, livestock associations, meat industry groups and allied businesses, with the help of the Doane Agricultural Service, have issued a workable meat program which they call "More Meat and How to Get It with a Commonsense Meat Program." Chances are it is too sensible to be followed. The program is printed in 20 four-page pamphlets which you can get for 20 cents from Agricultural Center, 5144 Delmar Blvd., St. Louis 8, Mo.

**ECONOMY:** The House voted 142 to 120 against reducing the Agricultural Conservation program costs from 225 million to 150 million. In fact, the final appropriation okayed was 265.5 million.

**CO-OP TAXES:** The House Ways and Means Committee turned thumbs down on taxes on undistributed earnings of co-ops. However, the Committee approved a 20 per cent withholding tax on patronage dividends whether paid in cash, stock or certificates. A similar provision applies to mutual savings banks and building and loan associations. Probably it will become law and it will mean that taxes on patronage dividends will have been paid before you get them. —Hugh Cosline.

# GULF

## Livestock Spray



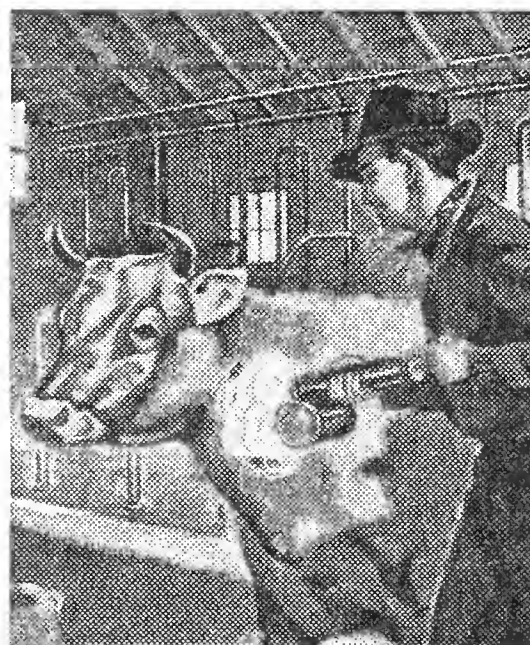
# KILLS

FLIES, FLEAS, LICE,  
TICKS, MOSQUITOES  
AND GNATS!

# REPELS

STABLE FLIES, HORN  
FLIES, SAND FLIES,  
BUFFALO GNATS!

## GUARANTEED TO GIVE SATISFACTION, OR YOUR MONEY BACK



Gulf Livestock Spray is a big help in these ways—just follow directions:

1. Quiets cows at milking time.
2. Reduces milk loss due to insect annoyance.
3. Imparts no odor or taste to milk.
4. Improves appearance of animals' coats.
5. Repels stable flies, horn flies, sand flies and buffalo gnats.
6. Kills flies, fleas, lice, ticks, mosquitoes and gnats.
7. Is economical to use.

**GULF LIVESTOCK SPRAY has a time-tested,  
dependable pyrethrin formula**

GET

## GULF LIVESTOCK SPRAY

... at your implement dealer's, milk plant, feed store, Gulf station. Or call your Gulf distributor.

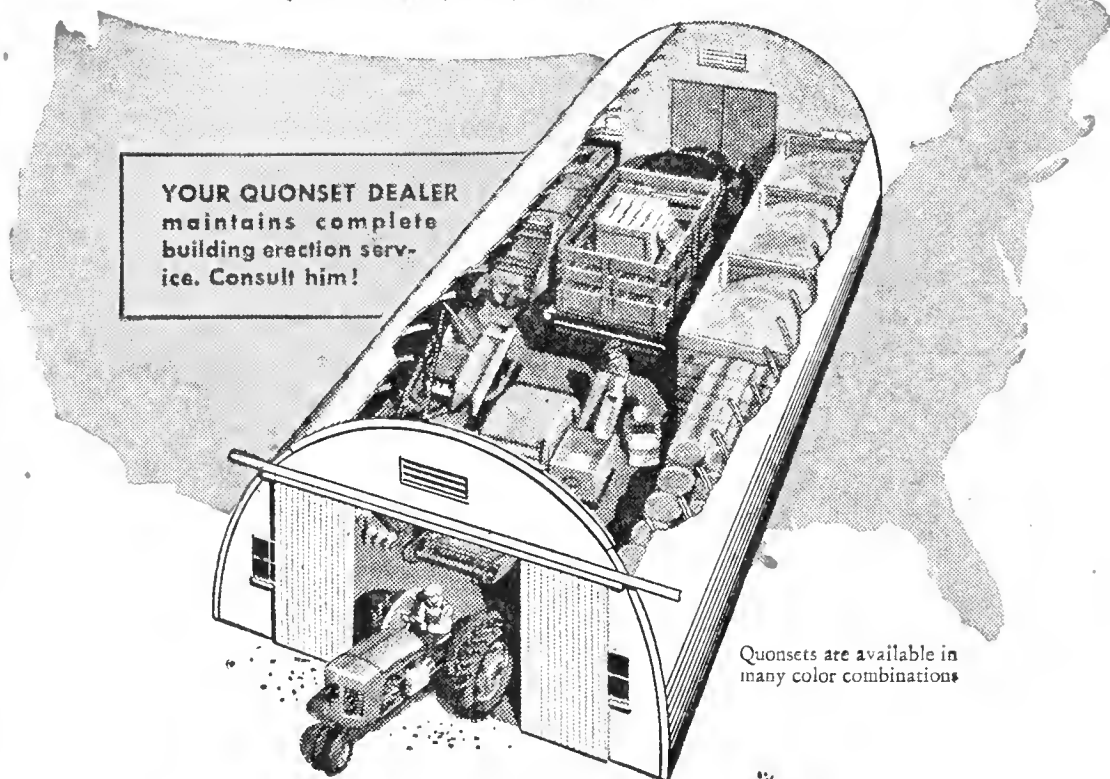


Get these dependable Gulf products too: Gulfube Motor Oil—Gulf Farm Tires—that Good Gulf Gasoline—All-Purpose Farm Grease—and many others.



# STRAN-STEEL Quonset

## The All-Steel Farm Building for All America



More and more  
the American Farmer  
is relying on  
Quonsets for...

In the last ten years production methods on the farm have been tremendously speeded by the use of modern machinery. Many crops are now harvested in days instead of weeks. This stepped-up productivity has emphasized the need for farm service buildings that are more functional—buildings which are efficient *production tools*—which supplement machinery in increasing the production of both crops and animals.

With a Stran-Steel Quonset, the farmer has the finest non-combustible farm service building obtainable. It provides maximum comfort, convenience, efficiency, durability and adaptability. Its clean functional lines make it a source of pride and satisfaction. Its low maintenance cost and dependability mark it as a sound investment that will keep on producing year after year.

### GREAT LAKES STEEL CORPORATION

Stran-Steel Division • Ecorse, Detroit 29, Michigan

### NATIONAL STEEL CORPORATION



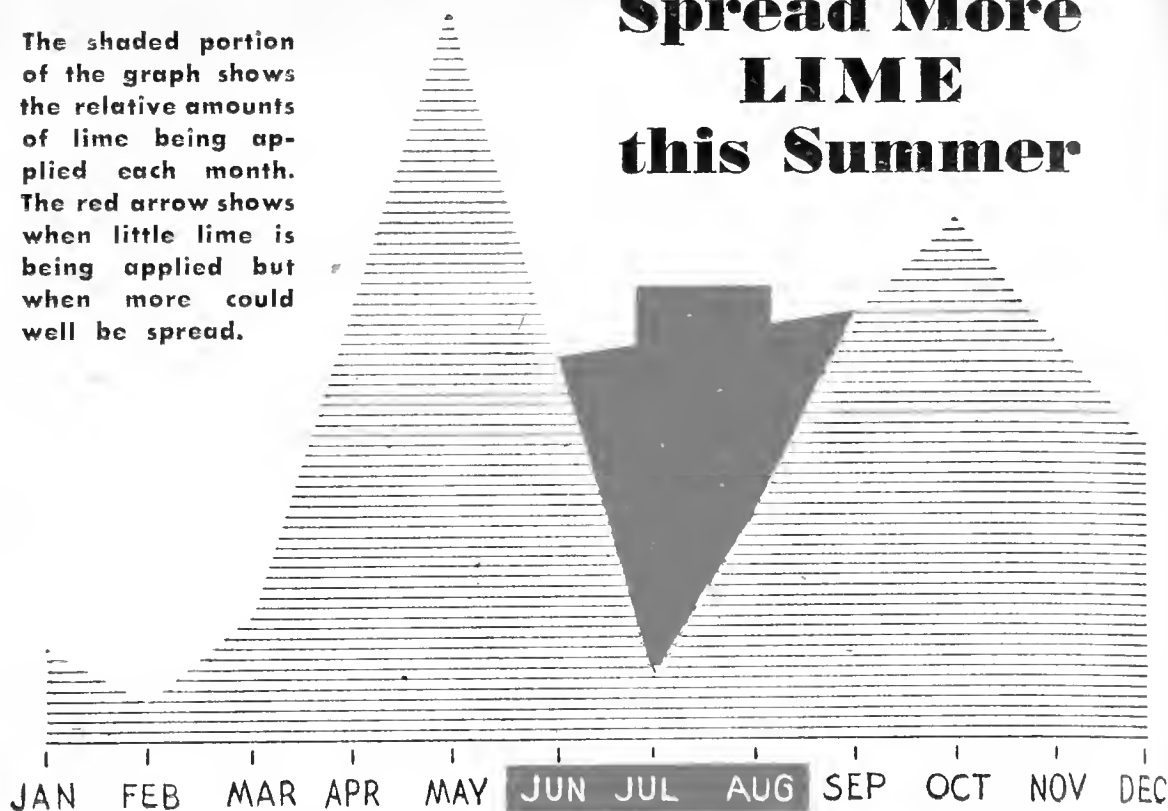
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Use this coupon for information about Quonsets as a farm production tool. We will include data on sizes, colors, and the name of your nearest Quonset dealer, from whom you can get the detailed costs.

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The shaded portion of the graph shows the relative amounts of lime being applied each month. The red arrow shows when little lime is being applied but when more could well be spread.



## Spread More LIME this Summer

**H**AVE you had trouble getting lime spread when you want it? If so, look at the figure above and you will probably see why. Most of your neighbors want their lime at the same time.

During the spring months the operators of bulk lime spreaders can't possibly keep up with the demands of farmers. But by mid-June the trucks may as well be put in storage. Hardly anybody wants lime in mid-summer. Everyone is busy cutting hay and cultivating corn. Years ago when farmers spread their own lime they got into the habit of taking it in the spring.

Now with bulk spreaders available there are many advantages to summer spreading. Farmers can get it when they want it. The ground is drier and heavy trucks don't cut up the field so much. Farmers can lime ahead for the whole rotation rather than rushing to lime each field before seeding.

Two places to put lime this summer are:

(1) Hay meadows after the first cutting. This applies especially to meadows that will be plowed for corn. Liming the sod is best adapted to fields that are only slightly to moderately acid. On a strongly acid soil it is less costly to lime after plowing than to apply the extra ton or two that is needed when the lime is mixed through the furrow slice. Summer is a good time to lime perennial legumes like alfalfa, ladino, or birdsfoot trefoil that will be left down for several more years.

(2) Pastures, either seeded or permanent. Some farmers have asked whether it is safe to lime pastures where cows are grazing. The answer is Yes, ground limestone is harmless.

Liming new seedings after the grain is harvested is suggested only as an emergency measure where a farmer was unable to lime before seeding. It is effective only if there is enough lime in the soil to get the legumes started and hold them until the grain is cut. —Samuel R. Aldrich, Department of Agronomy, Cornell

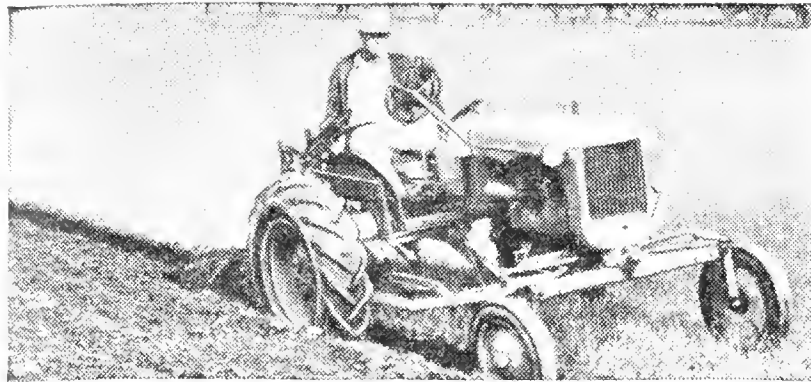
### DUMPED POTATOES MAKE GOOD (BUT EXPENSIVE) FERTILIZER



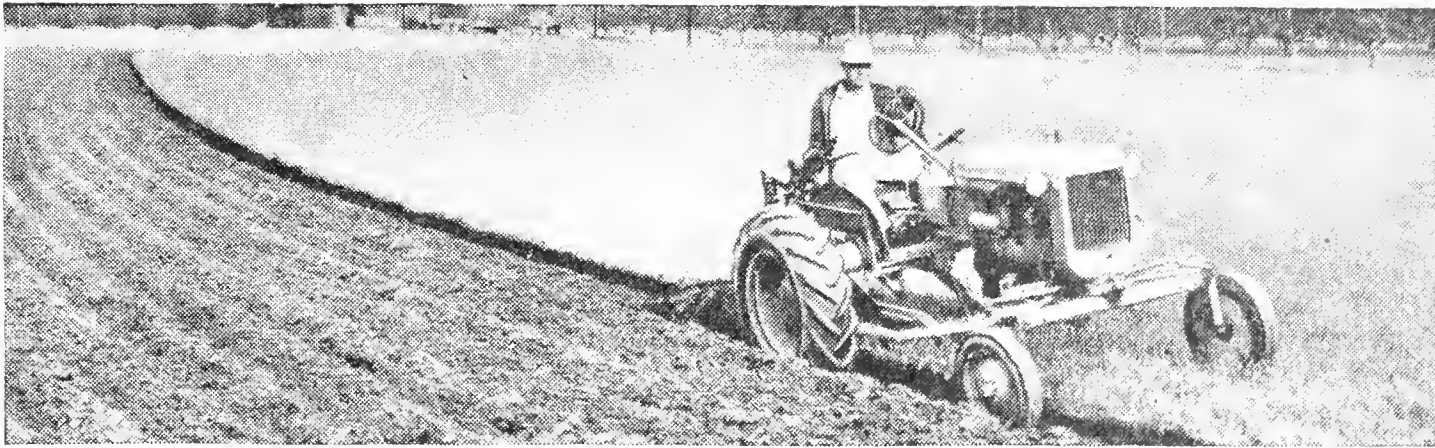
**T**HE ABOVE photo shows the effect of potatoes dumped last fall under the government purchase program on winter barley this spring. The picture was taken May 2, 1951, in Mercer County, New Jersey. Before dumping, the potatoes had to be dug and sacked in rows. After being checked by the inspector, the bags were dumped.

Fresh potatoes are approximately equal in nitrogen and potash content to stable manure, but contain less phosphoric acid. The effect noted on the winter barley is obviously due chiefly to nitrogen. Assuming the field yielded 300 bushels to the acre, the fertilizing value was approximately equal to 9 tons of stable manure applied to narrow rows rather than broadcast.—George H. Serviss.





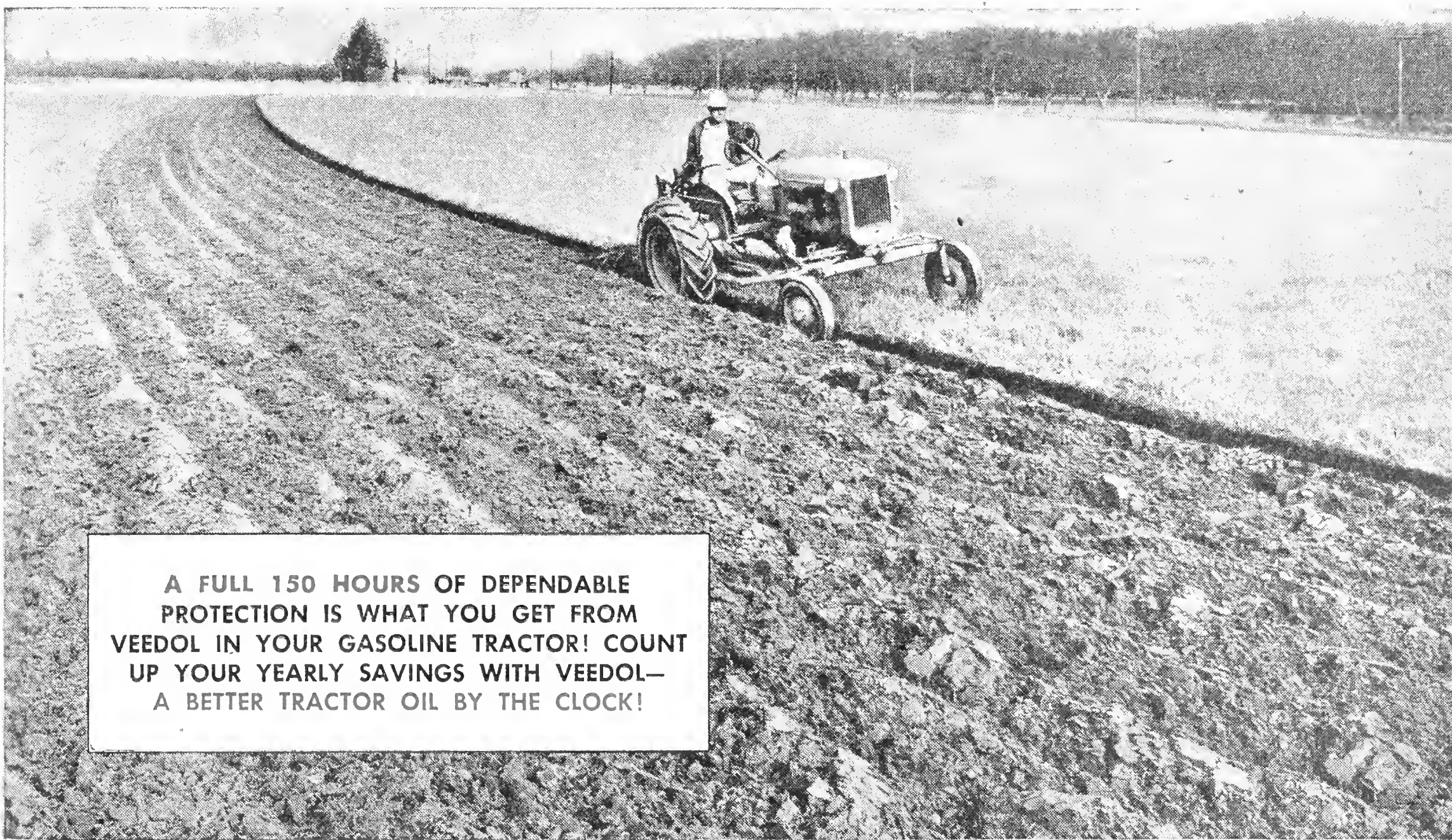
60-70 HOURS. THAT'S ABOUT THE SAFE WORKING LIMIT OF ORDINARY TRACTOR OILS. LONGER USE MAY MEAN TROUBLE!



100 HOURS. THAT'S WHEN HEAT AND WEAR MAY BEGIN TO BREAK DOWN EVEN SO-CALLED "PREMIUM" OILS, LEAVING YOUR TRACTOR VULNERABLE TO DAMAGE.

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## gives you more for your money!



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### VEEDOL SAVES YOU MONEY 5 WAYS

**SAVES OIL**—by giving longer service between oil changes in gasoline-fueled tractors.

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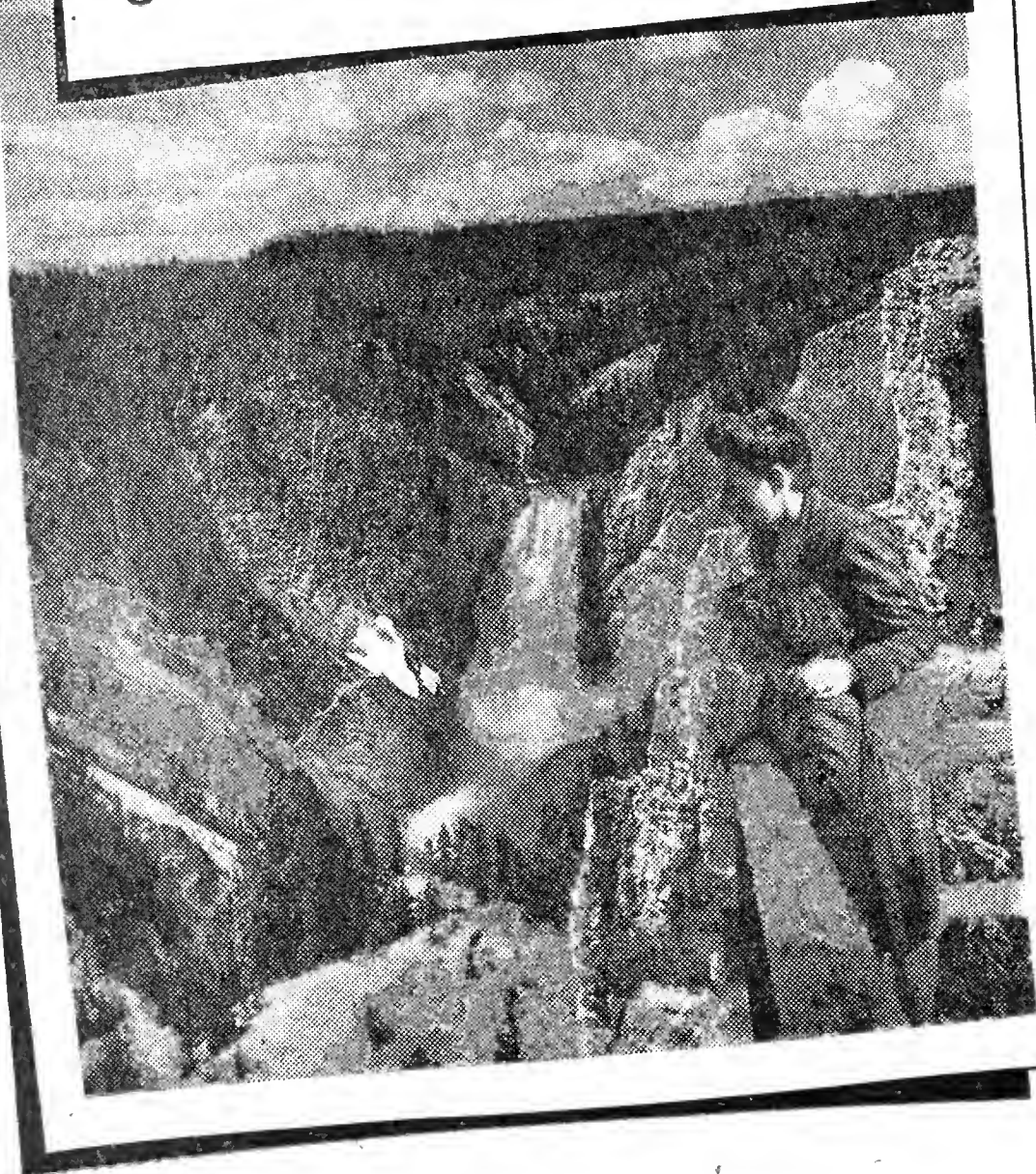


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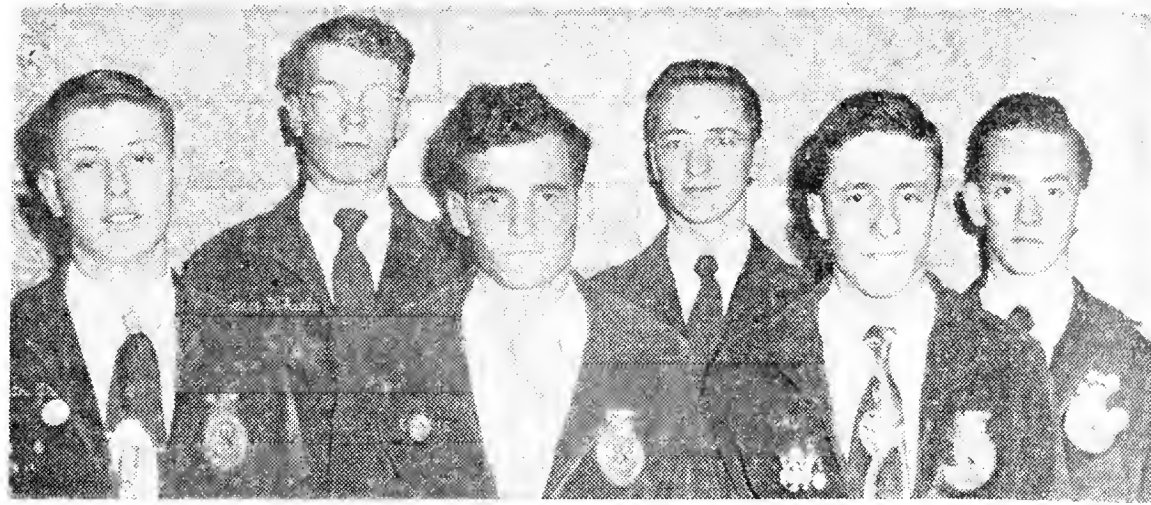
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24 Hours a Day At  
Less Than ½¢ a Month**

That's all it costs to have Federal Land Bank mortgage dollars working for you. And they never demand a raise — the low interest rate is guaranteed for the life of the loan. Long terms — 10—33 years — and easy-to-budget payments, too.

Ask your local National Farm Loan Association for full details or write: Dept. A7, 310 State Street, Springfield 2, Massachusetts.

**COOPERATIVE FARM CREDIT**

BY FARMERS • FOR FARMERS



Newly elected officers of the New York State FFA. Left to right: Keith Lynde, Gouverneur, reporter; Jesse Wheeler, South Kortright, 2nd vice president; Ronald March, Cato, president; Ralph Francisco, Rushville, sentinel; David Scofield, Hillsdale, 1st vice president; Edward Shaut, Avoca, secretary-treasurer.

## New York F. F. A. Delegates "Take Over" Malone

**O**VER six hundred Future Farmers, teachers of vocational agriculture and friends, including delegates from around 300 high school Future Farmer Chapters, met at Malone for three days, May 24 to 26, for their 26th annual convention. The high spot of the convention was the banquet Saturday evening. The only speech on the program was made by Richard Waybright, a Pennsylvania Future Farmer who is fourth vice president of the National Association.



Left, James Heiman of Akron, winner of the New York State FFA speaking contest.

tion. He told of a trip made by the National officers to several cities and several industrial plants allied with agriculture. Observations resulting from the trip were the immense amount of money spent in research and the unlimited care and testing which went into equipment before it was ever put on the market.

Throughout the year Future Farmers competed in many contests. Winners were announced at the banquet as follows:

James Heiman of Akron as public speaking contest winner took home \$100.

Philip Cowie of Perry and Phillipo Casamento of Norwich were American Agriculturist Achievement Award winners. The American Agriculturist Achievement Award is given each year for leadership in youth organizations. In addition to Future Farmers it is awarded to a boy and a girl in each of the following: 4-H Clubs, Granges, and Young Cooperators. It is also given to a Future Farmer and a Future Homemaker in New Jersey and to two young Grangers in that State. Many of the boys at the convention had previously won the American Agriculturist Foundation Award as the best vo-ag boy in their respective schools.

The State Star Farmer Award of \$100, given by the National FFA Foundation, went to David Scofield of Hillsdale. The National Foundation is financed by interested industrial and business concerns. In the following list, the prize money came from the Foundation except where otherwise specified:

Kermit Marquis of Dryden won \$100 for developing the best dairy enterprise.

Four boys, Scofield and Marquis (mentioned above), Sheldon Randall of Malone and Donald Ketchum of Whitney Point, won \$25 each, offered by the

New York State Holstein Association for developing excellent dairy projects.

Ralph Francisco of Rushville won the Farm Mechanics Award of \$100, the NEPPCO Award for the Best Poultry Boy, and a trip to the NEPPCO Exposition at Harrisburg next fall.

Carl Balback of Pine Bush won the Soil and Water Management award of \$100.

Charles Bottum of Addison won the Farm Electrification Award of \$100.

The New York Central Railroad presented \$50 to two boys to attend the National FFA Convention next fall. Winners were Donald Thompson of E. Bloomfield and Carl Pearce of Union Springs.

Thompson and Pearce (mentioned above), Robert Sanders of Union Springs, Everitt Tenant of Cincinnati,



Phillipo Casamento of Norwich, left, and Philip Cowie of Perry, were American Agriculturist Achievement Award winners.

Leon Button of Rushville, Charles Bower of Genoa and Ronald Shaut of Avoca, each won \$25 from the FFA Foundation for the excellence of their projects.

Harold Jones of Cazenovia won a two-year scholarship to a two-weeks' School for Bankers at the New York State College of Agriculture, given by the New York Bankers' Association.

The Canton Chapter of FFA won the \$50 award offered by the State Seed Association for their work with improved seed. The Scio Chapter was second and won \$25. Two individual winners were David Gibson and Robert Furman, both of Canton.

The South Kortright Chapter won an award of \$25 offered by the State Poultry Improvement Cooperative. The Scio FFA won a similar prize of \$25, and Larry Cairns of South Kortright won 300 chicks as top individual.

Williamson FFA won \$100 for work with canning crops as offered by the Association of New York State Canners. Ronald Van Acker of that school won \$50 as an individual. Perry FFA took second prize of \$50, and Oliver Brown of that school won \$30. Brocton was third, winning a \$40 prize. Albion was fourth, winning \$35.



# Rain when you want it



PHOTOGRAPHED AT THE FARM OF PETER A. FARRAR & SON, HAMMOND, N. Y., MAY 25, 1951

## Farmers are looking, thinking, talking about what may be the next revolution in Northeast Agriculture

**O**N millions of acres in the Northeast, the limiting factor in crop production is water. Most years there is enough total rainfall. That still leaves the dry years. And even in average years the rain often doesn't come at the right time.

Portable aluminum irrigation equipment is the most promising rain-maker yet developed. It makes irrigation possible on any farm that has a good source of water.

Irrigation in arid lands has been practiced for centuries. Its use in humid climates is relatively new. But already it is being used in nearly every county in G.L.F. territory. Right here in the Northeast, irrigation has saved vegetable crops that would otherwise be lost. It has turned some operations from loss to profit. It has raised the carrying capacity of pasture from one to three or even six cows to the acre.

These are some of the reasons why crop and dairy farmers all over G.L.F. territory are giving deep thought to this question of irrigation.

G.L.F. has been following developments closely ever since the first portable equipment appeared on the scene. Working with farmers and with manufacturers, G.L.F. engineers have been instrumental in developing simple, practical equipment. It is light in weight, yet sturdy, and easy to put together and take apart.

If you are thinking about the possibilities of irrigation, talk to your local G.L.F. manager or agent. He can arrange to have a trained man come out and discuss it with you. Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc., Ithaca, N. Y.



# G.L.F.

# Irrigation



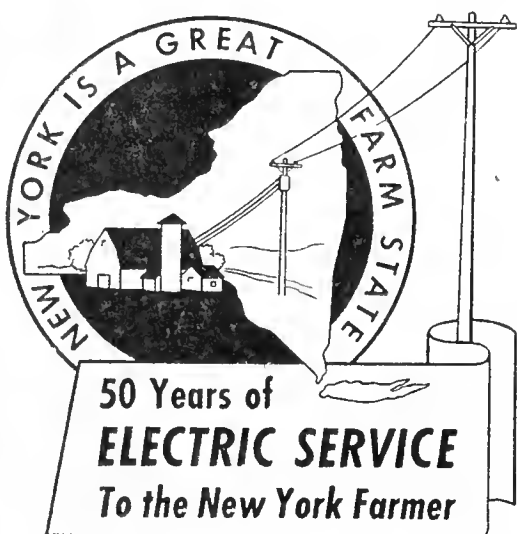
# FIELD DAY CELEBRATION

**SATURDAY, JUNE 30**

**Starts 10 a. m.**

## 50th Anniversary First Farm Power Line in N. Y. State

Near the Old Dutch Church on the Snells Bush Road, off Route 5, halfway between Little Falls and St. Johnsville, New York.



Dean Myers Will Speak

Three Big Tent Shows

"House of Magic"

EVERYONE WELCOME

Sponsored by

**NEW YORK FARM ELECTRIFICATION COUNCIL**

### PLANTS ALL LEADING VARIETIES

Now Ready	100 postage prepaid	500 postage prepaid	1000 postage prepaid	1000 F.O.B. Sewell
Tomato	\$1.15	\$3.00	\$4.10	\$3.00
Cabbage	1.15	2.35	3.50	2.50
Cauliflower	1.25	3.75	6.00	5.00
Sweet Potato	1.35	3.50	6.00	5.00
Pepper	1.25	3.50	7.00	6.00
Brussels Sprout	1.25	3.50	4.75	3.50
Broccoli	1.10	3.00	4.25	3.00
Collard	1.00	2.25	3.50	2.50

Quantity prices: Cabbage, 10,000 or more, \$2.25 per 1,000; Cauliflower \$4.50 per 1,000 or 10,000 or more.

All Plants Carefully Packed in Live Moss.

WE GUARANTEE GOOD DELIVERY.

SEND FOR CATALOG OF SEEDS & PLANTS

**OROL LEDDEN & SONS, Sewell, N. J.**

LARGEST GROWERS AND SHIPPERS OF VEGETABLE PLANTS IN NEW JERSEY. SEEDSMEN FOR FORTY-SIX YEARS.

**SAVE \$100 -**

COSTS AS LITTLE AS \$66

**LIME - SEED - FERTILIZER BROADCASTER**

Sturdy, low cost Broadcaster saves real money. Special hitch. No-clog agitator. Gives exact spreading—50 lbs. to 8,000 lbs. per acre. Iron clad guarantee 12,000 WORKING IN 28 STATES

**MOORE EQUIPMENT CO.**

SWEDSBORO, 2, N. J.

**WHY TAKE CHANCES?**

**ORDER WOLF "FARMERS' FRIEND" CHICKS**

—Backed by 41 YEARS Constructive Breeding—

• Wolf Farmers' Friend is your first source for dependable, money-making chicks. All flocks are selected under Nat'l. Poultry Impvmt. Plan with new blood added each year. Breeding birds vaccinated against Newcastle Disease.

• Order from this Ad or write for free catalog.

**U. S. Approved. Pullorum Controlled. Vaccinated for Newcastle**

**WOLF "FARMERS' FRIEND" HATCHERY Dept. 3, Gibsonburg, Ohio**

Only \$1.00 books order. Balance C.O.D., plus postage. 50c extra on orders less than 100.		Prices Per 100 Chicks		
		"AA"	"AAA"	"AAAA"
		Mating	Mating	Special Mating
S. C. White Leghorns	.....	\$14.00	\$15.00	\$16.00
Leghorn Pullets	.....	27.00	29.00	30.00
Leghorn Cockerels	.....		3.00	4.00
Rocks, Reds, Wh. Wyand.	.....			
New Hamps. Hamp. Rocks	.....	14.00	15.00	16.00
Pullets of Above Breeds	.....	18.00	19.00	20.00
Cockerels of Above Breeds	.....	10.50	11.50	12.50
White Giants (Str. Run & Ckls)	.....	14.50	15.50	16.50
White Giant Pullets	.....	18.00	19.00	20.00
Heavy Mixed	.....	12.00	13.00	

### Question Box

When insulating a henhouse, where should the tar paper be put: next to the outside surface or on the inside of the insulation?

The purpose of the tar paper or other vapor barrier is to prevent the moisture from working into the insulation and destroying its effectiveness. In homes, poultry and hog house, stables and other livestock shelters, the inside air is warm and contains excess moisture which tends to condense as soon as it strikes the cooler air in the insulation. Hence, in all such cases the vapor barrier should be between the insulation and the inside air. Usually it is put on the inside of the studding and then protected from mechanical damage by matched sheathing of some type. There is no danger from outside moisture if the outside siding is rain and snow proof.—I.W.D.

What is a good yield of canning factory peas?

A ton of shelled peas per acre is an excellent yield. Yields vary a lot depending on date of planting, weeds, rainfall, etc. In general, late varieties yield heavier than early varieties.

I would appreciate information on how to measure hay in the mow.

The method is as follows:

First, determine the number of cubic feet of hay that is in the mow and then divide by one of the following to determine the number of tons:

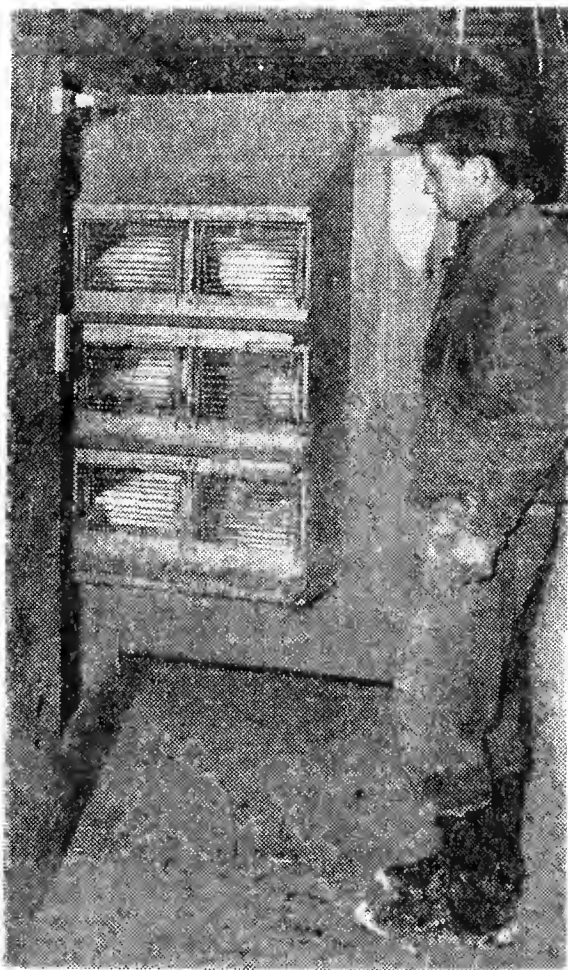
For alfalfa hay that has been in the mow over 90 days, divide by 470.

For timothy and for timothy and clover mixed, divide by 625.

This, of course, is not exact, but it is as close as one can come without actual weighing.—G. H. Serviss

We had quite a loss in our backyard peaches. They seemed to rot about the time they were ripe. Can we stop this next year?

This sounds like brown rot, which was unusually bad in some areas last fall. Dusting with sulphur will control it.



Trap nests mounted on the door of each pen save time on the Francis Townsend poultry farm at Cazenovia, New York. (Joseph Foley shown in the picture) The door on each end of 16 pens opens into an alleyway running the entire length of the henhouse. The person gathering eggs and making the trap-nest record may do so without entering any of the pens, thus saving time

### BABCOCK'S HEALTHY CHICKS



MAKE GREAT LAYERS

At the 1950 Storrs Conn. Egg Laying Test our White Leghorns won first all breeds, with 3899 eggs and 4124 5 points. For the fourth time we won the high leghorn pen at the Georgia Test. Other 1950 records were good but not outstanding. In every test entered our Leghorns placed fifth or better. We still hold the all-time World's record for all breeds, all tests won in 1944-45.

WE HATCH THE YEAR ROUND White Leghorns, Red-Rock Cross, Rhode Island Reds and Barred Rocks. We own two hatcheries with 600,000 egg capacity, three poultry farms and 15,000 breeders. We carry on a complete pedigree-progeny testing program.

SEND FOR FREE CATALOG This 36-page illustrated catalog describes our breeding program. Write today for your free copy.

**BABCOCK Poultry Farm, Inc.**  
Rt. 3G ITHACA, N. Y.

### Leister's U.S. APPROVED PA.-U.S. APPROVED CHICKS

Raise Leister's 250-344 Egg R.O.P. Sire (100% of SUP. Mtd. Legs. R.O.P. Sired)	100	100	100
R.O.P. SUPER MATED	Non-Sexed Pkts.	Ckls.	
White Leghorns	\$14.00	\$28.00	\$4.00
Utility Mated Wh. Leg.	13.00	26.00	2.00
New Hampshire AAA	16.00	24.00	11.00
Sex Link Cross AAA	16.00	24.00	11.00
Rock-Red Cross AAA	16.00	24.00	11.00
White Rocks	15.00	23.00	11.00

Heavy Mixed \$11-14.00. ASSORTED BROILER CHIX \$9. Tested for Pullorum by official Tube Agg. Method. CULLING under State Supervision. Order DIRECT from this ad or ask for 16 page catalog. Cash or C.O.D. Shipments. Safe arrival or replacements made. C. P. LEISTER, HATCHERY, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

### CHAPMAN FARMS Chicks

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## Good Neighbors!

(Continued from Page 1)

Agent, was running a power loader, and others were kept busy with hand forks loading the 7 manure spreaders that were on the scene.

The manure had hardly settled on the ground before other neighbors with their grape hoe-equipped tractors were ringing the vines. A third group followed, plowing the center strips.

Jim Hazlitt, nearby fruit grower, had been elected chairman of the vineyard committee and, besides running his own three-bottom Rutherford vineyard plow, "bossed" the entire operation in order that a maximum of work would be accomplished in a day.

It happened that I knew quite a number of the neighbors who turned out for this bee but I got only one answer when I tried to tell any of them how fine and generous I thought they were for such a wonderful neighborly gesture. The stock answer was: "I have never known a time when Bob Beattie wouldn't give up doing his own work to help a neighbor. This is the first chance we've ever had to get even with him."

Despite the doctor's orders, when the first tractor and spreader came in the driveway at 7:00 a.m., Bob felt that he should get up to see what was going on. When a second, third and fourth rig clanked into the driveway a few minutes later, he couldn't have been held in bed with a team of horses. Forbidden the outdoors or any exercise, he got as near to the work as he could—at a table by the kitchen window—and when I dropped in for a minute, he had a tally sheet listing every man who had driven in that morning.

Those who were working when I left were Leon C. Mapes, Carl and Auriol Sutphen, the Harry Robinsons, both Junior and Senior, Budd Adams, James Hazlitt, Elmer and Manley Mathews, County Agent Irving Davis, Walter Kendall, Homer Davis, Linfred Freese, Julian Kent, Coral Welch, Harry Simpson from the Walter Johnson farm, Carl Rhynchart from the Ben Birge farm, and Lester Mitchell from Don Wickham's farm. Also busy, of course, was Bob's 74-year-old dad.

Others who joined in the work during the day were Jim Bond, Dan Murphy, Don Huston, Frank Frederick, Al Fletcher, H. Burrell, Everet Kaufman and Harold Palmer.

What happened on the Russell and Beattie farms couldn't be bought. These neighbors were not for hire — they were in the midst of their own spring work, trying to get as much as possible done on their own farms during each daylight hour. Money would not have taken them away from their own fields, but they wouldn't stay home when they learned that a neighbor's whole year's work was in jeopardy. The proof is that on both places more men and equipment showed up than had been contracted by those who first got the idea of helping. As one long, lean farmer told me at the Beattie place, "Huh! It makes a fellow feel good to be able to help a neighbor. We're gettin' more out of this than Bob is."

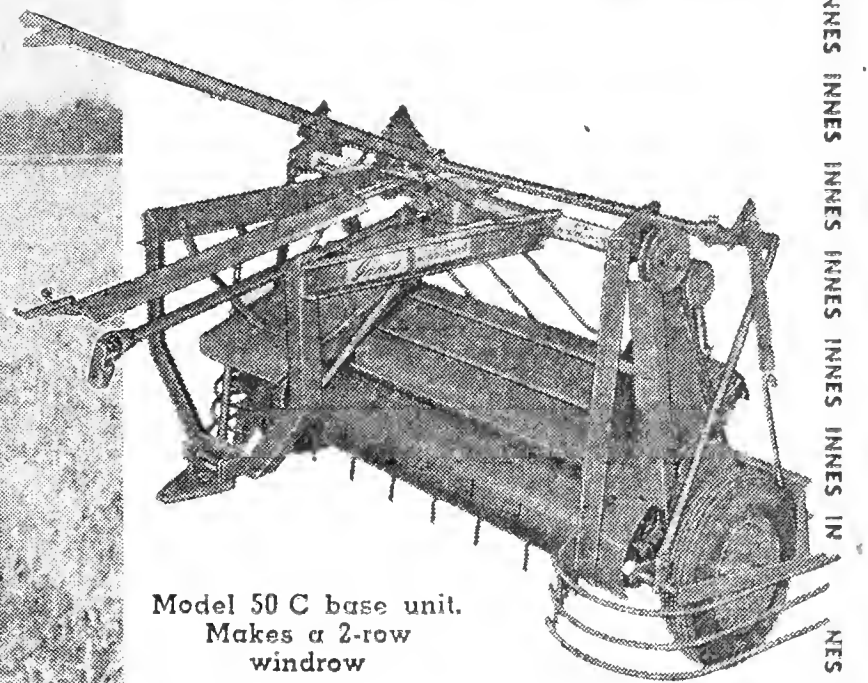
Of course such good neighborliness isn't limited to Schuyler County — there was a similar bee on the Earl E. McWithey farm near Liverpool in Onondaga County when he got sick at planting time; and another in Tioga County earlier in the spring—but I couldn't wait to write this out before telling Ed Eastman all about what I found in Schuyler County, and pointing out that the "old-fashioned" spirit of helpfulness was still alive on our farms. Ed listened to my enthusiastic recital, and said, "Of course it's still alive. Men who work with God, the earth and the weather will always have it." He handed me a few words scribbled on paper and added, "Here, Jim. Perhaps you'll want to use this in your story":

"A man there was, and they called him mad; The more he gave, the more he had."—*Bunyan*



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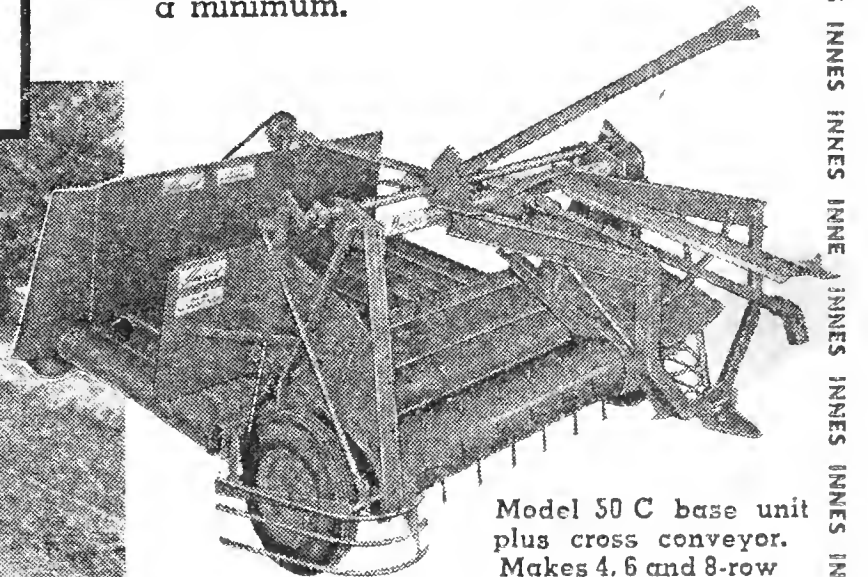


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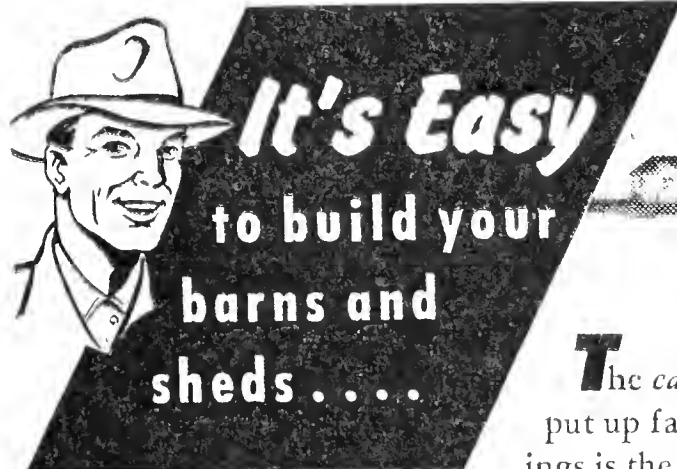


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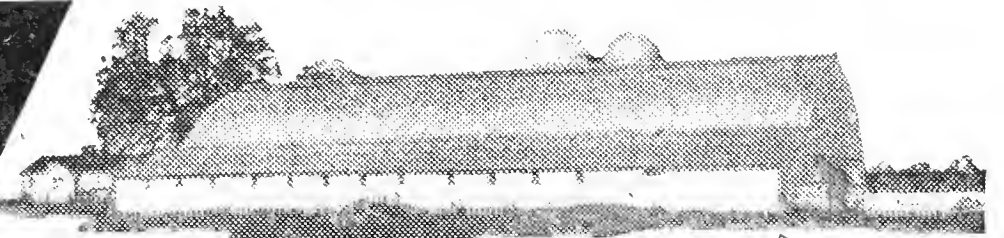
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## DOWN THE



By J. F. "Doc" ROBERTS

**B**Y FAR the most serious condition facing agriculture, and all of us, is whether our food is to return to the price determined by ourselves or to a price made by bureaucrats. Since Mike DiSalle, the all-powerful government control appointee, says all controls depend upon the livestock control now in force, and since this is a livestock column, let us see what is actually going on, rather than talk about what might happen.

Since the price freeze order and roll-back of February 15th in beef prices, cattle, in actual market sales, has advanced in price. How could this happen and why, we will let Mr. DiSalle explain, since he has repeatedly said it could not and would not happen.

On May 20th an actual live price ceiling was placed on cattle for meat. Since then the lower priced cattle have disappeared from the markets (this is especially true of the eastern markets), and prices have consistently been climbing.

### How Is It Done?

Here are the figures:

Government Placed  
Maximum Ceiling Price

Top steers .....	\$37.00
Bulls .....	27.00
Utility cows .....	22.05
Canner and cutter cows .....	19.30

Government Market Report  
Prices Being Paid

Top steers .....	\$40.25
Top Bulls .....	32.50 to \$33.00
Utility cows .....	24.25 to 28.00
Canner and cutter cows .....	18.00 to 24.50

First table indicates what the government says can be paid for live cattle; second table—what the government market reports say is being paid (buyers are either losing money or a black market is developing).

These figures are from Chicago re-

ports for week ending May 26.

Let us take bulls as a further example. Mike says all bulls must be graded into one lot and no bull carcass can be sold for over 47 cents a pound in the meat. Recently I saw a bull sell for \$33.90 per hundredweight alive, with many selling over \$33.00 and any old bull from \$30.00 up. The cost of that bull meat to any packer will run from 53-56 cents per pound.

### Another Problem

Again the impossible has happened. They have cut quotas on the cattle "kill" of all legal packers from 90 per cent to 80 per cent of what they were killing a year ago. Mike says the U.S.D.A. reports a 7 per cent increase in cattle numbers this year over last. Authorized packers cannot legally kill over 80 per cent as much as they killed a year ago. Then a fair question is: What is to become of the balance, or 27 per cent of all cattle? This is a perfect black market setup. Speaking of quotas, the control law says no new packers can get a "killing" quota who were not killing a year ago, and every quota is based on the "kill" of a year ago. Yet right here in the Buffalo area alone, I can name four slaughterers who were not killing cattle a year ago, but who now have quotas and are among the most aggressive cattle slaughterers paying present-day prices. How could this happen? I wish someone would explain.

This is the thing that was going to save the housewife \$700,000,000. Mike says over the radio that they now have 6,500 employees hired since February, and they plan to have 9,000 all together. At \$4,000 a year each (a very conservative figure); then add traveling expenses, office rents, printing (their orders now comprise over 300 pages of fine print), office expenses, telephones, stationery, etc., and where has the \$700,000,000 gone, even if it worked.

Russia, Italy, England, any country you name, have all proved that government-controlled prices only raise prices and bring on black markets, and we in America are proving it again.

## Field Day Will Celebrate 50 Years of Farm Electric Power

**I**N MARCH, 1898, Guy Roosevelt Beardslee, a gentleman farmer operating his father's estate at East Creek, N. Y., completed construction of a 60-cycle hydro electric generating station at the East Canada Creek falls. Located half way between Little Falls and St. Johnsville, N. Y., on the north side of the Mohawk Valley, this station supplied power to his own establishment and to the Village of St. Johnsville.

The next year, Ross Sadler, grist mill operator at Inghams Mills, 2½ miles up stream from Beardslee's, requested electric service. A line was built and put in service late in 1900, running along the Snells-Rush Road for 4½ miles through rich farming country. When Charles Cook, a farmer along the line, took service for power late that year it made his first farm served from a rural power line in New York State. The Cook farm, now owned by John Burkdorf, has had electric service continuously ever since. On the same stretch of road between Little Falls and St. Johnsville, a 10-horsepower, 60-cycle motor started working on the Clarence Timmerman Farm in 1903 and has been in service since that time.

Celebration of this 50th anniversary of the first rural power line in New York State, and of the great progress made in farm electrification during the last 50 years, will be held Saturday, June 30, on the Charles Timmerman Farm near the old Dutch Church on the

same Snells-Rush Road that carried the first electric power to New York farms.

The celebration is being planned by the New York Farm Electrification Council of the College of Agriculture, Cornell University. As the purpose of the Council is to carry on research and disseminate information to all farmers in making use of electrical power, the exhibits at the celebration will be non-commercial. These exhibits include a big tent full of equipment contrasting farm operations as they were carried on in 1900 compared with the operations now done under electric power.

Another large tent will contain exhibits planned by county agents and home demonstration agents from four counties. They will cover such subjects as farm shop, dairy barn management, labor saving poultry house, model kitchen, freezing, home laundry equipment, and proper home lighting.

Another exhibit will consist of the well-known "House of Magic" designed by the General Electric Company, to be shown at 10:30 and 11:30 a. m.

During the afternoon the uniformed male chorus of the Rochester Gas and Electric Company will present two programs, and the "Farm Paper of the Air" will be broadcast from the farm at 12:30. The speaking program will start at 2:00 o'clock and will feature three speakers representing agriculture, electric utilities, and the State of New York. A crowd of several thousand is expected.

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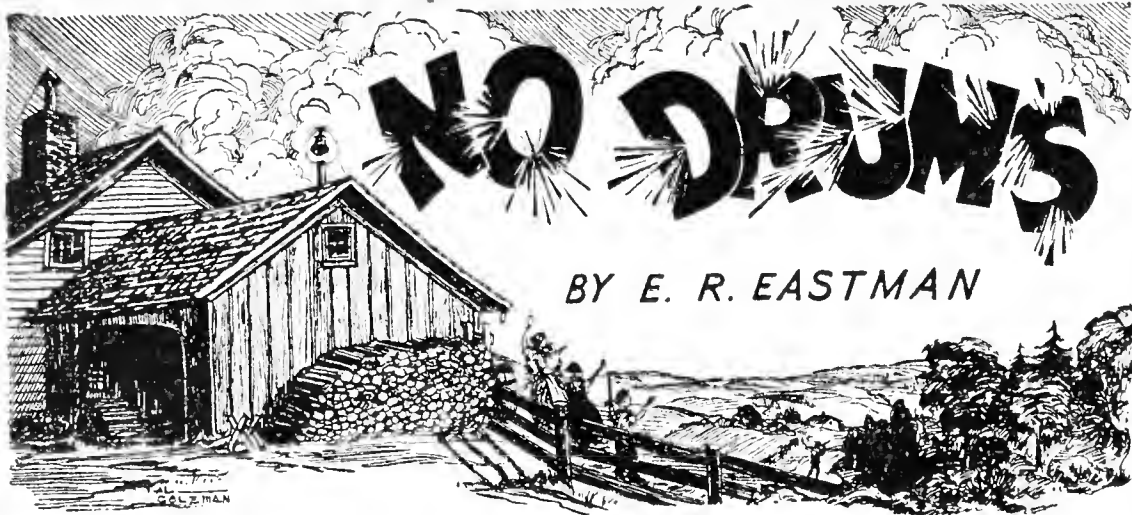
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## WHAT'S GONE BEFORE

Immediately after his marriage to Ann Clinton, Mark Wilson leaves to join Lincoln's volunteers. His brother, Charlie, and his father, George Wilson, follow him into the Army; also Ann's father, Fred Clinton. When Mark becomes involved with the entry into the Union lines of a Southern spy, his mother and Ann journey to Washington, see the President, and obtain a pardon. The news comes through that Mark has been killed at the Battle of Fredericksburg and Ann's grief seems beyond her ability to bear. When George Wilson comes home a memorial service is held for Mark.

## CHAPTER XXI

After Hooker's disastrous defeat at Chancellorsville, Charlie Wilson was kept busy with the cavalry trying to find out what Lee was going to do next. They found out. Lee's whole army was on the move toward the North again. So on June 11 the bugles sounded "Pack Up!" and the Army of the Potomac started back toward the North after Lee, always keeping between him and the city of Washington.

Day after day during most of that hot month of June the Army plodded on and on—sweat, dust, dirt and curses; and the next day more of the same. Never in his life had Charlie been so tired as he was at the end of every long day. At nightfall he almost fell out of the saddle, took care of his horse, ate his rations, and fell instantly asleep in his blankets, only to be aroused next morning at daybreak by the bugles, climb in his saddle, and ride wearily on.

Complaining bitterly and swearing because of their thirst and the heat, the foot soldiers threw away about everything, and the road was lined with baggage which the men refused to carry farther. The infantry cursed about the cavalry, who could ride while they had to walk, but it seemed to Charlie that the complaints should be the other way around. For every mile that the infantry marched, the cavalry had to go two. Theirs was the scouting job to ride this way and that in order that Hooker might have information as to where Lee was going and what he was up to.

On the night of June 30, Charlie camped with the cavalry near the little Pennsylvania town of Emmitsburg, and was overjoyed to have a visit with his father. After exchanging greetings and whatever information each had from home, George laughed ruefully about the demoralized condition of his band after the long grueling march from Virginia to Pennsylvania in pursuit of Lee:

"Our big drum is gone," he said. "Both heads are busted. So is the snare drum, and you can't blow a note through half of our smaller instruments."

When he arose to go, George said:

"I don't know what you've heard, Charlie, but I'm violating no confidence when I tell you that something big is afoot. They say that Lee has turned on us and that we'll soon be in a fight which may be the most important one of the whole war. If he defeats us this time, he'll be free to continue his invasion of the North, to capture Harrisburg and Philadelphia, and maybe bring the war to a successful end for the Confederates."

On that portentous note father and son shook hands, George to return to his band and Charlie to sleep, if he could.

Next morning Charlie woke soaked to the skin. It had poured all night, and now was coming down harder than ever. Fires built to boil their coffee smoked and sputtered in the rain and mostly refused to do anything but smolder.

Tired, sullen, and depressed, the men finally found themselves in the saddle and on the move again. With heads down and shoulders hunched against the driving rain, opening their mouths only to growl at one another, the long columns of men on horseback moved slowly North again. Suddenly every cavalryman straightened up as one man. Without orders, they pulled their horses to a stop to listen, every sense alert.

Yes, there was no mistake. They had heard right. From the North came a distant, steady, ominous rumbling. No, it wasn't thunder; these veterans had heard it too many times to be mistaken; it was cannon. Charlie shivered and thought of his father's words: "Something big is afoot."

Still without spoken orders but as if by common consent, the troop pushed on at a faster trot toward that fearful rumble constantly growing louder. Sergeant Miller, moving up the column a little faster than the rest, pulled his horse alongside Charlie's. Drawing his arm across his face to clear it of water, he grunted out of the side of his mouth:

"Guess this is it, Wilson. General

Reynolds up there got his cavalry too close to Lee's tail for the old fox's comfort, so he's had to change his mind about goin' on to Harrisburg and is tryin' to drive Reynolds back. Leastwise, that's the word that's comin' down the line."

"Where we at?" asked Charlie.

"A little town called Gettysville or Gettysburg, or somethin' like that. Never heard of it before."

The sergeant pulled a plug of greasy, wet tobacco out of a hip pocket, put it between his teeth and worried it back and forth until he had pried loose a good-sized chunk. After getting the cud stowed in one side of his mouth, he grumbled around it:

"Tain't so good for our boys, neither, 'cording to what I hear, Reynolds has been killed, an' our men are bein' chased back through the village."

It still rained. Every time Charlie moved, more water ran down his back. Forced off the road by the fleeing refugees and their vehicles, the cavalrymen rode through the roadside ditches and adjoining fields. The whole countryside was soon trampled by the Army into a vast sea of mud, the horses' hooves often making a loud plop as they pulled their feet up out of the engulging mess.

At dusk on July 1, Charlie's regiment came within sight of the village of Gettysburg. The fighting was over for the day. All knew that it had been a bad one for the Federals. The Confederate troops had driven them through the village to a long slope or low ridge to the south and east of the village known as Cemetery Ridge. Across the wide valley on a smaller, partly-wooded ridge were the Southerners.

As Charlie's regiment rode forward, they could see on their left, not a hundred yards distant, a hundred twinkling campfires of the Southerners, over which they were cooking and eating their suppers and paying not the slightest attention to the Union troops riding within easy range of their guns. Turning off from the Emmitsburg Road, the troops rode in back of Cemetery Ridge, dismounted, picketed the horses, and rubbed them down, fed them the meagre supply of grain, and

then, with great effort, built their own fires to make a pan of hot coffee to wash down their hardtaek.

A little later, standing on the rocky escarpment known as Round Top that rises above Cemetery Ridge, Charlie looked across the wide valley to the campfires of the enemy still twinkling on the other side, and then back toward Gettysburg at the long line of Union campfires, now dying down to beds of coals, and around which lay thousands of Federal troops waiting for the morrow. It was quiet. On that July night, even the Confederates knew that while they had been successful in the first day's fighting, it was only the beginning, and only God knew what the final answer would be.

Someone laid a hand on Charlie's shoulder. Startled, he swung around with an exclamation.

"Take it easy, boy. Don't be so jumpy," said his friend, Sergeant Miller. "I jest came up here to look, too. Prob'ly we're thinkin' 'bout the same thing. Notice them Johnnies at their supper as we came in?"

"Yes, I did," said Charlie.

"Know what I thought?"

Charlie didn't answer, knowing that none was expected. The sergeant went on:

"I sort of wondered what it's all about. Them boys over there are jest like us. They've got mothers an' sisters an' sweethearts back home, prob'ly."

"Yeah!" he continued. "They eat an' they drink an' they sleep, some of 'em are stinkars, jest like some of our boys are, but by an' large they're just the same as us. So how did we ever get into this hellish mess where we're shootin' at each other? I don't hate 'em—do you?"

Charlie shook his head.

"Look down there now. Remember that peach orchard we saw when we were coming in? There was a piece of wheat, too, just ready to be cut before we marched through it. There was pastures with cattle grazin'. I even saw where a farmer had got some hay coked up in the field 'fore he left in a hurry."

Miller stopped, running out of words. "Why the hell don't you say somethin'?" he growled.

"What is there to say?" Charlie replied, quietly. "I agree with you. I don't know what it's all about. That's not quite right, though. I do know, but now that we're in this mess we've got to fight our way out. What bothers me is why the big boys got us into war in the first place. Why couldn't they have settled things some way without our having to kill each other?"

"Yeah!" said Miller, "that's what I was tryin' to say."

He stopped to spit, and in the half light Charlie could see his jaw going vigorously on his cud.

"I'll tell you one thing, bub. You think you've seen some fightin'. From what I hear, an' from the way these armies are lined up, it looks like we're all here, the whole kit and caboodle! Over there's the whole Army of Virginia, an' over here's the whole Army of the Potomac. Tomorrow's goin' to be quite a day! An' for some of us there ain't goin' to be any more to-morrows!"

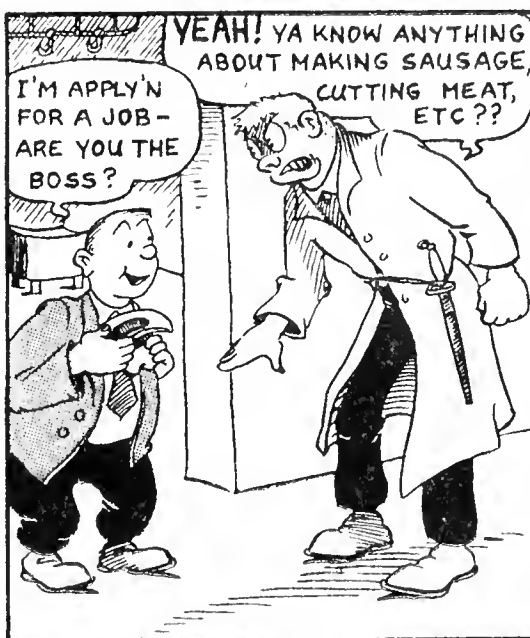
Charlie could hear him mumbling to himself as he left abruptly and went off down the slope to find his blankets and a place to sleep.

\* \* \*

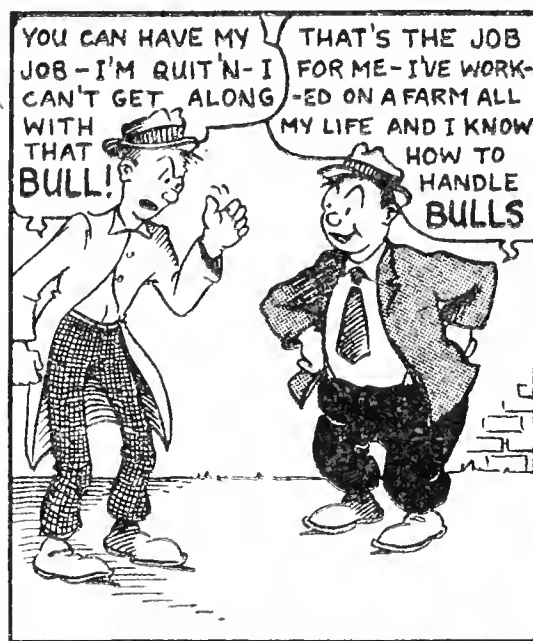
The sun always pops up early over the horizon on a July day in Gettysburg, and July 2, 1863, was no exception. But the 85,000 men under General George G. Meade, who had succeeded Joe Hooker as Commander of the Army of the Potomac, and Robert E. Lee's 80,000 Confederates, were up even before the sun. From the start of that second day's battle at Gettysburg,

(Continued on Opposite Page)

## SLIM &amp; SPUD



## A Different Kind of Bull



W. L. Nelson - CONT.



# NO DRUMS

(Continued from Opposite Page)

it seemed that every man on both sides fought as if he somehow knew that on the result of this one battle depended the success of the whole bloody war. It was a part of Lee's strategy, while keeping his front lines busy, to get his cavalry around the flanks of the Union Army and come at the Federals from the back as well as the front, thus catching them in a gigantic trap. But it didn't work out that way, for one reason because the Union cavalry, including Charlie Wilson's regiment, were able to check the Confederate horsemen and drive them back.

Knowing that the bandsmen were working with the field hospitals, Charlie sought for his father after the battle, and came after a while to Rock Creek, where some of the field hospitals had been set up near a supply of water. Here they had brought all of the wounded from this section of the battle where much of the fighting had occurred during the day. Like the stacks of wood that Charlie had helped to split and pile back home, the dead were corded in piles. They had been dead when the ambulances brought them to the tents where the surgeons worked, or had died there under the surgeons' knives. All through the meadow that bordered this little creek, other dead lay where they had fallen, so thick that it was hard to walk without stepping on them.

In the tents the surgeons had put up tables, and, with shirts off and bare arms covered with blood to the shoulders, they were still hard at work, throwing amputated arms and legs into constantly growing piles just out-

side the tent doors. Paralyzed with horror, Charlie stood watching one of the doctors suddenly throw up his arms and sit down.

"In God's name!" he muttered, "what can doctors do when men kill and maim themselves like this!" Exhausted, he sat with slack mouth open, hands dangling at his side, fingers dripping blood.

Another doctor spoke gently to a boy on the operating table who was yelling with pain.

"Breathe deep, son. This will help."

It was chloroform, and as the boy grew quiet, the surgeon muttered:

"Thank God for this, anyway."

Already the awful stench of flesh decaying in the hot weather was sickening and overpowering, like a rotting dead horse or cow at home, only worse, much worse, Charlie thought. He kept moving. At last he found his father. He, too, was shirtless and covered with blood. By the smoky lanterns Charlie saw how pale and tired he looked. He was busy moving the wounded to and from the surgeons' tables, and had little time to talk.

"Thank God you're safe, son," he said. "Maybe the worst is over."

"Not yet," said Charlie. "Neither side's won. The boys all say this is to be a fight to a finish. Tomorrow will be another day."

"Yes," said George, wiping the sweat from his forehead and leaving bloody streaks, "tomorrow will be another day, but the officers say that the issue was really decided today."

He turned to help another worker carry a moaning boy into the tent, and Charlie started back to his own company to get what sleep he could.

Again the hot July sun climbed over the eastern horizon to find the great armies already astir. All that morning Charlie watched the galloping horses of the cannoneers, urged to ever greater speed by the kicking, yelling riders on each team, haul the rolling, rumbling, rocking cannon, each with its attached caisson and clinging men, dashing to get into position on Cemetery Ridge. When approximately located, the horses were unhitched and rushed away to haul up another big gun, while the cannoneers cut the caisson loose and placed the gun in exact position. Across the death valley, the Confederates lined up 150 cannon on Seminary Ridge, as against the Federals' eighty heavy guns (all that Meade could find room for). These were located a little back of the front lines, ranging from Cemetery Hill to Little Round Top.

Anticipating what was to come, the Union infantry worked frantically to build stone walls and entrenchments. Suddenly it seemed to Charlie that all the noise in all the world was centered in that one spot as the batteries of both armies opened fire. The very ground shivered and shook as in an earthquake. Looking around, he noticed that the men stood with their mouths open. He opened his and knew why. It helped to ease the strain on his eardrums.

Added to the din and roar of the cannon was the noise of the bursting shells and the screams of the wounded when occasionally a shell from a Confederate gun landed squarely on a Union battery, throwing metal and human debris into the air. Sergeant Miller, who stood beside Charlie, said something to him, but the only way that Charlie knew that he was talking was because he could see his mouth going. Then Miller moved closer and leaned over to shout in the boy's ear:

"This is only the beginning," he yelled. "The hellions hope to paralyze us. But we'll show 'em. When this stops, watch out!"

It did stop, but not until after two hours of the mightiest artillery duel in history. Suddenly the firing stopped. The men said little, and when they did speak it was almost in a whisper. It

was so quiet that Charlie found himself walking on tiptoe. "It's like waiting for the end of the world, for Doomsday," he thought, and he knew that for thousands of them it *was* Doomsday. Then down the long Union line, men began to stir, rolling out of the depressions and standing up back of the breastworks. They scanned the other ridge and, sure enough, there was soon something to see. Across the valley in the woods and brush on Seminary Ridge there was movement. Out from the brush came a long line, so far away that the men looked like pygmies. Down the gentle slope it moved briskly. Back of the first line was another, and back of that still another, the lines merging into one oncoming mass—eighteen thousand veterans of Lee's best, under General George E. Pickett, the flower of the Confederacy. Miller spoke in an undertone:

"This is it, Charlie! This is it!"

Charlie shivered. Paralyzed with fear, he wanted to run backwards, get on his horse, and ride away from there. Instead, he stood watching that army in gray coming toward them. It seemed as inevitable as time itself. Nothing could stop them, nothing. This was indeed the end—Doomsday.

Then the tumult and noise broke loose again with the boom of Union artillery. It took but a moment for the gunners to shorten the range and guide it on those, advancing lines, and soon the shells began to fall among the men. They left gaps in the lines, but the men in gray never faltered. The gaps were closed again and again, and on and on they came, now so close that Charlie could see their grim faces.

Up and down the Union line sounded the constant crackle and roar of rifles, merged with the artillery into one tremendous

roar. There were more gaps in the Rebel lines now, and they were perceptibly shorter. After all, thought Charlie, there must be limits to what those men can take. Watching them through the eddying smoke, it seemed to him that the front line was gone, and maybe the second line, too. Still they kept coming on, now at the double. Then the gray men were over the walls and on them.

Charlie was in there with the rest, swinging his saber, fighting hand to hand, all fear forgotten, made with battle lust to kill and kill and kill. Suddenly, a smoke-blackened gray coat appeared directly in front of Charlie, a pistol aimed directly at him. The next moment the man in gray didn't seem to have any head. He reeled backwards and was gone. Glancing sideways, Charlie saw Sergeant Miller, his saber dripping, turn to meet another antagonist.

Then as suddenly as the men in gray had come over the wall, they were gone, killed or literally thrown back over the breastworks. What was left of them could be seen drifting in little groups of two or three down across the valley strewn with the dead and back up the slope of Seminary Ridge. Pickett's Charge was over, and also the Battle of Gettysburg.

That night, as if Heaven would wash out the horrid stains made by fighting men, it rained so hard that Rock Creek became a flood and overflowed its banks. Hundreds of the wounded, before they could be moved, were drowned. That night, also, Robert E. Lee gathered his broken forces and began the sad trek back to his own Virginia, while the Union forces lay still and licked their own wounds, too shattered themselves to follow Lee and finish the war.

(To be continued)

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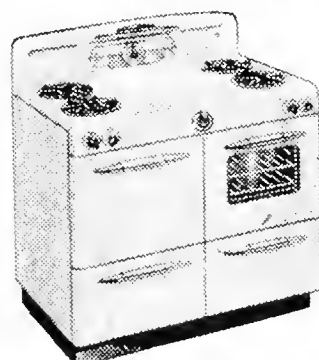
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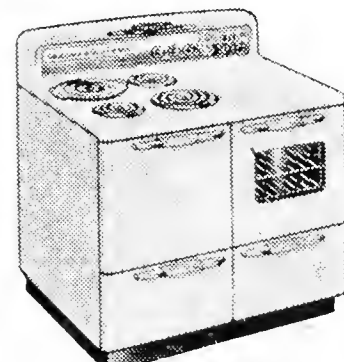


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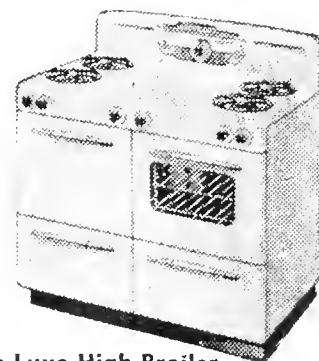
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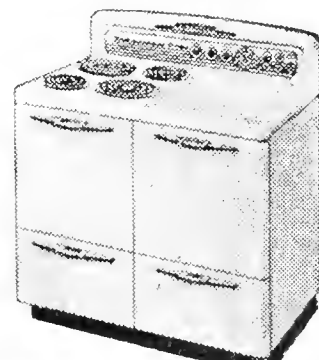
De Luxe Low Broiler Gas Range DL-148



Automatic Electric E-142 with Glass Oven Door



De Luxe High Broiler Gas Range DH-141



Automatic Double Oven Electric E-143



Combination Gas Range C-6

In streamlined beauty of styling . . . in up-to-the-minute cooking features . . . in dollar-for-dollar value . . . Kalamazoo 1951 Ranges can't be equalled in the industry!

You'll find the range that's just right for you among the many Kalamazoo models. See them at your Kalamazoo Dealer's Store or write for name of nearest dealer.

Everything you've ever wanted in Modern Cooking Luxury

HOME APPLIANCES BY **KALAMAZOO** QUALITY LEADERS SINCE 1901



# CHOCOLATE CAKES...



From HAZEL-ATLAS GLASS CO.,  
Wheeling, West Virginia

To each of the ten high State winners: One case of Hazel-Atlas quart Seal-All Mason Style Jars.

**W**HEN top winners in the finals of our big statewide Chocolate Cake Contest show off their prizes next fall, each of them will be able to say proudly, "I baked a cake!"—for those will be the cakes that win most of the prizes pictured and listed on these pages.

The contest, sponsored jointly by AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and the New York State Grange, started last February in the Subordinate Granges. Since then nearly 4,000 chocolate cakes have been entered in the local and county elimination contests. The total number of cakes is expected to rise to 5,000 by the time the finals take place at State Grange annual meeting next fall.

All New York State grangers (both men and women) are eligible to take part in the contest, with the exception of professional bakers. Each contestant must enter in the contest a chocolate cake baked in a square pan approximately 9x9x2. For the purposes of this contest, any kind of cake made with shortening and using chocolate or cocoa is eligible. No frosting, filling or icing is allowed.

## SIX GRAND PRIZES

The contestants taking part in the finals next fall will be the 53 county winners who carry off top honors in the Pomona contests. The No. 1 state winner will have first choice of one of six grand prizes; the No. 2 winner will have her



Mrs. Mabel Hebel, Home Editor  
American Agriculturist

choice of one of the remaining five grand prizes, and so on in rotation for the rest of the six high winners. All of the grand prizes pictured here are being donated by the following AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST advertisers:

Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc., Mills Division, Buffalo, N. Y.

International Harvester Company, Chicago, Illinois.

Kalamazoo Stove and Furnace Company, Kalamazoo, Michigan.

Speed Queen Corporation, Ripon, Wisconsin.

In order to facilitate delivery of the grand prizes after the state contest finals, we will send to each county winner next fall a blank on which she may list her preferences.

## ADDITIONAL PRIZES FOR STATE AND POMONA WINNERS

The TEN HIGH State winners and the 53 COUNTY WINNERS will each receive valuable merchandise prizes, as listed or pictured on these pages, from the following AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST advertisers:

American Sugar Refining Company, New York, N. Y.

Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc., Mills Division, Buffalo, N. Y.

From R. B. DAVIS CO.,

Hoboken, New Jersey

To each of the ten high State winners: One 24-ounce can Davis Baking Powder; 1 lb. can Cocomalt; 1 can SWEL; 1 Davis Cook Book; 1 set Davis Quick Mix Baking Charts.

To each of the 53 Pomona winners: One 12-ounce can Davis Baking Powder; 1 Davis Cook Book; 1 set Davis Quick Mix Baking Charts.



From COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE, Inc.,  
Mills Division, Buffalo, N. Y.

To each of the ten high State winners: 1 5-lb. sack G.L.F. Quality Patent Flour; 1 5-lb. sack G.L.F. Quality Pastry Flour; 1 5-lb. sack G.L.F. Vitafed Flour; 1 5-lb. sack G.L.F. Pancake Mix; 1 2-lb. sack G.L.F. Cake Flour.

To each of the 53 Pomona winners: 1 5-lb. sack G.L.F. Vitafed Flour; 1 5-lb. sack G.L.F. Quality Pastry Flour; 1 2-lb. sack G.L.F. Cake Flour.



## SIXTEENTH AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

From COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE, Inc.,  
Mills Division, Buffalo, N. Y.

To one of the six high State winners: A General Electric Super-Powered FM-AM Radio, Model 408.



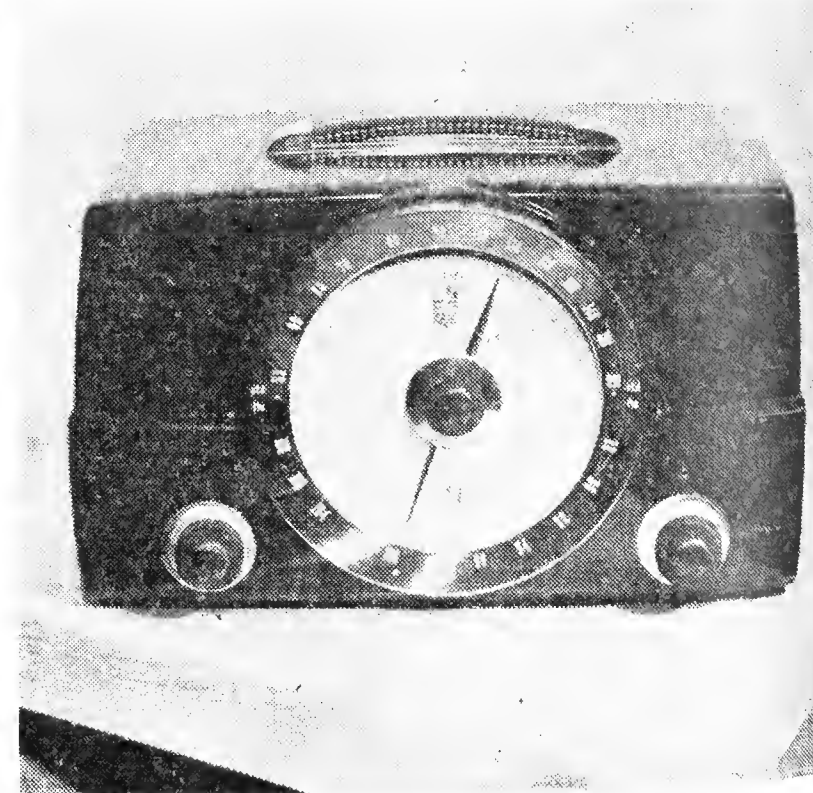
From INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER CO.,  
Chicago, Illinois

To one of the six high State winners: Model HA-92 International Harvester Refrigerator with freezer locker compartment for storage of up to 50 pounds of frozen foods.



From COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE, Inc.,  
Mills Division, Buffalo, N. Y.

To one of the six high State winners: A Zenith FM-AM Symphony Radio.





# Will Earn These PRIZES!



Mrs. Herbert Thomsen, Poughkeepsie, Chairman of State Grange Service and Hospitality Committee.

R. B. Davis Company, Hoboken, New Jersey.  
General Foods Sales Company, Certo Division, New York, N. Y.  
Hazel-Atlas Glass Company, Wheeling, West Virginia.  
International Milling Company, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

The prizes for county winners are being shipped this month to Pomona Service and Hospitality Committee chairmen for distribution to winners.

### CASH PRIZES

State Contest winners will also receive over \$250 in cash from AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and the New York State Grange. Each county winner taking part in the finals next fall will receive a \$3.00 entry prize from the Grange, making a total of \$159 in entry prizes.

The AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST cash prizes, totaling \$100, will be divided as follows among the 27 highest state winners:

First .....	\$25.00
Second .....	20.00
Third .....	15.00
Fourth .....	10.00
Fifth .....	5.00
Sixth .....	3.00
Seventh .....	2.00
Eighth to 27th, \$1 each .....	20.00

From GENERAL FOODS SALES CO.,  
Certo Division, New York, N. Y.  
To each of the ten high State winners: \$2.00 in cash.

If you go to State Grange annual session this fall, don't miss these two outstanding exhibits: The exhibit of the 53 chocolate cakes entered in the finals of this contest, and the exhibit of the prizes for state winners. Last year's exhibit of the bread contest prizes, at the Mark Twain Hotel, in Elmira, N. Y., Grange headquarters during the annual meeting, drew all eyes.

Nearly 1,000 Subordinate Grange chairmen of Service and Hospitality Committees and 53 Pomona chairmen have charge of the local and county contests under the leadership of Mrs. Herbert Thomsen of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., chairman of the State Grange Service and Hospitality Committee. The other two members of the state committee are Mrs. Ola Scudder of Fleischmanns, N. Y., and Mrs. Charles Arnold of Bergen, N. Y. AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST's home editor, Mrs. Mabel Hebel, is handling contest details for this publication. The chocolate cake contest score card was devised by Miss Lillian Shaben of the New York State College of Home Economics. Ten thousand copies of it were printed by AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and distributed to Subordinate and Pomona granges.

This contest is the 16th annual baking competition which AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and the New York State Grange have sponsored together. In past years, Grangers have baked bread, yeast rolls, gingerbread, doughnuts, sugar cookies, molasses cookies, white cake, and other good things, but according to one Grange brother, the chocolate cake contest is the most popular of all (at least with the men, who never seem to get enough chocolate cake!).



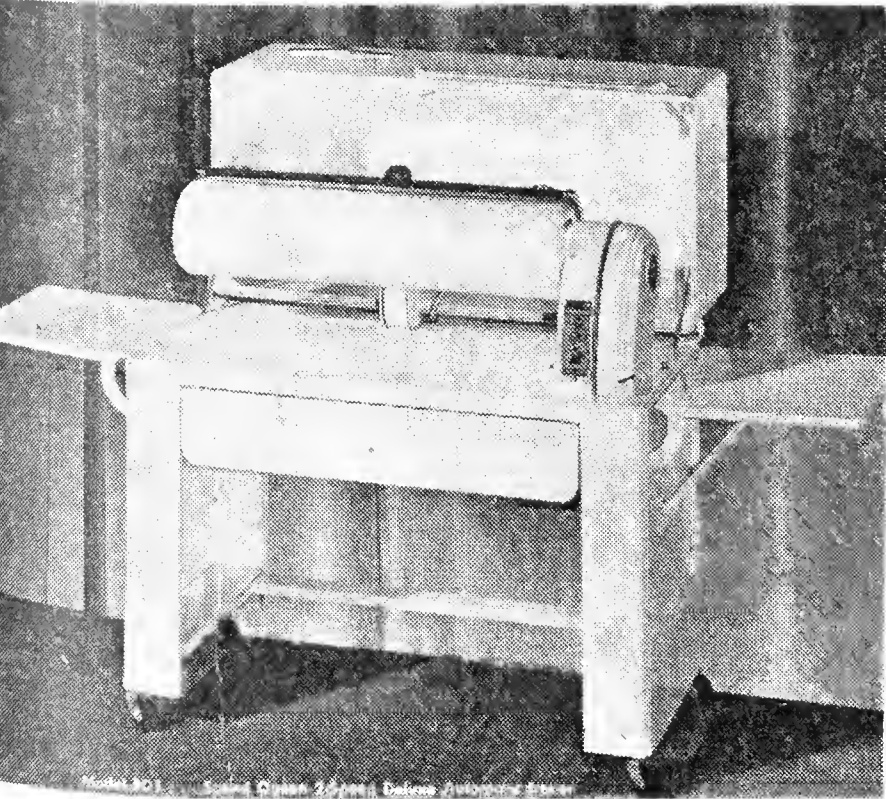
From INTERNATIONAL MILLING CO.,  
Minneapolis, Minnesota  
To each of the ten high State winners: One 25-lb. sack of Robin Hood Flour.  
To each of the 53 Pomona winners: One 10-lb. sack of Robin Hood Flour.



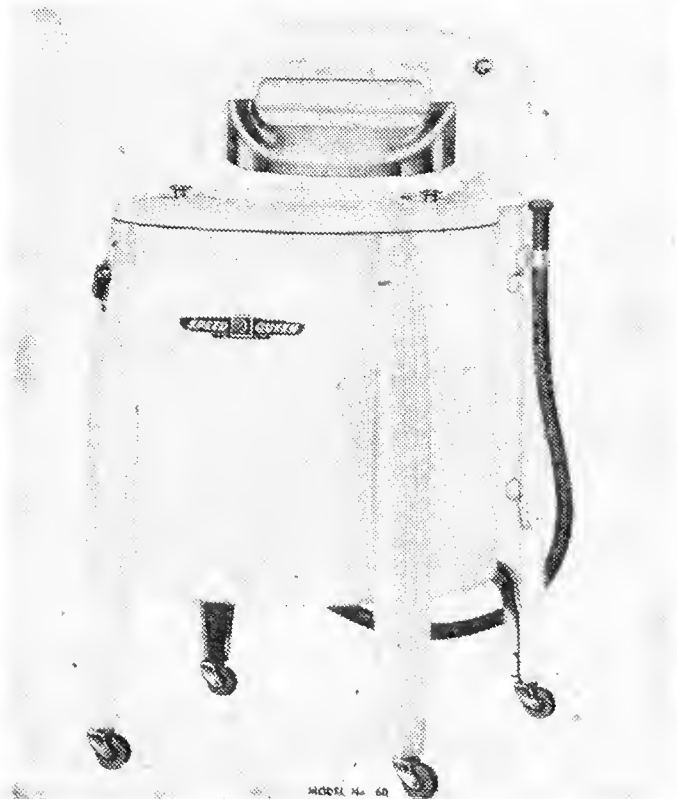
From AMERICAN SUGAR REFINING CO.,  
New York, N. Y.  
To each of the ten high State winners: The Domino Overnighter (overnight case) containing 11 different packages of Domino Pure Cane Sugar.  
To each of the 53 Pomona winners: A Special Domino Prize Pack containing 3 different packages of Domino Pure Cane Sugar.

## NEW YORK STATE GRANGE BAKING CONTEST

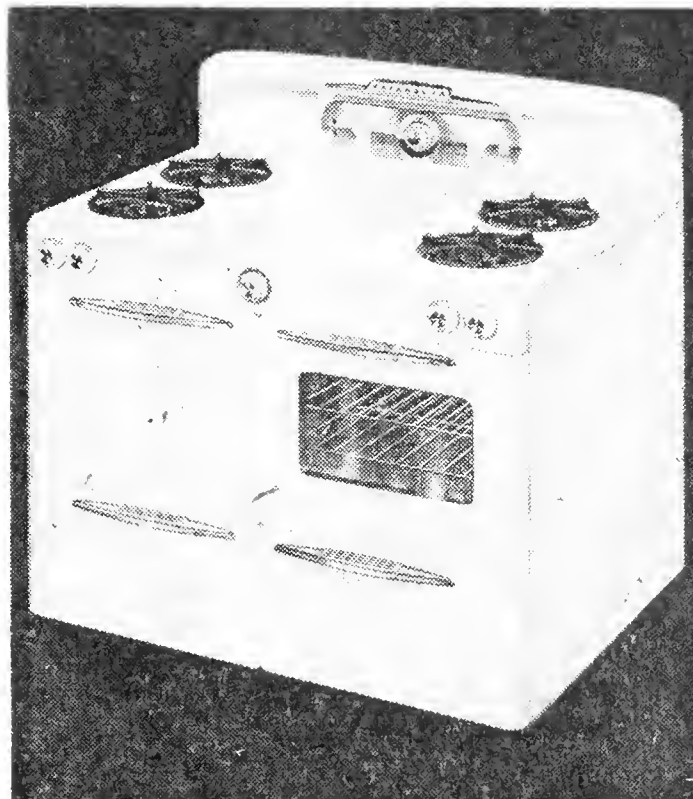
From SPEED QUEEN CORPORATION,  
Ripon, Wisconsin  
To one of the six high State winners: A Deluxe Console Speed Queen Ironer.



From SPEED QUEEN CORPORATION,  
Ripon, Wisconsin  
To one of the six high State winners: A Heavy Duty Speed Queen Washer, and one year's supply of CHEER.



From KALAMAZOO STOVE AND FURNACE CO.,  
Kalamazoo, Michigan  
To one of the six high State winners: A Kalamazoo Gas Range, Model DL-147, or winner's choice of Kalamazoo Combination Range.







## SUNNYGABLES NOTES

By John Babcock

**T**HE LATEST crop predictions point to normal development for the nation as a whole. There is not quite as much acreage devoted to wheat and corn as the government would like to see, but what there is seems to be coming nicely as of June first. What will happen if we run up against a season of bad weather? I've no reason to believe we will, other than the fact that the law of averages is bound to catch up with us sometime. The past few years—particularly those when the demands for food production were the heaviest—have been very favorable growing years.

There are still a lot of decisions in farming that are guided pretty much by hunches. We're half way gambling on a pretty dry year at Sunnygables. It leaves us feeling better that we do not have too many cows, though there were times this Spring that we thought we should buy more. Then, too, we have started irrigating pastures this year almost six weeks earlier than normal.

Farmers in the Northeast get hit first, no matter where large crop failures appear in the nation. As a grain deficient area, we soon run into heavy price competition for much needed Western feed. This season's high demands for plenty of feed to support a defense economy make it more important than ever that we raise as much good forage as we can, and that we scrape together every bit of home-grown grain.

It may not be a bad crop year for the United States, but the odds favor one. Sunnygables is going to stay in a position the nearest to self reliance that is possible.

### JACK STANDS CORRECTED

Monroe Babcock, who lives on the other side of Ithaca from us, is no relative, but I'd be glad to claim him. He's one of the most successful poultrymen in the entire country. He made his reputation by good judgment and hard work.

In April, Jack Conner quoted Monroe as saying that a young man is a poor risk as a poultryman. Monroe comes back here in strong defense of the young fellows who are making a go of the poultry business. He also adds a comment about silage which I am passing along:

"Hello, Johnny;

"Here's a fan letter to let you know I read your 'Kernels, Screenings, and Chaff.' I would like to correct an impression that Jack Conner left in his little item in the last issue. He quoted me as saying that older people take better care of chickens than younger people do.

"I believe I told Jack a year or two ago that when you hire a man

to take care of chickens, hire an older man. When you hire a man to run farm machinery, etc., take on a younger fellow and try to slow him down to a point where he won't break the machinery. I think that the average hired man who is over 45 is a better poultryman than the one who is young. The fellow who is young wants lots of action and lots of zip and a minimum of fussing around. The older fellow, even when over 60, will take better care of chickens because it is, to some extent, a detailed and puttery job. Therefore, as a rule, I think if you want to hire a man to take care of chickens, hire an older one.

When it comes to the man who owns the chickens taking care of them, I don't think there is any difference between an older man and a younger man. Some of the best poultrymen I have seen are young fellows between 20 and 25 who have grown up through 4-H and FFA work, and some of them are crackerjacks.

"Of course, I will have to admit, begrudgingly perhaps, that women, as a whole, take better care of chickens than men do, especially on raising the little chicks. I believe it is mother instinct and a kind heart.

### Good Silage and a Clean Pipe

"Since I am a chicken man, you would naturally expect I would have some cockeyed ideas on grass silage. We have a lot of grass, and therefore we make some into grass silage and some into hay. We mix 300-400 pounds of ground oats into a ton of grass silage. These oats are dumped into the blower as grass silage is dumped in from the truck. I think that this may be a little expensive but it grows beautiful calves and it keeps our Angus cattle in wonderful condition. I think it makes grass silage comparable or better than corn silage, although I have no figures on this.

"By doing this, it allows us to let our corn dry in the field and we use it as husking corn. When we make grass silage, at the end of the day we throw a couple bags of cracked corn into the blower and let it rattle up through the pipe to clean out the juice and ground oats that have become stuck on the sides of the pipe. Since we have done this, we have never had a clogged pipe the next day."

### CUSTOM WORK

A good agricultural engineer tells me that it costs \$8 an hour to use a big tractor only 25 hours a year. That's without counting fuel, labor or lubrication. It costs only 45 cents an hour when the big tractor is used 300 hours a year.

Boots was fortunate enough to get his own oats in early this year. All in all, he has about 70 acres of wheat and oats. The wheat goes for cash, the oats for next winter's dairy grists.



—Photo by C. Hadley Smith

Johnnie Conner, like his father, seems to be a better supervisor when it comes to gardening than he is a worker. Jean has him strapped in his sulk (or do they call it a stroller?) while she gives the strawberries a last going over. Head gardener, Marcella Yaple, gets credit for the green thumb that made new strawberries thrive. Across the fence is Jack's irrigation system sharing its water with pasture and garden. An early Spring drought made watering necessary way back in early May.

Once his own work slacked up, and before silo filling started, Boots hired out both his tractor and brother on custom work near his farm. The little boost in cash income helps, and Boots is getting the most out of his high investment farm equipment.

Most farmers don't care to take advantage of custom work. They don't have enough control over the timeliness and quality of the work. There is a point, though, where the high cost of ownership more than compensates for the inconveniences of custom work.

### CREEK FENCES

Three creeks run through Sunnygables Farm. One is the main Inlet to Cayuga Lake. Another leads down from the Enfield Glen portion of Tremman State Park. The third is a small spring-fed tributary to the Inlet which we call Lickbrook. This comes over two waterfalls on the farm, one of them well over 100 feet high.

While these water sources supply all the water we need for pasture with plenty left over for irrigation, they present a fencing problem every year. Meandering as they do through the valley, flash floods put them over their banks and take fences out with them. From time to time we have attempted to hang fences from cables strung between two trees on each side of the creek. These cost like the dickens, and a king-size flood takes them out too.

### CHEAP POSTS

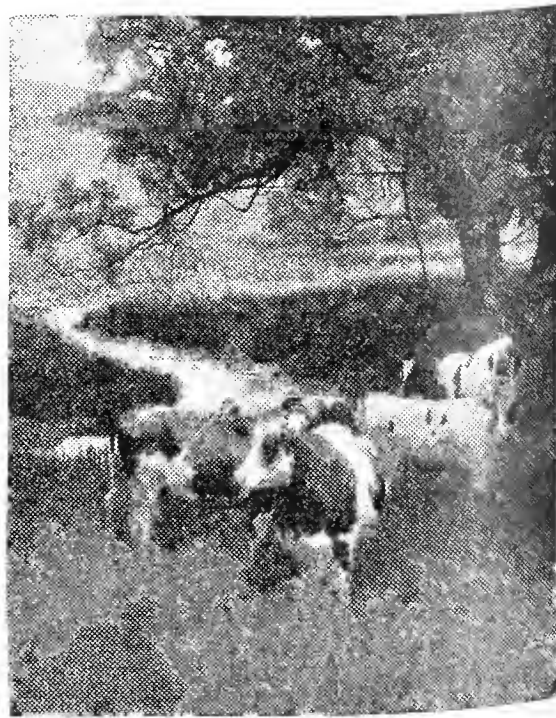
About the best we can do is to go out at the start of the grazing season and string barb wire across, figuring on the fence going with the next flood. Steel posts are about the only thing we can drive in the stony creek bottoms. We stand to lose 10 or a dozen posts with each flood, along with two or

three days' hard work. With either ingenuity or investment, we have been able to lick most chronic problems of this nature. The cheapest and easiest way to handle the creek fencing problem, however, seems to be to replace them as cheaply as we can when we have to.

### COMPENSATION

One crop we get from high waters at the farm is plenty of good, washed creek gravel. I don't know how many times a shovel has moved into the short stretch across from the barn to remove upwards of 100,000 yards. Good quality washed gravel like this is very desirable for "fill" in road construction, and has found good farm use.

With all the trouble our creeks give us with fencing, washed fields and receding banks, I'd hate to see them gone. After all, we have fishing, a new swimming hole after every flood, and the pleasure of watching a good dairy cow standing knee deep in crystal clear water on a hot day.







**SAVE THAT SILO**

**SAVE MONEY TOO!**

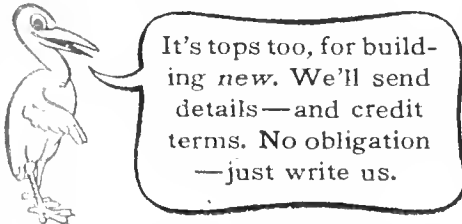
If your present wood stave silo is out of shape, weakened, or even collapsed . . .

**REBUILD THE CRAINELOX WAY**

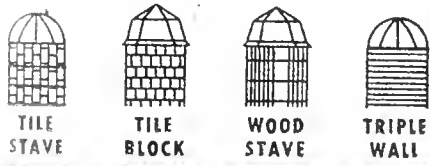
Use good Material in your present silo—for Economy. Silafelt—for Insulation. Crainelox spiral "wrap-around"—for Strength, added insulation and beauty.

Your Crainelox rebuilt silo will be stronger than ever, warmer than ever. And no more hoops to bother with!

CRAINE'S THE NAME



Craine, Inc., 621 Pine Street, Norwich, N. Y.



**CRAINE SILOS**

Wilbur O. Johnson, RI, Blairstown, N. J.

**AMAZING NEW AUTO SEAT COVERS**



• Waterproof • Greaseproof  
• Stainproof • Non-Inflammable

"MIRACLE PLASTIC" in 5 COLORS  
Red—Blue—Green—Grey—Maroon  
Also a Few LEOPARD or ZEBRA  
Seat Covers Available, \$2.98  
Front Seat, \$5 Complete Set!

Adds instant class to your car! Need no  
laundering—wipe clean with damp cloth.  
Color fast! Will not fade or shrink. New  
snap-on action holds cover tight.

**Order TODAY at Our Risk!**

SEND NO MONEY! Send year and make  
of car—2-door, 4 door or coupe, and state  
color desired. Pay postman plus postage, or  
send Cash, Check, or Money Order and We  
Pay Postage! Inspect 10 days—return for  
full refund of purchase price if not de-  
lighted with your newer, smarter looking  
car—but HURRY—quantities are limited!

**YOUNG PRODUCTS CO.**  
DEPT. 2-G  
2605 Elmhurst, Detroit 6, Michigan.

**Service Bureau**

By D. M. SPAULDING

**OVERCHARGED**

Two men came along and offered to inspect our septic tank and cesspool free of charge. Both tank and cesspool needed attention. The men would not give me an estimate of the total cost, but said they would charge \$4.65 per hundredweight. I knew nothing about such things, and the bill finally came to \$362.50. I persuaded them to reduce this to \$350.00, which I paid with two checks. However, after they had gone, I realized this was a lot of money for such a job. I stopped payment on the checks and reported this deal to my lawyer. He is trying to get in touch with these fellows.

We tried to check on these men, who were supposed to have come from Watertown. We were told they were not local people, but probably were a couple of the migrating workers living in trailers outside of Watertown, N. Y.

We are mentioning this here in the Service Bureau so that others can be on the lookout for these men. The wise thing to do would be to hire any such necessary work done by a local outfit you know to be reliable. In addition, a definite price should be agreed on for any such job before the work is started, and terms of the deal should be put in writing. Then there is no chance for misunderstandings later.

—A.A.—

**PERSONAL LOANS**

I read an ad of a concern out west that claimed they would loan money on a personal note. I wonder if you could check on this concern for me.

We did check and found the firm had a good reputation. In this case, however, it seems that the real question is as to the advisability of getting a loan from such a source. We raise that point because of the interest rates. The rates charged by the outfit in question are not illegal; but, as is the case with most such loans which have been called to our attention, the interest is high. For example, if your application is accepted, you can borrow \$100 and pay it back in 12 payments of \$10.07.

If you ignore all of the inconvenience and assume that you have the equivalent of the \$100 for about half the time, at the end of 6 months the interest rate will be a little better than 10%. Figure it out for yourself. On that basis it doesn't seem like too good business to borrow money for the purchase of anything you can do without, and foresight might avoid getting into a situation where it would be necessary to meet obligations already incurred.

—A.A.—

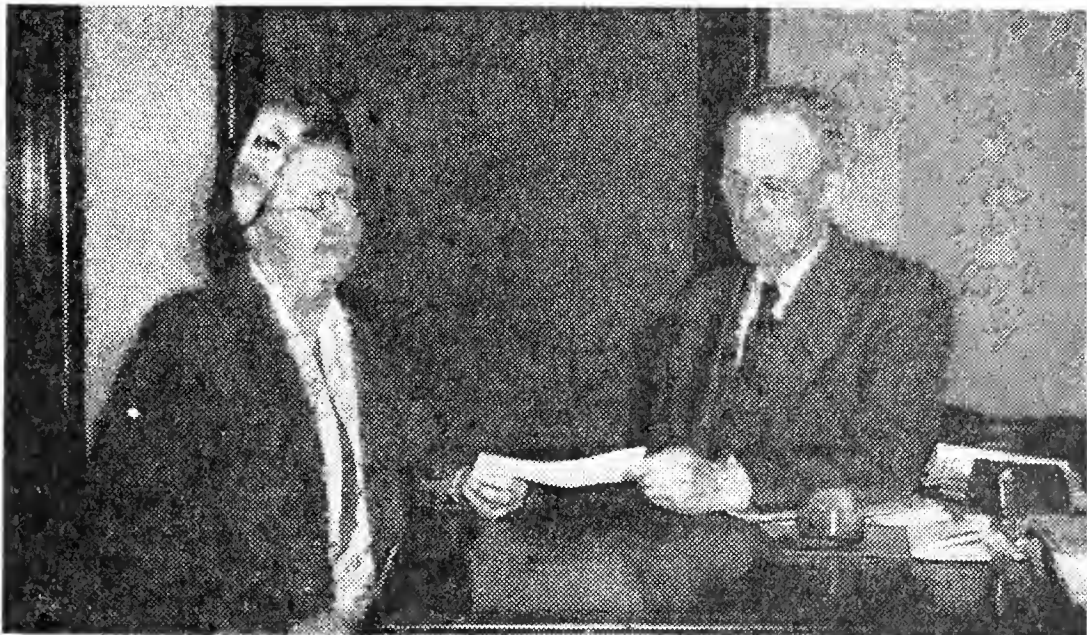
**REWARD RULES**

We recently found a number of our 4-month-old chicks killed and the rest missing. Is there anything you can do for us?

Letters from subscribers occasionally indicate their belief that we can locate stolen property or help to bring thieves to justice. Those are matters that are outside our province and should be taken up with local police officials or the State Police. AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST does offer a standing reward of \$25 for information leading to the arrest, conviction and imprisonment for at least thirty days of cattle or poultry thieves. A similar reward applies to imprisonment of persons who defraud or attempt to defraud AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST readers. In the case of poultry, the reward is paid where poultry (chickens, turkeys or ducks) valued at \$25 or more are taken.

Claim for the reward must be made promptly—not later than date of conviction. There must be prominently displayed on the subscriber's property a Protective Service sign. In case more than one person gives information or assistance to the police, the reward is divided equally.

**"this will help pay those extra expenses"**



Jessey Hart of Spencer, N. Y., was killed when his car sped out of control on a curve and crashed head-on into a tree. His widow, Lula Hart, received the \$1000.00 North American Accident Ins. Co. check from her attorney Otis Gardner who settled the estate.

Mrs. Hart wrote saying: "Having received the full amount of my husband's policy of accident insurance, I would be ungrateful, did I not acknowledge the courteous and considerate treatment received by me from your Company. I also appreciate the promptness with which you have taken care of the matter. This has been of real benefit to me."

Claim No. R-152211	Check No.
<b>North American Accident Insurance Company</b>	
Home Office, 209 So. La Salle Street Chicago	
Not Valid unless Release on Back is Signed by Claimant	
March 20 19 51	
Pay to the order of Lula Hart, widow and beneficiary of Jesse R. Hart, deceased.	\$1000.00
One Thousand and 00/100	Dollars
PAYABLE THROUGH LA SALLE NATIONAL BANK 2122 CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 2-62	J. E. Rutter Claim Examiner

**BENEFITS RECENTLY PAID**

**A Friend's Name May Be in This List**

Bernard Harkenrider, Greenwood, N. Y. .... 46.43	Frank Peckhams, Prattsville, N. Y. .... 10.00
Horses ran away—Bruised chest & back	Auto accident—cut and bruised nose
Merton Preston, Arkport, N. Y. .... 49.29	Donald F. Calkins, Jr., Sanborn, N. Y. .... 11.43
Auto accident—Injured foot, chest, and arm	Injured
Thomas Delili, Route No. 1, Jasper, N. Y. .... 10.00	Mabel A. Greenleaf, Pennellville, N. Y. .... 60.00
(2 polys.) Auto accident—cut forehead	Auto accident—contusions of face, chest & back
Jacob Clarisse Williamson, N. Y. .... 20.67	R. Phillip Jenkins, Box 115, Mexico, N. Y. .... 130.00
Driving Truck—Injured back	Auto accident—fractured knee cap
Albert N. Davis, R. 3, Clyde, N. Y. .... 105.00	Edith K. Ankiam, Route No. 3, Frankfort, New York
(2 polys.) Auto accident—bruised, cut nose, and injured spine	Auto accident—Injured arm & hand
Herbert Kruspe, Route No. 2, Ontario, New York	George E. Thorne, Route No. 1, Keyport, New York
Auto accident—bruised back	Auto accident—contusion of chest & left shoulder, lac. face
Mathew Moran, Route No. 1, Ontario, N. Y. .... 30.00	Marshall W. Senseney, Union Bridge, Md. .... 10.00
Auto accident—cuts & bruises, concussion	Auto accident—cut scalp & injured shoulder
Carl Soucie, Route No. 3, Lyons, N. Y. .... 30.00	Alfred P. Vasta Swedesboro, N. J. .... 117.86
(2 polys.) Knocked down by truck—Injured eye	Auto accident—bruised chest
Teresa George, North Java, N. Y. .... 5.00	William Michael, Grove City, Pa. .... 41.43
Auto accident—contusion shoulder	Auto accident—Injured rib, knee & elbow
Roy C. George, Sr., Box 165, North Java, N. Y. (2 polys.)	Robert Truax, Route No. 2, Genesee, Pa. .... 5.00
Auto accident—bruised chest & fractured rib	Auto accident—broke nose
Warren H. Humphrey, Route No. 1, Warsaw, New York	Mrs. Bertha A. Young, Nelson, Pa. .... 31.43
Auto accident—broken right arm, cuts, bruises, injured chest	Auto accident—concussion, injured shoulder, arm & leg
Merrill A. Fick, Route No. 2, Altamont, New York	Malcolm B. Oakes, New Britain, Conn. .... 34.28
Auto accident—Injured neck and head	Auto accident—laceration of forehead, injured neck & shoulder
Clyde Conklin, Locke, N. Y. .... 130.00	Rose G. Fram, Methuen, Mass. .... 85.71
Auto accident—broke knee cap, cuts & bruises	Auto accident—contusions of head, neck, chest, hip, & leg
Florence L. VanScoter, Dunkirk, N. Y. .... 92.14	Edward Bergeron, Route No. 3, Auburn, Maine
(2 polys.) Auto accident—bruised knees, ankles, head & nose—fract ribs	Auto accident—Injured back
Enid Brew, Bergen, N. Y. .... 10.00	Susie Webber, Route No. 1, Charleston, Me. .... 130.00
Auto accident—concussion, cut face	Struck by auto—broke leg
Theodore Brew, Bergen, N. Y. .... 10.00	Dorothy Allen, Route No. 1, New Haven, Vermont
Auto accident—lacerations of scalp	Auto accident—cut scalp & mouth, bruises, shock
	Benjamin Spencer, Washington, Vermont .... 22.86
	Auto accident—sprained & bruised right knee

**Keep Your Policy Renewed**

**North American Accident Insurance Co. of Chicago**

N. A. ASSOCIATES DEPARTMENT

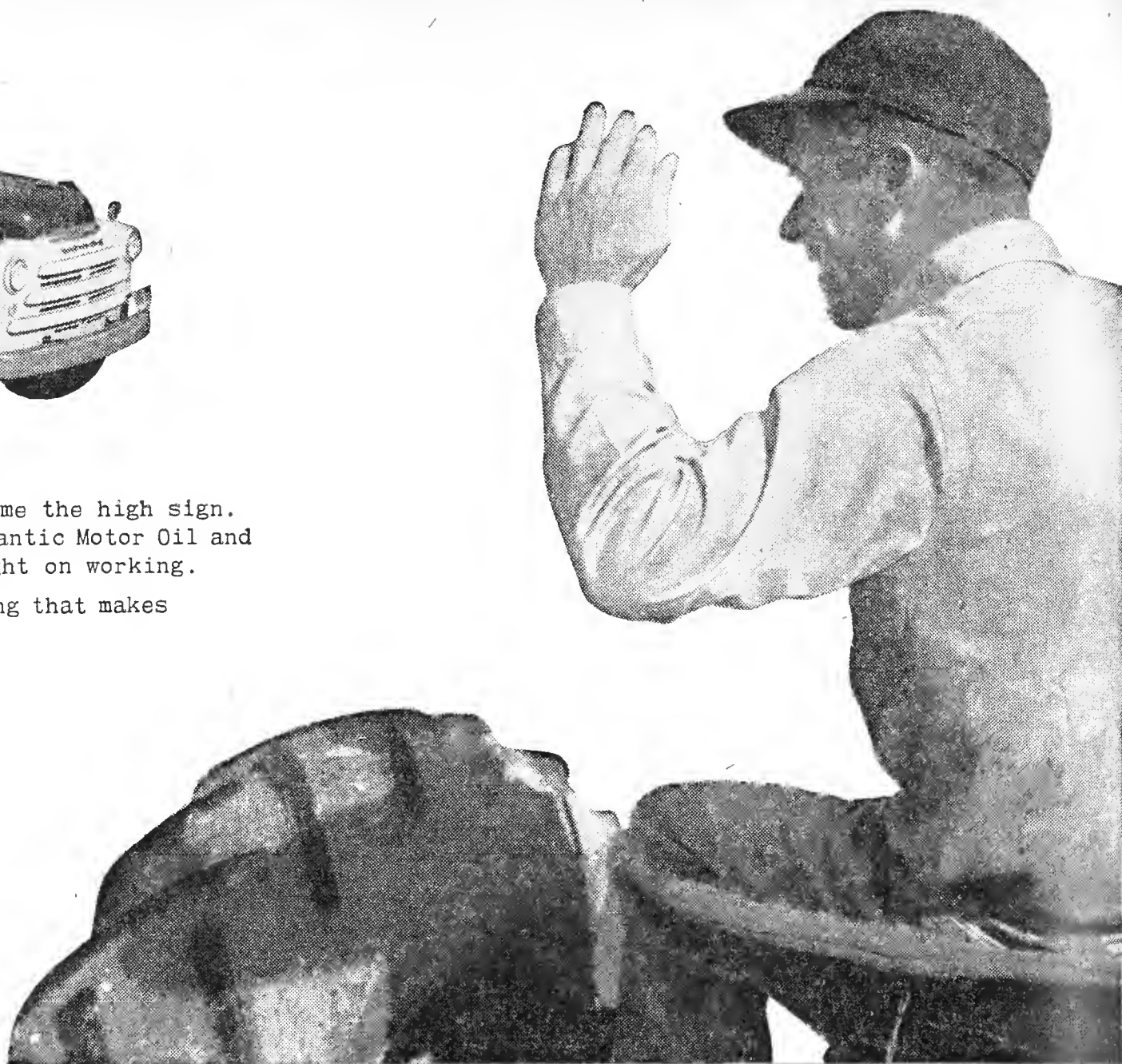
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.



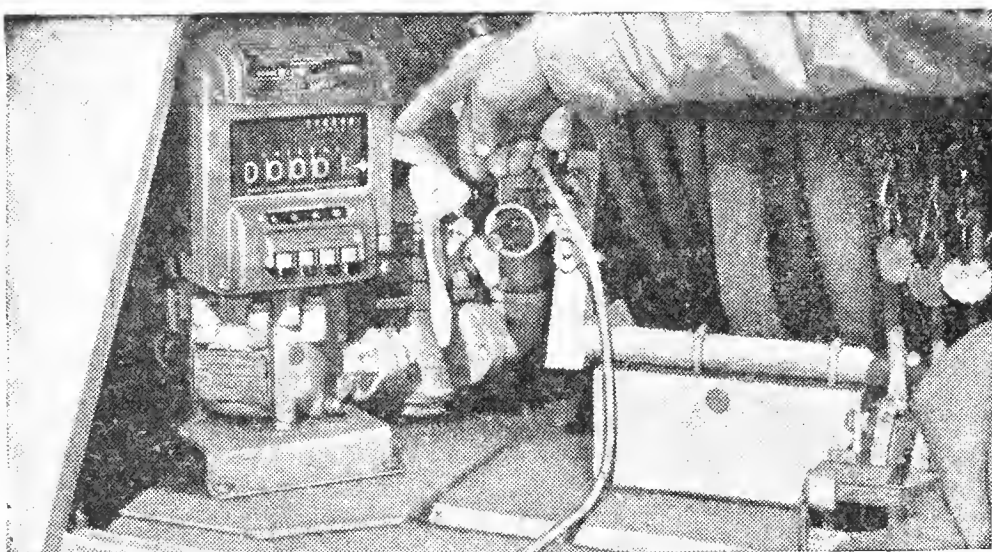


**That's Clifford Bower on that tractor** giving me the high sign. I'm going to fill his tanks, drop off some Atlantic Motor Oil and Lubricants he asked for--and he can keep right on working.

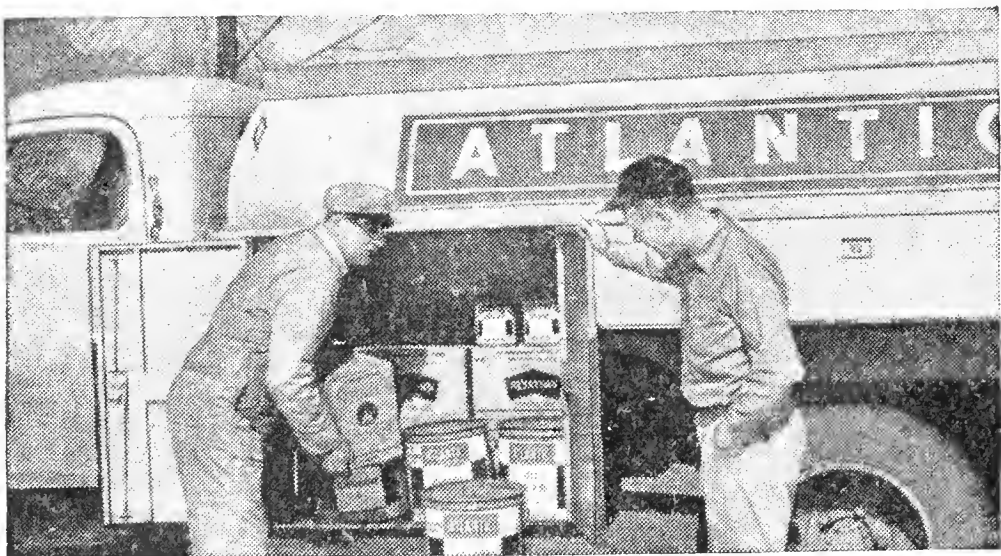
And it's that new Atlantic truck I'm driving that makes this possible. Here, let me show you why.



## YOU KNOW WHAT YOU'RE GETTING FROM YOUR ATLANTIC FARM SERVICEMAN



**See these meter ticket printers?** They measure exactly how much gasoline, tractor fuels, kerosene or fuel oils I deliver and stamp the amount on the delivery ticket. Another thing, there's a tank and hose for gasoline and another for oil. So I can deliver both with absolute safety.



**Here I am setting off** some Atlantic Motor Oil and Lubricants. I've got everything that Cliff wanted--in the quantity he wanted. And I'm going to be able to do the same thing for the next stop... and the next...and so on. Because these new trucks hold plenty!

**And when Cliff and his wife** check over my delivery, they have a stamped ticket and an itemized bill. Yes sir, they've got a complete record of what they're getting. Isn't that the kind of service you want? You can get it from any of these new Atlantic trucks. But it would be a good idea to call right away. Here are the numbers to call--pick the one that's nearest.

Albany	Rensselaer 4-7138
Auburn	3-5641
Binghamton	4-4581
Buffalo	Victoria 1234
Corning	1326
Elmira	8104
Fulton	167
Malone	5
Oneida	811
Rochester	Glenwood 1620
Syracuse	3-5132
Watertown	4277
Wayland	2741

# ATLANTIC

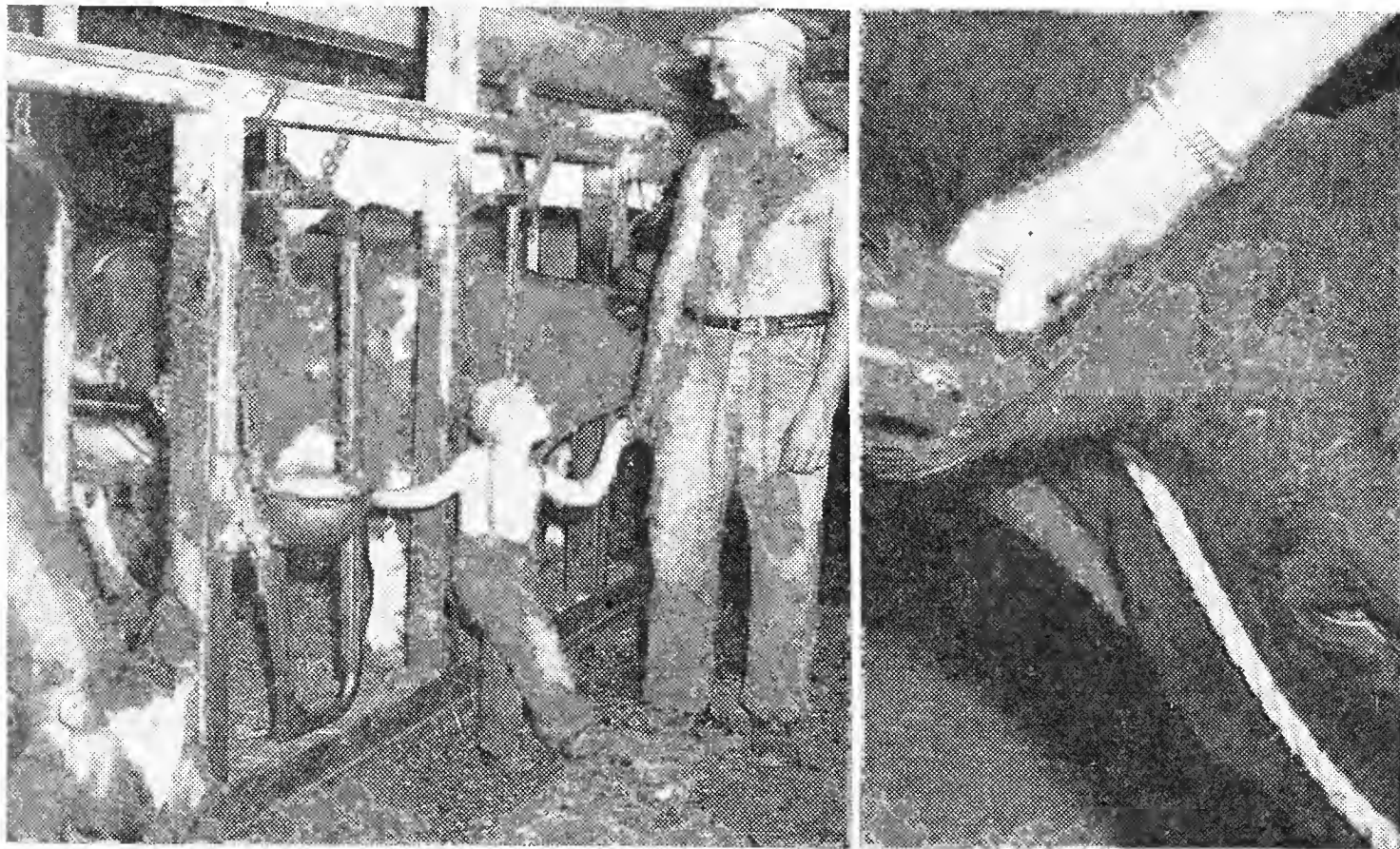
**P. S.** There may be an opening for a qualified man to run one of these new Atlantic one-stop farm services. If you know of someone, tell him to write The Atlantic Refining Company, Syracuse Savings Bank, Syracuse 2, New York.



# AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST



"Daddy, where's our cow?" says little Johnny to his dad, John Pshenesky, who with his two brothers and father, Nicholas Pshenesky, operates a 340-acre dairy farm at Sheffield, Mass. The cow shown at right, recovered from the rustler who murdered a State Trooper, was stolen from the above empty stanchion May 30. Note the bloody ear of the cow where the rustler ripped out the identification tag before abandoning her.

## Cattle Rustling Leads to MURDER

**B**EFORE daylight last Memorial Day morning, a light truck turned off Route 41 near Sheffield, Massachusetts, onto a dirt road and along it to a gravel pit  $\frac{1}{8}$  of a mile off the highway.

With the truck safely out of sight of chance passers-by, the men walked across a pasture to the rear of Nicholas Pshenesky's barn less than 50 feet from the highway. Here they opened an obscure barbed-wire gate opening into the pasture, went into the barn and stole two of the best milk cows out of a string of 33. There were at least three men involved, judging by the tracks around the barnyard. They seemed to know their way around the barn and through the hard-to-find gate, but the tracks indicated that they experienced difficulty in leading the animals.

At 6:30 a.m., when Pshenesky and his sons went down to the barn to milk, they noticed the two empty stanchions and discovered fresh tracks leading through the dew-covered pasture in a straight line to the gravel pit. Massachusetts State Troopers at Lee were on the scene within an hour, but the trail died where the thieves' truck regained the highway.

This scene has been enacted many times in the Northeastern States in the past year—12

times in New Hampshire, 18 times in New York, 15 times in Vermont, and at least a dozen times each in Pennsylvania and Massachusetts.

But this cattle theft took a different twist—it led to murder!

Thursday, June 14, Corporal Arthur M. Diffendale, 33-year-old New York State Trooper, on a city street in Oneonta, New York, stopped the truck that carried the stolen cattle away from the Pshenesky farm. The driver stepped down from the cab with a rifle in his hand. As the surprised trooper tried to twist out of the way and go for his own gun, the thief fired, killing the trooper instantly with the one blast.

There ensued one of the greatest manhunts in the records of the New York State Police. Troopers found the abandoned truck within an hour. Grazing alongside it was the cow that had been on the truck. Its tag had been ripped out of its right ear. When they found the truck had been stolen from an interior decorator in Newton, Connecticut, and then found that its tire tracks checked exactly with those found in the gravel pit at Sheffield, Massachusetts, it became an interstate crime and the forces of the FBI went to work alongside troopers in the states throughout the Northeast.

(Continued on Page 11)

## REWARD for Jailing RUSTLERS

**B**EEF PRICES, and especially black markets caused by price controls, are rapidly increasing cattle rustling or stealing from farmers. For an account of the seriousness of the situation and the high losses to farmers, read the article on this page.

For many years American Agriculturist has paid rewards to those furnishing evidence that has led to the arrest and conviction with jail sentences of criminals stealing cattle from farmers. Because of the rapid increase in cattle rustling, and in order to help stop it, between now and the end of 1951 American Agriculturist will increase our reward to \$100 for evidence leading definitely to the arrest, conviction and jailing for at least 30 days of cattle thieves.

## A Plan for ACTION

If you have cattle stolen:

1. Notify the State Troopers or Sheriff immediately. Your case may give just the evidence necessary to catch the thief.
2. Tell the officers every detail you can remember. A thief usually follows a definite pattern. Some little peculiarity you may notice may identify him.
3. Keep away from the scene of the theft and keep others away until the officers have seen it. Your footprints may cover up important evidence.
4. If you see footprints or tire marks, cover them carefully to preserve them for the officers.

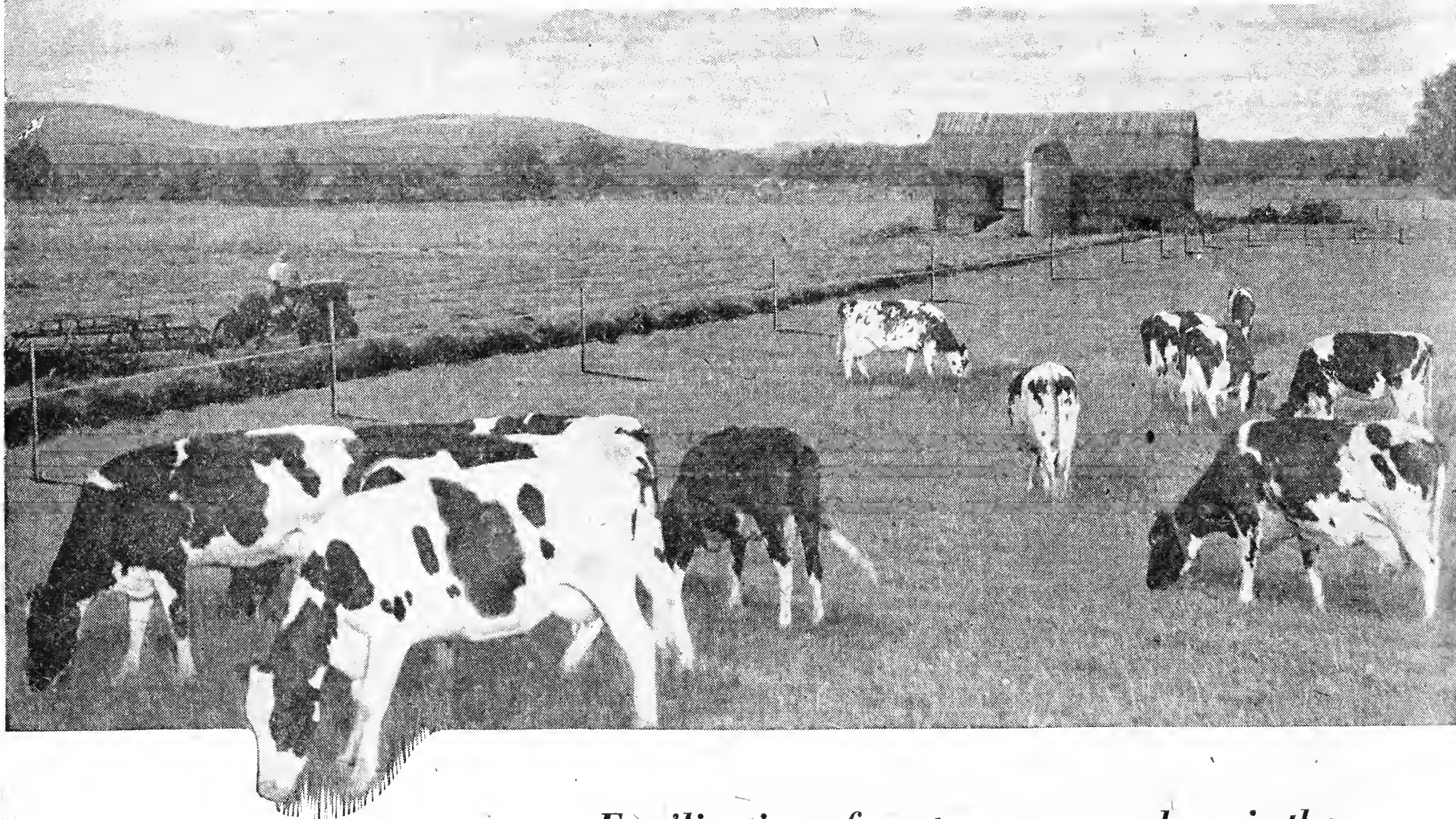
Even though you have lost no cattle:

1. Check on them frequently, especially dry stock in back pastures.
2. Be able to make positive identification of your animals. Have an accurate record of all your ear tag numbers. If you sell, record name of buyer.
3. Jot down the license number of any strange trucks or when the driver follows an unusual course such as parking without apparent reason.
4. If you see anyone with a cow that's had her ear tag tampered with or torn out, have nothing to do with it but notify some law enforcement officer immediately.

Law enforcement officers are relatively few in country areas and there are many demands upon their time. Your vigilance may stop cattle stealing in your area. If the evidence you give results in the conviction and imprisonment of someone who has stolen cattle from an *AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST* subscriber, you will be eligible for a reward of \$100 from *AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST*. Read the story on this page for details.



# *Rich Returns from* **GREEN ACRES**



*Fertilization of pastures or meadows is the  
cheapest way to increase your feed supply*

**H**AY and pasture are just naturally the backbone of dairy farming in the Northeast and they produce the most economical feed nutrients for the dairy herd. Since roughage can supply the dairy cow with 80% of her digestible nutrients, a fertility program pays for itself many times over in the additional nutrients it produces.

### *Three Essentials for More Grass*

**Lime**—Use it any time you can. On many dairy farms that time is now—right after the first cutting.

**Phosphorus**—Gran-phosphate can also be applied now to both pastures and hayfields. If desired, the fields can be top-dressed with manure next winter.

**Potash**—For best results on legumes use a grassland fertilizer such as G.L.F. 0-20-20 or 0-19-19 plus borax. These grades supply 20% or 19% respectively of both phosphoric acid and potash

Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc., Terrace Hill,  
Ithaca, N. Y.

## **G.L.F. Plant Foods**

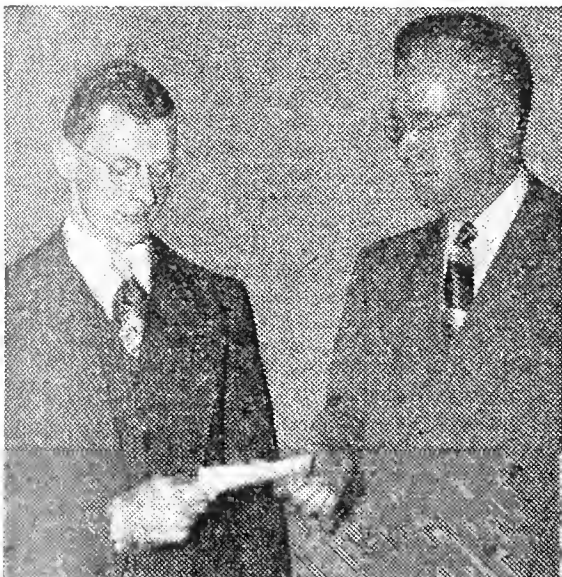




**CHAMPION U. S. DAIRY JUDGING TEAM**—Maryland's top 4-H dairy judging team that is representing the United States in the international contest in England on July 4. Coaching the team are John L. Morris (far left), Extension dairyman at the University of Maryland and Roscoe N. Whipp (holding heifer), assistant agricultural agent of Montgomery County. Team members (from left to right) are Janice Palmer, 19, Olney; Robert Barton, 20, Queen Anne; Barbara Riggs, 18, Gaithersburg; and Glen McGrady, 17, Rising Sun.



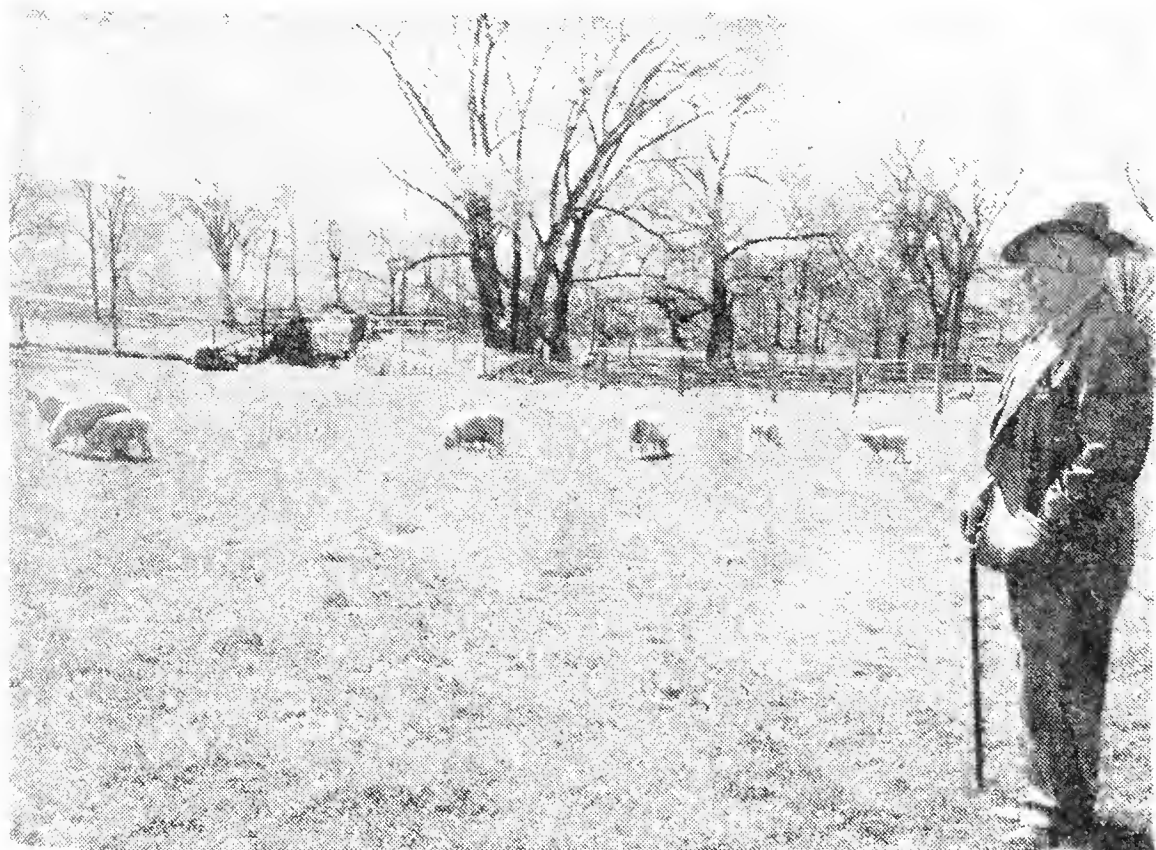
Barbara Riggs of Gaithersburg, Maryland, and John Stryker of Neshanic, New Jersey, National Holstein 4-H Champion girl and boy for 1950. Champions are named each year by the Holstein-Friesian Association of America on the basis of years of experience and achievement, and with particular emphasis on the foundation laid for future work with Holsteins.



**NEIL MUTCHLER** of Cogan Station, Lycoming county, Pa., (left) receives National Dairy Products Corporation award from L. O. Pletcher, fieldman of Sheffield Farms Company. Mutchler ranked second among five Pennsylvania winners and received \$25 and a plaque.



**Robert Carey** of Cayuga County who has been chosen 1950 New York State Guernsey champion.



Sheep are admirably suited to most Pennsylvania farms, says William B. Connell, shown above, who concluded 33 years as extension livestock specialist at the Pennsylvania State College June 30 when he retired. On June 18, Pennsylvania livestock interests honored him at a testimonial livestock day on the campus.



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anything but

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"A clean farm is a productive farm. That's what I found out when I started using Weedone Brush Killer 32. It kills bramble and brush—makes productive pasture out of land the stock couldn't use. It

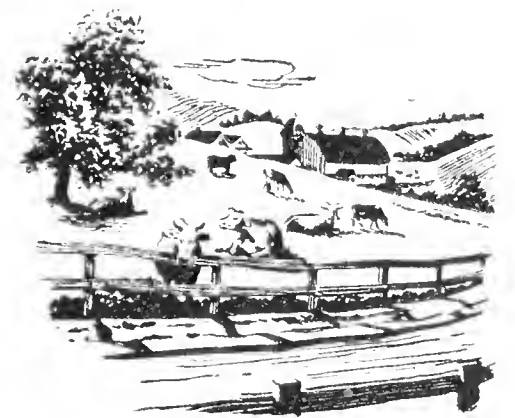
clears fence rows, bottom land and roadsides of brush that robs nearby crops of moisture and plant food, while giving shelter to harmful insects. It clears irrigation ditches of choking weeds. And it kills dormant plants just as well as growing plants."

**FOR ORCHARDS...TO PROTECT  
PICKERS AGAINST POISON IVY**

You'll pick your apples more easily and safely by cleaning out poison ivy *before* harvest. The modern sod floor quickly gets infested with poison ivy, but Weedone Brush Killer 32 kills it right out to the root tips, and without harming grasses. *Varieties other than Winesap are not affected by this low-volatile brush killer unless it is sprayed directly on them.*

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WOODY PLANTS**

Brambles (blackberry, raspberry), poison ivy, poison oak, choke cherry, certain species of oaks and pines, wild rose, osage orange, willow, wild cherry, hickory, buckbrush, sagebrush, elderberry, coralberry, honeysuckle and many others, as well as thistles, knapweed, rayless goldenrod and other perennial weeds.



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year with WEEDONE Brush Killer 32.**

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through local G.L.F. Service Agencies**

Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc.  
Ithaca, N. Y.



# THE EDITORIAL PAGE

## IMPORTANT DATE

**T**HE New York State Board of Regents and the State Department of Education are trying to get parents and taxpayers to take more and more interest in their local schools and in determining educational policies. They want to make grass-roots government and education work. But it is sometimes discouraging that so many people refuse to assume those responsibilities. For example, only a small percentage of voters attend their local school meetings, although these meetings are still one of the most democratic institutions we have left in America.

On Tuesday, July 10, the second Tuesday in July, 320 central school districts in New York State will hold their annual meetings. If you live in one of these districts, won't you mark the date on your calendar and plan to attend and take part?

## THE LIVES OF OUR CHILDREN ARE AT STAKE

**C**OMMITTEES of laymen in different localities, concerned about the safety of their children on the streets and highways, are trying to do something about it. These citizens' committees have been responsible for setting up some safety zones where needed; for holding training schools for bus drivers; and for other activities to insure the safety of school children. But they cannot do the job alone. They should have the support of the county sheriff's office, the State police, and the courts. There must be strict enforcement of the laws against reckless drivers, particularly when the lives of children are in danger, as they are when a careless driver passes a standing school bus, either way, without stopping.

## WHAT CONSUMERS WANT

**W**HAT consumers want is to get their food and other supplies at the lowest possible prices. So when prices seem high, it is natural for consumers to become easy marks for politicians and bureaucrats who promise lower prices if only they can have more and more power to regiment and control agriculture and business.

Mr. Cliff Carpenter, President of the Institute of Poultry Industries, shows how price controls on poultry products are not needed. "The average factory worker," says Mr. Carpenter, "in 1935 could earn enough money in 42 minutes to buy a dozen eggs. It took only 30 minutes of work in 1940 to buy a dozen, and only 25 minutes in 1950. . . And what is more important, the consumer could always get the eggs."

The whole trend in the poultry industry over the last dozen years has been toward higher production and cheaper eggs. The poultry industry—not price controls—has achieved this result. In England, consumers get one egg a month. England has all kinds of controls. In America, where high production is unhampered by controls, the average per capita consumption last year was 410 eggs.

What the consumer really needs is production and more production in all lines. Controls cut production, create black markets, and, in the long run, force prices higher.

## WHY COSTS ARE HIGH

**R**ESearch workers in the U. S. Department of Agriculture recently reported the following facts:

"If farmers would furnish the wheat in a 16¢ loaf of bread absolutely free, the bread would still cost 13.4¢.

"If the farmer gave away the beans in a 16¢ can of pork and beans, the can would still cost 14¢ at the store.

"If the dairy farmer gave away the milk in a 22¢ quart of milk, it would still cost 11.5¢.

"If farmers gave away the wool in a \$50 suit of

*By E. R. Eastman*

clothes, the suit would still cost \$40.50."

It is apparent in these figures that farmers are not to blame for the so-called high prices. The big spread between what the producer gets and the consumer pays is due principally to two causes: First, the high cost of labor; second, high taxes.

In a statement on television, Charles Wilson, Defense Mobilization Director, said recently that some of the people under him were working to develop a synthetic wool because the wool produced by farmers is selling at such a high price. Well, you can see by the above figures how poorly Mr. Wilson knows his economics, because the cost of synthetic wool would certainly make up almost all of the \$9.50 difference in that \$50 suit of clothes. If Mr. Wilson would give his support to cutting down the number of government employees and to saving taxes, he would do far more to reduce prices than all of his synthetic wool activities or his price control schemes.

## FARM POISONS ARE DANGEROUS

**C**ARELESSNESS is mainly responsible for the deaths of 600 children each year from accidental swallowing of poisons. When you add to this number the death or severe illness of adults from accidental poisoning, and the property loss from poisoned animals, one sees the need of being extremely careful in handling all kinds of poisons around the farm.

All poisons should, of course, be carefully labeled and kept separate from medicine and out of the reach of children. When filling the sprayer or the duster, take extreme care to avoid spilling the poison, and if some is spilled, cover it carefully. When you apply spray or dust, protect your nostrils so you will not breathe in the poison, change clothes that are worn during the work, and, of course, wash your hands and face frequently and thoroughly.

## YOU CAN'T FOOL WITH HEART DISEASE

**A**LMOST every time you pick up a paper you read of some friend who has died suddenly because of a heart attack. Heart disease is a killer, but many who have it can perhaps live longer with the disease than without it if they are wise enough to accept their handicap and adjust their lives accordingly. Here are some points to remember:

1. If you are 40 years or over, get a complete physical examination at least once a year.

2. If the doctor tells you that your heart is affected, if you value your life and your happiness, never put it under severe strain. Slow down. Under no circumstances get into a hot haymow to mow away the hay, or on to a hot roof.

3. Be very careful about lifting.

4. If you have heart trouble, you just can't afford to get angry, or to get over-excited about anything.

5. Watch your eats, particularly avoid heavy meals. Overeating puts a strain on the heart and adds unnecessary fat. Doctors point out the dangers to health from overweight. The death rate is 1/3 higher among people whose weight is 20% above the average. The death rate from heart disease is 50% greater with people who are overweight. For every inch the waist measurement exceeds the chest measurement, the person may subtract two years from his life expectancy. Why do people get fat? The Medical Society of Pennsylvania gives the answer in one short sentence: "They eat too much." Why do they eat too much? Authorities agree that emotions have much to do with overweight. It seems to furnish consolation for the frustrated person. There is only one answer to keeping your weight

down, that is, shove back from the table!

6. Lastly, be careful not to get over-tired. Rest at frequent intervals. The alternative to these suggestions is death.

## TO CONTROL FLIES

**N**EXT TO DRY, short pastures, there is nothing that will cut down milk production faster than flies. Several years ago when DDT became available, dairymen thought they had flies pretty well licked. Unfortunately, however, as time goes on, flies develop resistance to any insecticide, and it wasn't too long before DDT lost some of its effectiveness. Also, government authorities clamped down on its use, claiming that when cows were sprayed with DDT it actually appeared in the milk.

Lindane, which does not appear in the milk, largely took the place of DDT, but last year some farmers reported poor results. This may have been due to the fact that a thorough job was not done and not enough applications made. About three weeks is the length of time that Lindane will control flies, and that means at least three or four applications during the season.

The mixture should contain 10 lbs. of the 25% wettable powder or 1 gallon of the 25% emulsifiable Lindane to 100 gallons of spray. Keep the spray out of the mangers and the drinking cups, and away from all cattle feed. Apply it thoroughly, but stop before it starts to run off and make puddles on the floor.

Cleaning up the places where flies breed is just as necessary as killing them off after they hatch.

## HELP YOURSELF

"The other evening as I was driving to Buffalo, I stopped at the Esso station on the east side of Batavia to get gas. They have both white and chocolate milk in half-pint bottles in their Coca-Cola machine, and apparently have had for some years. The attendant told me they sell as much as three cases of milk a day in the summer, and about a case a day in other seasons. They have found greater profit margins on the milk than on the coke, and seem enthusiastic about the system."

—*Ralph A. Eastwood*

**E**VERY dairyman who reads this is urged to take it to the station where he buys his gasoline and oil and urge the manager at least to give this plan a trial. It will cost him nothing; it may add materially to his income. He can no doubt get supplies from any distributing milk company in the vicinity.

Any member of any milk marketing cooperative is hereby urged to bring this editorial to the attention of the officers of his cooperative, suggesting that maybe some good sales work could be done with gasoline stations and oil companies which might result in a big outlet for milk in the way suggested above, a plan which, if successful, would benefit the consumer, the oil company and gasoline manager, the milk company, and, last but not least, the dairyman.

The Lord helps those that help themselves. Here's a chance to do something for yourself!

## EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

**A**READABLE little paper published by John Deere Company tells a story about two Missourians who were acting as hosts to a visiting Texan. All day long they tried to impress him with Kansas City's stockyards, packing houses, municipal auditorium—but nothing in Kansas City was as big as they had in Texas.

That night, the Missouri boys, determined to impress their guest, put two snapping turtles in the Texan's bed. Slightly irritated, he called his hosts to his room and demanded, "What's this?"

"Oh," purred one of the show-me boys, "those are Missouri bed bugs."

Getting down on his knees and scrutinizing the turtles closely, the Texan drawled:

"Just young ones, ain't they?"



# AA's Farmers' Dollar Guide

**GOOD CROPS:** May weather was sufficiently favorable to bring total U. S. crop prospects up to normal on June 1. Crop prospects are good to excellent in northern states, but only poor to fair in a large strip across the South.

**WHEAT** forecast is 1,054,000 bushels. Some private estimates are lower. First official **CORN** forecast will be July 10, but private estimates indicate acreage of 88 to 89 million. Growing conditions have been good.

In May, **EGG** production was a little below last year but 3 per cent above average. Number of laying hens was 2 per cent below last year. Farmers had 8 per cent more young chickens than a year ago but 4 per cent below average on June 1. Recent egg-feed ratio has been more favorable.

**MILK** production in May was about the same as a year ago. On June 1, milk production per cow was 11 per cent above average for the date. In the New York Metropolitan area, dealers will pay \$5.44 for July Class I milk; for June, dairymen will get around \$3.88 as estimated by Administrator Blanford.

**FRUIT:** **APPLE** crop is predicted slightly above average but below 1950. North Atlantic States expect a crop slightly above last year. Ten southern states expect over 17 million bushels of **PEACHES** compared to last year's crop of 6 million. New York has prospect for a record crop of 29,000 tons of **SOUR CHERRIES**—7 per cent above last year and 74 per cent above average. **SWEET CHERRY** forecast is 16 per cent below last year; 25 per cent below average. In eastern states, prospects are above average but slightly below last year in New York and Michigan.

**CONTROLS:** Fear of more inflation was used by Administration as one weapon to get tighter controls. Attacks on farmers and business were also used to increase misunderstandings between groups. Strategy back-fired. The issue, in doubt now, may be settled before you read this. It looks as though controls will be continued, but eased rather than tightened, and that further rollbacks will be prohibited. A few more letters from farmers and businessmen might have killed controls entirely.

More and more voters are asking, "Why doesn't the Administration practice some of the belt-tightening it is advocating for taxpayers?" A letter to your Congressman will help. Congress is showing some welcome signs of tightening up the purse strings. Your encouragement is important.

**PRICES:** "Bigger inflation" was predicted by Administration spokesmen who want more controls. The idea did not originate with economists or businessmen. Instead of continuing upward, average farm prices are 3 per cent below mid-February. Good crop prospects already mentioned will, of course, tend to prevent price increases.

In a recent GLF conference, general manager Jim McConnell said, "There is evidence that the spiral of inflation brought about by the Korean War and defense effort may have pretty well spent its explosive force." Mr. McConnell also indicated his belief that we have a better chance of staying out of total war than a year ago. He thinks business will continue at a high level, that there may be shortages of certain goods but they will not continue long enough to be serious. If Mr. McConnell is right, it looks like good business for you to buy needed supplies when they are available, even though you won't be using them immediately.

**FARMING:** The months ahead will be difficult ones in which to farm. For one thing help will be scarce, indicating the desirability of using equipment to save steps, and to avoid planning more work than can be done. One uncertainty facing all of us is changing government controls and regulations. Farmers will profit from studying the situation as it develops and changing plans whenever their judgment indicates. There is nothing to indicate any serious slump in farm prices and, barring an all-out war, nothing to indicate rapid price increases. —Hugh Cosline

## The Song of the Lazy Farmer

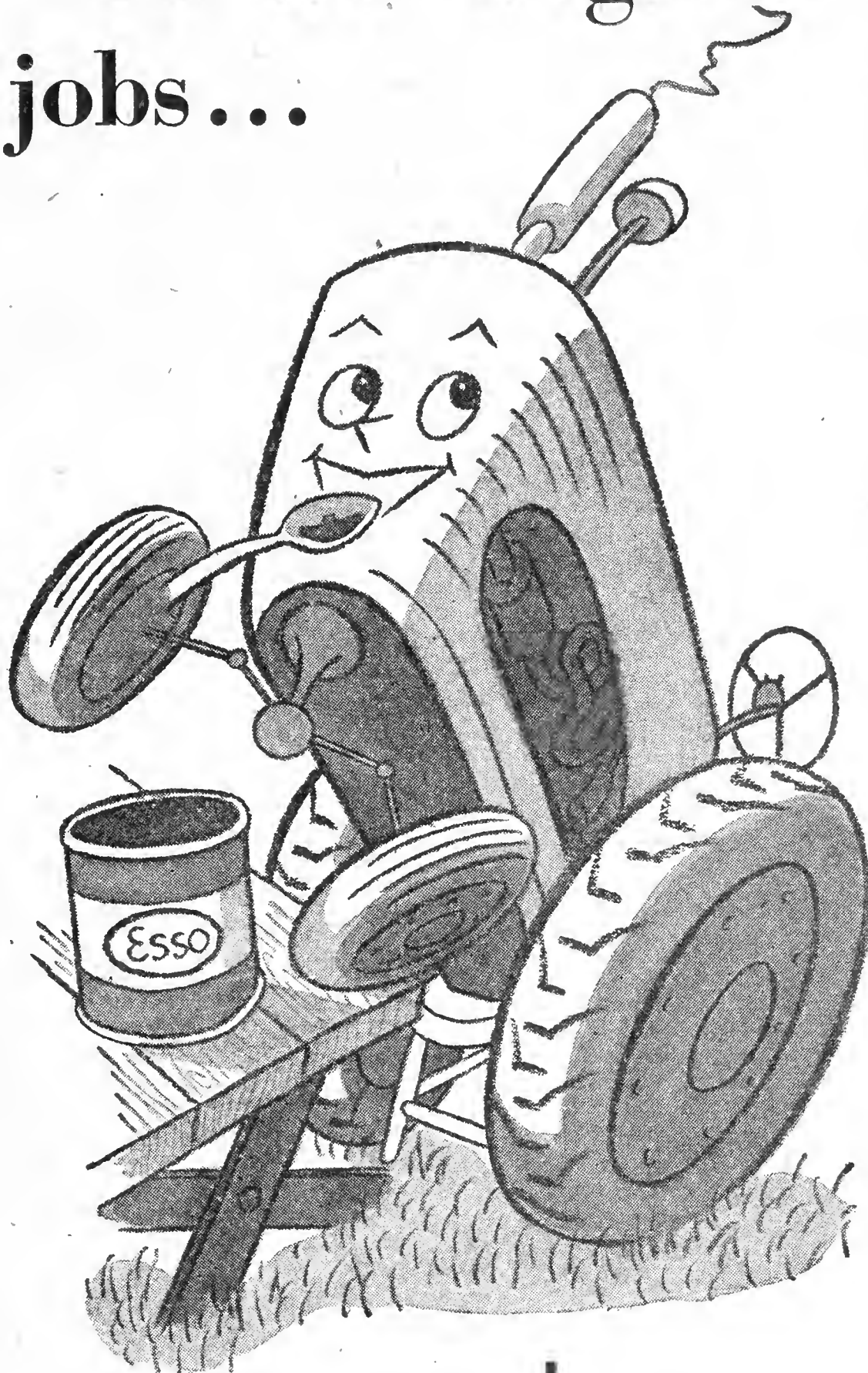


**MIRANDY'S** talkin' mighty strange about her good old kitchen range; she's had it since we first were wed, for many years she always said she wouldn't have another kind and that she never hoped to find a stove that worked a tenth as good as that coburner always would. She loved it so, in fact, that she insisted anyone could be a champion cook when so equipped, and when her baking fame outstripped all others in the neighborhood, she said 'twas 'cause the stove was good.

But lately she has changed her tune, and ev'ry morning, night and noon she starts complaining 'bout her range and says it's time to make a change. "I'm thru," she says, "with standin' o'er a hot old firebox any more; for that I'm getting much too old, and just as soon's the hogs are sold you're marching right to town with me to buy a brand-new stove, by gee." That sort of talk is silly stuff, I'd better slaw those hogs enough so they ain't sold 'til summer's o'er and it's not quite so hot no more. A gas or

'lectric stove, I'll bet, might save a lot of work and sweat, but s'pose Mirandy lost her touch? I do not want to risk that much.

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## Summer Seedings of Grains and Legumes

By GEORGE H. SERVISS

**M**OST hay and pasture seedings in the Northeast are made in the spring, but in the southern half of the area a very substantial number of late summer seedings are made. There are certain advantages and also certain disadvantages to seeding in the late summer compared to seeding in the spring.

Practically all spring seedings are made with an accompanying small grain commonly known as a nurse crop. However, instead of benefiting the seeding, it competes with it for water and plant nutrients in addition to depriving it of needed light. In spite of these adverse factors, seedings made with oats or barley or on winter wheat and barley are usually successful, the degree of success apparently being greatest in the northern and cooler parts of the Northeast.

While the nurse crop does not benefit the seeding, it does shade out many weeds. Some of these weeds would have a more serious effect on the seeding than the nurse crop. The shorter and stiffer strawed oats such as Clinton and Mohawk appear to be much better varieties to seed with than tall, weak-strawed varieties. One big advantage of seeding in the spring with a nurse crop is the saving in labor.

### Disking Seedbed

In some areas, though, many farmers report that they obtain better seedings by seeding after the harvest of a small grain than by seeding with it in the spring. This is especially true in the winter wheat areas where many farmers report seeding on winter wheat quite risky. Plowing after grain harvest is not usually necessary; usually a good seedbed can be prepared with a disk or harrow.

Advantages of seeding after the harvest of a small grain are the elimination of nurse crop competition and also the competition of many spring germinating weeds. However, in some areas particularly in southern New Jersey and Pennsylvania, chickweed, which germinates in the summer, is making it practically impossible to obtain good summer seedings. This weed is a prolific producer of seed and is very difficult to eradicate, although its practical control appears to be in sight. Experimental work this spring with some of the chemical weed killers now available looks very promising. It should be remembered that 2-4D is not effective against chickweed, but is very injurious to alfalfa and the clovers.

Certain crops do better when summer-seeded than others. Smooth brome grass and timothy usually do very well but orchard grass is likely to winter-kill, and spring definitely appears to be the best time to seed it. Alfalfa appears better adapted to summer seeding than the clovers, with the possible exception of ladino. On land that is not well drained, it should be remembered that these late seedings of alfalfa are very subject to heaving.

When it comes to birdsfoot trefoil, we have our fingers crossed on summer seeding. It is often, but not always, a very slow starting plant and it appears logical that many seedings would not be well enough established by winter to survive in good shape. Nevertheless, successful seedings have been made in New York State in August.

### Nitrogen Needed

When making summer seedings, I definitely feel that the fertilizer should contain some nitrogen. It is essential that the plants become well established by winter, and some nitrogen in the fertilizer will get them off to a quicker

start. For most conditions, 400 to 500 pounds of 5-10-10, 4-12-8, or 6-12-6 should be quite satisfactory. Unless the new row seeding method is to be tried, this should be applied broadcast and harrowed in.

Row seeding of hay and pasture legumes appears very promising as a method to get better summer seedings and also reduce the proportion of failures. The idea is not new to agriculture. The principle is merely the placing of a small amount of fertilizer within quick reach of seedling plants. Vegetable crops growers dissolve fertilizer in transplanting water to get newly set plants off to a quick start. Farmers also generally apply a small amount of fertilizer in the row for corn to accomplish the same purpose. However, only a small amount of fertilizer can be safely placed near the seed, particularly in the case of hay and pasture seeds.

### How To Do It

Row seeding of hay and pasture crops with fertilizer localized near the seed can be accomplished with the ordinary grain drill. The chief modification needed is to buy rubber tubes that will fit on the grass seed tubes and extend to the hoes or disks of the drill. The tubes should be fastened to the rear of the hoes or disks so that the seed will drop over the fertilizer band after soil has first covered the fertilizer. About 150 pounds of fertilizer per acre is enough to apply in this manner; the remainder should be broadcast. The seed can be adequately covered by rolling or cultipacking. This method appears will worthy of a trial on at least part of the acreage to be seeded, particularly if difficulty has been experienced in obtaining good summer seedings.

No discussion of seedings would be complete without stressing the importance of adequate liming. Failure to use enough lime is probably the number one reason for seeding failures in the Northeast. There is only one way to know whether or not lime is needed, and that is by a soil test.

— A. A. —

### RYEGRASS AS A COVER

**O**NE of the sound soil management practices that is not used as extensively as it should be is the use of ryegrass for cover crop purposes. Ryegrass, of course, does not add nitrogen to the soil as does clover or alfalfa but it does conserve nitrogen that would otherwise be lost by leaching during the fall and early spring. It also greatly reduces erosion losses and helps maintain the soil in a desirable physical condition.

We are not sure if it pays to seed ryegrass in corn if the land will be fall plowed. But where spring plowing is planned, we feel sure its use is sound in corn and many other crops. Some growers are finding it excellent fall pasture where the corn is harvested in early September. In such situations, its value for pasture appears to be worth the cost of the seed. In corn, the proper time to seed it is at the last cultivation. The usual rate of seeding is 15 to 20 pounds to the acre.

In vegetable farming areas it is usually seeded after the harvest of a crop, providing this is by September first. After September first, winter rye is better in most of the Northeast.

On these truck farms where maintenance of soil organic matter is a difficult problem, the ryegrass is often fertilized. The fertilizer is generally applied as a top dressing after the stand is obtained.



## FROM THE *Editor's Mailbag*

### ANIMALS NOT ALWAYS LIVESTOCK!

IN 1946 I engaged in the raising of small animals such as mice, rats, guinea pigs, rabbits, cats and dogs. These animals are primarily used for research. We have been able to build up to the point where we now employ three persons.

A short time ago a member of the Wage and Hour Division of The Federal Department of Labor dropped in and informed me that I would have to comply with the provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act, particularly as it applies to minimum wages and overtime payments. We had been under the impression that we were exempt from the provisions of this act under Section 13(a)(6) which exempts any employee engaged in "Agriculture." "Agriculture" is defined in Section 3(f) to include among other operations the "raising of livestock."

The representative from the above Division informed me that in his opinion and that of his Division, the animals we were raising were not livestock and therefore were not exempt. If they are not livestock, I certainly would like to know what they are.

Not only was I informed that I would have to comply with the Act but that in addition, I would have to pay one and one-half the minimum rate for every hour our employees had worked over 40 in each week for the past two years. This would amount to a sum that would bankrupt me and put us out of business.

While the closing of one small business and the adding of three persons and myself to the unemployment rolls is a small matter, I do feel that the precedent thus established has wide ramifications.

Certainly if this Bureau can decide arbitrarily what is an animal and what is not an animal, it will be only a question of time before they encompass the whole livestock industry to its definite detriment. Not only do I feel that they are exceeding their authority, but also definitely defeating the intent of the Act. The proposers of this law apparently were well aware of the peculiar problems incident to the raising of animals and that is why the exemption was placed in the Act.

The idea that raising animals of any type is like a factory where the doors may be shut after 40 hours and forgotten until the following week is certainly ridiculous to any intelligent person. Animals very definitely require some amount of care seven days a week.—C. K. Miller, Staatsburg, N. Y.

EDITOR'S NOTE: The above letter brings out one of the worst features of bureaucracy, namely, the interpretation of laws by people hired or appointed rather than elected.

This will be called to the attention of farm organizations and an attempt will be made to get the ruling changed. Of course any citizen can take a case like this to court, but who can afford the time or money to do that? What do you think about such a ruling?

— A.A. —

### ONCE IN A LIFETIME

I THOUGHT you might be interested in this once-in-a-lifetime experience. One Sunday one of our big Holsteins freshened, having a nice heifer calf. The following Tuesday, 55 hours later, Dr. J. V. Hills of Gowanda delivered a second calf, twin of the first, *alive*.

The first twin was average size. The second, also a heifer, was considerably larger. Both are strong and healthy and are getting along fine.—Mrs. Del. McBean, Perrysburg, N. Y.

# STRENGTHENING THE FARMER'S LINE OF DEFENSE AGAINST RECURRING DANGERS OF BOOM AND BUST

Late in May, the Dairymen's League opened at New Berlin, N. Y., a milk receiving plant described as "the most modern in the northeast." Early in June, the doors of another new Dairymen's League plant were thrown open for the receipt of milk at Chaumont, N. Y.

## 95 Modern Milk Plants Assure Year-Round Markets For Association Members

The Dairymen's League does not build milk plants merely to enlarge the chain of 95 modern plants now under its operation. Some plants have been closed; others have been combined during the last year. The guiding principle in each case is two-fold: 1—economic handling to provide the greatest return to members; and 2—strategic location of plants so that every member is assured of a market for his milk every day of the year, regardless of economic conditions.

## Protecting the Farmer's Interest in Both Boom and Bust

Assurance of a steady market may not seem important in the midst of a boom, Leon A. Chapin, president of the Association, told members at Chaumont. Yet no further back than two years ago, there were farmers in the milkshed who found themselves without a market when dealers cut them off. That time will come again, Mr. Chapin predicted. When it does, the chain of protective country plants will seem like a godsend.

Today, the big job of the Dairymen's League is to create a better understanding of farmers' problems among consumers; and to resist the imposition of unwise price controls and unfair subsidies by public officials under pressure from consumers.

In carrying out this work, the Dairymen's League renders far more service than co-operatives which only market milk. It actually serves as the dairy farmer's watch dog in Washington, Albany, Trenton, Harrisburg, and wherever the farmer's rights may be threatened. It champions the farmer's interest before governments, before consumers and dealers, and in the face of the great economic movements of supply and demand . . . of boom and bust.

## DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE

*Co-operative*

**ASSOCIATION, INC.**



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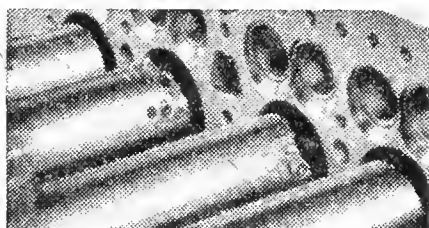


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**LOOK FOR THIS EMBLEM** on the engine you buy. It's backed by the Reconditioners' warranty of 4000 miles or 90 days, whichever occurs first.



## POST YOUR FARM

and you will have the law clearly on your side. Our signs are printed on heavy fabric that withstands wind and weather and meet requirements of the Conservation Law.

Price WITHOUT Name and Address  
\$1.50 per doz.; \$6.00 per 50; \$11.00 per 100  
Price WITH Name and Address  
\$3.50 per doz.; \$8.00 per 50; \$13.00 per 100  
**AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST**  
10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.



# What About - - - Birdsfoot Trefoil?

## 14 VERMONT MEN, SUCCESSFUL WITH THIS LEGUME, GIVE THE ANSWERS

**S**O NUMEROUS are the questions about birdsfoot trefoil in Addison County, Vermont, that 14 local farmers have taken time to answer, out of their own experiences and observations, questions on how to get and keep a good stand of this unusual legume.

The management methods they have followed to get their successful stands are reproduced in the following article taken largely from a pamphlet they prepared for the County Agricultural Agent's office. The group responsible for the answers to the questions consists of C. H. Stewart, Chairman, Donald Clark, Erwin Clark, O. G. Farnham, Karl Field, H. A. Foster, Wayne Fuller, Edwin James, Stanley K. James, Carroll Landon, Wesley Larabee, Winston Seeley, Edgar Smith, and Seth Warner.

**What are its Uses?** It makes successful and high quality pasture, hay and silage.

**What Will It Yield?** As early cut hay, trefoil and timothy over a 7 year period averaged 5,485 lbs. per acre. Ladino timothy on the same soil over the same 7 years averaged 4,341 lbs. This was clay loam soil.

**How Many Crops Should Be Cut Each Year?** One large crop in the best haying weather of mid-summer is best. A large amount of late summer and fall pasture will follow.

**What About Lime and Fertilizer?** Trefoil is a deep rooted plant and feeds on subsoils where lime and fertility have been washed down from topsoils. It also uses minerals found in these lower soils. Subsoil tests at depths of two feet or more should be used as well as topsoil tests in considering lime and fertilizer needs.

**How to Lime and Fertilize Before and at Seeding Time.** Enough lime to raise the pH of the soil to 6, should be used, preferably a year or more before seeding if the application needed is large. Thorough mixing of the lime with the soil is important. Small quantities of lime, like 500 pounds per acre, may be applied to acid soils the year of seeding. If heavier applications of lime are used equally heavy applications of manure and other minerals should be used.

Heavy fertilizer applications at one time unduly stimulate shallow rooted competition and should be avoided. Nitrogen stimulates grass and weeds. Phosphate tends to stimulate clovers. Manure stimulates all three. Manure should not be used the first year.

On moderately fertile soils, the use of 150 to 200 pounds of 20 per cent super concentrated in bands with the seed is best. This is run at the same time the seed is drilled.

On low fertility soils, 300 to 400 pounds of 4-12-4 per acre, drilled in bands before seeding will help the new seeding get started. On lighter soils, 4-12-4 or 200 pounds of 0-20-20 per acre could be used. In both cases, drill the fertilizer crossways from the seed, and deeper so the seed will not come in contact with it.

**How to Lime and Fertilize After Seeding.** So far as practical, all minerals, including lime can very well be spread with manure. Light applications of manure, 3 to 4 tons per acre, reinforced with 150 to 200 pounds of 20%

superphosphate or 0-20-20 plus 20 pounds of borax annually will give good results on pasture, hay and silage areas. If possible the entire area of pasture, hay and silage should be fertilized annually with manure and minerals.

Annual applications of lime for maintenance can be made by adding around 200 pounds per acre to the load of manure with other minerals. Larger amounts of lime, like 500 pounds per acre, can be used where it is desired to increase the pH of the soil. Annual applications in small amounts are recommended rather than heavy top dressing far apart.

**What is the Feeding Value?** For hay, it is about equal to alfalfa, pound for pound. For pasture it is about equal to white clover. (From Morrison's Feeds and Feeding.)

**What About a Nurse Crop?** A nurse crop of oats or other grain is just another form of competition to trefoil, a slow starting legume. NO nurse crop is recommended. However, it is necessary to clip the weeds once or twice, otherwise weeds may be more serious than the nurse crop.

If the land is badly needed for pasture, or if the weeds cannot be clipped, a seeding of one bushel of oats per acre may be used. These oats should be grazed off, or cut when 8 to 10 inches high.

**What Kind of Equipment is Best for Seeding?** The cultipacker seeders are excellent. Conventional grain drills with separate grass seed boxes can be used. Tubes from the grass seed box connecting with the tubes which carry down the fertilizer and other seeds, makes it possible to band the superphosphate with the trefoil seed.

Broadcast seeding may be slower and take more seed per acre. Better results are obtained if the land is cultipacked or otherwise firmed down.

**How Should Seeding Be Done?** Be sure to inoculate the seed with birdsfoot trefoil inoculant. To moisten the inoculant, use water to which clay has been added.

Seed only on land where the old grasses have been thoroughly killed.

When using the grain drill, put trefoil seed in the grass box and set to run 3 to 5 pounds per acre. Use the smaller amount only when completely familiar with the seeder and after some experience in seeding trefoil. Use up to 8 pounds of brome grass per acre. Mix the brome thoroughly with the phosphate in the fertilizer box. Borax or potash should not be used in this way. It is dangerous if it comes in contact with the seed.

Remove drag chains and set drill as shallow as possible. One-half inch is deep enough. If there is no soil moisture at this depth, it is better to wait until after a rain, or just before one, rather than plant deeper. The inoculant lives only a short time in dry soil. Only one grass, and no other legumes should be used with the trefoil seed. Timothy and reed canary grass have been used. Brome is preferred.

**What Kinds are Recommended?** A mixture of broad and narrow leaf is always safe. Straight narrow leaf for very wet ground and pasture is good. Broad leaf is good for meadows. Narrow leaf seed from Oregon seems

(Continued on Page 17)



**Mr. & Mrs. York State Farmer:**

*Tuesday (July 10)  
is an important  
day in the education  
of your child*

★ THIS TUESDAY in 320 of New York's 411 central school districts, the annual school meeting will be held.

It is the most important day in the education of your child, because you can vote on how your children's school is run.

At the meeting in your district you will cast your vote on:

- The school tax rate
- The use of school funds
- The election of the members of the Board of Education
- And many other important policies

You'll also have the opportunity to give your views on the kind of education your child should have.

These school district meetings are one of the few remaining opportunities you have to discuss and control governmental services.

Even if you cannot, by law, vote (see column to right on "qualifications of a voter") it is important that you show your interest by attending the meeting.

Why? As Ed Eastman said:

*"In recent years we have been rapidly losing control of our affairs through centralization of government away from the localities . . .*

*"Some of these (school district duties) have been somewhat restricted, mostly by laws passed by the New York State Legislature, and have been lost to the districts—for one reason because the voters themselves have not attended meetings and taken part in school affairs and have not seen the dangers of losing 'grass roots' controls . . .*

*"But we, the people, and our local leaders are largely to blame for this sad state of affairs. We can be sure that if we don't attend to our business, somebody else will."*

#### **Why Are Your Railroads Urging You to Attend Your School Meeting?**

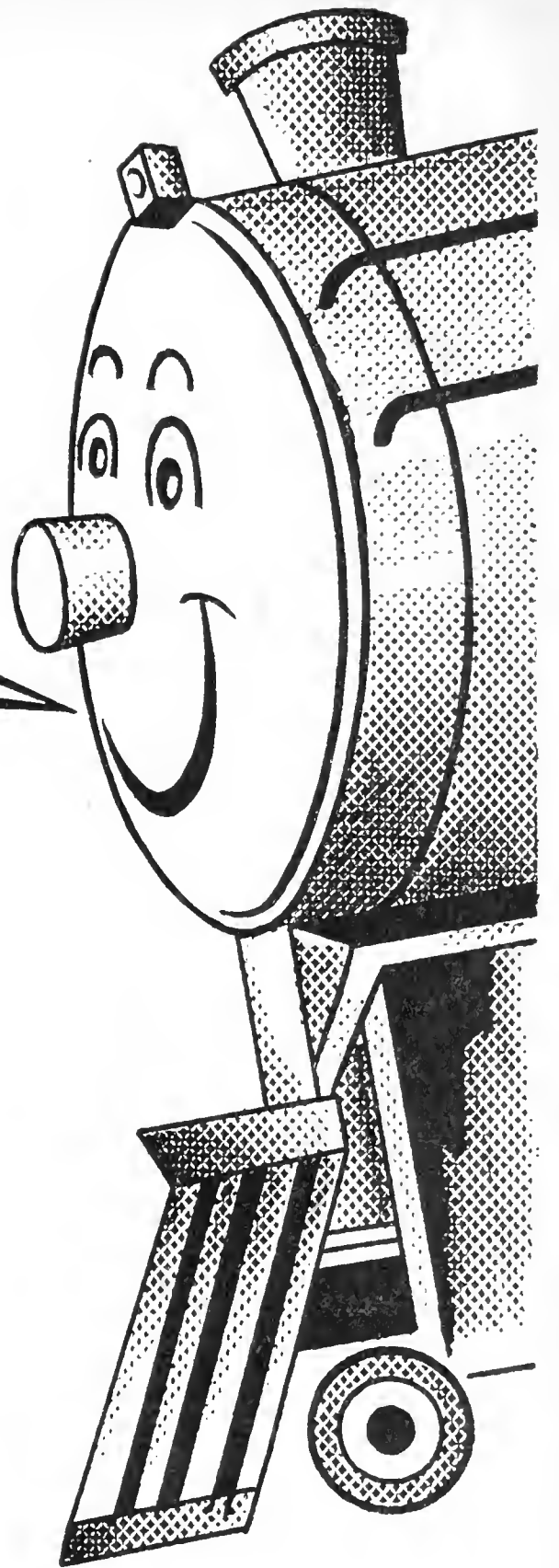
Your railroads are taxpayers in nearly every school district in New York State. Railroad taxes to school districts in the state paid for the education of more than 20,000 rural school children last year. But we, as corporations, have no vote in school district affairs.

(For that matter, we, as corporations, have no vote in local governments, even though we paid more than \$31 million in property taxes in New York State last year.)

It is you who have our vote . . . and since your vote will be cast for the best education of your children, we know that if you attend the meeting and vote, you will vote wisely.

And someday the excellent education which you secured for your children, because of your attention to local school affairs, will stand the railroads in good stead. For your children may become railroad employees. Or . . . more of a certainty . . . they will become good citizens who believe in free enterprise; in business such as ours which pays its own way all the way without a handout from government.

Have you been listening to the railroads' half-hour program over your Rural Radio Network? It's Lee Hamrick's York State Farmer program. It's profitable listening . . . each Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday at 12:30 p.m. on your local Rural Radio FM station.



#### **QUALIFICATIONS OF A VOTER AT SCHOOL MEETINGS IN NEW YORK STATE**

##### **A VOTER MUST:**

1. Be a citizen of the United States.
2. Be at least 21 years of age.
3. Be a resident of the district for a period of at least 30 days preceding the meeting at which he or she wishes to vote.

In addition to the above, all voters must have at least ONE of the following qualifications:

1. Must own, lease or hire real estate subject to taxation within the district. (Where the deed or lease is joint, both persons may vote.)

OR

2. Must be the parent or a child or children of school age, providing such child or children shall have attended the district school in the district in which the meeting is held for a period of at least 8 weeks during the year preceding each school meeting. (Both father and mother may vote.)

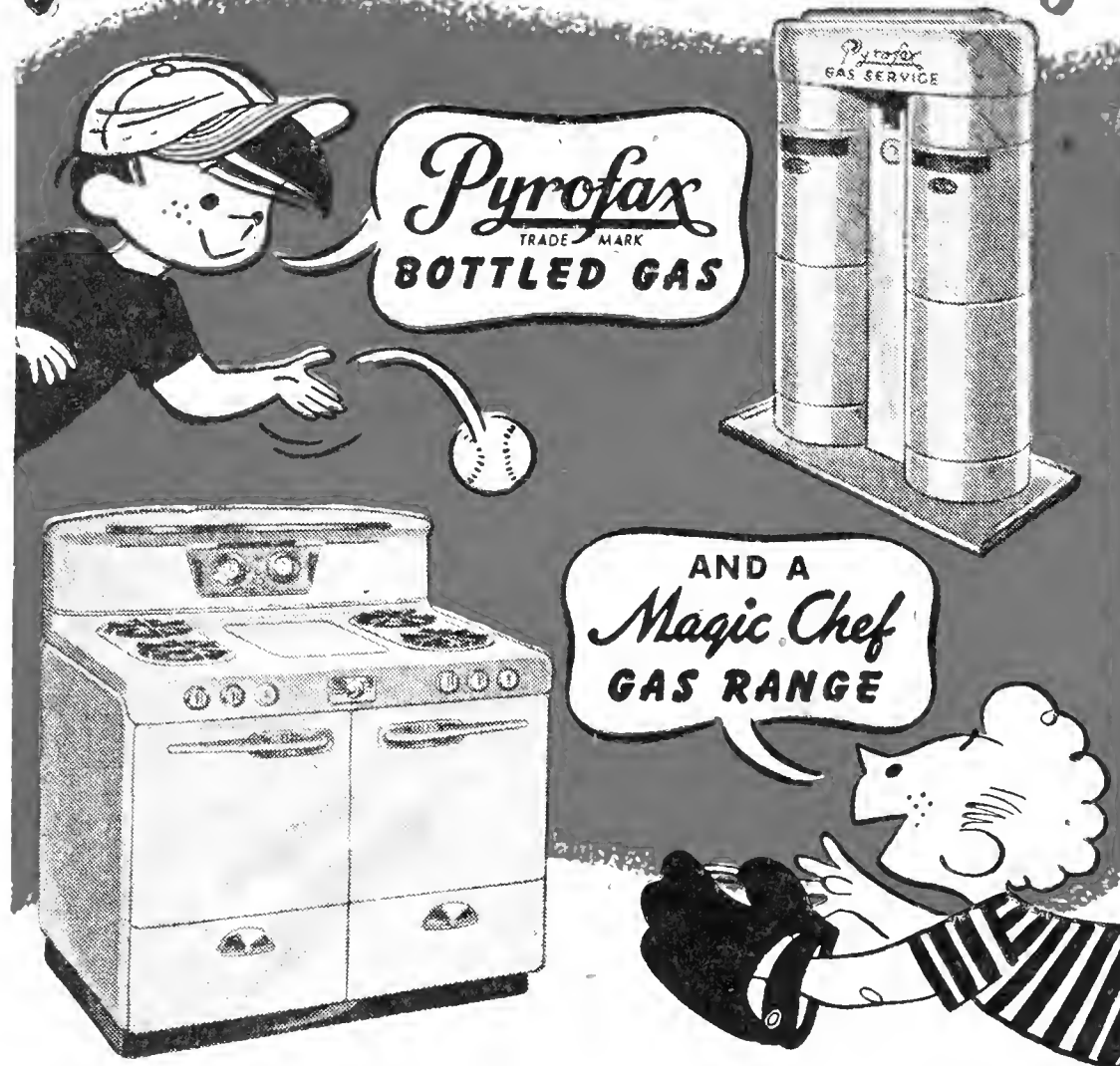
OR

3. Not being a parent, has permanently residing with him or her a child or children of school age who shall have attended the district school for a period of at least 8 weeks during the year preceding such meeting. (In this case, only the head of the household may vote.)

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In fair weather or foul, PYROFAX Gas is always available—no matter where you live. Inexpensive to install, economical to maintain—PYROFAX Gas Service is the best buy for you. See your Distributor today. Let him show you how PYROFAX Gas can make your housework easier.

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the new MAGIC CHEF Ranges at your PYROFAX Gas Distributor's.

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# Show Your Stuff!

**State and County Fairs Offer  
Homemakers Cash and Blue Ribbons**

By MABEL HEBEL

CAN you bake a delicious pie, or sew a fine seam? Are you proud of your jams and jellies, of your cakes and bread? Are your canned and frozen foods the pride of your life? Then why not cash in on your skills this summer and fall at your local and state fairs? Thousands of dollars in premiums are being offered by fairs throughout the Northeast.

Last September I spent a fascinating afternoon in the Women's Building at the New York State Fair, watching Miss Lucille Brewer judge pies that had been entered in the "New York State Foods for New York State Families" contest. Miss Brewer has a way of getting the bystanders to help her judge. "Now what do you think of that?" she's apt to ask, and she tells me that someone in the crowd usually comes up with the right answer. When I came along, the crowd was so thick around her that I had a hard time finding a vantage point from which to watch her.

I was reminded of this the other day when I received the New York State Fair's 1951 premium book. I looked through it at once to see if the foods contest was being repeated this year, and found that it was—with several additions. The foods contest (Sept. 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7) is open to every person of feminine gender in New York State—women, teen-agers, and their young sisters, too. Two prizes of equal value will be awarded in each class in every section—one for contestants under 18 years of age, and one for those over 18 years. Classes include cakes and cookies; fruits—fresh, canned, frozen, and fruit pies; jams, jellies, preserves; vegetables—fresh, canned, frozen; frozen chicken; yeast bread, rolls, and quick breads.

The premium list contains real help for contestants in the form of score cards and standards for every section. For instance, under "fruit pies," it tells you that the judges will be looking for the following: Light brown crust, with edge of the pie only slightly browner than the rest; a pie that is uniformly round and even on top; crisp, flaky, tender crusts top and bottom; an adequate flavor of salt, and no unpleasant flavor of fat. Under "filling" (fruit), it says to avoid a thin pie; if thickening is added it should be neither stiff nor too juicy; and, finally, the flavor should be as natural as possible.

The book also gives advice for wrapping your entries (especially frozen foods), and of course complete information on classes, dates of entries, and special awards, such as the silver loving cup to be presented each day to the contestant whose entry in the foods contest is judged the "Best of the Day."

**Tips from a Winner**

One of the silver cup winners last year was Mrs. Chester Smith of Homer, N. Y., who has been carrying off Fair prizes for many years. In fact, besides winning the silver cup for her canned goods at the 1950 State Fair, she won 20 other prizes for her culinary skill, as well as prizes at her Cortland County fair. I decided to write her and ask her for some of the secrets of her success. She replied that she started exhibiting in the 4-H department of her county fair in 1930, and has hardly missed a year since then. "With me," says Mrs. Smith, "exhibiting at our Fairs is a way to earn pin money. Most everything I knit, crochet, sew, bake, can,

etc., is considered as a possible exhibit when the premium list comes out.

"In foods, care in preparation is the big thing. About the only advice I can give is to follow the standards set in the score card in the premium book. If your entry meets all the qualifications listed there, then your chances of winning are as good as anybody's. Breadmakers should be sure to bake their loaves the day before, as the judges refuse all warm loaves."

**More Success Secrets**

Miss Brewer (who will be superintendent of this year's State Fair foods contest) gave me the following helpful hints for contestants:

**Canned goods.** Follow suggestions in premium book for containers. If list specifies a pint jar, don't substitute a quart. Select a good clear glass jar; avoid a greenish one. Place label half way between shoulder and bottom of jar. Avoid a large label; it may throw a shadow on contents of jar. Canned vegetables and fruit should be as nearly like the fresh as possible. The liquid should be clear and free from floating particles.

**Jellies.** Jelly should hold its shape and quiver slightly when turned out.

**BESIDE MY DOOR AT EVENING**

By Edith Horton

Now beautiful at evening by my door,  
The little stream goes flowing toward the sea,

Between the roses and forget-me-nots:  
This is my world, oh take it not from me!  
Beyond the house the forested green hill  
Stands firmly planted to eternity,  
And cool grass makes a carpet for my feet;

Here is such peace, oh take it not from me!

Brightness, color and texture are important, and flavor should be natural fruit flavor. Straight-sided containers should be used.

**Bread.** Crust should be of uniform color all around the loaf, except possibly slightly browner on top. Don't grease crust after bread is taken from oven, because it will soften the crust and may crack it. Use the best ingredients, and a good recipe, and the right pan. A too large or too small pan may change shape of loaf.

**Care in wrapping.** Wrap just before bringing, in waxed paper, and lay in clean box, free from odors. Don't crush, don't crowd; don't break crust of bread or edges of cookies or cake. Don't use a rubber band around the wrapping.

Perhaps you're more interested in entering your hooked rug or crocheted spread than samples of your culinary triumphs, but whatever your interests—food, flower arrangement, needlework or art—you'll find classes to enter at your county and state fairs. Why not send today for the premium books and start planning just what your entries will be? If you live in New York State, you can get your copy of the State Fair premium book and entry blanks for the foods contest and other competitions by writing to Mrs. Martha Eddy, Chairman of the Women's Committee, New York State Fairgrounds, Syracuse, New York.

And don't forget, it's that extra bit of care that brings home the blue ribbon, no matter what you are exhibiting. Aim at the standards in the premium books, and, as Mrs. Chester Smith says, your chance of winning will be as good as anybody's!



## Cattle Rustling Leads to Murder

(Continued from Page 1)

Just 10 days later, Sunday morning, June 24, New York State troopers arrested Matthew A. Armer as he was driving away from his 50-acre farm near Nassau in Rensselaer County, New York, and charged him with the murder of Corporal Diffendale. He had made no statement at this writing but police are confident that they have enough evidence for a conviction. According to police, Armer is an ex-convict with a record of two felony convictions and arrests for auto stealing and an armed hold-up.

### Good Work!

The story of how they tracked the man through various market records and by license plates stolen in Hoosick Falls and Red Hook, and even by television, we will leave for the detective story magazines. However, we want to take this opportunity to commend the Troopers of the several states for their tireless efforts in tracking down the suspect. With the assistance of the FBI, the New York Bureau of Criminal Investigation, Sheriffs' departments, and of volunteer citizens, every tip and

Pa., a sedan paused briefly to drop two men in front of a barn some distance from any house. The men skulked to the rear, cut the lower wires of a fence adjoining the basement, caught two 5-months-old heifers and took them to the road. The farm is owned by Jim McConnell, general manager of G.L.F., and managed by Henry Beardsley. It was all carefully timed. The sedan had gone a mile up the road, turned around, and as it paused, so the evidence indicates, one heifer was jammed into the rear seat, the other in the trunk, and the car sped away.

Cattle rustling is nothing new. It has been with us for generations. But government price controls have added new impetus to the dirty business, and now in addition to the hazards of shortages in help and supplies, dangers of flood and drought, losses from insect pests and diseases, farmers, fearing to leave their herds unprotected, check them carefully for losses every morning, and view every strange truck with suspicion.

In Tioga County, Pa., State Troopers have checked carefully in nearby cities



Henry Beardslee of Mansfield, Pa., and the woven wire fence which was cut when two heifers were stolen. The two top wires are not cut, which is typical of many thefts in northern Pennsylvania, indicating that animals were stolen by the same men. Mr. Beardslee operates the J. A. McConnell farm. Mr. McConnell is general manager of G.L.F.

clue was followed through. We can be proud of our rural police force and we urge every farmer to cooperate with them to help stamp out rustling, which has reached a wide-spread volume right here in our own Northeast.

In Bennington County, Vermont, the rustling has become so serious that the County Farm Bureau has a standing reward of \$100 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of persons engaged in rustling livestock of any kind. This reward is matched by another \$100 offered by AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST when the farmer robbed is an AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST subscriber.

The biggest single theft in Vermont occurred at the farm of Lewis West, near Manchester, before daylight on Wednesday morning, April 11. Using a system that paralleled that used in the Pshnesky farm in Massachusetts, a truck was driven to a gravel pit across Route 30 from West's barn, the men led four two-year-old artificially-bred Ayrshire heifers across a plowed field, through a fence which they had pushed over, and into a gravel pit where they loaded them up. A few miles away at Bennington, Carl Sweet had one of his cows taken out of a barn only 50 ft. from his house.

### Stole Best Cows

All the Bennington County thefts have occurred at night, and usually the cows are taken right out of the barn, but there have been occasional losses in small pasture lots that were handy to a road. Harry Mitiguy, Bennington County Agent said that in both West's and Sweet's cases, the animals stolen were the best in the barn, "as though hand-picked by the thief or thieves."

On a dark night in Tioga County,

hoping to find evidence of beef sold at bargain prices. They have been unsuccessful.

If the outbreak of lawlessness is not stopped soon, it may become necessary for farmers in a neighborhood to organize for their own protection to set up regular road patrols after dark and to ask to be made deputies so they can legally carry guns to protect themselves and their property.

So far, there is no indication that all rustling is controlled from one central point, although that may prove to be the case. Many thefts in northern Pennsylvania have been committed by the same group or gang. The same is true in New England.

In Pennsylvania, the outlaws specialize in young heifers and there are many indications that they use a big sedan rather than a truck. They take one or two animals and make a quick get-away.

In New England, the gang seems to favor barns near gravel pits where the truck can drive in out of sight of passers-by, and where a bank is always available for easy loading.

### Result

Armer's arrest came ten days after Corporal Diffendale's murder. Another man accused of cattle stealing is awaiting trial in Topsfield, Mass. Vermont State Police records show that in the last 17 cattle thefts, they have gotten 7 convictions. If every reader takes all possible precautions to protect his own animals, keeps his eyes open for suspicious characters in the neighborhood, and cooperates promptly with police authorities, and if our judges and justices of the peace are tough enough, we'll make cattle rustling too tough even for the hard-boiled characters now engaged in the racket.

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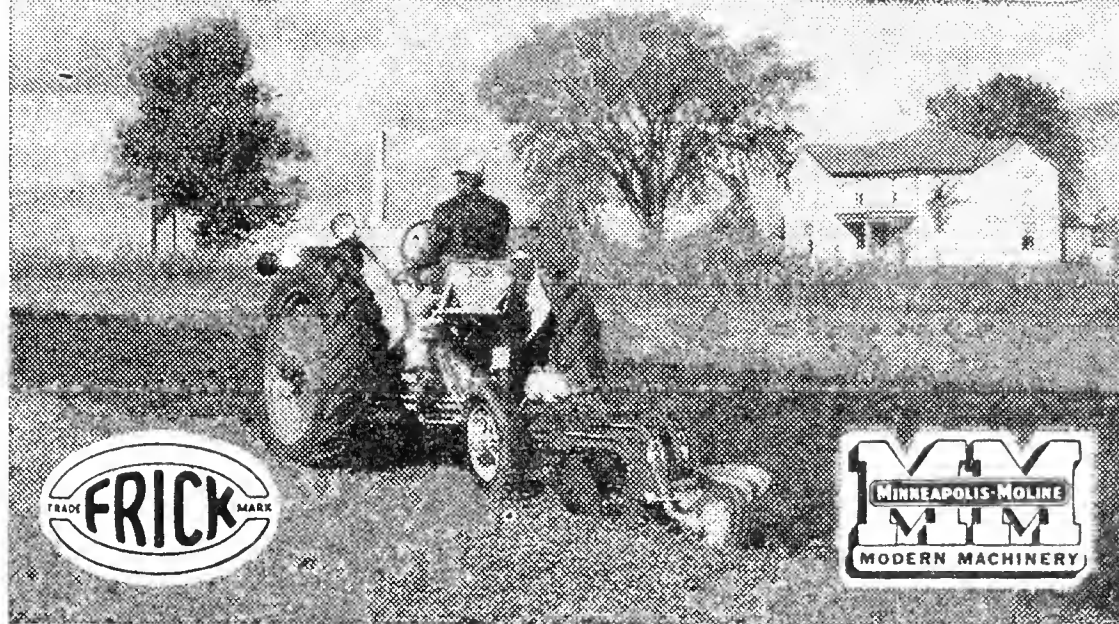
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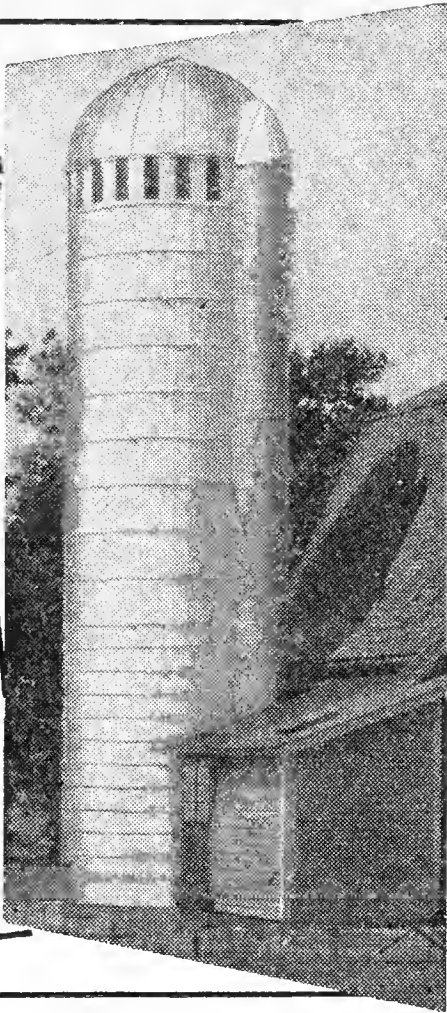
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# How Butter Prices Affect Milk Returns

**WE ARE** so often asked, even by farmers, why we are so concerned with the butter price when but little butter is made in this milk-shed. Those who don't have the background don't understand that the price of butter under order 27 in the New York Metropolitan Market is still a big factor in determining the blend price, which is what the producer receives—the actual wages of the dairy farmer.

I wrote to Mr. Cheney of the Dairy-men's League and asked for some figures. Using the March figures, he made up the table and explanation which I think are very clear. I am enclosing a copy thinking you might care to use it.

—Elizabeth R. Myers, Cato, N. Y.

1. The Class II price (fluid cream sold in the Marketing Area) is based directly on butter.

2. The Class III (manufacturing milk and cream) is based on butter for the months of March through July on either butter or the Boston Cream price for the months of August through February, whichever is higher. The Boston Cream price as a rule follows the trend of the Chicago butter price, so it can safely be assumed that a decrease in the butter price would be reflected in a decrease in the Boston Cream price.

3. The Class I-C price (fluid milk sold in non-federal markets) is priced at 20c above the blend price. Accordingly a decrease in the Uniform Price would decrease the I-C price.

Assuming that the price of 92 score butter at New York had been 10c per pound less for the month of March 1951, the effect on the prices mentioned above would have been as follows:

	Actual Price March 1951	Price if Butter was 10c Less	Decrease
Class II	\$3.863	\$3.413	\$.45
Class III	3.10	2.670	.43
Class III*	2.966	2.536	.43
Class I-C	4.57	4.13	.24
Blend	4.37	4.13	.24

\*Butter & Cheese

The actual computation for the month of March 1951, and the computation assuming a decrease of 10c per

pound in the butter price is shown below.

The price of butter does have a direct effect on the returns to the farmer. In March 1951 a decrease of 10c per pound in the butter price would have reduced the blend by 24c per hundred weight. This would have amounted to \$1,424,637.00. We estimated that the removal of the ban on yellow oleo, if it had reduced the butter price by 10c per pound, would have resulted in a decrease in the milk checks of dairy farmers selling milk under the New York order of \$12,000,000 a year.

Considerable emphasis has been placed, by proponents of oleo, on the fact that little butter is manufactured in New York State. However, as indicated above, the loss of income to the New York dairy farmer is far more direct than that resulting from the displacement of butter consumption by oleo. It does directly affect how the farmer's milk check is computed.

Actual Computation of Uniform Price  
March 1951

	%	Price	Contribution To Price
Class I-A	43.08	\$5.78	\$2.490
Class I-B	.06	5.78	.003
Class I-C	5.61	4.57	.256
Class II	10.23	3.863	.395
Class III	34.76	3.10	1.078
Class III*	6.26	2.966	.186
100.00			\$4.408
Adjustments			-.038
			\$4.370

\*Butter & Cheese

Computation of Uniform Price  
March 1951  
Assuming Butter was 10c Less Per Pound

	%	Price	Contribution To Price
Class I-A	43.08	\$5.78	\$2.490
Class I-B	.06	5.78	.003
Class I-C	5.61	4.328	.243
Class II	10.23	3.413	.349
Class III	34.76	2.670	.928
Class III*	6.26	2.536	.159
100.00			\$4.172
Adjustments			-.038
			\$4.134

\*Butter & Cheese

A 10c per pound decrease in the butter price would have resulted in a decrease of \$.236 in the blend price for March 1951. This would have amounted to a decrease of \$1,424,637.00 for all dairymen shipping to New York.

## FARMERS WORK ON 'LORD'S ACRE'



**I**N A recent issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST we told the story of good neighborliness of Schuyler County, New York, farmers in helping out others who were ill or injured. In the same county and just a few miles down the road A. J. DuBois supplied 12 acres of land for a "Lord's Acre" project of the Valois community church.

The Rev. Harry Dunlap, pastor of the church, promoted the "Lord's Acre" idea locally, and when Mr. DuBois offered the land, Francis Marsh acted as chairman of a committee to do something about it. With four other

area farmers who were members of the church, short work was made of plowing the field. A few days later nine other men joined in the work by fitting the land and seeding oats and alfalfa.

The church anticipates netting about \$200 from the oats, which will be combined at no cost to the church by the local Ferguson tractor dealers, Welch and Sutphen. Pictured above on the day of the plowing are, from left: Coral Welch, James Bond, Jr., Francis Marsh, A. J. DuBois, owner of the farm, and Stuart Foote.

—A.J.H.

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## Grass Follows Grass on Pennsylvania Farm

RALPH CULVER of Laceyville, Pa., is a firm believer in grass farming. He not only believes in it; he practices it, and through some experimenting he hurdled one of the chief objections, namely, that when it becomes necessary to reseed you just have to plow and grow a cultivated crop. Ralph doesn't own a plow.

About a year ago, after a meadow which had been seeded for seven or eight years was cut, he put on 5 or 6 loads of manure, a ton of lime and 500 pounds of 0-19-19 per acre. Then he disked the sod with a cutaway harrow. The tool has 8 disks and weighs over half a ton. He went over the ground four times, so it is not a matter of saving labor but rather one of mixing the stubble thoroughly into the top soil where Ralph thinks it should be.

About the middle of August, Ralph sowed two bushels of Balboa rye and six to ten pounds of timothy. Balboa is a new pasture rye which seems to give an unusual amount of feed. Late in October Ralph turned 38 cows on 10 acres for 2 weeks.

### More Plant Food

During the winter he put on 5 loads of manure and 250 pounds of superphosphate per acre, and before the frost was out of the ground in the spring he sowed birdsfoot trefoil.

About the 25th of April he turned 38 cows in this field for 3 weeks, but they couldn't keep down the rye so it was mowed and cured for hay. It was mowed again around the 18th of June. Ralph says the birdsfoot seeding looks very good.

The same general procedure will be used to improve some pasture. On the pasture, however, brome grass will be seeded in August with the rye, and ladino will be seeded in the spring. In some years it might be all right to seed

ladino in August, but Ralph thinks the chances are better if he waits until spring.

Ralph is a firm believer in the value of humus in soil, and he goes along with those who think that it is one of the most important points in growing good crops. He goes along to the extent of feeling that the right place for decaying sod is near the surface rather than plowing it under 8 or 12 inches. On the other hand, he believes also that one of the best ways to grow sod for turning under is to fertilize it heavily. You can see by his handling of the fields we have described that he practices what he preaches. He admits that it costs money, but he figures it is a good investment when he remembers how much less cow feed he has to buy.

### Less Erosion

Much of Ralph's farm slopes enough so that there is always danger of erosion. That is one reason why he likes grass and one reason he likes sod mixed in the top few inches when he seeds, because the cut-up sod helps to prevent erosion.

After the sod has been thoroughly disked, a soil fitter is used to make a seed bed. This, in effect, is a cultipacker with a springtooth harrow following that, which in turn is followed by another cultipacker. The outfit makes a very nice seed bed. The program which Ralph has evolved eliminates the growing of any cultivated crop and makes it possible to get an excellent seeding on sod; in fact, by the use of the rye he gets a large amount of pasture in the fall of the same year on which the hay is cut.

If any reader has tried out a similar practice—or a different one—in order to approach 100 per cent grass farming, we would be very glad to hear from him.—Hugh L. Cosline

## New York State Police to Fill 100 Vacancies

THERE is an immediate need for about 100 more New York State Troopers and an examination will be held on July 28 at Albany, Binghamton, Buffalo, Malone, Syracuse, White Plains, and perhaps at some other cities. The salary will range from \$1,600 to \$3,482 per year plus food, lodging and uniforms.

Because the chief responsibilities of members of the New York State Police are outside of incorporated villages, readers of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST who have been brought up in small villages or on farms are likely to have the necessary qualifications. The following is taken directly from the notice of the examination dated June 13, 1951, and signed by Superintendent John A. Gaffney.

ALL APPLICANTS MUST POSSESS THE FOLLOWING REQUIREMENTS:

(1) United States citizen. (2) Between the ages of 21 and 40 years (candidates must have reached their 21st birthday and must not have passed their 40th birthday on the date of the written examination). (3) Sound constitution. (4) Not less than 5 feet 10 inches in height measured in bare feet. (5) Free from all physical defects. (6) Physically strong, active and well proportioned. (7) Weight in proportion to general build. (8) No disease of mouth or tongue. No dental caries, unless corrected; no missing incisor teeth. Reject if more than three teeth are missing, unless they could be replaced. (9) Satisfactory hearing. (10) Color perception and satisfactory eyesight (20/20) without glasses; no ocular disease. (11) Good moral character and habits. (12) Mental alertness and soundness of mind. (13) Minimum education, attainment of gradu-

ation from a senior high school or the equivalent thereof. (14) License to operate motor vehicles on the highways of this State. (15) No conviction for crime within this State or elsewhere.

Failure to meet these requirements at time of examination is disqualifying. No re-examination will be allowed.

PERSONS NOT POSSESSING THESE REQUIREMENTS SHOULD NOT FILE APPLICATIONS.

Application must be submitted on blanks provided by the Superintendent and may only be obtained in person or by mail from the Division of State Police, Capitol, Albany, N. Y. Applications must be filed with the Division of State Police, Capitol, Albany, N. Y. Applications filed by mail bearing a postmark later than midnight of July 12, 1951 may not be accepted. Applications filed in person in the office of the Division of State Police later than midnight of July 13, 1951 may not be accepted.

If you are interested in taking this examination and believe you have the necessary qualifications, the editors of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST suggest that you write for an application. Any young man can be proud to wear a trooper's uniform.

— A. A. —

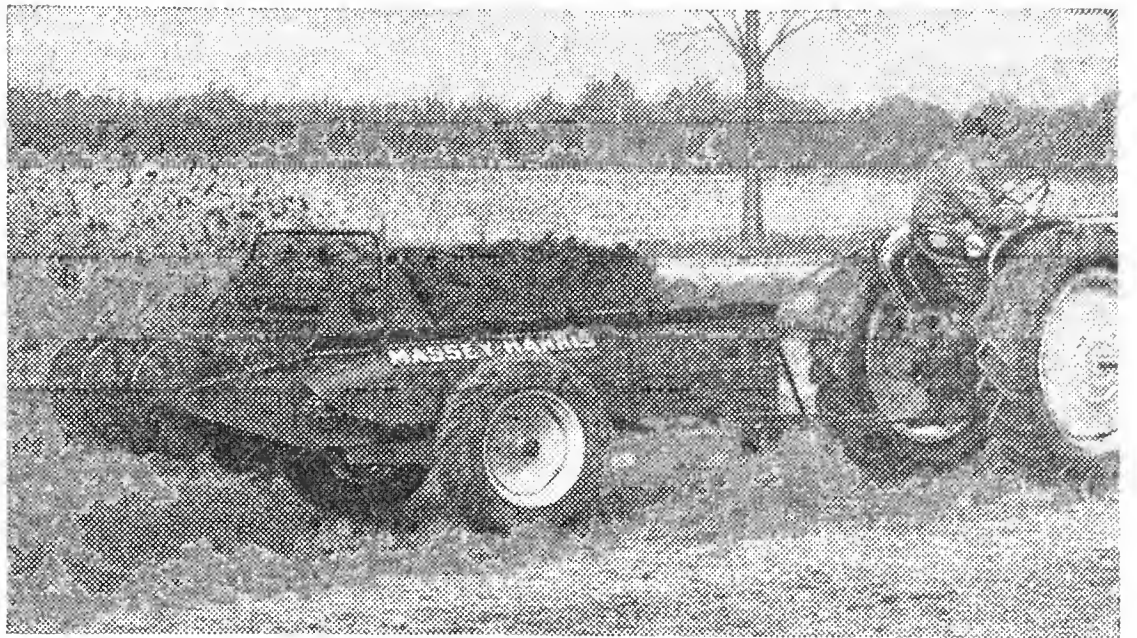
Farm pond sites should be planted and fenced if livestock are kept. A ten foot sod border surrounded by trees and shrubs makes an attractive setting. Where fencing is required, it may be possible to plant alongside it a hedge of multiflora rose which will, in time, become stockproof and take the place of the wire fence.

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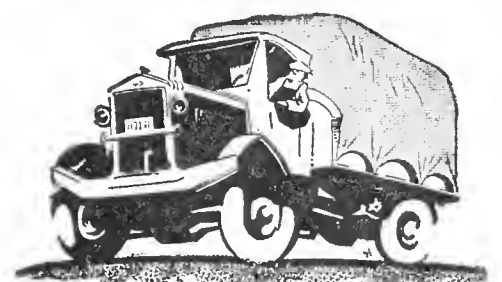
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# More Grass Silage On More Dairy Farms

By L. B. SKEFFINGTON

**T**HIS seems to be the year when almost every dairy farmer is making grass silage. Many who have ensiled grass in the past are putting up more of it this year. After a slow, cold start, growth in most sections has been prolific on improved pastures and meadows. Generally, upstate areas in mid-June experienced moderate to extremely heavy rainfall which had beneficial effect upon grass and planted crops.

In some cases, rain delayed finish of corn planting and caught some hay down, but on the other hand encouraged many farmers to keep right on cutting grass for the silo. In our own case at Gannett Farms we have not been able to keep ahead of the grass. We have two silos filled and have had to clip and rotate pastures often.

A couple of Ag teachers stopped in the other day, took a look at the pastures, and wanted to know how we keep alfalfa and ladino in them so long. We told them we supposed it was liberal use of potash and phosphate, and clipping. Every now and then we are asked about bloat. We never have had any, which I attribute to the advice of Ed Babcock several years ago.

"Keep part of the pasture clipped, if there is much ladino in it," he said. "Don't worry about the old dried grass. When the cows want it, they will go to it." We find this is so. Dean Davis of the California Agricultural College

told me that there was just one other thing to do: "Throw a few bales of old dried hay over the pasture fence."

\* \* \*

## "Farm Fair" This Year

Two years ago farm organizations in Seneca County did not like the way the county fair was being conducted. Too much emphasis upon horse racing and carnivals, they said. Being unable to do anything about it, they pulled out and staged the Seneca County Farmers and Homemakers Exposition. A good job was done, and it has been easy to see where farm interest centered.

This year, by invitation, the farm groups will be back in the county fair, provided that each farm organization has a representative on the fair board and that certain other conditions are met. Board members of both groups met together, and the net result seems to be that the county will have a bigger and better fair than at any time in recent years.

\* \* \*

## State Fat Stock Show

A New York State Fat Stock Show is scheduled for Caledonia on Nov. 2, with Jack Frederickson of Stanley as general chairman. Experience last year indicated that such a show has extensive possibilities, so plans are being started early. The emphasis this year will be on livestock marketing and the usefulness of marketing grades. There will be open classes and special classes for boys and girls.

\* \* \*

## Tomato Contracts Signed

After weeks of waiting, and with tomato growers becoming uneasy as planting time approached, the New York Canning Crops Growers Cooperative approved numerous contracts with processors. This was the first year of collective bargaining on behalf of tomato growers, following a sign-up of growers representing two-thirds of tomato acreage.

Original demand of the Co-op was for \$37 and \$27 per ton for Grades 1 and 2. Committees of growers negotiated contracts in several areas with various shadings of price, depending upon local conditions, hauling, etc. In some areas, contracts with processors were not approved. In these areas the Co-op plans to set up inspection stations to accommodate small processors and open-market buyers. In other words, it will stay in the tomato business to help grower-members without processing contracts to dispose of their crop.

All contracts approved with processors require the latter to deduct one and one-half per cent as dues for the Co-op. Growers seem to feel that they made substantial progress in their first year of collective bargaining, and there is some talk of extending the plan to other crops.

\* \* \*

## More Greenbacks

"Greenbacks from Green Acres" was my message when I was booked as the speaker at the Oneida County Green Acres field day. Last year I spoke in adjoining Herkimer County, so I was encouraged to think that my thoughts had some point. This year I tried to summarize in even briefer form. "For getting the most out of a Green Acres program," I suggested:

1. Use good land for pastures—not any old lot overgrown with brush and weeds. Good fields are easier to clip

and rotate.

2. Apply enough lime and fertilizer. If you use too little, you are cutting down on size of the crop.

3. Improve pastures and hayfields by planting recommended grasses and legumes. Nice green alfalfa is more appetizing to cows than some old timothy.

4. Plan your forage program as a whole, to improve the soil, to obtain maximum yields of feed, and to make best use of storage space in mow and silo.

5. Use modern equipment. Of course it is expensive, but you will be able to do more work with it.

6. This naturally leads up to the point that the operation should be large enough to justify the equipment. If you follow a grassland improvement program, you can expect to obtain larger yields that may help to pay for the equipment.

— A. A. —

## CHOCOLATE CAKE CONTEST WINNERS

**N**INE more Grangers are on their way to the finals in the big statewide Chocolate Cake Contest which AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and the New



Miss Elizabeth R. Getty of Rock Tavern, N. Y., whose entry in the American Agriculturist-Grange Chocolate Cake Contest won over all others in the run-off contest held by the Orange-Rockland Pomona Grange. Miss Getty is a member of Little Britain Grange.

York State Grange are sponsoring jointly. Hundreds of dollars in cash, groceries, and household equipment will go to State winners next fall. Here are the lucky nine who are now in line for these prizes:

### POMONA WINNERS

COUNTY	GRANGE	WINNER
Cattaraugus	Mansfield	Mrs. George Causebrook
Cayuga	Auburn	Mrs. Edith Harris
Chautauqua	Kennedy	Miss Eunice Hill
Columbia	Canaan	Mrs. F. Otto Schmidt
Cortland	Albright	Mrs. Francis Parker
Essex	Whitonsburg	Miss Barbara Simpson
Oneida	Sherrill	Mrs. Owen Cunningham
Orange-Rockland	Little Britain	Miss Elizabeth Getty
Tioga	Spencer	Mrs. Nellie Gould

— A. A. —

## FOR GOOSE RAISERS

At the annual Poultrymen's Get-Together at Cornell on August 1 and 2, goose raisers will have a chance to be heard and to ask questions. In fact, "goose day" will be held on the previous day—July 31—under the direction of Professor Lou Hurd. Lou says that geese have been gaining in popularity, and other men in the poultry field—notably John Vandervoort—say that there is money to be made in raising geese.

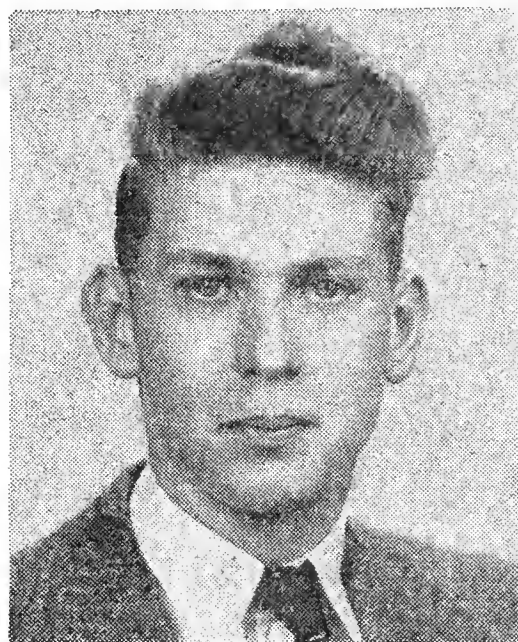
As noted several times in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, there is special interest on the part of strawberry growers who are trying out geese to clean out the grass in strawberries.

At the Get-Together, the New York Poultry Council will meet at 4 p.m. on August 1. The New York Poultry Improvement Cooperative will meet at noon on August 2. Turkey growers will also get together informally on August 1.

## Tully, N. Y., Boy Wins A.A. Scholarship

**F**OR many years AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has offered a scholarship each year to a Leadership Training Camp conducted by the American Youth Foundation. The scholarship includes the camp fee and traveling expenses to and from Camp Miniwanca, Michigan.

Each spring, applications are called



Paul Hallinan of R.D. 1, Tully, New York, winner of the American Agriculturist Scholarship to the Leadership Training School at Camp Miniwanca to be held in August.

for, and the winner is selected on the basis of his record in youth organizations and other community activities, with particular emphasis on evidences of leadership.

While there is plenty of fun at Camp Miniwanca, there is also a stiff two-weeks' training program which we believe will make any boy who attends a more valuable citizen in his community. The scholarship is given primarily because the staff of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST believes it is a good investment in Northeastern Agriculture.



# Four-H Boys and Girls

## Demonstrate Poultry Practices

RECENTLY at the Syracuse Hotel in Syracuse, N. Y., sixteen 4-H Club members participated in the 1951 poultry demonstration project, prizes for which are provided by the Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company. Fifteen minutes was allowed for each demonstration but as several of the contestants had an unusual amount of equipment which had to be arranged, the contest lasted from 10 o'clock in the morning until after 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Every demonstration was capably handled, as was only natural since each contestant was a county winner. In addition to the six contestants whose pictures are shown on this page, the following participated in the contest.

Nancy Thompson of Ticonderoga, Essex County, "Culling the Poultry Flock."

John Bowman, High Falls, Ulster County, "How to Raise Baby Chicks for the First 6 Weeks."

William S. Wilson, Roseboom, Otsego County, "Fowl Air."

Ronald Hadlock, Clinton, Oneida County, "Poultry House Ventilation."

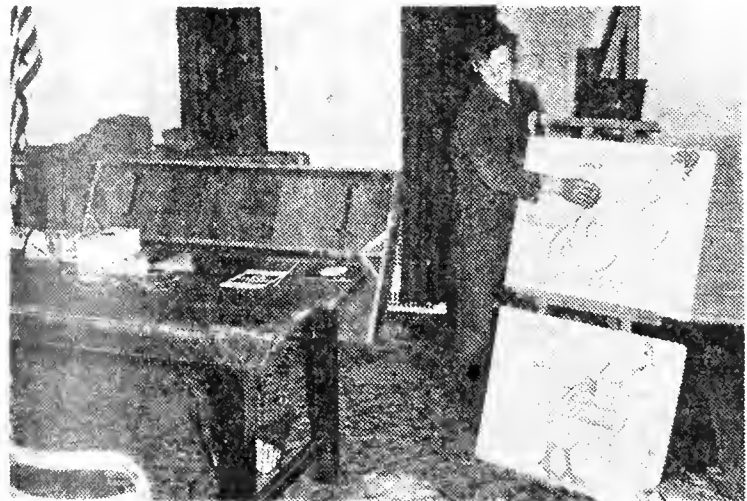
Raymond Greenfield, Owasco, Cayuga County, "Let's Talk Turkey."

Bernard Dunkleberger, Auburn County, "Homemade Mechanical Picker."

James Heiman & Donald Scanlon, Akron, Erie County, "Picking Chicken with the Slack and Full Scald."

William Mapes, Spencerport, Monroe County, "Drawing and Trussing a Chicken."

Ronald Ward, Seneca Falls, Seneca County, "Culling the Poultry Flock."



Joan and George Hillman of Olean, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., "The Customer Is Always Right."

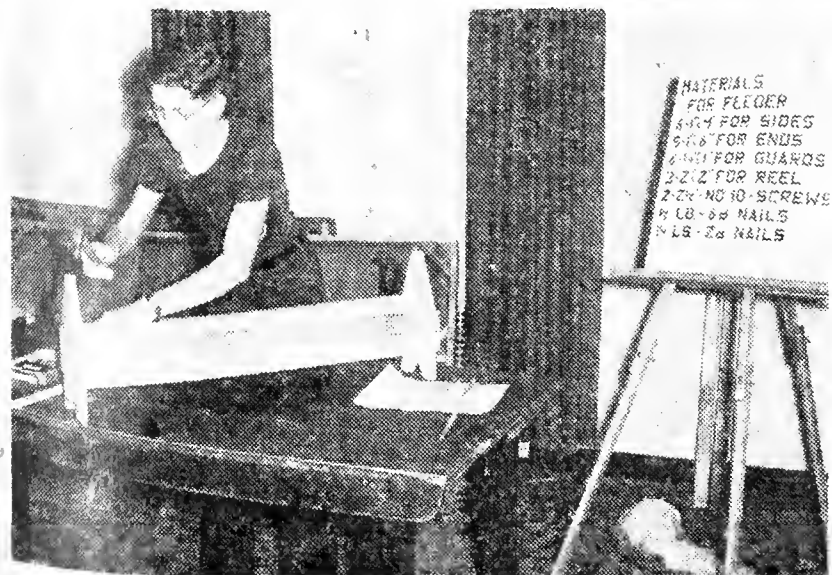
The State Champions in former years were:

1950—Edward Corrin of Greene County, "Building a Range Waterer."

1949—Otto Koch of Sullivan County, "Rat Control."

1948—Fred Hopmeier of Schoenectady County, "Washing vs. Sandpaper and Steel Wool in Cleaning Eggs."

Robert Adler, E. Nassau, Rensselaer County, showed the audience "How to Make an Intermediate Feeder." To save time the various pieces had already been cut to dimension. Robert put them together, at the same time presenting a bill of materials and the final cost.

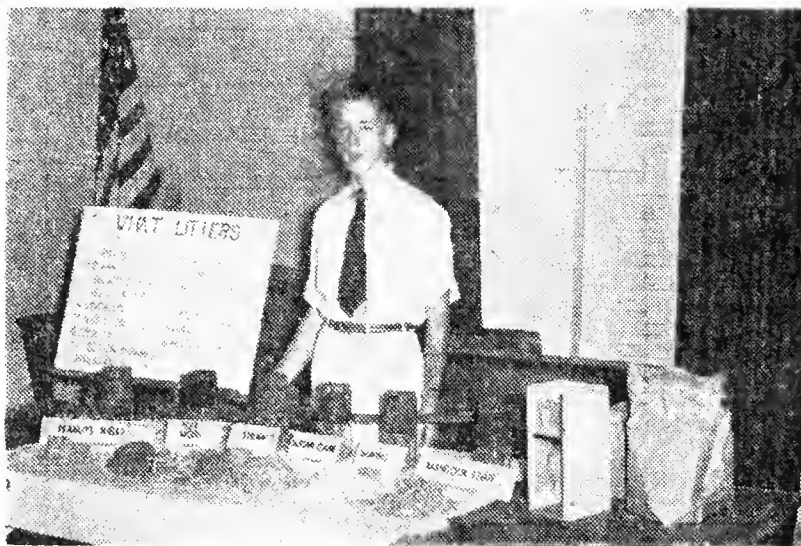


▲ Roy Curtiss III of Yaphank, Suffolk County, New York, giving his demonstration on "Control of Lice and Mites" which won him the right to represent New York at the meeting of the Northeastern Poultry Producers' Council at Harrisburg next fall. Roy explained in a very convincing manner the various chemicals and how each should be used.

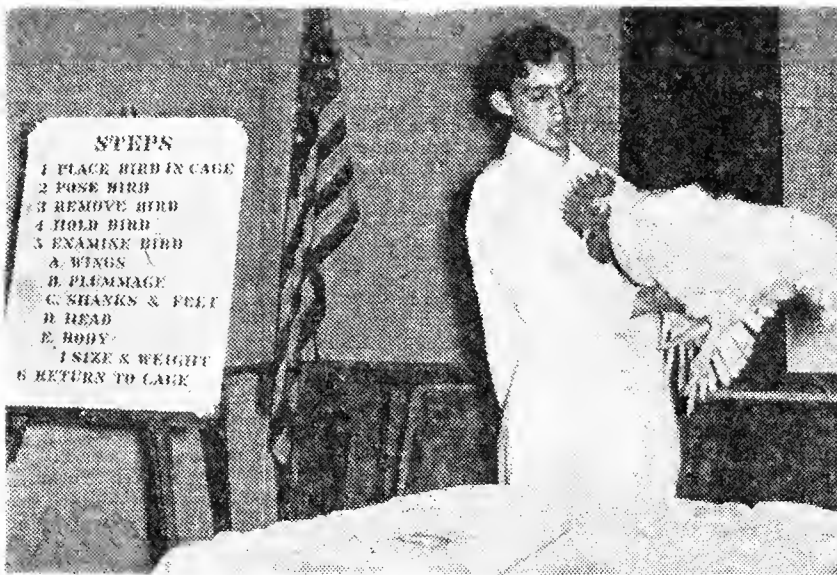
▲ Janet Marquis, R. D. 4, Cortland, New York, representing Cayuga County, won an "excellent" rating for her demonstration on "Preparing a Brooder House for the Chickens." Step by step, she put down a litter, hooked up the brooder, put in feeders and water fountains, put a guard around the brooder to keep the chicks close to the source of heat, and finally she put some chicks under the brooder.

◀ Harold Haner of Buskirk, Rensselaer County, was rated "excellent" on his demonstration "Chicken Feed to Egg Quality." Some of his methods of presenting facts were original and convincing. For example, transference lighting from the rear showed the location of yolk and size of air cell of eggs of different quality.

Neil Empie of Johnston, Fulton County, was rated "good" on his demonstration of "Built-up Litter." He explained both its advantages and disadvantages. Built-up litter, he said, helps to keep a poultry house dry, and there seems to be some factor developed in the litter which actually increases the rate of growth. On the other hand, he said, there is some danger that disease might be spread by it.



Noah Prior, Jr. of Chaumont, Jefferson County, gave a very original demonstration on "Poultry Showmanship." After showing the proper method of putting a bird into a coop and removing it from the coop, he removed the coop from the bird and left the large White Rock male bird standing unrestrained on the table and regarding the audience with perfect poise.



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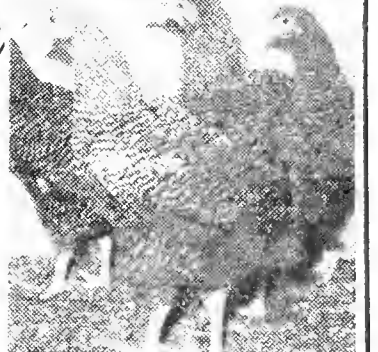
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**GOOD feeding pigs**—mostly grain fed. Some shoats large enough to take garbage. Mostly Poland China crosses. Some Berks, Whites, Reds, Hamp available. Enjoy home dressed, ration free pork and sausage next fall. Pigs 6 weeks \$10.00; 8 to 10 weeks \$12.00. Shoats 40 to 50 pounds \$15.00. Vaccinated at cost. Some crystal vaccinated. Truck delivery prompt at 50 to 75 cents each on 50 or more. Order a week or so ahead and state if substitute size or breed acceptable. Satisfaction on arrival guaranteed by our quarter century experience. "Live off the farm." Write or call C. Stanley Short, Cheswold, Del.

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**CHESTER WHITES** or Berkshire Cross or Yorkshire Cross. 6-7 wks. old \$12.00 each. 7-8 wks. old \$12.50 each. 8-9 wks. old \$13.00 each. Ship any number C.O.D. or send check or money order. Vaccination \$1.00 each if wanted. Walter Lux, 44 Arlington Road, Woburn, Mass. Tel. No. Woburn, 2-0086.

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**RICHQUALITY Leghorns.** 38 years of breeding pays off in large egg size and heavy production. All stock from eggs produced on our own farms. Pullorum clean. Vaccinated for Newcastle. Write for catalog. Rich Poultry Farms, Wallace H. Rich & Son, Hobart, New York.

**NOW! Late season discount** for deliveries after March 15—five per cent! Rice Brothers famous Leghorns — sturdy, healthy, great layers. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write now for free price list, full information. Ask about Rice-Babcock strain cross. Also, some started pullets available. Act today! Rice Brothers, Dept. A., Trumansburg, New York.

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**HATCHERY Flock Supervisor** wanted. One with poultry extension, or County farm agent experience preferred. Write fully about yourself to Box 514-II, c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York.

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**NEW YORK STATE** approved artificial inseminator needs employment, breeding or as a farm manager. Am 32 years old, married have three children school age. My years have all been spent with livestock in N.Y.S. Am prepared to move anywhere but must locate before school begins next fall. Any proposition anyone might present pertaining to livestock will be considered. Box 514-PD, c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, N. Y.

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**175 ACRES,** 85 tractor land. 60 trefoil. Improved road, 8 rooms, bath, running water, concrete basement, 2 silos. \$10,000.00. 1/2 cash, balance 5% mortgage. A. L. Westervelt, Spencer, N. Y.

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**OUR special offer** 25 large flowering tulip bulbs \$2.00. Send \$1.00 now pay other \$1.00 when bulbs arrive. Folder on named varieties free. Chrys-tu Gardens, Wolcott, New York.

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## PUBLISHING AND CLOSING DATES

July 21 Issue.....Closes July 6  
Aug. 4 Issue.....Closes July 20  
Aug. 18 Issue.....Closes Aug. 3  
Sept. 1 Issue.....Closes Aug. 17

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**OLIVER pickup baler**, Oliver combine, Niagara Orchard duster with motor. Perfect condition. Arnold Frank, Schoharie, New York, 91F5.

**FOR SALE:** 8 can milk cooler, 3 Surge Milkers. Good condition. Reasonable. Harry Chapinsky, Phillipsport, New York.

**FOR SALE:** Massey-Harris field harvester. Cheap for cash. Geo. Alve, Spencer, New York.

**FOR SALE:** a new wood silo. 16-32 with roof. Will sell for cost. Joseph Grzella, Tel. 5-3945, Middleville, New York.

**BATAVIA Grain machine** and Hart Parr tractor for sale. \$400.00. Mrs. Fred Butteridge, 2064 East River Road, W. Brighton, Post Office Rochester 20, N. Y.

**WANTED**—used corn picker. L. W. Macomber, Grand Isle, Vt.

**CASELLINI-VENABLE Corporation**—Your Caterpillar Dealer offers the following Used Equipment for sale: "Caterpillar" D4 wide gauge Tractor, hydraulic bulldozer and winch, reconditioned and guaranteed. "Caterpillar" 22 Tractor with hydraulic blade. "Caterpillar" RD6 Tractor with hydraulic blade. International TD-9 Tractor with hydraulic angled dozer. International V-6 gasoline Power Unit. John Deere Crawler Tractor with blade. Oliver 80 Wheel Tractor with front end loader, good condition. Casellini-Venable Corporation, Barre, Vt. Phone 90.

**INTERNATIONAL 10 ft. power drive grain binder**, like new. Will deliver. Kenneth Whaley, Batavia, N. Y. 3255M2.

**WILL exchange Chinchillas** for a Tractor and equipment or Bulldozer. Box 514-GK, c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York.

**FOR SALE:** New, Two horse Case Cultivator. Used, Massey Harris Forage Harvester, with blower, all attachments. Used, Silver King 3 Wheel Tractor. Used, John Deere, Model B. Tractor and Cultivator. New, Oliver, mounted and tractor drawn Corn and Bean Planters. Used, Cletrac, Model 15, Crawler Tractor. Used, Oliver 2 Bottom 16" Plow and TNT Oliver Plow. E. Vincent DeZetter, Phone 3230, Prattsburg, Steuben County, N. Y.

**FOR SALE:** Oliver tractor, size 99 on rubber starter lighter. Rumely steel grain thresher on rubber 30x18. Bidwell bean thresher. Charles Canham, Phone 892M-1, Medina, N. Y.

**IHC cub**, used only 40 hours. Hydraulic, lights, starter, cultivator, mower, blade. Write M. Knapp, R3, Trumansburg, New York. Telephone 20F5.

## DOGS

**GERMAN Shepherd pups** from excellent bloodlines, friendly, farm raised, reasonably priced. Write us your requirements. L. B. Underwood, Locke, New York. Phone Moravia 482M3.

**GENUINE RAT TERRIERS:** Pedigreed. Papers furnished. Caswell, Box 1013, Altoona, Penna.

**GENUINE Police pups.** Big boned greys. Satisfaction guaranteed. Sun. sales welcome. E. A. Foote, Unionville, N. Y., Phone Port Jervis 33861.

**COLLIE Puppies.** Unpedigreed. Beautiful, intelligent, watchful. Ideal companions. Males \$15.00, Females \$10.00. Plummer McCullough, Mercer, Pa.

**BEAUTIFUL**, Registered Newfoundland female pups. Ideal farm and watchdogs. Outstanding in disposition and affection. \$30.00—\$40.00. Anna Kershner, Farmington, Maine.

**FIVE months old registered tan and white Saint Bernard male.** \$100.00. Write Robert Holbrook, Otero, or phone Oneonta 240J.

**FOR SALE:** Beautiful registered English Shepherd pups from real heel driving parents. Low heel strikers. Males \$15.00, Females \$12.00. Joseph Winkler, Hankins, N. Y.

**ENGLISH Shepherd puppies**, fine pals and farm dogs. Also two 8 month old males. Licensed. Ted Lamb, Newfield, New York, phone Ithaca 40947.

**SAINT Bernard Puppies** — Own a beautiful massive thoroughbred whose devotion will survive inflation. Best bloodlines for registry. Stud service. Dr. Stewart Gay, Monticello, New York. Telephone 2099.

**FOR SALE:** Seven Airedale pups. Ideal farm dogs. Smart and tough. Price \$25. James H. Stone, Phone 68M, Marcellus, New York.

## SOIL ANALYSIS

**BETTER CROPS**, better land, better income from reliable laboratory soil analysis and experienced recommendations. Complete report \$4.00. Send for full information and sampling directions. Edwip Harrington, Agricultural Chemist, Carversville, Pa.

**ADDITIONAL ADS ON OPPOSITE PAGE**





By J. F. "Doc" ROBERTS

## How "Black Markets" Operate

**O**UR present livestock and meat situation is laughable, if you can still laugh when our individual liberties are steadily being taken away from us. Right now our "boys" in Washington are like the little boy who got his rear end slapped pink and then pouted around blaming everyone for the condition he was in, forgetting that he was responsible for the "window" being broken.

Grown men are now holding hearings, investigations and what have you, in Washington, to find out who is to blame for the present meat shortage. Actually they are really trying to blame the farmer, the livestock raiser, the slaughterer, and even the fellow who eats beef, for the sad plight they are now in regarding the present unfair, unjustified and unwanted rollbacks and controls. If you will get busy and write to your congressman, controls can be eliminated.

Meat is disappearing. It did before under controls, so there is nothing new about that. The funny thing, or rather the discouraging thing, is that all the honest men are spending their time and money to save their businesses and protect the liberties of all of us while black market operators are staying at home making "hay."

Many loads of cattle have gone through the Buffalo Stockyards in the last week with new names attached,

or with names we have not seen since the last black market days when we were under controls. Our imports from Canada have increased 35% in two weeks. Our legal packers are rapidly being forced out of business, for they cannot compete and obey the laws while black market operators are doing business under no law at all.

How can this be done is a fair question. Perhaps the best answer is that it is being done exactly the same way it was done under rationing. The black market boys' books were always legally correct. O.P.A. made many "crack-downs," just as O.P.S. say they will, but they seem to get nowhere.

For example: A retailer goes out to buy beef and finds that the legal packer has none, for he cannot buy it alive at the price O.P.S. has set. He therefore must go to a black market operator or go out of business. Then this is what happens:

Retailer: "Joe, I have to have a couple of sides of beef."

Joe: "All right, I have it but it costs quite a lot."

Retailer: "How much?"

Joe: "Oh—just the O.P.S. legal price."

Retailer: "All right, send it out."

Joe: "There is a little difficulty about getting it out to you. I have to have \$100 delivery charge in cash and your signature on a receipt for the beef which does not show this delivery charge."

Or, it is being done this way: "Our scales are accurate, yours are not, so you must accept this beef at our weights."

Retailer: "Then if you send me 70 pounds of beef and bill me for 100 pounds at the legal price, I must sign a receipt for 100 pounds or not get the beef?"

Joe: "That's right."

Then Joe sells the other 30 pounds from each hundred pounds he has shown on his books for cash. Now his books are O.K. and he has met all quotas, yields, price compliances, and every other regulation that Mike Di-Salle says makes black markets impossible and, furthermore, a "crack-down" on Joe is useless.

Obviously, then, Joe can go out and pay 33 cents a pound for a live bull, as he is now doing, when the government says he cannot pay over 28 cents. Yet the honest, legal packer, big or little, cannot do this under threat of going to jail. The vicious cycle goes on and on, getting worse and worse as long as government controls are in force—and the "poor" public pays all the bills.

Every day we hear from bureaucrats: "What is going to become of all the cattle? They have to come to market some day." This shows pure ignorance of the livestock industry, yet it sounds reasonable enough. No man in his right mind will sell his bull for 28 cents when a government market quotation is 33 cents, and just so long as some "Joe" is proving to himself that the public is willing and able to pay him a profit at 33 cents a pound he will furnish it.

If he does not dare eventually to buy it at a public open market, he simply goes into the country and gets it before it goes to market. But the sad part is that the producer who got 33 cents for his bull cannot depend upon "Joe" or upon what the bureaucrats may do. He, therefore, with no confidence, produces no more bulls and then we have rationing — red stamps, butcher-shop lines, and a true shortage, just as we had before — until controls were removed and confidence restored in our tried-and-true system of supply and demand price-making.

The whole meat picture is as simple as that, but it is only a small part of what is happening to this "Grand Old Country of Ours." Socialistic and communistic forces, intentionally or through dumbness, are lying to our people

about the beneficent things they can do if we give them even more power, and tighter power, and, unfortunately, they are getting away with it.

Russia has gone all the way in the very government power steps that we are taking. Wouldn't you think that would be lesson enough?

— A.A. —

## THE JUNE EARLVILLE SALE

**O**NE hundred eighty-three head of Registered Holstein cattle were sold in the June 12-13 sale at Earlville, N. Y., for \$122,500, resulting in an average of \$660 for each animal. This is the highest volume ever obtained in this series established over 28 years ago under the management of R. Austin Backus, Mexico, N. Y.

Ninety-four breeders from 7 states sold their choice Registered Holsteins in this sale to 100 buyers from Mass., Penna., New Jersey, Maryland, Missouri, and 26 counties of New York State. The Super offering which was sold the first day was selected by Orson D. Smith, Canastota, N. Y., and consisted of 67 head that averaged \$985, including 23 that sold from \$1,000 to \$1,900.

There were three animals selling for \$1,900 apiece, including a 3-months-old bull calf consigned by Daniel Mayne, Fairport, N. Y., and purchased by Archie Meek, E. D. Russ, and Eddy Wade, Bainbridge, N. Y. A second-calf heifer consigned by Lawrence W. Roe, Madison, N. Y., sold for \$1,900 to Forsgate Farms, Jamesburg, N. J.; and the other \$1,900 animal was a first-calf heifer due to freshen in August, consigned by John Roebuck, Walden, N. Y., and purchased by Robert Wehle, Scottsville, N. Y.

The largest buyer, Hassan's Farm, Germantown, Md., purchased 32 head for which they paid \$23,280, the largest individual purchase ever made by any one party at any one of these sales.

Nearly 1,000 people were present at the sale each day, coming from many states and Canada. These Earlville sales are conducted monthly under the management of R. Austin Backus, Mexico, N. Y. The next sale will be held on Thursday, July 5.

— A.A. —

## WHAT ABOUT BIRDSFOOT TREFOIL?

(Continued from Page 8)

safe. We have had too little experience with European seed to recommend it.

**Care of Seeding the First Year.** Keeps weeds clipped. If oats is used, graze when 8 to 10 inches high. Grazing of trefoil the first year is doubtful. Don't use manure the first year.

**How Long Will a Seeding Last?** Many stands over 30 years old are known. Established seedings seem perpetual.

**On What Kinds of Soils Should Trefoil Be Planted?** In nature trefoil is one of the most widely spread plants known. Probably that is because of its ability to feed from subsoils and survive considerable abuse in top soils, such as moisture variations.

Managed as outlined herein we are confident it can be grown over a wide variety of soils.

**How Should a Farmer Start?** Tillable pasture offers a good starting place. Once established, an almost permanent legume stand is obtained. By seeding 10 acres a year a farmer could have 100 acres established at the end of 10 years. This is not generally true with most legumes which last on the average, 3 to 5 years.

Some of the poorer land on the farm can be used first, since taking it out of production the first year to get the seeding established will be felt less

than if a more productive area is used. Often the subsoil is as good as on the better managed areas.

**General.** Legume acreage can be greatly increased, and economically too, by considering birdsfoot trefoil, and the management practices discussed here.

— A.A. —

## THE LAMB THAT STAYS HOME

Any farm boy knows that if one sheep leaves the pasture, the rest of the flock will follow. When your lambs are loaded for market, however, one or two should stay behind. These lambs can supply tender, nutritious, tasty meat for the family table. Which one should you keep? The motto, "Eat the best and sell the rest," is a good one to follow. The flock can supply more than just income from wool and lambs sold. It can supply you directly with fresh meat and add variety to the diet. Don't overlook this additional source of return from your farm flock.

—George H. Wellington



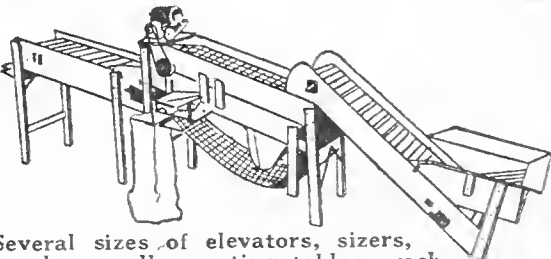
Old Doc TRESCOTT Says—

"TAKE IT EASY,

and you'll live longer! — and taking it easy is just what you can do when you install TRESCOTT Potato Handling equipment.

"Just think of it! You simply dump the potatoes right from the field crate or storage bin into one end of a TreScott Potato Machine.

Dirt is eliminated, No. 2 and No. 3 sizes are graded out, sprouts are removed and dirt brushed off the No. 1 grade before they go over the roller sorting table into the 2-way bagger for 10 lb., 15 lb., 50 lb., or 100 lb. containers, etc. All you do is dump 'em and watch!"



Several sizes of elevators, sizers, brushers, roller sorting tables, washers, waxers and baggers—all field-and-use-tested—are available. Interchangeable for a wide range of combinations and uses.

Write for circular giving full information — and tell us your requirements.

**THE TRESCOTT COMPANY, INC.**

Dept. A

Fairport, New York

## NEW YORK STATE Pure-Bred Sheep Improvement Project

Eighth Annual Sale

Saturday, July 28, 1951

Sale Pavilion, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

## RAMS 101 HEAD EWES

Consigned by the Leading Breeders of the East. Oxfords, Dorsets, Cheviots, Corriedales, Shropshires, Southdowns, Suffolks and Hampshires.

COL. H. EARL WRIGHT, Auctioneer, Mt. Gilead, Ohio.

For Catalogue of this Outstanding Sale write to:

**JOSEPH LAWSON**

Sale Manager

Pavilion, New York

## FOR SALE

Polled Hereford Bulls (Hornless) Also a few Hereford Heifers Bred to CMR Advance Domin 81st. The Gage Stock Farms, Delanson, New York.

## CLEANS CHIMNEYS PERMANENTLY

**COPPER POT (with character)** Stops down draft—explosions—saves fuel For THERMOPAC information and dealer offer, address WIG, Abington, Mass.

## CANVAS COVERS DIRECT FROM FACTORY

Write for price list and samples

**ATWOOD'S**

92 Washington St. Binghamton, N. Y.

## Additional Classified Ads

(Continued from Opposite Page)

### PHOTOGRAPHIC SERVICE

NEW FILM for old eight exposures developed, enlarged in an album and a new roll, 63c 12 exposures 67c Free mailing bags. Roberts 444, Salem, Mass.

### DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

LADIES dresses, \$1.09. Shoes \$1.49. Women's, children's. Wool sweaters 99c. Rubbers, boots. Men's work clothing, shoes, shirts, underwear, coats, mackinaws, housedresses, hose, slacks, pants, skirts, blouses. Blankets \$1.49. Towels. Housefurnishings. Send for free catalog. Consumers Sales Co. 419 63rd Street, Department AA, West New York, New Jersey.

RIBBONS when you need them—Assorted colors, widths, lengths, qualities. Approximately 240 feet. Grand for gift giving and hair bows. \$1.00 postpaid. Ribbon Shop. West Brookfield 12, Mass.

BEAUTIFUL Home-made aprons with bib top and wide skirt. In gay color prints. Small, medium, large, \$1.00 P.P. Half aprons, 50c. Money-back guarantee. Betty K. Gifts, Box 813, New Britain, Connecticut.

### MISCELLANEOUS

OUTDOOR Toilets, Cesspools, Septic Tanks cleaned deodorized with amazing new product. Just mix dry powder with water pour into toilet. Safe, no poisons. Save digging, pumping costs. Postcard brings free details. Burson Laboratories, Dept. C-32, Chicago 22 Illinois.

CHAMOIS—Genuine, Seamless. Polishes windows, autos, refrigerators, furniture. 16x17 \$2.00. Postpaid. 18x25 \$3.00. Quantity discounts. John J. Fogarty, 207 River St., Troy, N. Y.

CHAIR cane, reeds, rattans, rush, splints. Easy instructions, catalogue, samples, 25c. Complete book "Seat Weaving" \$1.15. Fogarty, 207 Troy Street, Troy, N. Y.

FREE trial offer—Anyone can make easy spare time cash now to Christmas. No experience needed. Free book tells how. Actual merchandise sent on approval. Big line of greeting cards. Stationery, napkins—imprinted and assortments—60 for \$1 up, plus 100 other gifts, plastic novelties, gadgets, Clubs, etc., write for fund raisers plan. Beacon Greetings, 321-11 Washington St., Newark, N. J.

STAMPED Linens for Resale. Buy from manufacturer at low cost, embroider and resell at a profit. FREE 28 page catalog featuring Seamless Tubing Pillow Cases, Scarfs, Banquet Cloths, Luncheon Sets, Show Towels, Baby Articles, etc. Write: Meribee Art Embroidery Co., Dept. 651, 22 West 21st., St., New York 10, N. Y.

CERAMIC: Stork-n-Baby Salt-Pepper Shakers. \$1. Postpaid. Betty K. Gifts, Box 813, New Britain, Conn.

LETTERHEADS, Billheads, Envelopes, 250-\$2.00, 500-\$3.25. (samples) Snell Printery, Red Lion, Pa.



# Let Your Children MAKE Things



RECENTLY I aired my grandmother's quilt she made when sixteen. The tulips still show bright red against the finely quilted white background, and the green leaves are still there in graceful curves. Every young girl in those days made a quilt and it was not only a fine way to acquire bedding for the hope chest, but something else our forefathers and mothers didn't know much about (at least they didn't call it what we do today). It was creative activity—a form of art.

Coverlets were woven, too, and many precious handmade things found their way, along with the early settlers, through the forests and across the plains. Handmade chests and fine embroideries, threaded with dreams from the hearts of the young and gay, were the last thing to be parted with when the Indians swooped down and chased them from home and fireside.

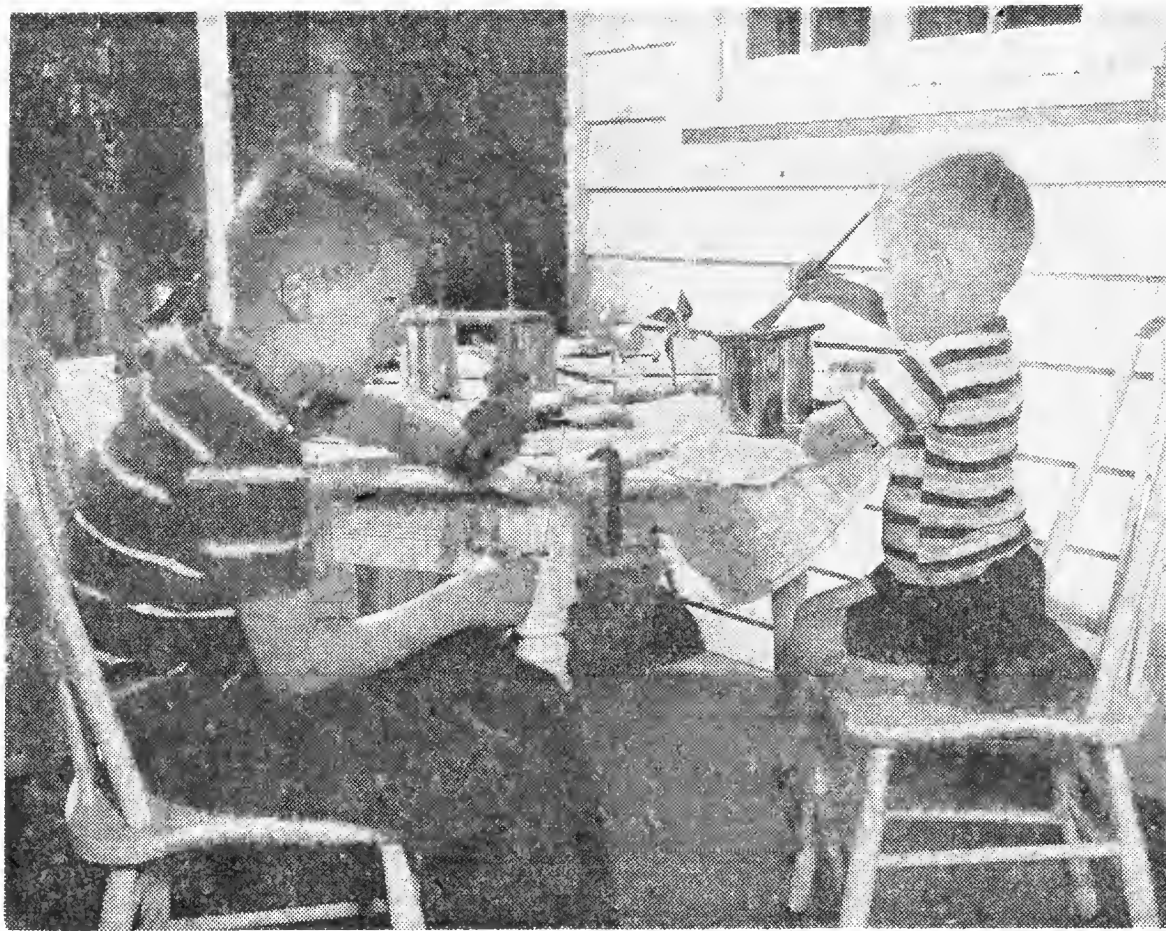
All of this goes to prove that in the very roughest of pioneer times people couldn't live without art. It cropped out here and there even when strict religious creeds seemed to forbid it. Hand-carved butter and pudding molds, hand-painted tinware, and decorated stoneware graced their pantry shelves.

Finely painted clocks and pianos, portraits of young and old, and pictures of homely scenes are among our earliest collections of Americana. Many were done by individuals who whiled away the long winter evenings with paint brush, needle or knife. The reason this golden thread of activity can be traced down the very path of civilization is because art is so necessary to the health and happiness of mankind. Not just the enjoyment of what is produced, but the creative activity itself. Our machine age has very nearly stolen it from us. Radio and television, fine as they are, leave nothing for the individual to do. The camera makes the picture, the movies entertain us for a small admission, and we sit and watch. All of this is wonderful and to the good, but the pleasure of *making* is not in it.

Not all of us respond to the same kind of creative activity or art. Some like to sing, others to dance. These are both cousins to arts and crafts. And the variations are so many it would be impossible to list them. Sewing, weaving, basket making, carving, modeling, painting, cutting and pasting, and woodworking are some of them. There are combinations of singing, talking, writing and dancing with designing and painting, such as amateur play production, pageants, etc. But the do-it-yourself pleasure is the same.

Some persons have a taste for or respond more readily to one kind of creative activity, and others to something else. That is why it is so important to give a young child a taste of all of them so that he may find himself. Children inherently like to build with blocks, make mud pies, play with dolls, play house, and draw and paint. Mother likes to arrange neat rows of bright colored fruit jars, cut flowers in the top crust of her pies, choose Susie's hair ribbons and select the colors for her kitchen curtains. All of this is art.

Johnny might be able to buy a very nice boat at the dime-to-dollar store, but the pleasure it will give him is not



—Photo by C. Hadley Smith

**E**IGHT-YEAR-OLD David Wagner and his four-year-old brother Robbie of 314 Cornell Street, Ithaca, N. Y., are making the pinwheel boats described in Joseph Leeming's book called "Toy Boats to Make at Home." Robbie is painting his red because, he says, "Wed is my favorite color." David, who is keeping a weather eye on little brother, is sawing the slit in the stern in which a piece of cardboard or tongue depressor will be inserted for a rudder.

The boats are made from a rectangle of soft pine  $2\frac{3}{4}$ "x8" and  $\frac{3}{8}$ " thick. A carpenter cut off the corners, and some older boys whittled the curved bow. A center line drawn down the length of the wood block helps to line up the point with the rudder and also helps locate the masts made of 4" pieces of  $\frac{1}{4}$ " doweling. The dowels are 4" apart, the first one  $1\frac{1}{2}$ " from the stern end of the boat. Holes were drilled in the hull with a Yankee drill, and the masts whittled down so that they fit tight when driven in with a hammer.

The ends of the masts were dipped in casein glue before placing, to make them stick. A coat of shellac preceded the enamel paint Bobbie is applying. David has one shellacked and drying on the two tin cans seen in the picture.

The pinwheels are made from three-inch squares of paper, and these boys made theirs double, one sheet white and the other colored because they are prettier that way. Diagonal lines are drawn from corner to corner, and a circle drawn around a big button at the intersection. This circle is the deadline for scissors when cutting the diagonals. Every other corner is then turned in, and a big pin run through them and through the center of the wheel. A tip on driving a pin in a dowel is to chip the dowel first with a knife. A flat surface is easier to pierce than a round one, and if it is done before the boat is painted and a pin hole made, it is all ready for the pinwheel "sails" when the paint is dry.

to be compared to that which he may derive from whittling out a hull, stringing up a rubber band motor with a hand-carved propeller, and launching his own handmade craft. It is the *making* of it that gives such deep satisfaction. And making it *the way you want to make it*. Imagine your neighbor telling you which way to plant your flower beds, or how high or low to clip your hedges! You want your own, and the right to make it the way you please. And so does a child.

Give him a variety of materials and suggest ideas—but don't dictate. And be satisfied with the result no matter

how crude. In less than twelve-year-olds, it is the trying, the making that counts, not the product. Even a teenager should be allowed to make choices, and feel his way. Then what he or she makes is their very own.

The love of beauty is inherent in every one of us and a pre-school child is a natural designer, with no inhibitions unless we put them there with too much criticism. Children under ten will draw, paint, build, cut and paste with wonderful freedom and satisfaction from what they do if given material, a place to work, and a little encouragement. A wooden easel for the youngster

who likes to splash paint can be placed in the yard on a summer day or stood over a piece of oilcloth or layers of newspaper indoors in bad weather.

Simple, natural materials lie on every hand. Keep an eye open for new ideas. Save paper, all kinds, and paper bags. Dry beans, peas, and macaroni make excellent design material, as also do buttons and odd bits of hardware. A half cup of each of two or three of these will keep a youngster busy for an hour and develop his ability to choose, combine, and arrange. Let him tell you what he makes. Today it will be a picture, tomorrow a design. One day he outlines a horse with beans, or arranges them to make a star. The next, the peas are dumped on a sheet of paper to make the leafy top of a tree in his picture.

Mud pies are wonderful. So are leaves. Children like to mold wet sand in small cups or pans. When I was a child, somebody gave me a set of pie tins, doll-sized — about three inches across. I had a box of sand, and many a summer afternoon was spent keeping store. I made cakes and pies, meat loaves and endless products with the wet sand, inverted on an old wood plank and decorated with stones, flowerets and seeds. Leaves became fruits, vegetables, and wrapping paper.

The dead-end of a cross-street near our home was "filled" with cinders from a glass factory, and among the clinkers were great chunks of colored

By

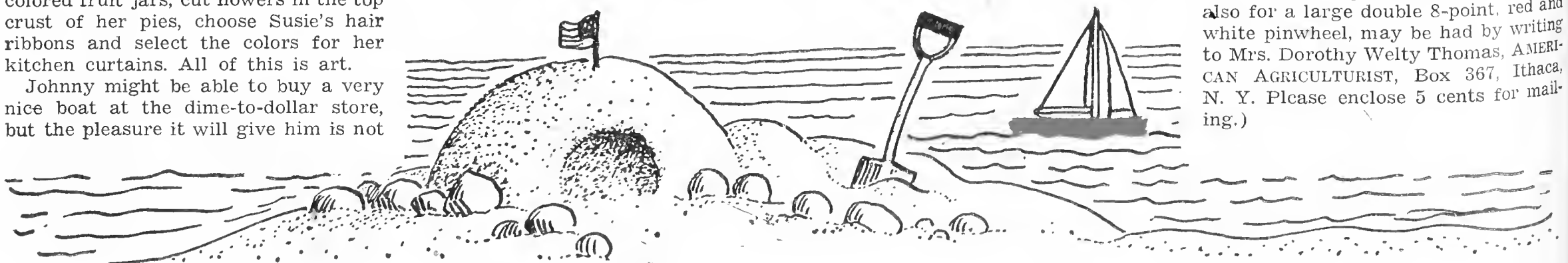
DOROTHY WELTY THOMAS

glass that looked like jade, sapphires, emeralds. Two other little girls and I built fairy palaces of these, lined them with dandelion gossamer, and housed our paper dolls in them. A footnote on this is that one of the little girls grew up and took claim on a homestead in Montana, another became a missionary, and the third a teacher. Each child wanted to *make* something.

If Johnny makes you a dining room table on the floor of the barn from some old rough boards and tells you seriously he has a secret and it is going to be something beautiful—don't laugh. He can pass from the imaginary to reality and back again two or three times without damage to his ego, but he can't stand it to be laughed at.

Let them cut, paint, sew, dig, arrange and cook to their heart's content. Someday they will make great things and you will be glad you endured the mess.

(Patterns on red and white construction paper for pinwheels for boat, and also for a large double 8-point, red and white pinwheel, may be had by writing to Mrs. Dorothy Welty Thomas, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y. Please enclose 5 cents for mailing.)





# Cherries

## CHERRY AND GOOSEBERRY JAM

1 quart gooseberries  
1 quart pitted sour cherries  
5½ cups sugar

Wash the gooseberries and remove the stem and blossom ends. Place all ingredients in a kettle. Heat slowly, stirring constantly until the sugar is dissolved. Bring the mixture to a boil and boil rapidly, stirring occasionally, until it is thick. Remove the jam from the heat, skim if necessary, and pour into hot jars. Seal. Yield: three pints.

## CANNED CHERRIES

Cherries keep their shape better if the pits are not removed, and with some varieties the flavor of the pit is desirable. Sweet cherries are not usually pitted. Use ripe, freshly picked cherries. Wash, stem and drain them. Pack them tightly into clean, hot jars, and cover them with a boiling sirup. The sirup may be medium (3 cups of sugar to 4 cups of water) or thick (4 cups of sugar to 4 cups of water), as desired. Seal the jar according to the type of jar used. Process in a boiling water bath; pints for 20 minutes, quarts for 25 minutes.

## CHERRY MERINGUE BREAD PUDDING

2 cups hot milk  
1 cup dry, ¼-inch bread cubes  
¾ cup sugar  
2 tablespoons butter  
1½ cups cherries, drained  
3 eggs, separated  
6 tablespoons sugar

Pour the hot milk over the bread cubes; add the sugar and butter and let stand 5 minutes. Add the cherries and slightly beaten egg yolks. Pour into a greased 2-quart baking dish and

bake in a slow oven, 300° F., for 50 minutes, or until a knife comes out clean. Make a meringue of the egg whites and remaining sugar, and spread over the baked pudding. Return to the oven and bake until brown, about 15 minutes. Serve warm. Yield: 8 servings.

## CHERRY PIE

3 cups cherries, drained  
¼ cup cherry juice  
¾ cup sugar  
¼ cup flour  
Pastry for a 2-crust pie

Heat the cherries and juice. Mix the sugar and flour; add gradually to the cherries. Cook until thick, stirring constantly. Pour the mixture into a pastry lined pie pan. Cover with a top crust, seal the upper and lower crusts together well, cut or prick the top. Bake in a very hot oven, 450° F., for 15 minutes, then reduce the temperature to 350° F., and bake for 20 minutes longer, or until the cherries are tender and the crust is brown. Yield: 1 9-inch pie.

—Anna Rogers Willman

**W**OULD you like to cash in on your skill in cooking, canning, jellymaking, etc.? Then be sure to read Home Editor Mabel Hebel's article, "Show Your Stuff," on page 10 of this issue.

## FOR SUMMER CHARM



A dainty pair of gloves crocheted in a lacy pattern take on a charming feminine appearance when trimmed with crocheted butterflies. The same motif makes a lovely trimming for your hat, too. For instruction sheet S-36, write to Needlework Dept., AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 10 No. Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, New York, and enclose three cents in coin. Write name and address plainly.



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Get-Up-And-Go  
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High spirits and hard work both take lots of quick, ready energy. And Domino Extra Fine Granulated Sugar is more than 99½% pure food-energy.

Give your active family meals and snacks rich in Domino Sugar—pure food-energy in its most concentrated form!



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AMERICA'S LARGEST  
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## Kidney Slow-Down May Bring Restless Nights

When kidney function slows down, many folks complain of nagging backache, headaches, dizziness and loss of pep and energy. Don't suffer restless nights with these discomforts if reduced kidney function is getting you down—due to such common causes as stress and strain, over-exertion or exposure to cold. Minor bladder irritations due to cold or wrong diet may cause getting up nights or frequent passages.

Don't neglect your kidneys if these conditions bother you. Try Doan's Pills—a mild diuretic. Used successfully by millions for over 50 years. It's amazing how many times Doan's give happy relief from these discomforts—help the 15 miles of kidney tubes and filters flush out waste. Get Doan's Pills today!

Charles F. Post, R. I. E. Lee, Mass.

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FOR SELLING ONLY 50 BOXES CHRISTMAS CARDS to your friends and fellow-workers, 21 for \$1 and 50 for \$1.25, with name on. You make up to 50c on each box. Send for Selling Plan and samples on approval. Costs nothing to try. MERIT 370 PLANE ST., Dept. 1, Newark, N. J.

## Cotton Coolers



No. 3042. Two-piece with a softer look . . . its shawl collar and its peplum lines are ideal for country cotton, city linen or Shantung. Sizes 12-20, 36-46. Size 18, 3¾ yds. 39-in., or 4¾ yds. 35-in.

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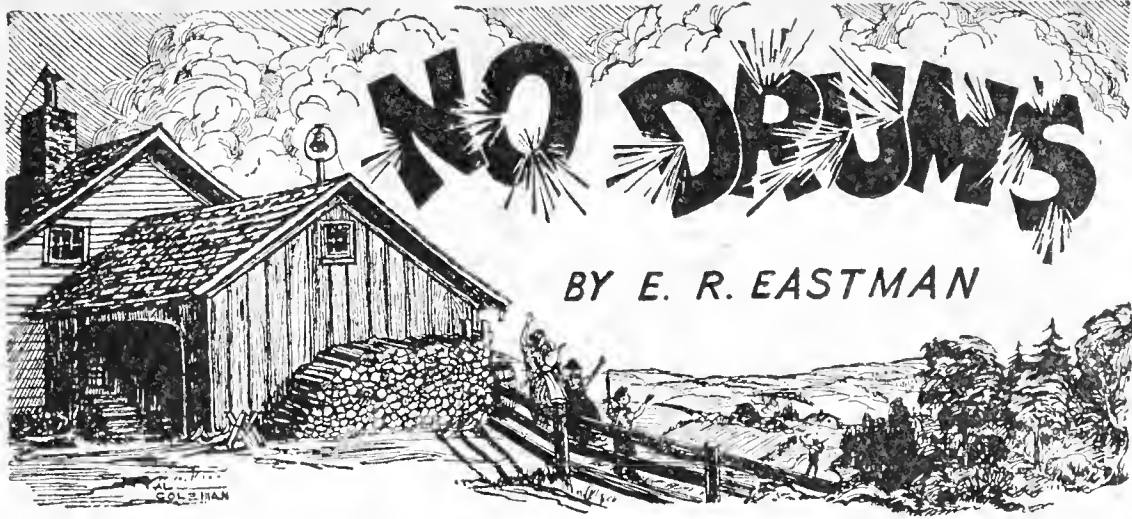
ATLAS SQUARE MASON

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## WHAT'S GONE BEFORE

Immediately after his marriage to Ann Clinton, Mark Wilson leaves to join Lincoln's volunteers. His brother, Charlie, and his father, George Wilson, follow him into the Army; also Ann's father, Fred Clinton. Mark returns to the Army after a leave and then news comes to Jenksville that he has been killed at the Battle of Fredericksburg. Ann's grief seems more than she can bear. Meanwhile, Charlie Wilson is busy with the cavalry following Lee back to the North. He takes part in the Battle of Gettysburg, from which both he and his father escape unhurt.

## CHAPTER XXII

PERHAPS because Nancy had grown more used to the war, or because she was driven so hard by the necessity of keeping her family fed and clothed, the summer and fall of 1863 somehow got by without her worrying as much as she had in the first years of the war. When she realized this, she thought of Mark and wondered if she were getting hardened to grief. "Maybe there's a limit," she thought, "to what a woman can stand. After that, nothing much matters."

It helped that Tom was a little older and able to take more of the responsibility for the outdoor work. Enoch Payne was just as helpful as ever, although it was getting more and more difficult for Nancy to get him to accept any pay for his services.

The crops weren't so good. Nancy knew that it doesn't take long for a farm to go backwards when the hand of the master is absent. But still the family had managed to get in some of the most necessary crops, and the two cows had calved. They were raising a nice heifer, and she planned to butcher the bull calf in the fall for meat for the family.

Hardest of all for Nancy to take was Ann's behavior. She no longer seemed to care about anything. Once in a while she got the mail and brought a letter from George or Charles home to Nancy. Sometimes she would stay to listen while Nancy read the letter aloud, but often as not before Nancy was halfway through it, she would slip quietly out of the door and they wouldn't see her again for some time.

This happened when she brought Nancy a letter from George in which he described, in some detail the Battle of Gettysburg. When Nancy got the letter, in spite of her horror as she read of the awful carnage, she was happy that her husband and Charlie had come through safely. She was filled with a feeling of optimism as a result of the victory of the Union forces. After all, Lee had failed in his great invasion, the enthusiasm of the North had been revived, and maybe this was the beginning of the end.

But this time, also, before Nancy had finished reading the letter, Ann turned from her and dashed away. What did one battle more or less mean to her? Her husband was dead!

To Ann it seemed that the farm this year was just about in the same "don't-care" mood that she was. She had managed to plant the crops, but they had not done well, not only because of the poor season but because she had not planted or cared for them with the same care and enthusiasm that she had at first when the men had left. Even her mother's constant worrying and

nagging about the farm and the likelihood of their losing it made little impression. When she thought at all, she just felt numb. Why struggle and worry? Nothing could happen worse than what had happened.

Even when her mother began to hint that maybe the answer to their problem, the way to get a little security, was for Ann to be kinder to Henry Bain, Ann didn't argue. Maybe that was the way to save the farm, she thought. What difference did it make now?

As for Henry, he played his cards well. He was a frequent caller, always kind and thoughtful, and careful not to be too personal or otherwise to annoy Ann in any way. Occasionally he took her for a ride, and she went in the same apathetic mood in which she did everything else, and as much to please her mother and get a little peace at home as for any other reason.

Gradually, almost without realizing it, Ann began to depend on Henry's kindness. She no longer felt close to Nancy, because Nancy and all of her old friends reminded her so poignantly of her grief that she preferred to avoid them. Two or three times in her despair she thought of going to Pastor Belden for help. But there again she felt that he couldn't help, because she would be thinking all the time it was he who had married her to Mark.

Quick to note that Ann seemed to be a little easier, a little more like herself when Henry was there, her mother stepped up her sly campaign to break down Ann's resistance. She even let

Henry know that she quite approved of his attentions to her daughter.

On one of Ann's rides with Henry in the middle of October, he took her to the top of a ridge. After tying his horse, they walked a short distance from the road and stopped to admire the view, and the fall coloring of the maples and the other hardwoods. The sun was warm. As she listened to Henry's talk and looked across the countryside blazing with color, heard the drowsy undertone of insect life, Ann felt more relaxed and more at peace than she had been in a long, long time. She sat down, and Henry sank down beside her. Taking her hand, he said, tenderly:

"Ann, my dear, I just can't bear to see you and your mother so worried about security, about your farm. This afternoon I brought you up here not only to see these beautiful woods, but to tell you that, look in any direction you wish, all these woods and lands belong to me. I know that you don't love me, but I love you. I have for a long, long time. Mark is gone. Marry me. Maybe in time you'll learn to love me. In the meantime, I'm sure I can make things easy for you, for your mother, and for your father when he comes back."

As he talked Ann withdrew her hand and drew a little apart from him. Inside her a little voice seemed to be saying: "The devil taketh him up into an exceedingly high mountain and sheweth him all the kingdoms of the world and the glory of them. And sayeth unto him, 'All these things will I give you if thou wilt fall down and worship me.'"

Then, ashamed of such an unkind thought, Ann forgot all the things to Henry's discredit, remembering only how kind he had been to her and her mother for week after week. She drew closer to him again, reached for his hand, and said:

"Henry, don't think I am ungrateful. I have come to depend on you more and more, but it's true that I don't love you. I never can love another man."

"Never is a long time," he interrupted.

"Maybe so, but that will be true for me."

Then, turning to look directly into his eyes, she continued:

"Henry, I just don't care what happens to me. But I do care about Mother, and about Dad, if he comes back. If you are sure you know just how I feel, I will marry you and try to be a good wife to you."

Exultantly he jumped to his feet, pulling her up with him, and took her in his arms, pressing his mouth to hers. But even in his ardor he felt the coldness of the lips that met his, the lack of response. After standing it as long as she could, Ann stepped back, cold shivers running up and down her spine. She felt more alive than she had since the news of Mark's death had come, not in response to Henry's caresses, but because of a complete physical aversion to them. Then, her indifference returning she thought:

"I can stand even that. Maybe I'll get used to it. Anyway, Mother'll be pleased."

Sensing her mood, Henry took her hand and led her back to the buggy. That night Ann told her mother. Mrs. Clinton couldn't restrain her satisfaction:

"Oh, I'm so glad," she said. "Now we'll all be taken care of."

Then she made a mistake:

"Even if Mark had come back—" she began, but got no further, for her daughter jumped to her feet and, in a low voice, said: "Never say a thing like that to me again!" Brutally frank, she continued:

"You might as well know that I don't love Henry Bain. I'll never love him. I'm marrying him for your sake and to save this damned farm—and you know it!"

Almost frightened by Ann's vehemence, her mother was wise enough to hold her peace. All she said was:

"When?"

"Tomorrow," snapped Ann. "The sooner the better. Let's get it over with. Another thing," she continued, "I want no fuss. You're not to tell anyone until we get back. We're going to Ithaca and find a Justice of the Peace."

Mrs. Clinton said no more. On the surface she was quiet and a little subdued; inwardly she was jubilant.

The next day Ann stood in Ithaca with Henry Bain before a stranger in his shirt sleeves and was married to him. Only the Justice's wife and another stranger were present for witnesses. As she repeated the vows, they seemed to choke her, and she had a desperate and fearful longing to turn and run away from there, away from everybody.

They ate supper that day in Ithaca, and then took a room in the local hotel. Henry excused himself and was gone for a long time. Ann was glad to be alone, dreading his return, but couldn't help thinking that his absence was strange. Now she remembered Enoch Payne's story of his experiences in Ithaca with the Copperheads and the gossip that she had almost forgotten that Henry Bain—her husband—had for a long time now made frequent trips to Ithaca and was a leader of the Copperheads.

Waiting and dreading his return, Ann's feeling of indifference and apathy gave way to wonder and fear that she had made a terrible mistake. Had she in trying to settle some of her problems not added the worst one of all? Then she shrugged her shoulders, lapsed back into indifference, and muttered aloud:

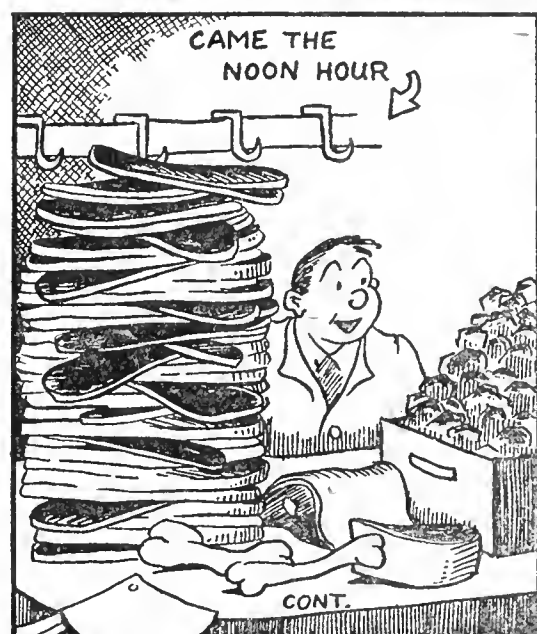
"What do I care? What's done is done. Nothing, not even this, matters. Nothing can ever really touch me again."

Sinking into the old threadbare hotel chair, worn by the guests of a quarter century, Ann closed her eyes and waited with neither anticipation nor fear for her husband's return.

\* \* \*

As if to justify Mrs. Clinton's hopes  
(Continued on Opposite Page)

## SLIM &amp; SPUD



## Spud Cuts Up





# Rural Radio Network

**Ithaca, N. Y.**

Sponsored in the interests of Northeast agriculture by the ten leading farm organizations of New York State.

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WHCU-FM, Ithaca, 97.3 on FM Dial  
WVCN, DeRuyter, 105.1 on FM Dial  
WWNY-FM, Watertown, 100.5 on FM Dial  
WMSA-FM, Massena, 105.3 on FM Dial  
WRUN-FM, Utica-Rome, 105.7 on FM Dial  
WVCV, Cherry Valley, 101.9 on FM Dial  
WFLY, Troy, 92.3 on FM Dial  
WHVA, Poughkeepsie, 104.7 on FM Dial  
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## NO DRUMS

(Continued from Opposite Page)

in Ann's marriage to Henry, the Clinton farm now took on a new life and activity. The crops were harvested. New stock and enough hay to feed them were moved from one of Henry Bain's other farms to the Clinton barns. Henry, after moving to the Clinton home, had immediately taken over the full management of the farm along with his many other activities.

Since her marriage, Ann had gotten completely out of touch with Nancy and the other Wilsons and their activities. In fact, she no longer went to the post office or store, and avoided former friends and neighbors, quick to sense their coldness and antagonism.

Nancy had been profoundly shocked when she heard that Ann had married Henry Bain, the most hated man in the entire community. What Nancy didn't realize at first was that Ann had been so stunned by Mark's death and the whole impact of the war, plus her mother's constant nagging and worrying about the farm, that she had married Henry Bain as an escape. When Nancy's insight finally made her reach this conclusion, she sighed deeply, knowing full well that it was no escape, and that Ann, still young, would before too long recover from the shock she had had, and would then realize that in marrying Bain she had made a dreadful mistake that would eventually bring her a greater sorrow.

When, after a mild question or two as to where he had been he had told Ann it was none of her business where he went, she shrugged it off, as she did everything else, and told herself that she didn't want to know. What he did was a matter of utter indifference to her. What she couldn't ignore, however, was his attitude around home. Here his true nature was beginning to show itself. Ann could stand Henry's arrogant bossing of everything about the farm outdoors. After all, she was glad to be rid of that responsibility. What she resented most was his changed attitude toward her mother. He no longer made any attempt to be considerate, or even polite to her. Often when Mrs. Clinton was speaking, he would interrupt her, and once he had told her to stop talking so much. Ann couldn't help thinking that she had married Henry mainly to give her mother some peace and security and to make it easier for her, and now she began to wonder what would happen when her Dad got home.

Harder still to take was Henry's attitude toward herself. It was easy enough to think that nothing mattered, that she had known when she married him that she didn't love him and so what could she expect, but it rankled just the same. He had been so kind before they were married and now he was neither kind nor considerate. Maybe she was to blame. In her most honest moments, she admitted that she was no true wife to Henry. Fight herself as she constantly did, tell herself that he had certain rights, she could not help her whole being rebelling against their relationship, nor prevent the cold chills from chasing up and down her spine every time Henry laid even a possessive finger on her.

As they got to know each other better in the intimacy of home and of marriage, she grew more and more annoyed by little habits and idiosyncracies which, had she loved him, would have gone unnoticed or been completely discounted. She began to do considerable worrying as to whether her forced toleration wasn't rapidly curdling into an intense hatred.

Henry, too, wasn't long in realizing his wife's coldness, but in his complete egotism he felt sure that what she or any woman needed was to be made to realize that a husband was the boss, and that the woman's attempts to reason why should never be permitted.

Sure, Ann had told him when she consented to marry him that she didn't love him. But it mattered not at all how she felt. It was a man's feelings and needs that mattered, he said, to himself. Any man, and particularly a man of his ability and means needed a wife, and that was that. In time he would drive the foolishness out of her or he would know the reason why. As for the mother, she was going to be put in her place, too. No more of that whining and complaining around him.

Ann had never forgotten the homely, sad, but striking face of Abraham Lincoln in the picture that she and Mark had stood before in the Owego Hotel. Nor had she forgotten the kindness in that face, and particularly in those deepset eyes under the shaggy brows when she and Nancy sat before the President of the United States in the White House and pleaded for Mark's life. Those memories, together with the patriotism inherent in every good American, were now coming back to plague Ann's thoughts as she began to realize that the man to whom she was married was almost if not quite a traitor, opposed to everything for which Mark Wilson and so many other boys had fought and died, and for which so many more of her friends were fighting.

As Ann began to think about the war again, she felt more and more unhappy and helpless to do anything. She had made her choice and her bed; now she had to abide by her decision. But she was awake at last to the situation she had created. In marrying Henry Bain she realized that she had made a bad situation even worse for her mother and father, and most of all for herself.

She finally reached the conclusion that being the wife of Henry Bain—or of any other man—did not mean that she was his slave. He could possess her body, but never her soul, nor her love and affection, until he had earned that right. It was hopeless for her to try to influence Henry's actions, especially his anti-Union activities, but she did have the right to assert her own attitude and loyalty to the Union.

The differences between Ann and Henry finally flared into the open when Ann announced her intention of taking a more active part with the other women of the neighborhood in making and sending various articles, chiefly clothing, to the United States Sanitary Commission, for the comfort of the Union soldiers. She returned home from Jenkstown one night about supper time to find Henry waiting for her in a towering rage:

"Where've you been?" he demanded.

Turning in the center of the kitchen floor to face him, she answered:

"You told me once, Henry Bain, when I asked you where you had been that it was none of my business. I don't think that's the way a husband and wife should be, so I'll tell you where I have been. I spent the afternoon—as I intend to spend many other days—making things for the Union soldiers."

He started to shout at her, but was so enraged that his voice cracked, and he had to start again:

"I don't want to hear of your doing it again, do you hear? No wife of mine will have any part in prolonging this war."

He was trembling all over. Ann spoke quietly:

"Henry, if you want me to continue to be your wife, we might just as well understand each other right now. No soldier on the battlefield, no person back here at home, can feel more intensely about our winning the war than I do. I can't do much, but whatever I can do I shall. And you can't stop me!"

She was standing close to him, gazing directly at him with white face and blazing eyes. He stood for a moment staring at her almost in awe, and then turned and without a word went out of the house.

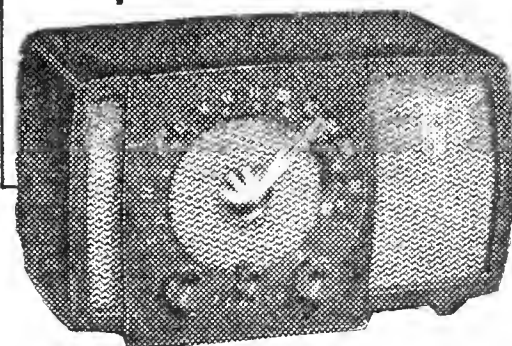
(To be continued)

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# The H. E. Babcock Memorial



A lot of us remember things learned from Ed Babcock. He had a knack for teaching seldom equaled. Here he was spelling out to farm and business leaders the importance to the nation of the optimum diet. His concept of the optimum diet as one liberally supplied with meat, eggs, milk and its products has been generally accepted.

By T. E. Milliman

horses, the Angus, the sheep and hot-house lambs, the pastures and his ability to make them exciting subjects, the dairying, and the farm machines. His writing stimulated a lot of thinking and action for better adapted farm machinery for the Northeast. He hastened the mounting of farm equipment on rubber.

Some of us will remember the farm characters—"old 68," the ewe that would not be regimented nor have her production controlled. She had twins. Who was to say her nay! Then there was Taupey, the bucking pony—an indomitable spirit—Hitler the hog—and many others. Perhaps at the top of the list in interest was Tony—the unbeautiful, strong, quick, intelligent, polo pony who in his 11th year dashed out of the barn one day, and not seeing too well, failed to miss the corner of an adjacent building, hit his head and was gone. The incident had meaning for those who are reconciled to seeing a fine career cut off quickly before any deterioration sets in, and Ed Babcock liked that philosophy. The way Tony went was much to be preferred to becoming old, and blind, and helpless and crippled, he thought.

So he himself left us in 1950, still high in effec-

saw a better life and better business for all Americans, city and country alike. The Babcock Memorial Professorship has taken form as a means of perpetuating that vision and bringing it to a reality. All farmers, and especially Northeastern farmers, have a stake in it.

## A Living Memorial

There was much stirring among Ed's friends and admirers in agriculture, industry, and the professions to find a good way of honoring his memory and at the same time to set up means for carrying out his lifetime objectives. After numerous meetings to which men came from all over the country, The H. E. Babcock Memorial Professorship was gradually evolved and was described as the Chair of Food Economics, with a goal of \$500,000 for financing the Professorship and related activities.

The idea was offered to Cornell University, which Ed dearly loved and in whose behalf he had labored mightily. The Trustees of that great institution readily approved and accepted the offer. They were all friends of Ed Babcock and understood well the objective of the Memorial.

A committee was formed and they with others have now succeeded in raising \$315,000 toward the goal of a half-million. Most of the contributions have so far come from non-farmers who admired Ed and knew him to be on the right track. Now it is our turn as farmers to honor this friend by

**W**E, the readers of "Kernels, Screenings & Chaff," had ringside seats with Ed Babcock for 18 years of important agricultural history in this country.

During this period, ending in July 1950, I don't believe I missed a single issue of KS&C, and I know a lot of readers would say the same. Many of us knew Ed Babcock and worked with him prior to 1932, but from that date on we had, in addition, the enjoyable association with him in the "Kernels" page in A.A. We sometimes wrote back our differences of opinion, and occasionally got quoted when we least expected it.

The Babcock page was a farm forum and an example of fine agricultural journalism. It had variety and warmth, it rang true, it was extremely instructive at times, and at other times had entertaining features. We never knew just what to expect and therefore always stole a look at "the page" as soon as it came in.

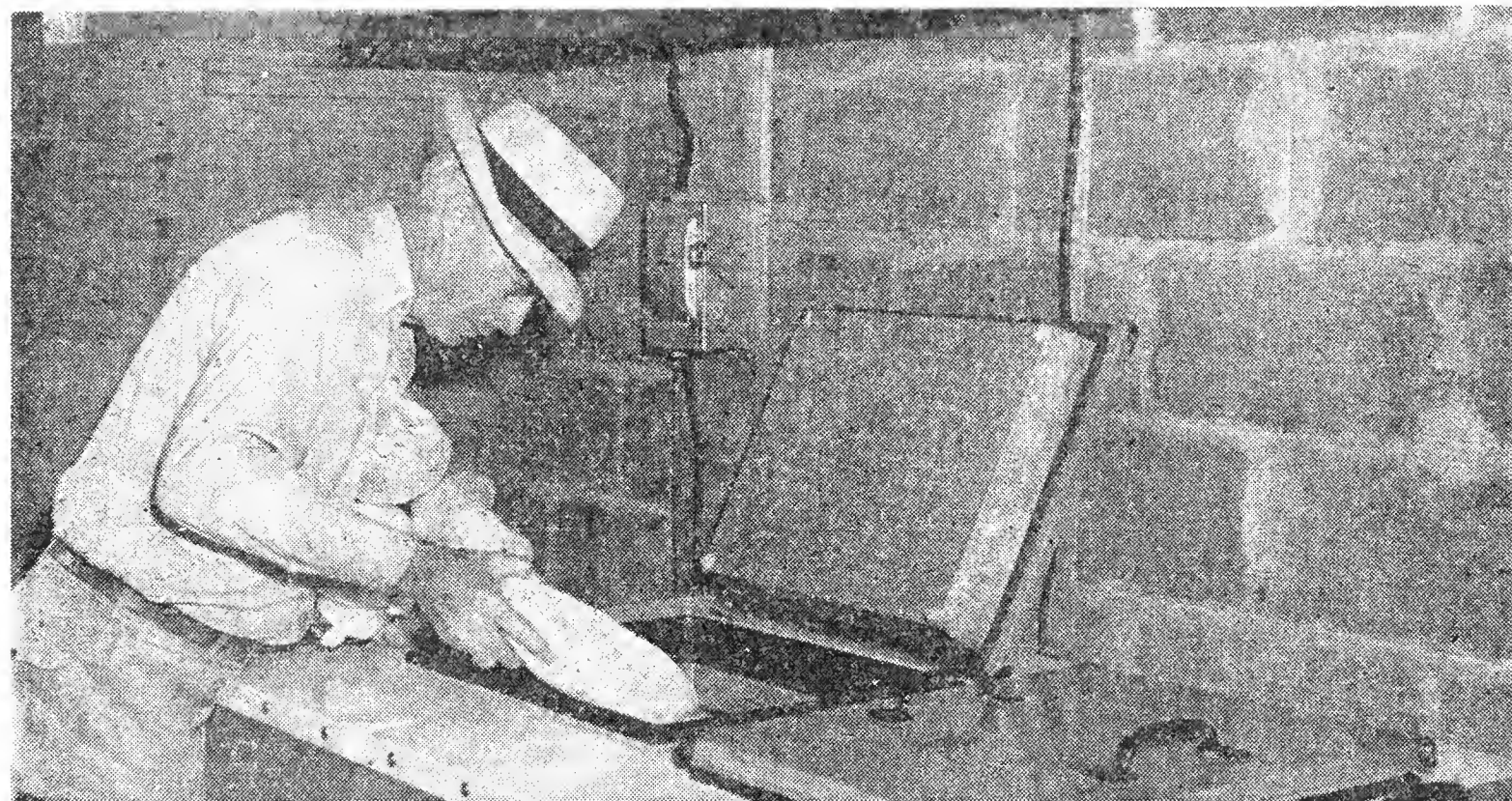
The pictures here will recall but a few of the ideas Ed wrote of. We all remember following the chopped dry hay experience, the grass silage processes and results, the light and heavy



This picture of Ed Babcock and Ed Eastman has much significance. The two Eds were great friends and co-workers practically from the start of their careers. Here in front of grass-fed heifers they could have had no better background to illustrate animal agriculture as a means to better diet for all our people.

When Ed put packages of meat into the Babcock home freezer to freeze or removed them for use on their table, he was pioneering. He dreamed up and had built the first home freezer ever known. The idea caught on rapidly and almost at once home freeze boxes started down the assembly line.

tiveness in agricultural leadership. Never one to look back, his whole philosophy was to deal realistically with the present and to plan for the future. His untiring efforts, guided by his extraordinary vision, were fundamentally directed to improving the diet of humans, of animals, and of the soil. Through this improvement he



supporting education to better living through diet.

Already Cornell University has filled the Chair of The Babcock Memorial Professorship by the appointment of Dr. Herrell DeGraff, formerly Professor of Land Economics at Cornell University. To farm people this is the most satisfactory appointment that could be made. It is equally gratifying to urban dwellers throughout the country. Dr. DeGraff is fairly young, a sound thinker and a courageous and effective speaker and writer. Men and women rally to the support of his teachings and both government and business are beginning to pay heed to the truths he utters.

Dr. DeGraff was reared on a practical farm in the Northeast. Although his appointment is to a chair of national influence, we as Northeastern farmers have the satisfaction of knowing that Herrell DeGraff is one of us.

## Announcement

Committees are now forming throughout the Northeast and every farm family through the leadership of the Grange, the Farm Bureau, and the Home Bureau will be contacted in behalf of the Memorial. H. E. Babcock served us for a lifetime. Now it's our turn.





The **MASSEY-HARRIS COMPANY**, Racine, Wisconsin, has a 40-page 1951 Buyer's Guide printed in 4 colors which they will be glad to send to you on request. Among the equipment pictured are the Depth-O-Matic 2-way hydraulic system from the 1-plow Pony to the 4-5 plow 55; plows, harrows, drills, planters, sprayers, combines, and corn pickers.

The **TRESCOTT COMPANY** of Fairport, N. Y., has a new portable orchard grader. It is the Trescott Model 60 with a capacity up to 100 bushels of apples per hour.

If you are planning to build, you will be interested in a booklet called "How to Build Farm Buildings That Last Longer." You can get a copy without charge from the **WEST COAST LUMBERMEN'S ASSOCIATION**, 1410 S. W. Morrison Street, Portland 5, Oregon.

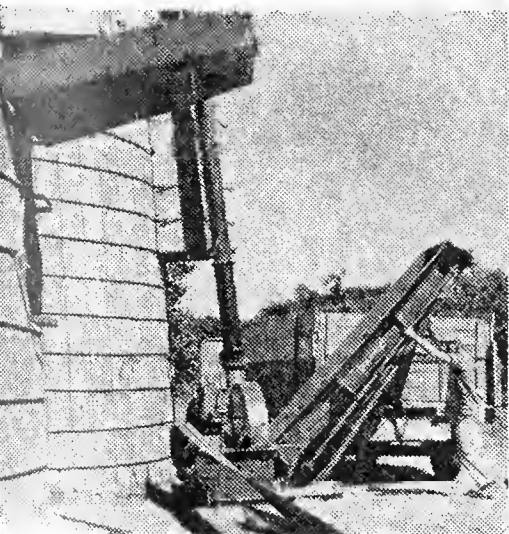
Visitors to Yellowstone Park have pleasant memories of it for life. A natural way to get there is to take the **NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD** and an excellent way to learn about it is to send a post card to Verne BeDell, Room 534, 630 Fifth Ave., New York 20, N. Y., and ask for a copy of his Yellowstone booklet.

A new fly killing insecticide has been developed by the **DU PONT COMPANY**. It is called **Du Pont Dairy Cattle Spray** and is a combination of methoxychlor and lindane, both of which have been approved by the **USDA** for killing flies in dairy barns.

Two new publications, "Modern Ways with Meat" and "Facts about Meat" are available from the **NATIONAL LIVESTOCK AND MEAT BOARD**, 407 So. Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

Two new corn planters have been added to the **DEARBORN** line of farm equipment. They are the Dearborn corn planter and the Dearborn drill planter. Both are designed to attach to the Ford tractor.

G.L.F. has a Chemical Weed Control Guide which they will be glad to send to any subscriber on request. Just drop a post card to **G.L.F. SOIL BUILDING SERVICE**, Terrace Hill, Ithaca, N. Y.



The new No. 45 Papec Crop Blower has a 10-foot hopper and 380 sq. in. of throat-opening which give it a greater capacity than field machines on all types of material. An important feature is its tilting hopper, which can be raised quickly and easily to allow trailers or trucks to get into position for unloading without backing. An automatic locking device holds the hopper in the raised position so it cannot be blown or pushed over.

## SERVICE BUREAU Life Insurance for Farmers

**A**S with automobiles, baseball, and ice cream, the United States leads the world in the volume of life insurance in force. At the beginning of 1950 the total was 215 billion dollars—almost \$5,000 per family, or \$1,400 per person. Available information indicates that farmers own less than their proportionate share.

Everyone knows that life insurance guarantees payment to one's beneficiary in case of death. If the insured does not die, most life insurance will pay something to him when he cancels the policy, or, in the case of endowment insurance, when the policy matures. This payment to the insured in case he does not die makes most life insurance differ from other types of insurance. This difference means that in addition to protection, most forms of life insurance also provide a means for investment. The principal difference between the various kinds of life insurance is the varying proportion of protection and investment. Some people want life insurance which provides a maximum of protection; others want more investment. Therefore, life insurance companies provide a variety of policies to meet varying needs.

### Types of Life Insurance

The four basic types of life insurance are term, ordinary life, limited-pay and endowment. For a given face amount, they all provide for the same protection or death benefit. Term insurance has no investment feature, and the other types have increasing amounts of it. The premium per \$1,000 of insurance increases as the amount of the investment feature increases. For a given

amount of money, you can purchase the maximum of protection by buying the lower cost types.

Most farmers have need for protection. Unlike many salaried persons, most of them have ample opportunity to invest their surplus funds in their own farm business. This farm business also provides at least some of the wherewithal to take care of the farmer and his wife during old age.

The types and amounts of life insurance that a given farmer should buy depends on at least three factors: (1) the amount of protection desired, (2) the amount of investment desired, and (3) the amount of money available over the years to pay for life insurance.

When the amount of money available is so limited as to reduce the amount of protection below that desired, one can still get the maximum protection by purchasing the lower cost types of insurance. This, of course, would provide little for the insured during old age.

### Plan Insurance Program

One should attempt to plan his insurance program as far ahead as possible. Some young men find that before they are married, or buy farms, they have relatively little need for protection, but have sufficient funds to buy insurance. Such young men often buy limited-pay or endowment insurance. Within a few years some of them have gone in debt for farms and have fine young families dependent upon them. They need a great deal of protection to help provide for their families and pay debts in case the unexpected happens. The amount of money available to buy insurance is limited, and debt repayment affords ample investment opportunities. Such young men should then have the lower cost types of insurance or combinations of them in order to get the maximum protection for their families. Unfortunately, the insurance acquired earlier was not of those types and still requires premium payments which include a considerable amount of investment. It can be dropped, but only at a sacrifice. The insurance purchased under the earlier conditions no longer fits.

Your future cannot be predicted, but the earlier you can develop your insurance program to fit your needs the better. A reliable insurance man can be of great help in making the proper decisions.—G. W. Hedlund

—A.A.—

### GONE BUT NOT FORGOTTEN

On October 4, 1950, I sent a bank money order in the amount of \$229.95 to the Western Radio & Television Corp., 210 Fifth Ave., New York 10, N. Y., Robert Canyon, Pres. This was in answer to an ad which I saw in a Sunday paper, and was for a three-in-one console set. I received an acknowledgment promptly, but heard nothing further. A registered letter sent in November was returned unclaimed.

The above bank money order was cashed in Amarillo, Texas, where we have been told Robert Canyon was living at a trailer court. According to information we now have, a warrant has been issued for Canyon's arrest. If this fellow should turn up in this part of the country, notify the authorities.

—A.A.—

### HANG ON TO IT!

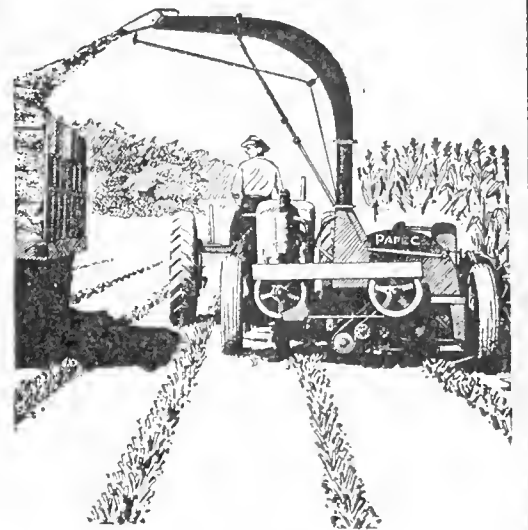
We sold some bulbs to a firm last year, and they sent us a check which bounced because of insufficient funds. They told us to send it back to them and they would make it good. We did but they didn't!

It is a criminal offense to write a check without enough money in the bank to cover it. If you hang on to a bad check, you are much more apt to get your money. If you return it to the writer, you have no evidence to hold over his head.

### Claims Recently Settled by the Service Bureau

NEW YORK	
John E. Taylor, Marcellus	\$ 25.00
(Partial payment of claim)	
Leslie J. Tyler, Narrowsburg	54.90
(Payment for eggs)	
Leslie W. Getman, Plessis	35.00
(Payment for hay)	
C. E. Penny, Walkill	11.32
(Refund on merchandise)	
Gerald Boice, Tivoli	23.75
(Settlement of claim)	
Geo. H. Olsen, Callicoon	6.93
(Refund on order)	
John Howansky, Watervliet	90.00
(Claim settled)	
Kimball Carroll, Binghamton	19.00
(Refund on drill)	
Mrs. Charles Silvernail, Corning	7.91
(Refund on order)	
Russell H. Brush, Macedon	2.23
(Refund on bulbs)	
MAINE	
Charles J. Herrick, E. Stoneham	10.00
(Settlement of claim)	
Mrs. F. B. Douglass Sr., Bowdoinham	1.00
(Refund on order)	
VERMONT	
Ivan L. Stanton, Johnson	11.00
(Pay for maple syrup)	
Mrs. G. Kimball, N. Thetford	2.98
(Refund on merchandise)	
Mrs. Dorothea Varney, Vergennes	67.37
(Refund on order)	
NEW HAMPSHIRE	
Mrs. Gladys Cobden, W. Ranklin	20.00
(Partial payment of claim)	
Mrs. L. E. Ricker, Concord	1.13
(Refund on order)	
Mrs. L. E. Ricker, Concord	8.00
(Refund of deposit)	
Mrs. Gladys Cobden, W. Ranklin	5.00
(Partial payment of claim)	
Mrs. Raymond Allen, W. Ranklin	9.49
(Refund on dress)	
MASSACHUSETTS	
Roy Tomasaukas, Northampton	19.64
(Refund on radio)	
RHODE ISLAND	
G. Sidney Moorhouse, Westerly	43.50
(Pay for trees)	
PENNSYLVANIA	
Nicholas Juhinski, Union Dale	1.78
(Refund of overpayment)	
Miss L. Wagner, Wellsboro	5.73
(Refund on order)	
John Petrilak, Carbondale	200.00
(Partial payment of eggs)	
Mrs. M. C. Alger, Lawrenceville	2.20
(Refund on order)	
Mrs. M. S. Janes, Union City	12.35
(Refund on order)	
NEW JERSEY	
Frances Nunn, Palmyra	2.00
(Refund on order)	
Miss Florence Morris, Newton	5.00
(Refund on merchandise)	

When the  
**CROP IS HEAVY**  
and the  
**GOING TOUGH**  
that's when Papec  
**SHOWS ITS STUFF!**



Papec owners repeatedly tell us of harvesting down and tangled forage with their Papec Harvesters, after other harvesters have either broken down under the load or found the crop just too heavy to handle. Papec's simple design and sturdy construction, plus the "know-how" gained by the Papec organization in more than 50 years of building feed machinery, are the reasons for Papec's superior performance.

There is a Papec Forage Harvester to fit your need exactly... Model 151D with either engine or power take-off assembly, for the average farm... Model 181 with its big 18½" throat, for large farm operations and custom harvesting.

See your Papec dealer for information on Papec Forage Harvesters and Crop Blowers, or write for new booklet to: Papec Machine Company, 397 N. Main St., Shortsville, New York.

## PAPEC

FORAGE HARVESTERS CROP BLOWERS  
HAY CHOPPER-SILO FILLERS  
HAY HARVESTERS ENSILAGE CUTTERS  
HAMMER MILLS FEED MIXERS

Fresh bog spavin?  
"Clear it up fast  
with **ABSORBINE**"

says C. W. Pace of Longmont, Colorado



"As soon as I see signs of bog spavin, puff or soreness on my horses, I use Absorbine. That's the treatment advised by our veterinarian, and I have been using it for over 16 years."

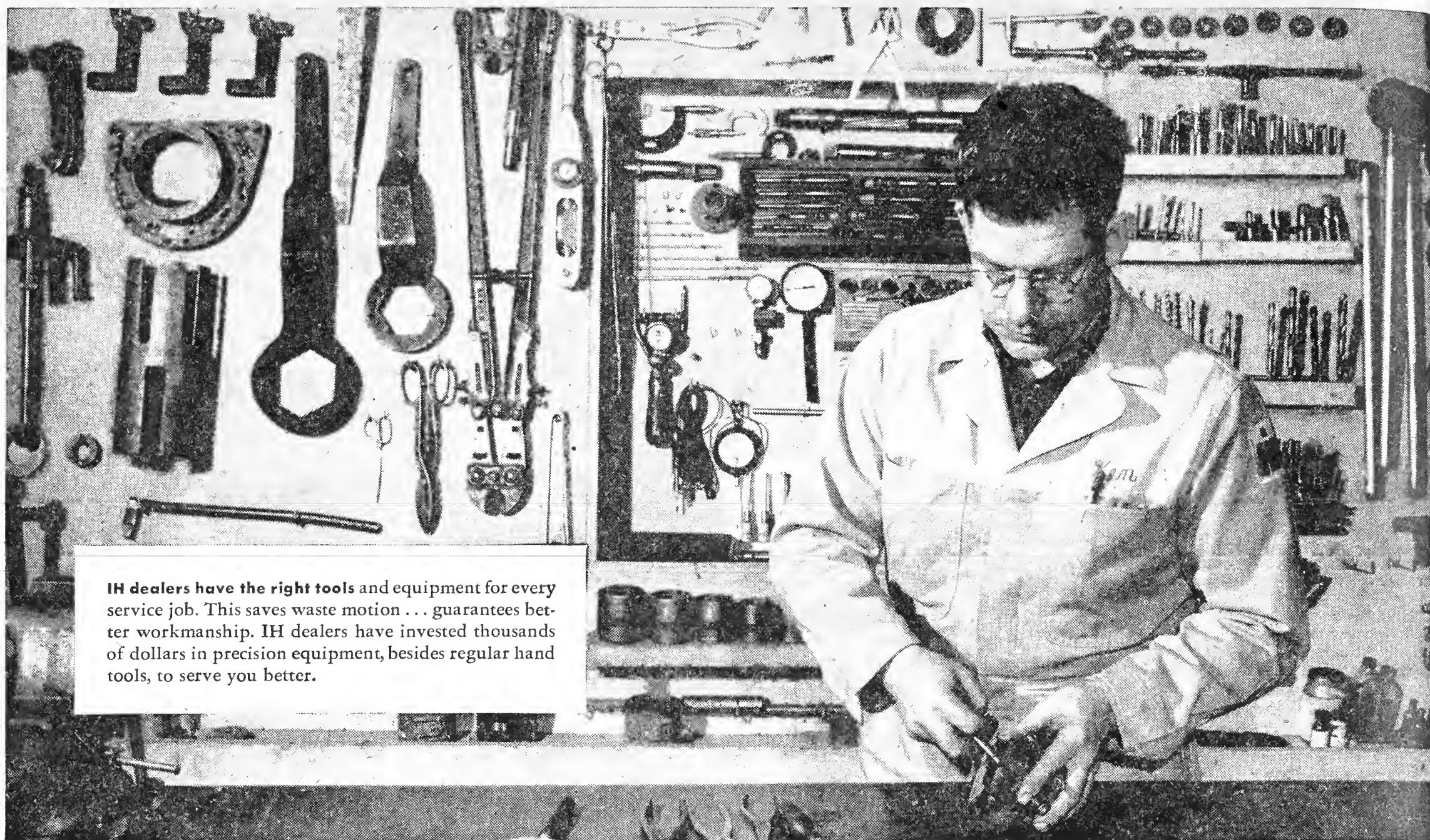
Yes, farmers know there's nothing like Absorbine! It's not a "cure-all," but a time-proved help in relieving windgall, collar gall, and similar congestive troubles.

A stand-by for over 50 years, it will not blister or remove hair. Only \$2.50 at all druggists. W. F. Young, Inc., Springfield, Mass.

### NEW FORDSON TRACTOR PARTS

High tension magneto and bracket assemblies. Prompt shipment. Write for parts list. **FISK ALDEN CO.**, 132 Brookline St., Cambridge 39, Mass.

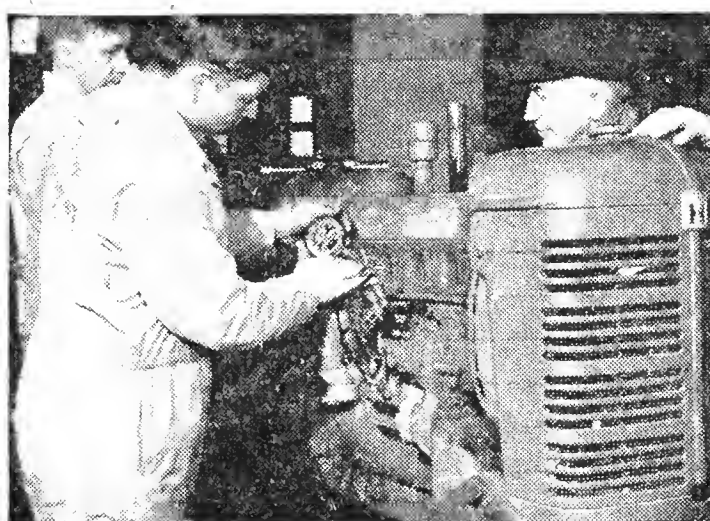




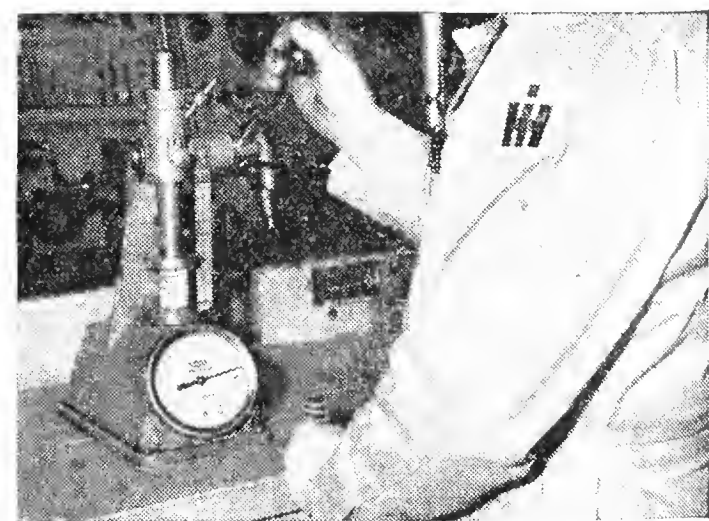
**IH dealers have the right tools and equipment for every service job. This saves waste motion . . . guarantees better workmanship. IH dealers have invested thousands of dollars in precision equipment, besides regular hand tools, to serve you better.**

# How IH dealers give you fast service

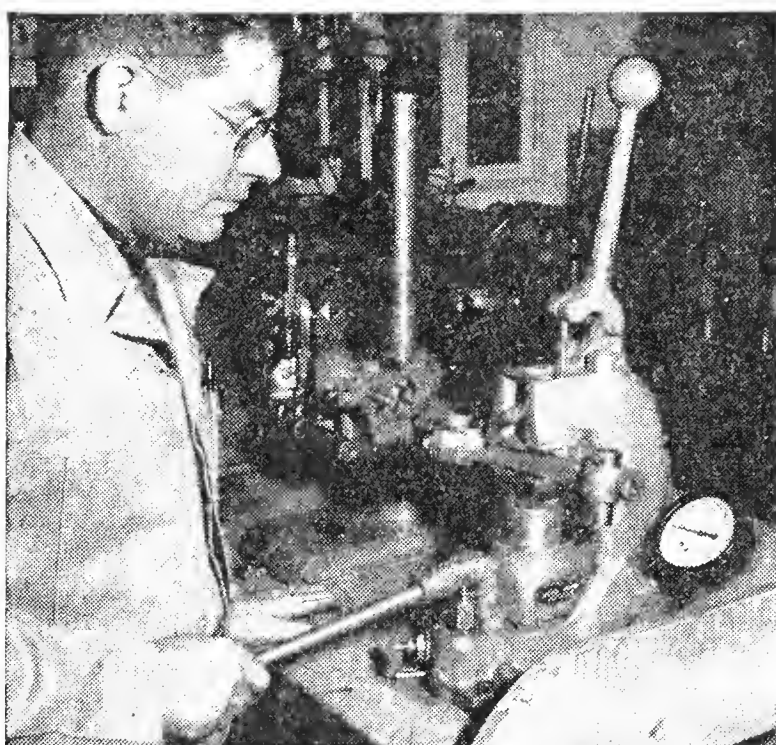
**IH-trained servicemen  
use precision equipment  
to do Blue Ribbon Quality work  
in less time . . . at lower cost**



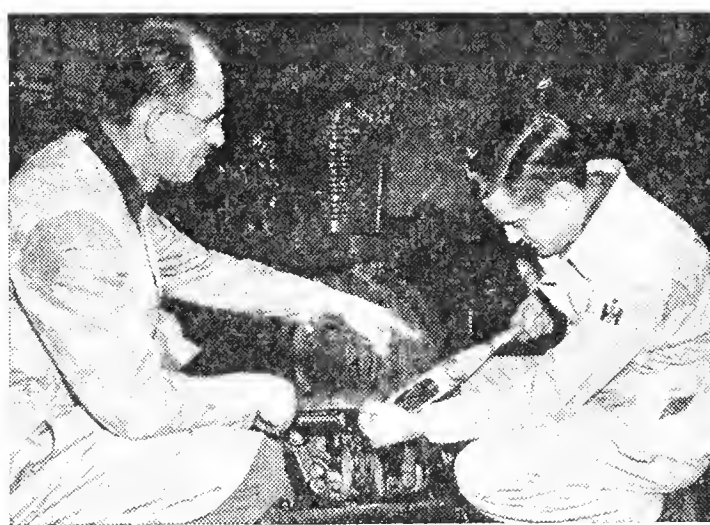
**IH servicemen find trouble fast with equipment like this compression tester. It tells them in a minute whether piston rings or valves need attention . . . *without* removing the cylinder head. This speeds service on your farm equipment and saves you money.**



**They detect worn parts with tools like this valve spring tester. Weak springs which don't seat the valves properly may cause loss of power or valve failure. Here again testing rather than guessing can ward off unnecessary delays and costly repairs.**



**They restore like-new performance with tools such as this hydraulic press for straightening connecting rods. Close tolerances, within thousandths of an inch, can be maintained with these precision tools. As a result, IH trained servicemen can duplicate factory workmanship.**



**They take the guesswork out of service work by using precision gauges to make their work match IH factory standards. They prevent engine-crippling distortion by using torque wrenches to tighten bearing and head bolts just enough . . . not one turn too much!**

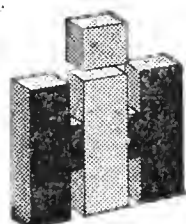
**THESE FIVE GIVE YOU COMPLETE**



*care that counts  
in the field*

- 1. IH Trained Servicemen**
- 2. IH Approved Tools and Equipment**
- 3. IH Blue Ribbon Certified Quality**
- 4. IH Precision Engineered Parts**
- 5. IH Pre-season Inspection for Scheduled Service**

**Look for the IH 5-Star sign when you need service! It's your assurance of prompt, precise service at a reasonable price. Your IH dealer has the men, the machines, the parts, and the know-how it takes to make McCormick equipment work better and last longer.**



## INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER

International Harvester products pay for themselves in use—McCormick Farm Equipment and Farmall Tractors . . . Motor Trucks . . . Crawler Tractors and Power Units . . . Refrigerators and Freezers—General Office, Chicago 1, Illinois.





# AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST



Goodbye,



“Bonnie Wee Farm”

**T**HE time has come when we must leave you, *Bonnie Wee Farm*, you with whom we have spent twenty-eight happy years. We named you “Bonnie Wee” when we came because you were such a good little farm, fruitful and beautiful. Here our two sons and daughter spent their childhood, watched the birds and listened to their songs, chased the butterflies, and saw the wild geese and ducks fly overhead. How they loved to tramp all over your fields and woods, and how they loved the little brook and the pond where they swam in summer and skated in winter.

Our house has been a mansion to us, the dearest spot on earth. What beautiful sunrises we had as we looked to the East in the morning; and nothing was more lovely than the sunsets at the end of day. Nowhere did the sun shine brighter than at Bonnie Wee.

We worked hard, and in return you gave us a good living. For twenty-five years, we had a retail egg route in Schenectady, and you were proud of your name on the truck in big letters—**BONNIE WEE FARM**. When it was loaded with eggs and chickens and honey and glads, and the boys and I were ready to start for town, it was a good feeling.

You fed us well and you made our summers bright with flowers—glads, roses, lilies, and so many others. And we shall never forget the good cats and dogs that we had: Pete and Tippy and Toby and Tony, and the rest. Toby was the most intelligent of them all. When he was outdoors and wanted to come in he would push the door open, come in, turn around and push it shut. We will always hold him in loving remembrance, for he never did a mean thing in his life.

And there was “Jimmy Horse” who always answered when we went out the back door in the morning and shouted “Hello, Jimmy Horse” to him. The day we had the circus and parade was a great day. First there was Jim-

my Horse hitched to the stone boat, and on the boat were the “wild animals” in crates: two dogs, three or four cats, some rabbits, and a few guinea pigs. Next came one of the children’s wagons with crates containing bantams. Then more wagons with crates of white ducks, brown ducks, yellow ducks, a few red roosters and red hens, followed by the goats. It was the greatest parade we ever saw, and how the kids loved it.

And do you remember the Christmas when the children put out hay for Santa’s reindeer, and in the morning the hay was gone and the kids found reindeer tracks all over the fresh snow? (That was the year we had the goats.) Remember how the children hollered for everybody to come and see the reindeer tracks?

Each spring, how we listened for the sound of the first peepers, and finally we would get our reward when someone would rush in and announce, “The peepers are singing!” We’d rush outdoors and, sure enough, we’d hear the song that only the peepers can sing, and we would know that Spring had come again.

And we’ll never forget, Bonnie Wee, the good people that came to the farm and bought honey of us during all those years. Some years we sold over a ton of it right here at the house. We kept 12 or 15 five-pound pails of the honey on the front porch, with the price marked on the pail, and a sign nearby which read, “Leave Your Money and Take Your Honey.” We set a dish there to put the money in, and of all those tons of honey that we sold this way, there was not one pail that wasn’t paid for! When people tell you everybody is dishonest, tell them they are wrong, for we know better.

We always tried to treat you well, Bonnie

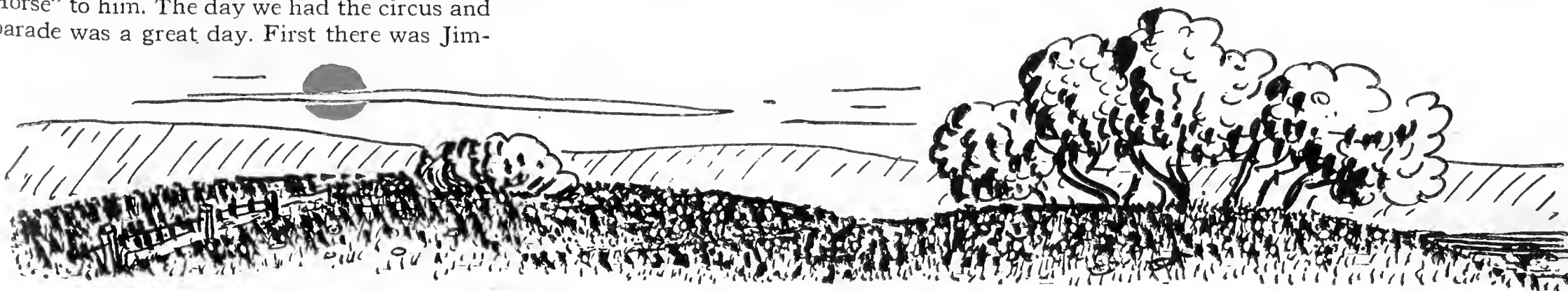
By George W. DeRidder

Wee. We took care of the house, the pond and the waterworks, the

well, the ditches, the big henhouse, the brooder house, the fields, the fruit trees, the shrubbery, the roses and all the other flowers. And you treated us well and gave our children a good heritage. They learned to work hard, and to take responsibility, and you were just as proud as we were when they won 4-H awards. Do you remember how excited we all were when George was named Champion Victory Gardener in our county, and then in New York State and the Northeast, and he won a hundred dollar war bond and a trip to the National 4-H Club Congress? That was a happy time for all of us.

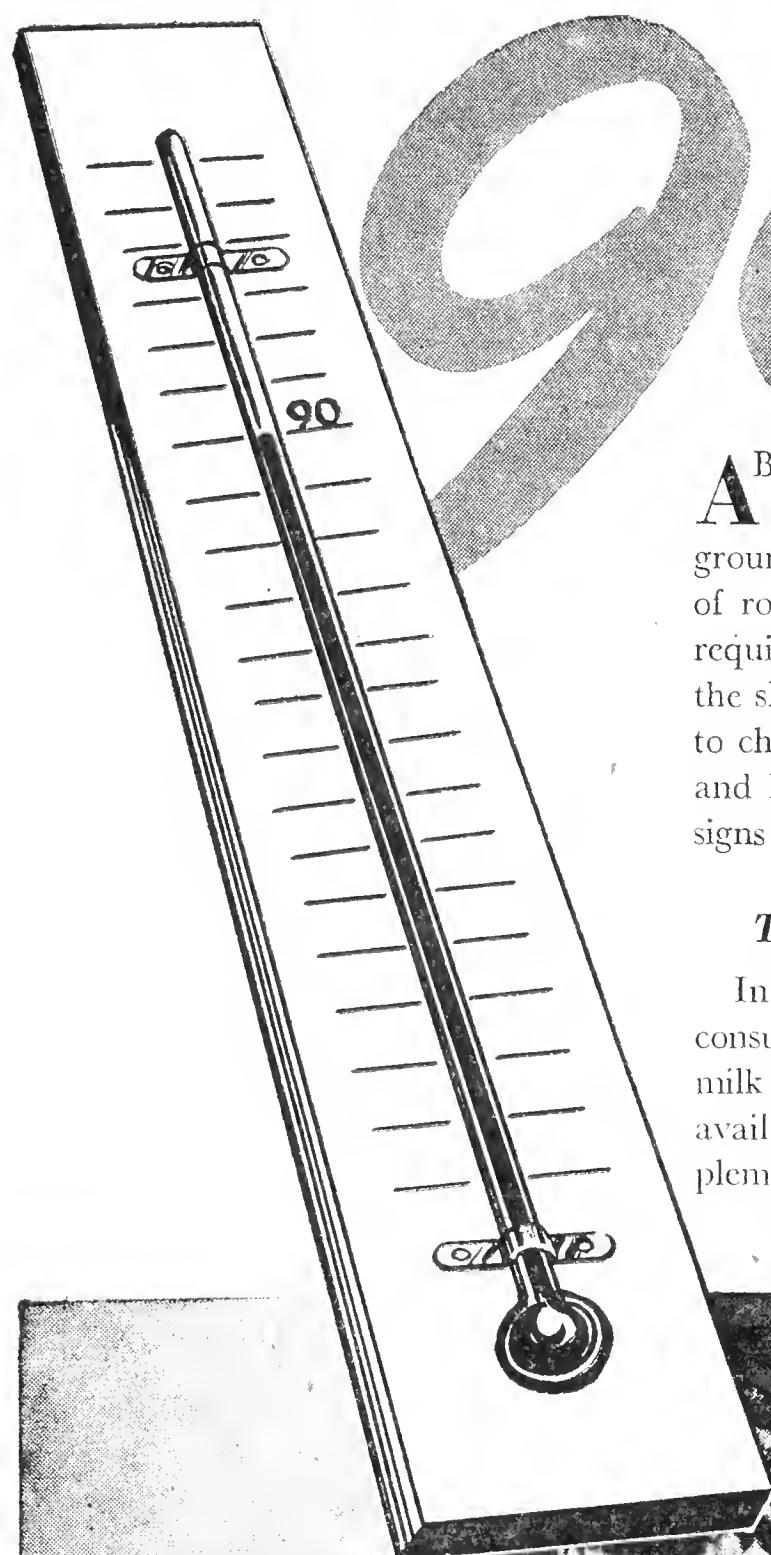
Bonnie Wee, we want you to know that we never wanted to leave you. Selling out and moving away from you is one of the hardest things we ever had to do, but we have no choice. The children have gone, and a man cannot carry on alone when he is seventy-five years old and not well. Our daughter and her husband have gone to a big dairy farm in Galway; George, Jr., to a city job; and Seymour, our oldest boy, who loved you best of all, gave up his life for his country in the last war. He was the real farmer, and if he had lived, he would never have left you, for when he was home on furlough, he told me that as soon as the war was over, he would be back on the farm to stay. But God willed it otherwise.

And now as the shadows lengthen on the trail that we have followed so long over the hills and through the valleys, we say “Hail and Farewell!” to you, Bonnie Wee Farm—the place on God’s green earth that we have loved best of all.





# 90° in the Shade



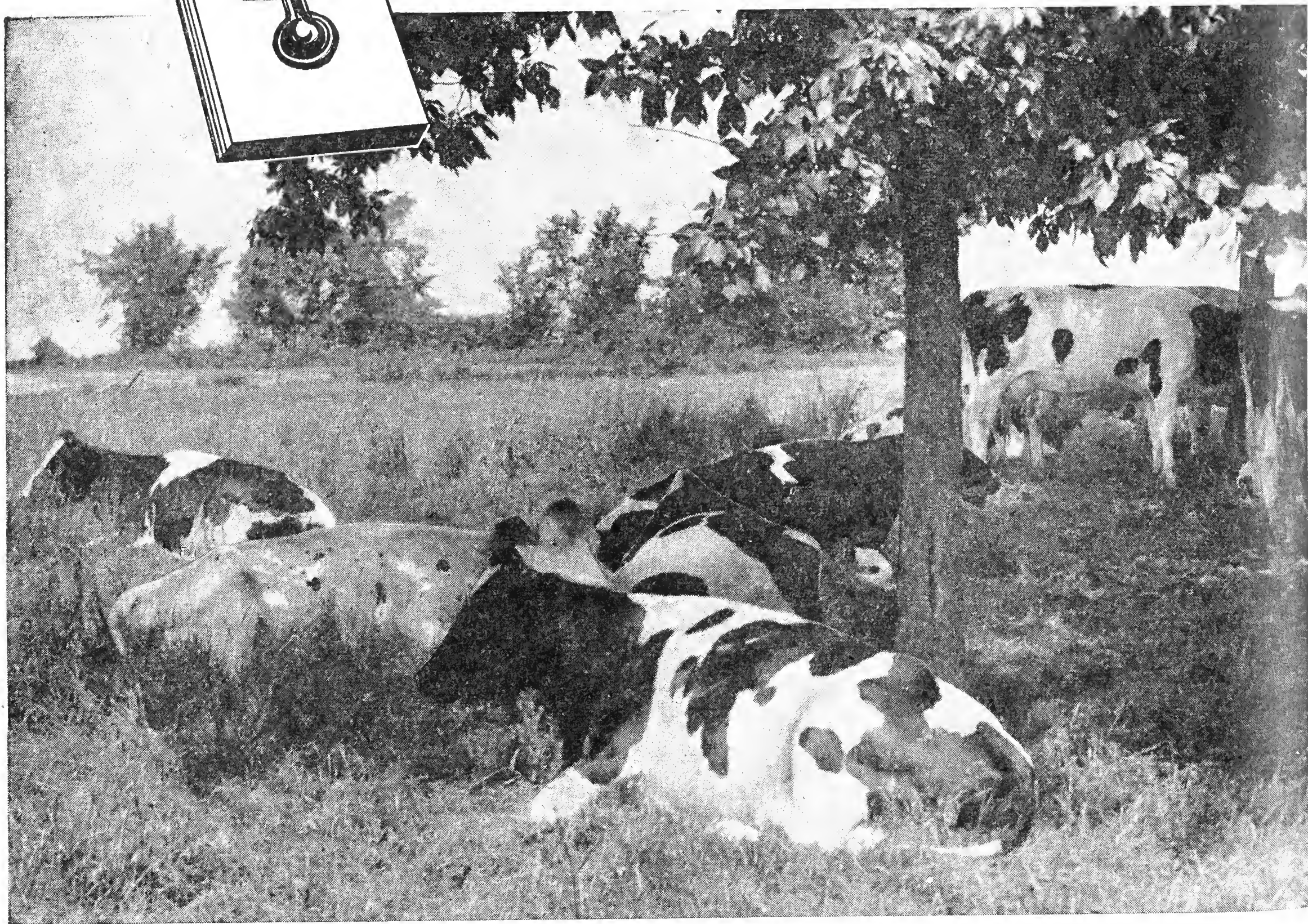
**A**BOUT this time of year, when the days really get hot, cows have to cover a lot of ground in order to get filled up. They often tire of roaming around, don't get all the feed they require and seem contented to just lie down in the shaded areas of the pasture. It's a good idea to check over your pasture conditions right now and keep a more watchful eye on the cows for signs of a coming drop in milk production.

### *Total Feed Consumption Important*

In order to avoid any great shrink, cows must consume nutrients in direct proportion to their milk production. If sufficient nutrients are not available in pastures, it's important to start supplemental feeding to make up the difference.

G.L.F. Flexible Formula feeds offer the most nutrients per dollar spent for supplemental feeding. Because the total feed intake is the important factor in maintaining milk production, it doesn't matter what protein level you decide to use. Just be sure the cows are getting enough total feed nutrients from pasture and grain. The cost per pound of total digestible nutrients in all of G.L.F. Flexible Formula feeds is about equal, regardless of the protein level you choose. This could only be possible with the G.L.F. Flexible Formula system which takes advantage of the best feed ingredient buys while maintaining a high standard of quality.

Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc., Ithaca, New York.



*Supplement Midsummer Pastures with*

# G.L.F. *FLEXIBLE FORMULA* Dairy Feeds



# How to Control Grain Weevils

By H. H. SCHWARDT

N. Y. State College of Agriculture

**S**TORED-GRAIN insects are becoming increasingly troublesome to flour millers and wheat growers in western New York. Although there is no indication that they are now more numerous than before, they have become highly unpopular with the U. S. Food and Drug Administration, the agency charged with protecting the public against foods of questionable purity.

Regulations now require millers to produce flour that contains no insect fragments. This seems to be a reasonable ruling destined for widespread approval since none of us likes to eat insects, live or dead, or pieces of them. And the millers want flour to be clean since a single buggy lot can spoil a mill's reputation.

But to mill clean flour the miller must have clean wheat. He must refuse "weevily" wheat brought to him from the farms, and sometimes that means he must turn down 75 per cent of the wheat offered to his mill. He doesn't like to do this, because he needs the wheat, and it spoils his friendship with growers who have been bringing him wheat for twenty years or so.

If he gets kind and accepts and mills some of this wheat, he may find himself in plenty of trouble. One segment from a grain beetle's feeler (you couldn't see it except with a microscope) ground up and mixed with 100 pounds of flour pollutes the whole lot in the eyes of the Food and Drug Administration and if the miller sells this flour and the pieces are discovered by an inspector, the miller can be fined or even sent to jail.

## Inconsistent

There are other considerations that make it difficult for the miller, and in turn for the farmer. It is well known that if all wheat containing a few weevils was channeled into livestock feed, there would not be enough flour for our own people, to say nothing of our hungry foreign neighbors. To take care of this unwanted exigency the federal grain standards provide that wheat can be called weevily only if it has two or more live weevils, or five or more live bran bugs in a kilogram (2.2 lb.). If it has only one weevil or three bran bugs in a kilogram, it is not officially "weevily" and cannot be graded down by a miller or any one else because of the bugs it contains.

The miller therefore may have the unfair burden of producing fragment free flour from wheat that contains about 50 weevils per bushel. The situation may force him and others out of the milling business and destroy valuable local markets for the wheat grower.

In Northern states like New York, the problem should not be impossible to solve. Weevils do not fly to the field here, as they do in the South, to

infest the ripening grain. They lie in wait in nearly empty farm grain bins or in a feed box, or even in accumulations of hay dust in the barn. When the clean new wheat comes in from the field, they crawl into it. If you fumigate them out of the wheat, a new batch of them moves in as soon as the fumigant has diffused out of the grain.

## Disinfection is the Answer

The obvious answer is to clean up both the barn and the bin before the new crop is put in each year. The bins should be completely emptied, swept out, and sprayed with DDT, using 10 pounds of the 50 per cent wettable powder in 100 gallons of water. Clean up all accumulations of old grain and feed in the barn. Remember that a handful of grain, bran, dairy concentrate, laying mash, or even dog food, can produce enough bran bugs to infest several bins of wheat. If you have a combine or grain drill stored in the barn, see that it contains no grain. Piles of feed sacks left around for more than a month in summer may give rise to bran bug infestations. Get the sacks back to your dealer as fast as possible. Keep a close watch for grain insects on incoming sacks of feed and spray them with a pyrethrum household spray if any are seen.

If wheat or other small grains are regularly grown as a cash crop, it will pay to build a storage bin apart from the barn so that it can be kept entirely insect free. Grain so stored can be fumigated with reasonable expectation that reinfestation will not occur before the grain is sold.

A separate storage house, properly built, is easy to keep clean and easy to fumigate. In addition, it can be kept at outdoor temperature during the winter so that any bugs it contains will be frozen or cooled to a standstill. It can be made rodent proof and thus stop another serious source of loss. If dry beans are grown, the separate storage house will also provide an excellent place to keep them away from bean weevils and rodents.

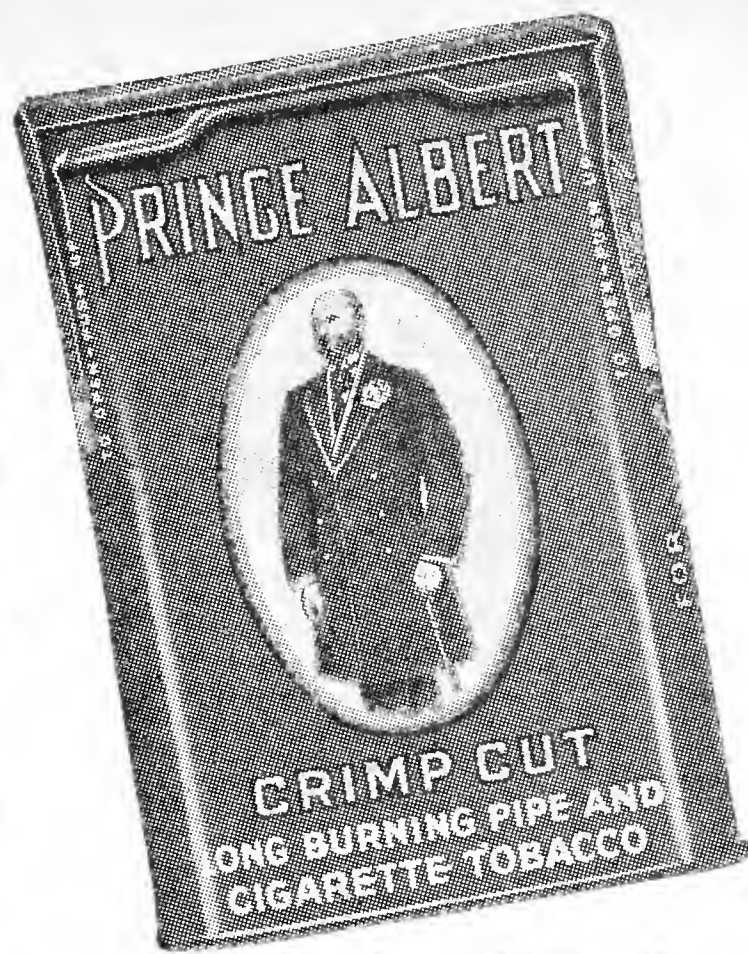
Prefabricated steel bins are available and are better in many respects than those of wooden construction. Being round they are easier to clean, they are weather tight, rodent proof, easy to fumigate, and allow the grain to cool faster when fall weather comes. There are no cracks and bugs cannot burrow into their walls.

Wheat growers in western New York will find it increasingly difficult to market weevily grain for milling purposes. Wheat stored on the farm from harvest time until the following spring or summer is likely to become infested unless careful clean-up and spraying routines are followed. Separate storage buildings are easier to keep insect and rodent free than are bins built into the barn.



Close up of rice weevils at work on wheat. The insects lay their eggs in the kernels. They hatch into weevils which eat the wheat and make it unmarketable. The snow-like residue on this untreated grain is frass left by the insects.

# Bites Out



# Pleasures In!

PRINCE ALBERT'S  
PATENTED\* "NO-BITE"  
PROCESS MEANS  
REAL PIPE COMFORT



*Whether you smoke a pipe  
or roll your own...*

get crimp cut Prince Albert, choice tobacco specially treated to insure against tongue bite. Rich tasting — and so mild, P.A.'s the big favorite with roll-your-owners, as well as pipe smokers.

\*Process Patented July 30, 1907



R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., Winston-Salem, N. C.

More Men Smoke

# Prince Albert

than any other tobacco

THE NATIONAL JOY SMOKE

When writing advertisers be sure to say that you saw it in  
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.



# THE EDITORIAL PAGE

## PRICE CONTROLS CAUSE INFLATION

**B**Y A VOTE of 169 to 145 Truman and his politicians won the first round further to regiment the American people by his strict price control program. That is not a final victory, however, for at this writing there are still many amendments to be passed on by the House of Representatives, and the Senate still has to act.

Never to my knowledge has any Administration brought pressure on the people's representatives in Congress on any bill as Truman and his price controllers have done this time. A famous radio commentator said the other night that every prominent radio commentator in America had been told, or practically ordered to tell the American people to write their Congressmen for price controls, for if they did not the cost of living would go up at least three hundred dollars during the year.

Any politician or bureaucrat—I don't care who he is—who makes such a statement is either a fool or a liar. Price controls is a device for Hitler-minded men to control the destinies of the American people. Instead of preventing inflation, price controls help to cause it. For example, in the City of Rochester, New York, alone there were at the latest count 53 federal employees, or government snoopers, to enforce the price control legislation, and more were being added every day. Add to this the similar or larger number for practically every city in America and you get some idea of the vast army of tax-eaters who are taken from productive work and placed into government non-production.

The hundreds of thousands of government employees alone, plus the worst extravagance that any government in history has ever indulged in are the real causes of inflation, and of the resulting high cost of living.

They talk about the need for controlling meat prices. The reason why meat prices are high is the consumer demand for the highest cuts of meat. Price controls will mean black markets in meat and in every other commodity where they are used. Price controls in meat mean that the meat animals for the most part pass up the feeding lots, where 50 or more additional pounds are added, and go directly to market from the farms. This means eventually a smaller supply of meat and poorer quality. I write earnestly and emphatically on this problem of government controls because I am as sure as I am that I am alive that unless the American people realize what this government is doing to us and for our liberties, and do something about it by registering their feelings in telegrams and letters to their congressmen, we are headed toward complete regimentation, loss of our liberties, and the ruin that now prevails in England and the rest of the Old World, largely because of the same causes.

## GRANT G. HITCHINGS

**W**ITH the passing of Grant G. Hitchings of Onondaga County, New York, at the good age of 88, the apple industry lost a pioneer and America a good citizen.

How well I remember the controversy Mr. Hitchings started, when I was a young teacher of agriculture many years ago, when he insisted that the best way to grow apples was with sod mulch! It was the time when nearly every pomologist and fruit grower believed that the orchard should be cultivated all of the time. Mr. Hitchings said you could save much work, cut down the cost of production and grow better apples by leaving the orchard in sod after the trees were grown, and by cutting and leaving the grass on the ground. Now, of course, the sod mulch method is a general practice.

On his big fruit farm of 440 acres, with 315 in

*By E. R. Eastman*

apples. Mr. Hitchings pioneered in many other ways. He constantly watched for new developments both in machinery and in growing and marketing methods. His partnership with his three sons was, he felt, a major influence in keeping him open-minded and watchful for new methods.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST named Grant Hitchings a Master Farmer in 1939, and only last year the New York State Horticultural Society made him an honorary life member of that fine Society. He also was a Gold Sheaf member of the Grange, as is his wife.

Like that of other good pioneers, Grant's fine work will live on.

## FAIR TIME MONEY

**O**N MY desk as I write there are several very interesting Fair premium catalogs, including one from the New York State Fair, which will run from September 1 through September 8.

At both county and state fairs there is opportunity to pick up considerable premium money if you just try for it. In almost every farm and garden there are at least one or two products better than anyone else is likely to have. Almost every farm woman knows how to do an excellent job of canning fruit, or making a rug, or what have you, that has a good chance to win a prize if pains are taken to exhibit it. Farm boys and girls with their knowledge of how to grow farm products and animals have good chances to get prize money and valuable experience at the local and state fairs.

If you don't have catalogs, write for them, study them, then try your luck at exhibiting some product or animal of which you are proud.

## A DAIRY PROGRAM IN A NUTSHELL

**C**OMPETITION of other products with fluid milk is increasing from other dairy sections of the United States. Some milk concentrates are hard to tell from fluid milk when water is added. Our milk sheds are constantly widening. Here is a boiled-down program by which northeastern dairymen can meet this increased competition:

### BETTER PASTURES

More and more farmers are realizing that pastures that start early, keep good through the hot weather, and stay late are the best crop on the farm.

### BETTER ROUGHAGE

This includes especially more alfalfa, ladino, birds-foot and the use of newer and better grasses and grass silage.

### MORE HOMEGROWN GRAIN

This is possible now through hybrid corn varieties and corn pickers.

### BETTER COWS

Made possible by better selection; better breeding; use of artificial breeding; better knowledge of each cow through DHIA or other records; better growing of young stock.

It is plain that no matter how good a dairyman is, there is no point in growing good pastures and crops only to feed them through the bottleneck of poor cows.

### DAIRYMEN MUST ADVERTISE

Every other successful business does. There is need of more support for "Milk for Health," the

Dairy Councils, and of every other effort to tell consumers about the great food value of milk.

## MARKETING ORDERS

Marketing orders are good, providing dairymen and their organizations have at least an equal voice with government in their making.

## COOPERATIVE MARKETING IS ESSENTIAL

Here again it matters not how good a producer a dairyman is if his product is not well sold. A good cooperative organization is the only way a dairyman can have any voice in the marketing of his products.

## MEMORIES

**T**HIS nice summer morning just at daylight I awoke to hear a dog barking up across the hill. I'm quite sure that he had cornered a woodchuck. Immediately I was carried back across the years to other summer mornings in the country when perhaps I had been rounding up the cows and "Old Maje" had got between a woodchuck and his hole.

This thinking led to memories of summer evenings on the front stoop with the folks—Father, Mother, and brothers—while, to the tune of the bullfrogs in the nearby creek, and watching the fireflies winking at us across the lawn, we visited lazily, waiting for the hot rooms upstairs to cool off so we could go to bed.

How all of us would like to turn back the clock of time and see and visit again with the old friends and loved ones long since gone! We cannot do that, but I told a class of high school graduates a few days ago that what we can do is to make sure of what we have. There is a homely old adage that "you cannot read your tombstone when you are dead." It does little good to heap the casket with flowers after a lifetime of neglect or indifference. How really seldom do we commend and praise and show appreciation to our friends and our loved ones! How frequently we hurt them with criticism or what is just as bad, with indifference! The failure, for instance, on the part of young people to write home to Father and Mother, to remember all the little niceties of life that make for right living. How often we alibi ourselves for failure to say or do the things that prove our friendship and our love. We say we have been so busy that we just haven't had time. But the day will come all too quickly when the old home, and Father and Mother, will be gone, and it will be no longer possible for those who have left home to make the trip back or to write or say the word of appreciation.

It will mean much to you and especially to those who love you if you tell them, and tell them often what they mean to you.

## EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

**I** WILL BET every one of you who read this chestnut, (sent in by F. J. Beck of Dolgeville, New York) has had a similar experience with strangers over-burdened with curiosity:

Dropping into the seat on the train with a man who had his arm in a sling, the stranger began his inquisition:

"I'll bet you broke your arm, didn't you?"

"Yes, I did."

"Fall off something?"

"No."

"Got hit by somethin'?"

"No."

"Don't tell me you broke it on purpose?"

"Well, I did it, but not on purpose. I was trying to pat myself on the back."


"Gosh Amighty! What in the world did you want to pat yourself on the back for?"

"For minding my own business so well!"



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# AA's Farmers' Dollar Guide

**PUBLIC RELATIONS:** One of the most frequently discussed topics at all meetings of farmer groups and farm organizations this year has been "public relations." Newspaper columnists, radio commentators and many of the editorial writers have fallen for the propaganda being peddled by some of our Washington hired hands to the effect that prices will skyrocket unless we continue price controls. They are telling the housewives of the country the stories the "control boys" are putting out and thereby making farmers look as though they are all selfish millionaires.

Our government taxes us for all the money they need for the "information services" offered by almost every division of the government. These information departments then devote their time, at our expense, in trying to convince Mr. and Mrs. America that their departments are essential; that the country would collapse without the services, controls and other social programs the bureaucrats want.

The administration got especially active along 'control' lines a few weeks ago when there was the first sign of the tension easing in Korea. They know that a cease-fire order in Korea, plus anticipated good crops, will ease demands and that in the ordinary course of the old law of supply and demand, most prices will ease off—and the control boys would be out of a job!

Farm groups don't have the money to combat such tactics on the part of our Washington 'servants' although most of them are doing what they can to interpret the farmer's position to Mrs. Consumer. Every farmer must take it on his own shoulders to help establish good public relations with consumers. At every opportunity we must point out to our city cousins and to each other, because we are all consumers, that price controls which discourage production, will never put more food on America's tables.

If we really want the good will of our customers, then we must also question the whole matter of price supports. We can't tell America that we don't want price controls when the price level is high but that we do want government help when prices are low!

**PEACE AND PRICES:** As this is written (July 11), it seems fairly certain that open hostilities will end soon in Korea. If shooting stops, we must remember that it will be because Red Russia approves and wants a peace—perhaps to build its strength for a few years before starting another chapter in their cold war program. Experts are saying that Stalin will make all sorts of demands on us and the United Nations—and that he'll probably get away with them because we are all sick of the crazy situation which gives us no opportunity to fight our real enemy. However, no one dreams that a cease-fire will bring world peace.

Prices started slipping back when there was just a rumor of peace in June; dropped more with negotiations for an armistice; and will go lower when shooting is stopped in Korea. But farm prices are not going to pieces. For a while it may look that way on some products but the defense program will go on, employment will stay high and, with money in his pocket, the consumer will continue to eat at the first table. Even the USDA is beginning to realize that our annual food production is not keeping up with our great growth in population. The chances are that in the long run, farm prices will keep pretty well in line with general price trends, if we keep away from artificial controls.

**VEGETABLE CROPS:** With plenty of rain and warm temperatures, most vegetables made good progress in June. The sweet corn crop looks good throughout the Northeast as do the crops of carrots and tomatoes. Yields and quality of cabbage in most sections are so good that prices have dropped to where some growers are abandoning their crop.

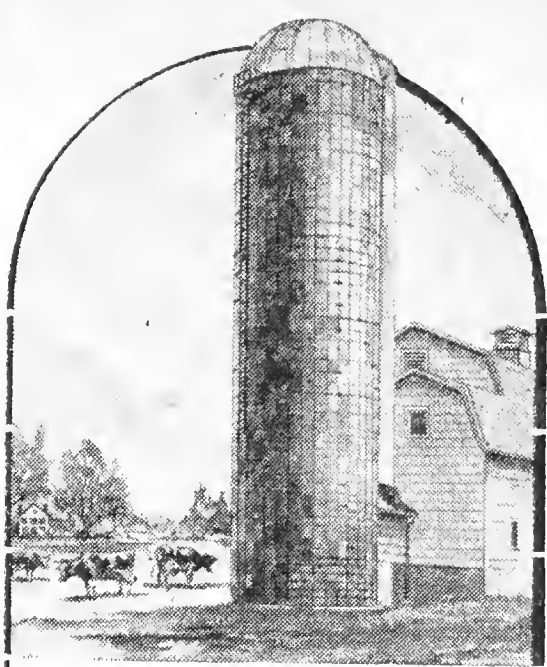
**MEAT PRICES:** Indications are that a cease-fire order might prompt cattle feeders to unload high-cost animals in a rush to market to avoid loss. A glut on the market would naturally bring a price-break. It should be remembered that the beef supply is limited and the demand good. If there is a price break, it probably will be temporary. Hogs are a different story. Prices would decline with beef but price recovery would be slow as a huge crop of pigs will be ready for market this fall.—A.J.H.

## The Song of the Lazy Farmer



**OCCASIONALLY** I'm took to task by folks who'll get up nerve to ask: "How can you stand to loaf all day? Why, we'd go crazy quick that way!" If that's the case, of course, they need to keep on workin' at high speed, because it's my philosophy that ev'ry-one should do what he enjoys the most and likes the best—in my case it's to sit and rest. I s'pose I'm built the wrong way 'round, but it so happens that I've found whenever I have work to do it drives me quickly crazy, too.

That only proves a fact that's old—men just ain't poured out of a mold. Each one is diff'rent than the rest, and who's to judge which one is best? I claim the thing that each should do is what makes him the happiest to; what purpose would there be, let's say, for me to put up hay all day when all it does is make me mad and turn my disposition bad? When I sit in the shade and smile, that's better by a country mile than if I spend my time in toil until my blood begins to boil. Mirandy likes to play that she is always sore at lazy me, but she knows life is happiest for her when I am laziest.



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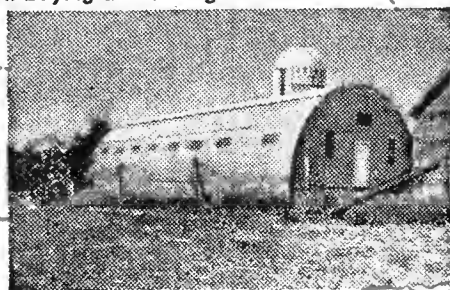
## QUONSETS



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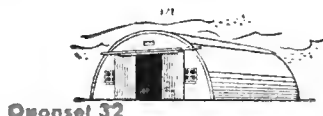
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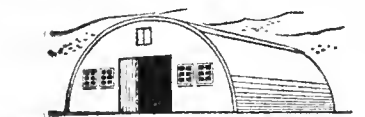
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What Do YOU  
Think?  
By JIM HALL

**A**BOUT a month ago, I got in my car and drove across central and eastern New York, across Vermont into New Hampshire, down into Massachusetts, and back a different way across New York to Ithaca. I was looking for information for our cattle stealing article, calling on farmers, state police, and county agents but at the same time keeping my eyes open for what else I could see. Even after seeing it with my own eyes, I find it hard to believe that so many farmers put up grass silage this year.

It seems just the other day—but actually was back in 1948—that AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST went all out with contests, prizes, and booklets, urging the use of early cut grass for feed as silage. Perhaps you'll remember that we ran article after article pointing out the economies of putting up grass silage; telling what, when and how to ensile grass with and without preservatives; and pointing out that it was a type of insurance against dry summer pastures and also freed some acreage for corn for grain.

Our all-out efforts to encourage the use of grass silage came only after long years of watching the progress of it on the farms of the late Ed Babcock and Tom Milliman where they first started using it about 18 years ago, and at the New Jersey State College Farm where Carl Bender had been canning grass since about 1916. The year we really started pushing the new practice, only a little better than 3% of New York's dairymen put up grass silage. The next year it jumped to 13%, and now various county agents estimate that somewhere around 20% are making grass silage.

Now the New England Green Pastures contest brings us some real figures that are not estimates. According to Ralph Littlefield of the University of New Hampshire, who compiled the records, "In 1950, 15 of the 30 county winners made grass silage." Ralph says the interest is continuing to increase from year to year and that a lot more farmers are making it for the first time this season.

Lester Smith, extension agronomist at the University of Vermont and chairman of the Vermont Green Pas-

tures Committee this year, recently announced that of the 1,185 Vermont farmers in the Green Pastures contest this year, 402 planned to put up grass silage. That is 33.9%!

## Some Shopping List!

Verle Houghaboom of the Green Mountain extension service, reports that machinery purchases planned by Vermonters this year also indicate that more men are adopting Green Pastures suggestions and are putting up grass silage. Owners report that the majority of their machines are in good condition, but here are a few of the things they plan to purchase during this year: 1,539 side delivery rakes, 918 ensilage cutters, 1,133 lime sowers, and 1,003 manure spreaders.

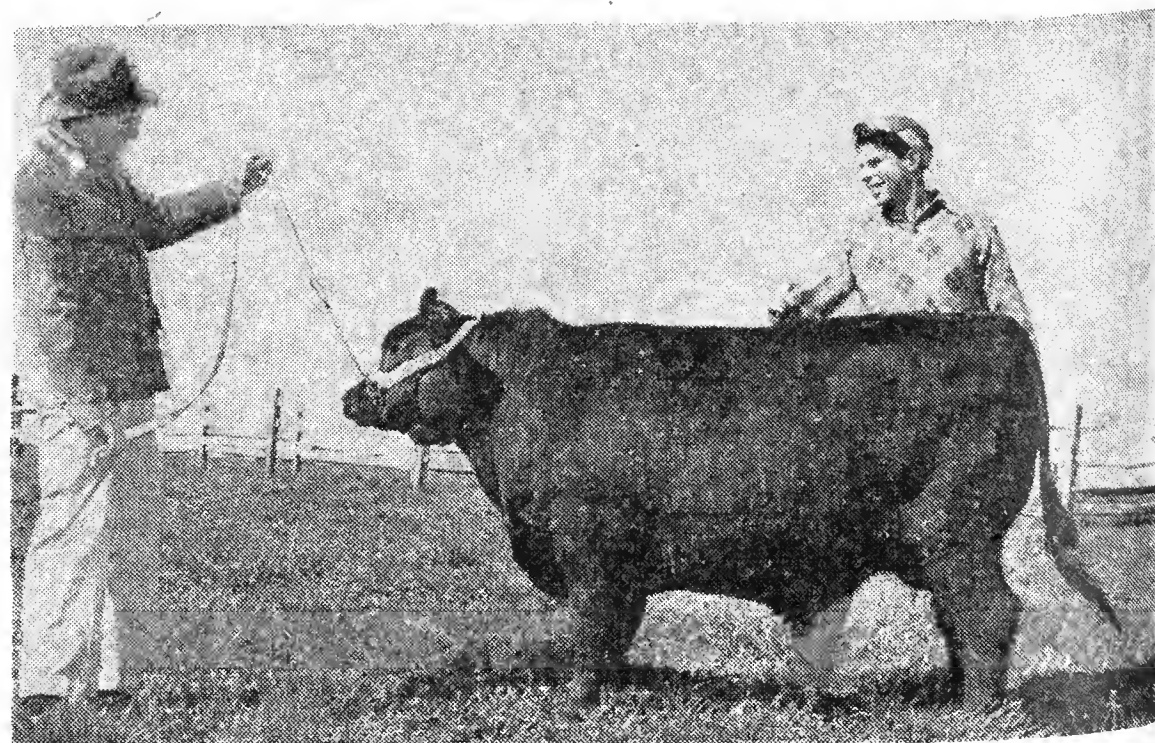
But that's only a part of their shopping list. In the supply line, they have or are going to buy this year: More than a million feet of water pipe; more than 100,000 squares of metal roofing; 753,700 bags of cement; more than half a million feet of electric wire; a quarter million rubber teat cups; and 50 thousand rolls of barbed wire. Of course there are a few other odds and ends like 60 thousand bales of binder and baler twine; 13 thousand bales of baling wire and 7,100 spools of electric fence wire.

Add to that thousands and thousands of tons of lime, fertilizer, and seed, thousands of electrical appliances for home and barn, the new cars and trucks, all the shoes, clothes and food, all the gas, oil and tires bought by these 19,000 Vermont farm families and it's easy to see that farmers are the biggest and best consumers in the land!

## Irrigation

Elsewhere in this issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is an article I put together on irrigation of pastures and hayland in the Northeast. As you'll note, I'm pretty enthusiastic about the possibilities after talking to and corresponding with a lot of farmers who have tried it. For instance, when I stopped in to see County Agent Ray Pestle at Brattleboro, Vt., he told me 10 men in his Windham County had irrigation systems of various sizes and

(Continued on Opposite Page)



It is time to begin to train animals that are to be shown at fairs. This young fellow is learning to behave while being led. He is also starting to get a "hairdo" which, by fair time, will make his coat so sleek that admirers can almost see their reflections in it. Showing animals and crops at fairs can bring in pin money and furnish fun, and exhibitors are certain to learn the fine points or shortcomings of their entries.



## Artificial Breeders' Cooperative Presents 11th Annual Program

**D**OCTOR W. E. Petersen, eminent dairy scientist and member of the faculty of the University of Minnesota for more than 30 years, will be the principal speaker at the 11th Annual Meeting of New York Artificial Breeders' Cooperative, Inc., August 4, 1951 at Ithaca.

Dr. Petersen will talk on "More Economical Milk Production Through Better Bred Cows and Better Utilization of Roughage." He has received two international awards for his contributions to the dairy industry. While perhaps best known for his studies of milk secretion, he has during the past few years devoted much time to studies of grassland farming operations. In connection with his work on grassland farming, he has visited England, Australia and New Zealand to study methods used there.

The afternoon session will also include election of three directors from NYABC Districts 4, 5 and 6; one director to fill the unexpired one year portion of the term of the late James L. Sears who was District 3 director; and one director to represent the Jersey breed on the NYABC board. Delegates will represent 68 local dairy cattle artificial breeding associations in New York and Western Vermont which are affiliated with NYABC. In addition to the election of directors they will take action on proposed changes in the by-laws, consider the advisability of providing beef sire breeding service, receive officers' reports, and discuss general progress of the program.

Feature of the morning program will be a competitive Cattle Show in which \$3,232 in 209 premiums and awards are offered to natural or artificial daugh-

ters of all five dairy breeds of sires that are or have been at NYABC headquarters in the service of members' herds.

Judging will start at 9 a. m. Judges will be Hilton Boynton, extension dairyman at the University of New Hampshire, and John Dewey, Editor of the Ayrshire Digest. Superintendent of the show is Harold Rosa, assistant manager of NYABC.

— A. A. —

### MARYLAND 4-H TEAM WINS INTERNATIONAL CONTEST IN ENGLAND

Maryland's 4-H dairy judging team walked away with the international contest at the Royal Show in Cambridge, England, on July 4. With seven teams competing from different countries, the Free Staters, representing the United States, won by a good margin. The team was presented a gold challenge trophy by the London Daily Mail.

The four members of the team rang up a score of 1,627 points, edging out the runner-up, England, by 70 points. The Free Staters came out on top in the placing of three of the four classes: they ranked first in the British Friesian, Guernsey, and the Shorthorn classes. Their score was the second highest in the judging of Ayrshires.

Members of the victorious team are Barbara Riggs, 18, Gaithersburg, who was highest scorer in the contest; Janice Palmer, 19, Olney; Glen McGrady, Jr., 17, Rising Sun; and Robert Barton, 20, Queen Anne. They were coached and accompanied to the contest by John L. Morris, Extension dairyman of the University of Maryland, and Roscoe Whipp, assistant agricultural agent of Montgomery County. Mrs. Frank Palmer, mother of Janice Palmer, also accompanied the team.

— A. A. —

### WHAT DO YOU THINK ?

(Continued from Opposite Page)

that every one of them was very pleased. Of course there wasn't much interest in irrigation in June because it seemed to rain every day but July, August and the forepart of September usually present a different story.

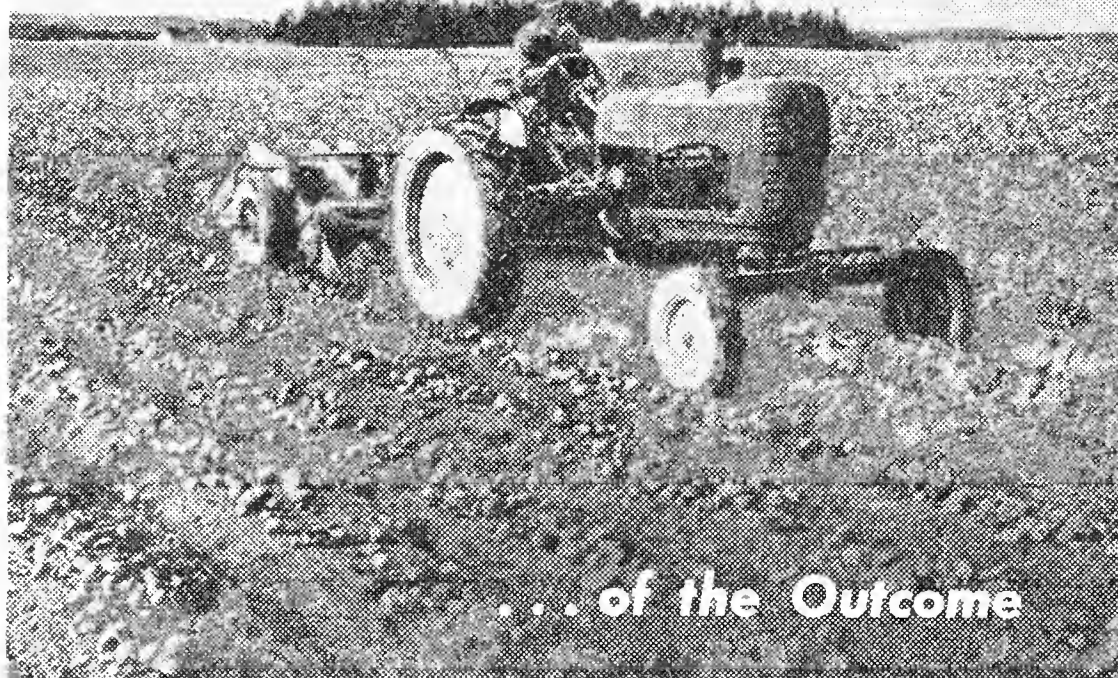
I believe it was the late Henry Talmage of Long Island who went back through the records and discovered that for 22 years every summer had been dry for at least two weeks. Even this year meadows and pastures got a slow start due to the May drought. I'm betting that 10 years from now a very large percentage of farmers with enough water will have irrigation systems. What do YOU think?

### Heifers or Bulls?

A few weeks ago I mentioned here an idea a dairyman passed on to me about why he thought his cows had more heifer than bull calves. Right after that, while I was out of town, a Mr. J. F. Goddard called and left the message that he could tell how to get cows with calf of either sex wanted. Since then, and between road trips, I've been trying to find Mr. Goddard's phone number or address. I've tried Farm Bureau, Soil Conservation and other places without luck. However, whenever I mention that I'm looking for a man who can tell me how to have all heifer calves if I want them, the farmer I'm talking to always says, "If you find him let me know. I'll pay cash for that recipe." One man said, "That knowledge would be worth \$500 to me." I think it would be worth even more to some operators. Well, whatever the idea is worth, I wish Mr. Goddard would call again and if I'm out, leave his phone number or address. Or his formula. My curiosity is burning me up!

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11:05 a.m. Produce Markets  
11:30 a.m. Country Home  
11:45 a.m. Egg Bulletin  
12:15 p.m. Weather Roundup  
12:20 p.m. Livestock Markets  
12:30 p.m. York State Farmer  
1:15 p.m. UN Today  
2:30 p.m. WQXR Music  
6:10 p.m. Sports  
6:15 p.m. Weather Roundup  
6:20 p.m. Livestock Markets  
7:15 p.m. Storyteller  
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Mr. Dietrich and some of his registered Holsteins on some top-quality pasture.

## Thirty Years at DIE-KOHL FARM

By ALLIENE S. DeCHANT

**M**Y idea was always cows," says Clarence S. Dietrich. At 54 he shares with his only son William, the ownership and management of one of the finest dairy farms near Kutztown in Berks county, Pennsylvania.

A pioneer in the purchase of modern machinery, he and his son value their equipment at approximately \$25,000. "Our equipment," he says, "is adequate for 700 acres, and since we farm only 300, we do custom work, offering our services to farmers in an ever-widening area. The first year we baled 50,000 bales of hay and straw. To date our total approximates 350,000. Recently, with our combine we cut 18 acres in 10 hours, netting 272 bags of wheat. With our forage harvester we can fill an 18-foot wagon in 12 minutes. We also help farmers with our two-row corn picker."

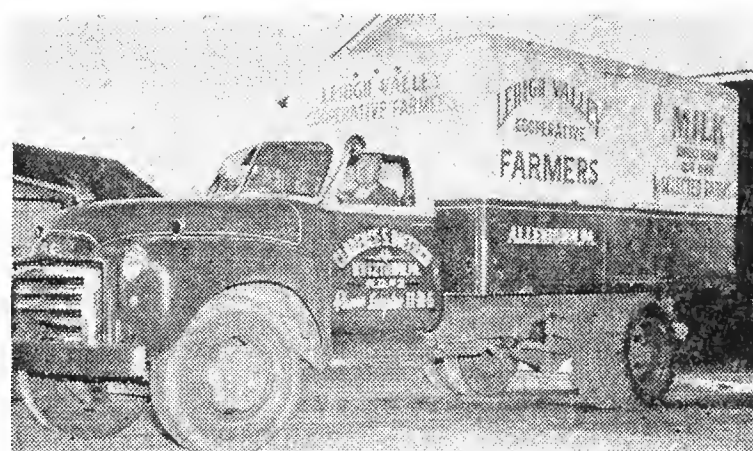
Farmer Dietrich prides himself most on the purebred Holstein dairy herd he and his son have acquired over a period of years. Each cow is artificially bred by a proven sire, T.B. tested, and free from Bangs' disease. "I began with five," he told me, "a mixed lot, because I didn't have money for more. Now our average is 20 milkers and 11 heifers. Milk always brings a steady income."

Mr. Dietrich takes just pride in the

"I bought things gradually," he remembers, "and in the Fall of 1920 purchased our first manure spreader. A year later I plunged again and acquired our first tractor and plow, which we traded for a new one in 1926. Our first rubber-tired tractor was procured in 1938. Now we farm the original 133 acres plus 167 rented ones with four tractors, a combine, baler and forage harvester and other tools. Three of the machines have auxiliary engines. Recently we installed a hay dryer in the barn."

Clarence attended two schools in Berks County: Center, in Greenwich Township, and Stein's, in Richmond Township. At 15 he was hired out at 50 cents a day, when a man's wage was a dollar. At 17 he began work with William Sunday, with whom he stayed for five years.

"My first job," he said, "was to spread manure that was stacked man high in the barnyard. We spread it spring and fall. We used five horses and a manure hook. I also had to spread manure while plowing, which was a slow, tough job. I used a spring harrow which was only six feet wide, hitched three horses to it and harrowed an 18-acre field. I could go the length of it only twice in half a day. I thought I'd never get done—up and down, up



Clarence Dietrich at the wheel of one of his five "Lehigh Valley Cooperative" trucks.

fact that in 1934 he was among the first day shippers to the Lehigh Valley Cooperative Association (formerly the Lehigh Valley Producers Association.) He attended the second meeting of the board of the new organization, since which time he has been one of its leading backers. He pioneered for members and had a tough time persuading some farmers "to help the thing along," for they were skeptical despite the jump in price. "Sometimes I was out until midnight talking with farmers. Now it is easy, and farmers outside our 30-mile radius clamor to join."

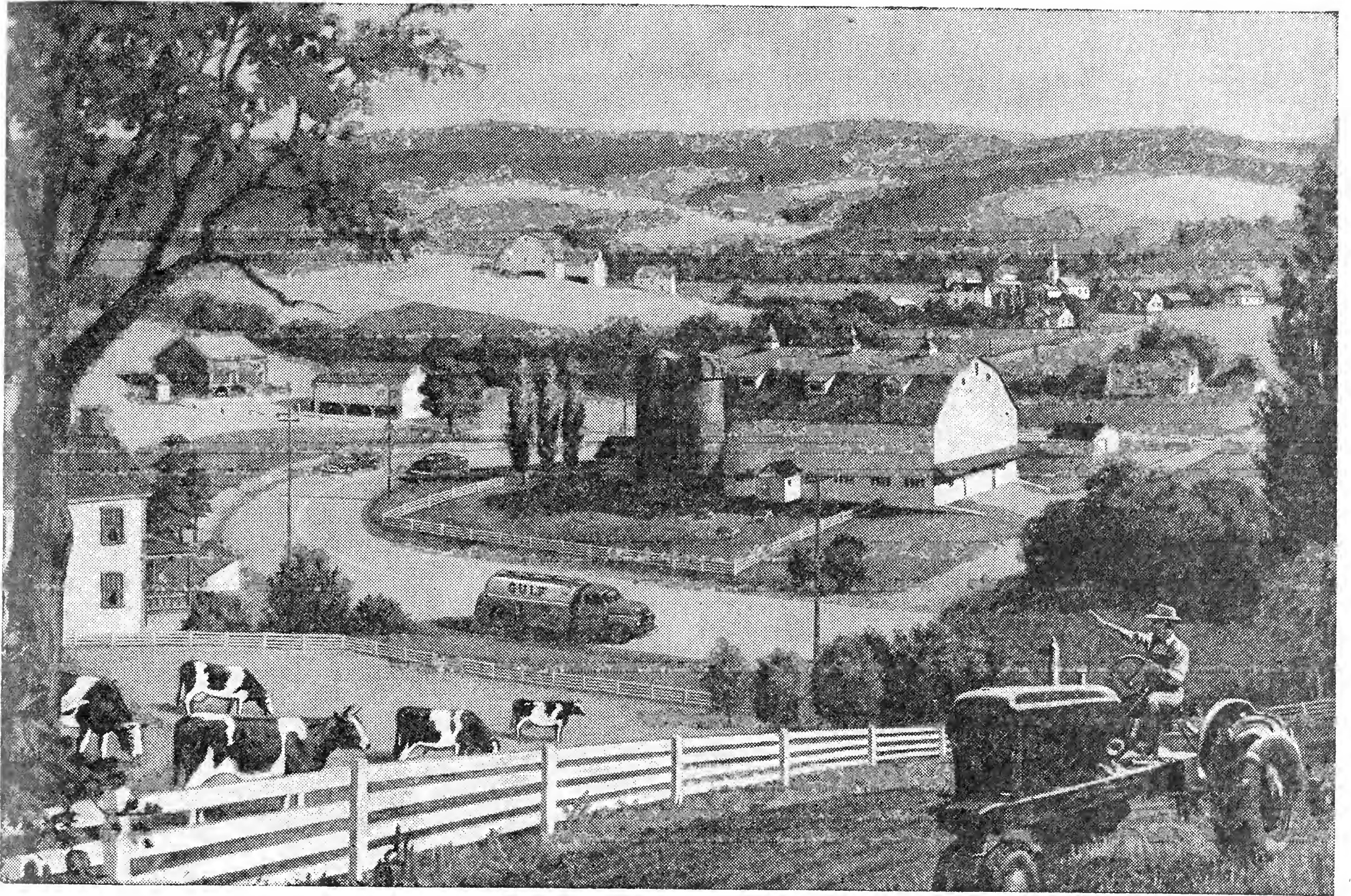
Machinery has always fascinated Mr. Dietrich. His first purchase of machinery for himself was made at the Kohler homestead, when his father-in-law, the late John Kohler, quit farming and rented the 133-acre property to the Dietrich newlyweds. The farm is now called the Die-Kohl farm — 'Die' for Dietrich and 'Kohl' for Kohler.

and down! When I was 21 my wages went up to \$30 a month."

A staunch Lutheran, Mr. Dietrich has been a deacon at New Bethel (Zion's) Church, Grimville, and is regular in attendance. His son William, daughter-in-law, and grandson occupy the same pew. When the new church was built he assisted by hauling stone from the Kohler quarry near Lyon Station, a 10-mile trek from the farm, to the quarry and then to the church. "Had a team of good horses," he says. He also hauled the heavy iron girders.

"Farming is a 365-day-a-year job," says Mr. Dietrich. "Much money is tied up, as compared with my boyhood days when a farmer could make a good start with a thousand dollars. Farming is far more interesting to me now," he adds, "and I wish I were physically able to work 18 hours a day at it. But I've got to slow up and relax, and that's a tough assignment!"





## Every farmer faces this hot-weather problem

The soaring temperatures of summer weather put an extra strain on men in the fields. That's true of machines, too, and the fuel they use.

Maybe you've noticed yourself that your tractor doesn't perform as well after hours of hard, hot work? Or you've had your truck or car heat up and stall? Had a hard time getting it going again?

A lot of such problems are caused by summer heat right at the time when engines must work their best. Then, dependability has an extra value to you.

That's why Gulf *specially blends* its two great gasolines—No-Nox and Good Gulf—for summer operating conditions; to give you the best kind of performance in hot weather. For example:



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FRANK C. MACKLIN of Ashton, Illinois, writes . . . "pulled a combine for approximately 29 hours on 15 gallons of fuel. On a power take-off driven forage harvester I used approximately 11 gallons of fuel on a ten hour run."

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## The F.F.A.—Four-H Way of Getting Started in Farming

**I**N SPITE of the large amount of capital needed for a start in farming these days, young men are doing it. As farmers retire, younger men must take over unless we are content to look forward to a time when most profitable farms will be owned by absentee landlords, either individuals or corporations.

In the May '19 issue we told of a successful father-and-son partnership in Allegany County, N. Y., where the junior partner may eventually own the farm. Similar partnerships are being formed between older and younger farmers who are not related.

Another successful way of getting

is preparing himself to take more and more responsibility.

Leon Button, who lives a few miles away, is a dairyman. His father has a full-time job off the farm, and Leon and a younger brother shoulder a large part of the responsibility for operating 417 acres.

Leon owns 5 purebred Brown Swiss cows, a bull and 7 heifers; also 75 ewes, 2 purebred sows, and a small poultry flock. His knowledge of cows has been increased by showing at fairs. He has a couple of blue ribbons from the State Fair and many from the Yates County Fair.

Realizing that good roughage is the



Leon with "Heidi" who was grand champion 4-H cow and reserve grand champion in the open class at the 1950 Syracuse Fair. She also took second place in the gold medal group at the International Dairy Exposition at Indianapolis in 1950. Leon has a big start toward owning a herd of Brown Swiss cows.

Ralph Francisco looking at some pullets that have just been moved to clover range. Ralph has accumulated hens and equipment, including a part interest in a bulldozer.



started is through 4-H membership or Vocational Agriculture in High Schools, or both.

Two young men living near Rushville, N. Y., Ralph Francisco and Leon Button, illustrate this method. They are not yet farming entirely on their own, but they are on their way. During their four years in high school, they established reputations and built up inventories which will go a long way toward eventual farm ownership. These years were used for the relatively slow process of growing livestock. When they finished high school, they already had cows and hens ready to produce.

Ralph Francisco is a chicken man. In addition to owning 475 White Leghorn breeders he has a part interest in a bulldozer, owns brooder houses and other equipment, and has a sizeable bank account. Total assets on a conservative basis are close to \$6,000.

Of course, capital isn't everything. What about Ralph's knowledge of poultry? He has built brooder houses, wired houses for electricity, mixes his own poultry feed, and culls and vaccinates his flock. A year ago he attended a four-day school at Cornell where he learned to select poultry breeding flocks under the New York Poultry Improvement Plan. He used the knowledge gained on his and his dad's flocks but he is qualified to select breeders anywhere in the State under the State Plan.

The home farm has about 7,000 birds and hatches 27,000 chicks a year to raise and to sell. Ralph says his dad hopes to retire some day and that he

foundation of profitable dairying. Leon has removed brush from 20 acres of pasture, has fertilized and seeded it, and plans to increase the improved acreage.

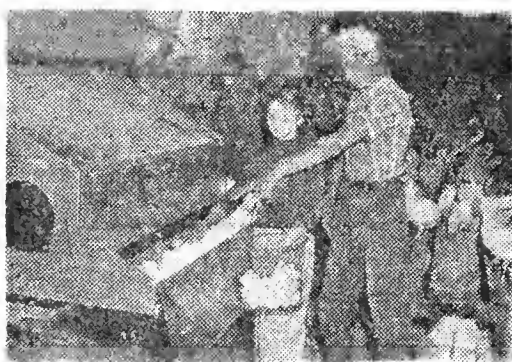
To check on milk production, he joined the D.H.I.A. and the New York Artificial Breeders Cooperative. To control Bangs Disease, the herd is enrolled in the State Bangs Disease Eradication Program. His net worth totals better than \$6,000.

Needless to say, not all boys have taken advantage of the opportunities of high school vocational agriculture to the extent that Ralph and Leon have. Many are doing it. For example, there is Frank Arnold who also lives near Middlesex and who was State FFA president in 1949-50. His Ag teacher, Henry McDougall, tells me Frank owns stock and equipment to operate a farm of his own. What's more, he has the helpmate to do it, as he was married recently to Leon Button's sister.

In this great Northeast about 3,000 farm boys graduate with training in vocational agriculture each year, which means that 30,000 have graduated since 1941. Add to these the army of boys and girls who have had 4-H training and I doubt that you will worry much about family farms disappearing. These young folks expect to farm for themselves.—Hugh L. Costline.

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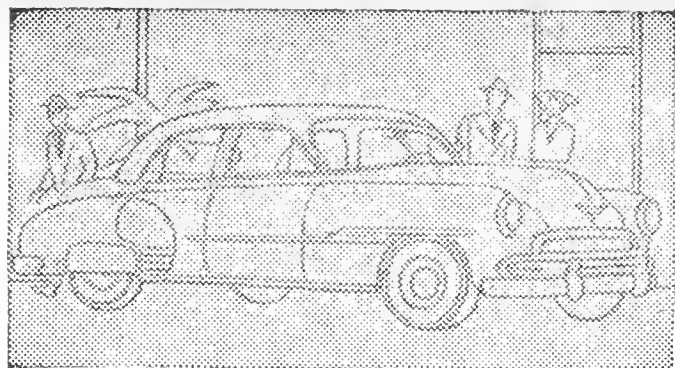
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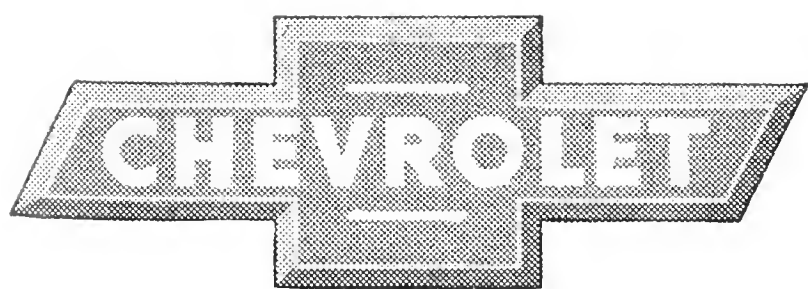
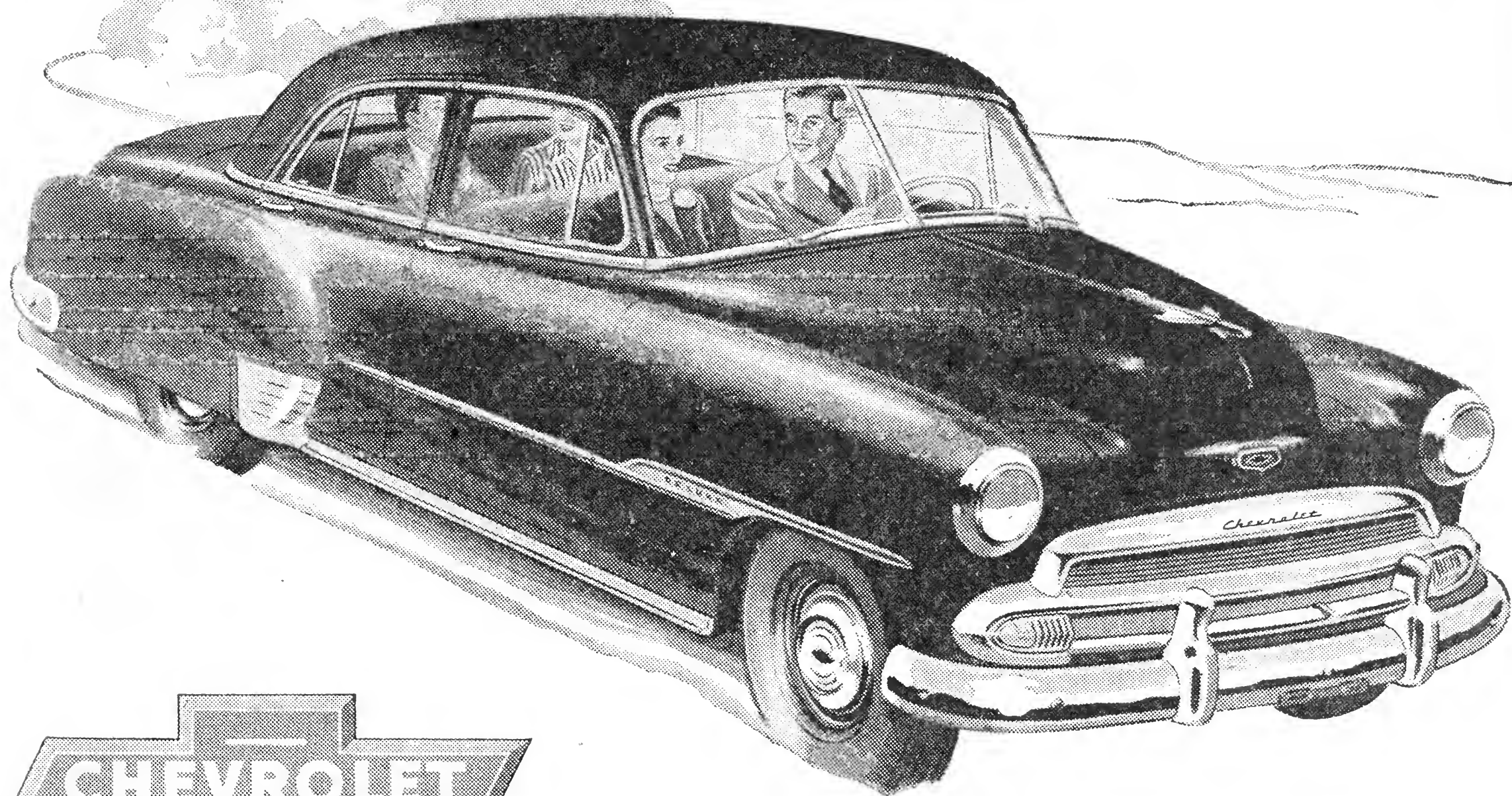


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# Hang up the Shovel

## Let the G.L.F. Stable Cleaner Do the Dirty Work

ONE by one, some of the hardest jobs on the farm have softened up as electricity took over—milking, carrying water, cleaning eggs. But still the dirtiest chore of all, the back-breaking, most disagreeable day-in and day-out job on the farm has remained. Cleaning the cow stable every morning was still a job for a man and a shovel.

Now this chore is going the way of all the rest. After two years of research, trial and error, study, development, and testing on practical dairy farms, G.L.F. has a stable cleaner that works. It can clean out a 90 foot gutter—clean—in less time than it takes to milk one cow. It is doing just that, day after day, on a number of farms right now.

### Easy to Install

The G.L.F. Stable Cleaner is easy to install and simple to operate. Any farmer who has one will tell you, "You don't have to tear your barn apart to put in a G.L.F. Stable Cleaner." If your gutters are at least 14 inches wide, straight, and in good condition, anyone can do the small amount of concrete work necessary to prepare your stable for the cleaner.

The G.L.F. Stable Cleaner is delivered assembled and ready to use. The cows can stay

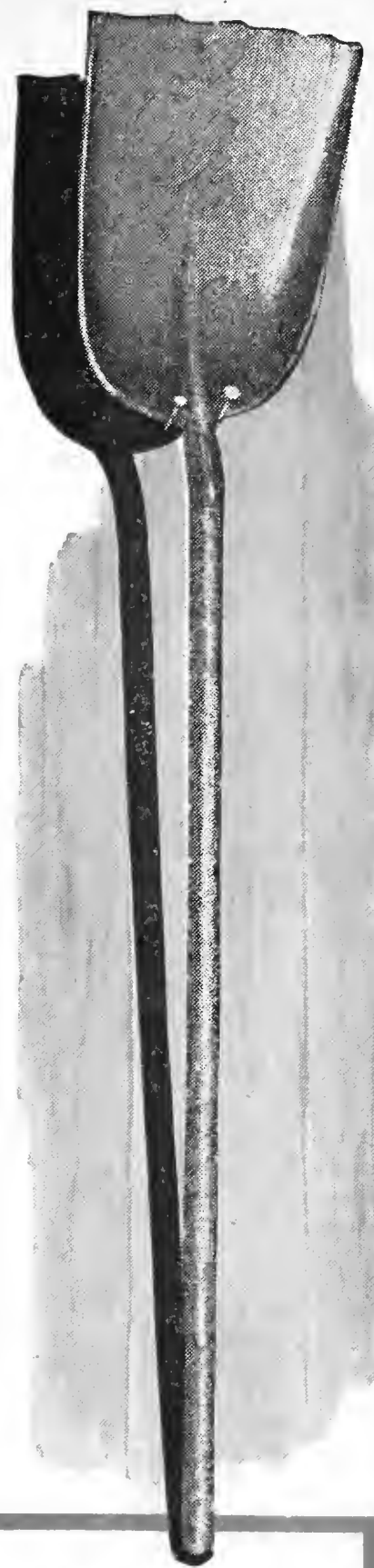
right in the barn while it's installed! There are no chains, tracks, paddles, gears or any kind of metal in the gutter. A flat belt especially fabricated to resist acids and withstand abrasive wear is all there is in the gutter.

### A Great Backsaver

Like any modern farming tool, the G.L.F. Stable Cleaner will pay for itself many times over. But to farmers who have used it, that's secondary. It's the saving of their backs they like.

The G.L.F. Stable Cleaner is now available through your G.L.F. service agency. Ask about it. Particularly if you're planning a new barn, or changes in your present one, plan to include the G.L.F. Stable Cleaner as part of your basic equipment.

Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc.,  
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**SAVES HARD WORK.** "I can load a 90-bushel spreader and have the belt back in place in less than 5 minutes by just pushing a switch. It saves a lot of time, but to me its biggest value is in the hard work it saves. For labor-saving devices, I put the G.L.F. Stable Cleaner right next to the milking machine."—Gregory Thew, Campbell Hall, N.Y.



**BACKSAVER.** "It's a real backsaver and ideal for me due to the layout of my barn. Before I got it, I could clean my five gutters by shovel and carrier in an hour; but now I can clean out a load in exactly 6 minutes and 57 seconds by the clock."—Rex Burleigh, Snedekersville, Pa.



**BEST THING EVER.** "It's the best thing ever made to cut out heavy work in a dairy barn. I wish that all our cows were in the two rows so that we wouldn't have to use the old wheelbarrow and ramp for the other cows. We just pull a switch and the barn is clean in six minutes."—Arling Kiefer, Sr. & Jr., Bangor, Pa.

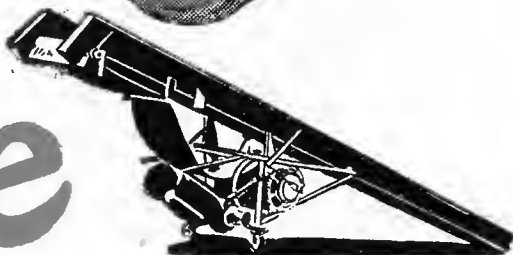


**NOT TIRED OUT.** "When I get done I am not all tired out. I can go out in the afternoon now and cut logs instead of lying down to get rested. If I could have had my gutter cleaner 20 years ago I'd be milking twice as many cows today, because I would have had the strength and the time."—Nelson Varcoe, Honesdale, Pa.

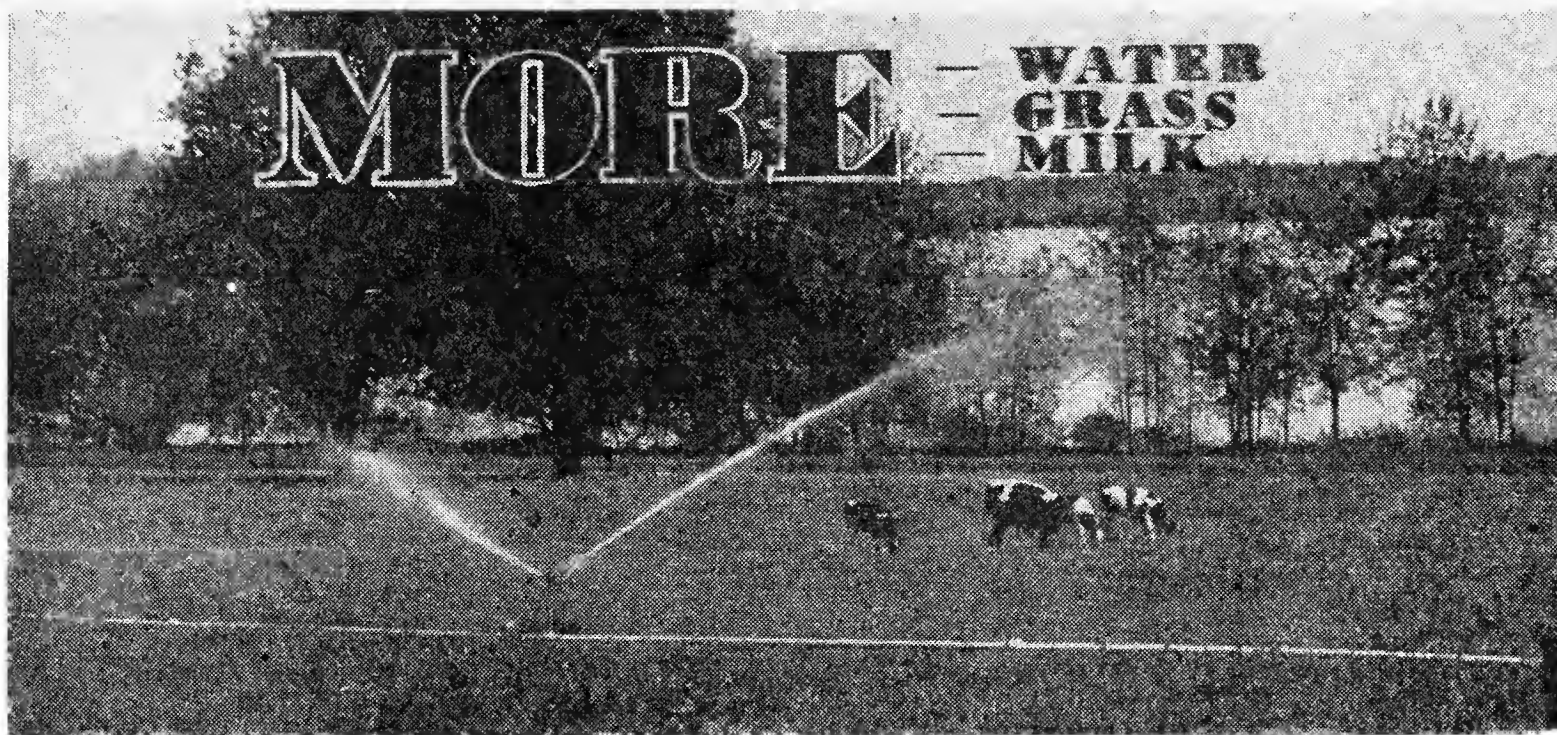


**LICKS MEAN JOB.** "We are not all tired out early in the day. I wouldn't take anything for my G.L.F. Cleaner if I couldn't buy another. It saves us the dirtiest job on the farm and you don't have to work your heart out with a shovel and wheelbarrow."—Clifford Baright, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

# G.L.F. Stable Cleaner







**D**OES PASTURE irrigation pay? If a farmer has ample water and installs a system big enough to avoid high "per acre" costs, the answer is "Yes." It should net him extra dollars even in years of normal rainfall.

That's the conclusion I reached after talking to Northeast farmers with irrigation systems and studying surveys and experiments conducted all the way across the country from Maine to Washington.

Men who are using supplemental water on their farms (and there are more than 5,000 of them in the Northeast, not including New England) are for the most part enthusiastic about the results they are getting, and are recommending irrigation to their neighbors who have sufficient water. A recent survey in New York, New Jersey and Northern Pennsylvania indicates that between 700 and 800 more farmers in those areas plan to install irrigation systems.

No one disputes the value of irrigation for vegetable and small fruit crops. Farmers and experiment stations all over the country have reported phenomenal yields of these crops with irrigation. In the Northeast, yields are almost sure to be 50% higher even in years of normal rainfall. Many truck, potato, and small fruit farmers have paid for their irrigation equipment by saving their crops in one year of drouth.

As far as pasture irrigation is concerned, there have been no experiments or surveys in the Northeast over a long enough period or wide enough area to give us conclusive results. Therefore, my conclusion is based on the sum of results reported by Northeast farmers; yields obtained in a one-year test in Maine; the production comparison in a two-year test in Illinois; and cost figures for installation and operation from 14 Massachusetts farms and the average of 140 farms in the western part of the state of Washington.

The insurance value of an irrigation system during a drought year is no small consideration, but the prime object of adding more water when needed is to get higher yields at a low enough cost to warrant the outlay of a large sum of money for the system. I think some of the answers to this will be found in the condensed reports that follow.

### Maine

In a report by the Engineering and Agronomy Departments of the University of Maine experiment station covering just the 1950 season, an irrigated plot of mixed grasses and clover that was low in quality produced 1,387 pounds more milk per acre than did an adjacent plot that wasn't irrigated.

The test was made at Hampden, Maine, on a 6.4 acre plot of loam soil, medium in fertility. Irrigation was applied to half of the plot whenever tests showed the soil had less than 40% available moisture. This lack of moisture occurred 10 times in the period from June 1 to August 16. Each time, one inch of water was applied for a total of 10 inches added to the 8.21 inches of rainfall that fell on the plots between June 1 and September 14. On June 15, 7 cows were pastured on the irrigated, and 4 on the non-irrigated side. An attempt was made to match the cows out on both pieces of pasture as to their lactation periods and rate of production. They remained on pasture 29 days, until July 13, and were taken off because the forage had been grazed down quite short on both pastures. On August 7, 5 cows were put on the irrigated side and 2 on the non-irrigated side for 11 more days pasture. For both pasture periods the irrigated side produced 7,065 lbs. of milk and 258 cow days pasture, while the other side produced 2,691 lbs. of milk and 125 cow days pasture. This gave a milk production increase of 1,387 lbs. per acre due to irrigation.

On these same plots, forage growth was measured and cuttings were made three times during the summer: on July 3, August 3, and September 14. The irrigated section produced 10,636 lbs. per acre of green weight forage compared with 1,692 lbs. per acre on the non-irrigated section.

No cost figures accompanied the preliminary report on the Maine pasture test, but we do have some figures from the state of Washington, where costs were analyzed on 128 farms using sprinkler irrigation.

### Washington

On one farm studied by the State College of Washington the cost was \$13.21 per acre to apply a total of 10.4 inches of water on 25 acres. On this farm, electrical power was used, and labor costs were figured at 90¢ per hour.

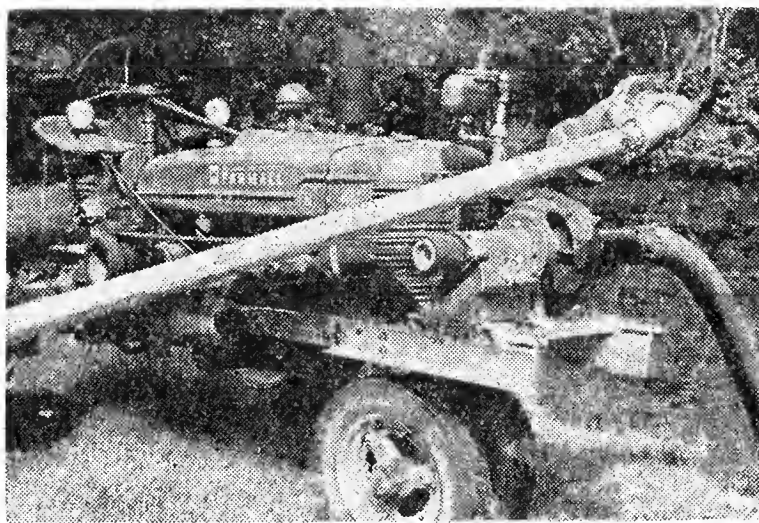
In a study of the 128 irrigated farms it was found that 35 of them with 10 acres or less under irrigation had an investment of \$208 per acre; 51 with 10 to 30 acres had \$100 investment per acre; 30 with 30 to 50 acres had \$62 invested per acre, and 12 with more than 50 acres under irrigation had \$37 invested per acre. On 140 irrigated farms in Washington, the average cost of installation was \$1,860, including cost of drilling wells where a well was used as a source of irrigation water.

Commenting on the Washington irrigation, Ralph A. Loomis, agricultural economist, said: "The carrying capacity of sprinkler irrigated pasture was doubled. Increased pasture production resulted in an average of 2.5 additional months of available pasture per season. Hay production was increased by 1½ tons per acre on the average." (This jibes closely with the report of a New Hampshire farmer who added 6 inches of water in 4 lots to his hay land last year and reported that it increased production about 1½ tons of hay equivalent per acre, which he valued at \$60. He said this meant an increased return above costs of at least \$27.50 per acre.)

Many Washington farmers reported that they were able to liquidate their equipment after two years' use of irrigation. Similar claims are made by some Northeast farmers. For instance, one grower near Taunton, Massachusetts, last year irrigated 150 acres of alfalfa and, because of the irrigation, was able to get an extra cutting of close to 100 tons which he didn't need and sold at from \$40 to \$50 a ton. The irrigation investment for 150 acres was \$7,200.

### Illinois

Of perhaps better comparative value to Northeast farmers are results of pasture irrigation tests in Southern Illinois, where the average annual rain-



Belt-driven pumps for front or rear tractor mounting are now available. Illustrated above is a Marlow pump on a Farmall tractor. Barnes Mfg. Company also makes pumps for use on the Farmall tractors.

fall of 45 inches is comparable to ours. Like Maine's, that test consisted of two tracts of land, but there each half was divided into 7 subplots receiving different soil treatments.

Both 5-acre fields were plowed in the fall, 1947, and three tons of limestone and half-ton of 32% rock phosphate applied per acre before seeding this grass mixture: 3 lbs. orchard grass, 3 lbs. alta fescue, 2 lbs. Kentucky bluegrass, 2 lbs. redtop, and 2 lbs. timothy. In the spring of 1948, 2 lbs. of ladino per acre were broadcast. The plot that gave the greatest increase due to irrigation—and which maintained the highest percentage of legume at the end of the year (32.5%)—was treated in both 1948 and 1949 with 3 tons of limestone, half-ton of rock phosphate, 500 lbs. 32% superphosphate, and 500 lbs. of 50% potash.

Twelve inches of water were used on the irrigated plots. The best plot yielded the first year 3,666 lbs. more dry matter than the adjacent plot with the same soil treatment but no irrigation. In 1949 it yielded 4,053 lbs. more dry matter than the non-irrigated plot. This plot yielded enough to have given an animal gain per year of 214½ lbs. more than the similarly treated plot without irrigation. The Illinois technicians who ran the tests concluded that:

"Both forage yields and animal gains have been significantly increased by irrigation.

"Irrigation helps keep ladino in the pasture mixtures.

"Soil treatment was as important as irrigation in increasing the yields, and a combination of the two gave maximum results.

"Irrigation may be profitable in years of normal rainfall where as few as three irrigations are required.

"Irrigation may take one of the biggest hazards out of determining carrying capacity of pastures from year to year."

### Points to Ponder

From the above sources and from several of the manufacturers of irrigation equipment come several basic recommendations for men who are thinking about using supplemental irrigation systems:

1. Of utmost importance is a water supply that you know will stand up during the dry season. It takes 27,143 gallons of water to put one inch on an acre. For example, if during the year you wanted to add six inches of water to a 10-acre field, you would need 1,628,580 gallons. With a nearby lake or river you will be safe enough. If you are going to depend on pond or well or small creek, you had better have a competent engineer study your supply before laying out a system.

2. Have a careful analysis made of your soil to determine just how much water it can take an hour without runoff or erosion. In Southern Illinois they found that they got best results when two inches of water were applied at a time, but not many soils on Northeast farms can take or need such heavy applications. Some farmers report that from ¼-inch to ½-inch is all they ever put on at one time. The type of soil has a direct bearing on the size, and therefore the cost of your installation. If you put ½-inch on at a time, the portable pipe could be moved oftener, and therefore water a much wider area than if you had to leave the pipe in one location for a whole day and night, or even longer.

3. The extra water during summertime definitely stimulates growth and therefore uses more of the fertility in the soil. Plan to use more lime and fertilizer per acre with irrigation, as it takes a combination of both more water and more plant food to get the maximum results.

4. In choosing the type system you are going to use, weigh carefully your labor situation. If labor is very tight in your area and it appears that it might continue to be that way, then it may well pay to put a little more money in your system so that it will cover more area at one time and therefore necessitate fewer moves. Most of the manufacturers today are making systems of aluminum pipe that are very light and easily moved. Many of them also design systems that permit moving several hundred feet of pipe, complete with sprinklers, without disassembling the line. With some you can tow the whole lateral line with a tractor. In one system, the lateral pipes and sprinklers can be rolled across the pasture on wheels. As a general rule, systems such as those using huge nozzles covering up to 3½ acres at once require a great deal more pressure but do save on labor.

5. All studies of costs of installation, including those made by the University of Massachusetts in 1949, show that the most economical installations are those that cover the larger acreages. For instance, one Massachusetts farm with 100 acres of irrigation had a cost for 4 inches of water of only

(Continued on Opposite Page)



# Empire State Club Members Celebrate 25th Annual Congress

THE last week in June, 4-H Club members from all over New York State gathered at Cornell for the 25th State 4-H Club Congress. One of the happy events of the meeting was the return of W. J. Wright, who was State 4-H Club leader from 1918 to 1943, and Mrs. Wright.

On Friday evening Dean W. I. Myers of the State College of Agriculture presented to Professor Wright a citation in the form of a plaque calling attention to his great service to agriculture. Also, during the Congress, State Club Leader Albert Hooper presented him with a pin in recognition of his 25 years of 4-H Club Service. The presentation of this pin was to have been made at the National Club Congress, but Professor Wright was unable to attend.

Also recognized at the Congress were a number of men who have 20 or more years of service as County or 4-H Club Agents. These men together with years of service are:

- Harry L. Case, Chenango County (31)
- H. H. Tozier, Jr., Dutchess County (26)
- John D. Walker, Erie County (25)
- E. B. Fuller, Monroe County (29)
- E. G. Smith, Oneida County (28)
- Mrs. Dorothy Flint, Nassau County (28)
- Russell B. Ace, Livingston County (22)
- Paul W. Thayer, Albany County (22)
- Leon C. Pratt, Madison County (22)
- Robert A. Dyer, Columbia County (22)
- Bert J. Rogers, St. Lawrence County (21)
- Melvin J. Merton, Genesee County (21)
- George Burkhardt, Nassau County (20)

## 4-H Members Win Awards

On Wednesday evening, Sally B. Johnson of Chester, N. Y., and Everett W. Tennant of Smithville Flats, N. Y., were presented with American Agriculturist Achievement Awards by associate editor Hugh Cosline. For twenty years these awards have been offered to members of youth organizations, including Future Farmers, young Grangers, Young Cooperators, and, for a time, Boy Scouts on farms. The winners are chosen on the basis of their activities and leadership in organizations to which they belong. Also considered is the originality which young people show in overcoming ill luck and handicaps in their projects.

The congratulations of the staff of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST go to these two young people and to others who have won or who will win this honor in 1951.

## Dance Contest

On Thursday evening 4-H delegates relaxed at a dance in the armory. The event of the evening was a square dance contest at which Miss Lois Ford and Willis Simpson of Orange County were named Champion 4-H Square Dancers of New York State. They each received a handsome engraved trophy presented by AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, as did the second best couple in the state, Pam and Larry Bush, a brother-sister couple from Greene County.

Judged third were Martha Jane Kells and William Behling, Cayuga County; and right on their heels for fourth place were Jackie Darfner and Doug Warner of Washington County.

Judges who picked the four best

couples in the State Finals were Robert Child, Field Secretary of Rural Radio Foundation, and Mrs. Child; and James LaRock.

Other finalists competing at Cornell, and who were champions in the three districts of the 4-H Council, all received ribbons, presented by this farm paper. They were Betty Bortugno and George McQuale, Columbia County; Janet Clark and Sheldon Randall, Franklin County; Marjorie Mceeks and James Rice, Schuyler County; Edith Jordan of Herkimer County and Fred Shaver of Chenango County; Beth Meyer and Laurence McMinn, Yates County; Louisc Williams and Bob Brandall, Cattaraugus County; Janice Brown and Jerry Reynolds, Genesee County; and Charity Howland and Dale Green, Alleghany County.

The program of the Congress which lasted from Wednesday afternoon until Saturday morning was largely aimed at training in leadership. No one could attend the sessions and see the hundreds of attentive, intelligent faces without renewed confidence in the future.

— A. A. —

## MORE — WATER — GRASS — MILK

(Continued from Opposite Page)

\$11.39 per acre, but another farm with an 18-acre irrigated plot had a per acre cost of \$22.06. Oftentimes a little more or a little larger pipe, a little higher powered engine and pump will give you a system with much more coverage, but little more cost, thereby reducing substantially your per acre charges.

6. There are several factors that affect both installation and operation costs on a farm, in addition to the size of the installation; the distance from the water source to the fields to be irrigated; the elevation from the water to the field; the shape of the field itself; the number of inches of water desired for application at one time, which depends both on the type of soil and the type of crop to be grown; and the type of power desired for the system, such as electric, diesel, gasoline, or possibly from a farm tractor.

## Figures Available

After a survey of your situation, a trained engineer, either from an irrigation company or your state college, can make a complete recommendation covering the size and amount of pipe, the size of sprinklers, the capacity of the pump, and the horse power needed for your operation. The engineers know exactly what performance to expect from all different kinds of equipment. They can tell you within a few pennies how much it will cost you to put an inch of water on an acre. All the companies—and there are lots of them competing for irrigation business in the Northeast—have developed very simple systems with ingenious lightweight couplings and valves to speed the work in the field, and pumps and sprinklers or nozzles which will give exactly the performance they promise when their specifications are followed.

It seems that the biggest problem in irrigation is out in the field where men still aren't sure exactly how much water to apply and how often. I know of one man who didn't get the results he expected from his irrigation because he had an idea that one thorough soaking during the year was enough. Other men irrigate once every 10 or 14 days "whether they need it or not." One of the best rule-of-thumb systems for irrigating is that when rainfall is less than 2 inches in two weeks during the summer, turn on the water.

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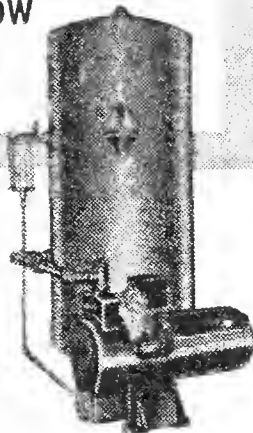
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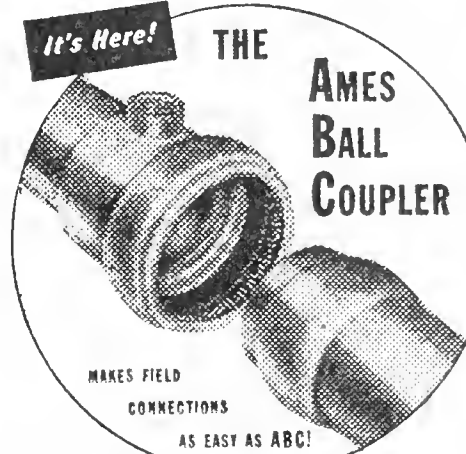
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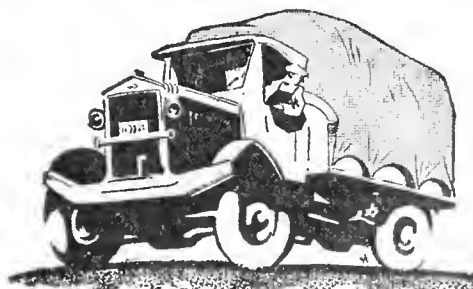
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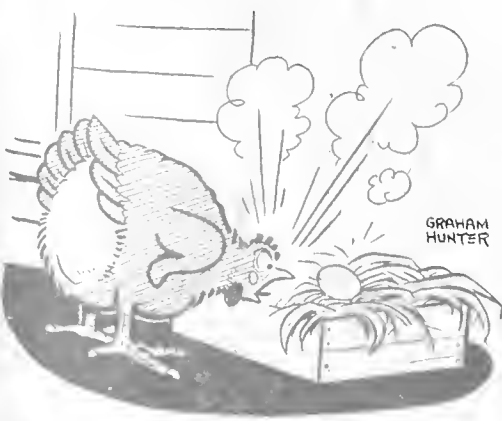
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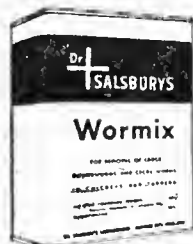
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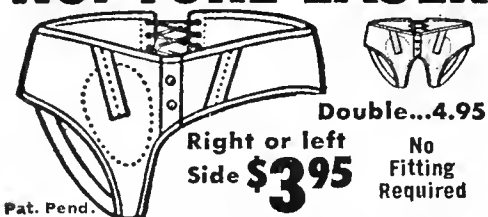
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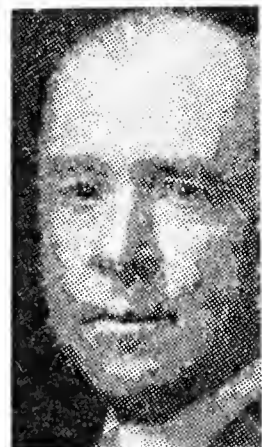
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# Growing Pullets to Lay Eggs

By **L. E. WEAVER**

**O**NE evening recently, I was in the poultry house of Professor H. E. Botsford and saw a beautiful flock of big, vigorous White Leghorn pullets that began to lay less than a month previous and were already up to a production rate of 33 per cent. They were started as chicks last November and, of course, were not grown on range.



L. E. Weaver

With egg prices probably well past the low spot, it seems as though this flock should be a real income-producer for "Botsy." Perhaps it will contribute some concrete evidence in support of the Darrah-Kearl proposition that November may be the best time to start chicks for replacement pullets intended for market egg production. Not many people are starting chicks in October or November, but if it proves to be as good a bet as it sounds, a lot more will soon be doing it. Poultrymen are usually alert and willing to forsake the old routines for the new, often "just to see how it works out."

I didn't ask "Botsy" if his pullets had been vaccinated against Newcastle

disease or immunized for Infectious Bronchitis. Possibly neither of these troubles have bothered his flock in the past nor have been in the vicinity, in which case he probably would be taking less risk by doing nothing than by introducing these infections so close to his susceptible old stock. I am just trying to think of the changes in the management of the growing pullets that are brought about as a result of a radical change in the time of starting the new flock.

Red mites are not much of a problem in cold weather as a rule. Could they be forgotten entirely? I am quite sure that confinement rearing must bring some problems of inadequate ventilation, damp floors, and possibly feather picking, which are seldom met with in warm weather with open windows and wide range.

Because most pullets are started in the spring it may be helpful at this point to list the practices that a good management program includes as routine:

1. Provide plenty of fresh air at night. A range shelter is better than a brooder house as a rule, largely because it is more open. Your best pullets next fall (if the owls don't get them) are likely to be the ones that forsook the houses and roosted in the trees.
2. Provide shade if the pullets are fed on range. Chickens just won't stay out

## How to Keep the Hens Cool

**L**AYING HENS don't enjoy hot muggy weather any more than the rest of us do. On sultry days we can wear lighter clothes or almost none at all, and find breezier spots to do our sitting or working. But about all the poor hens can do is slow down in their eating, and consequently in their laying. They are stuck with their one coat of heat-retaining feathers, and no chance, as a rule, to go searching for a better hole. Furthermore, because of their natural stupidity, or perhaps it's instinct, they probably would still go back every night to the same old crowded roosts in the same stuffy house even if they were free to go into the apple trees outside. So it's up to us to do whatever can be done to protect the layers: from the discomforts of hot spells. If we fail to do it we risk losing many dozens of eggs, and even many hens through heat prostration.

The things that can be done are of two sorts; preventive measures that are done in advance, and emergency measures to give relief in times of particularly severe heat waves.

### Preventive Measures

Two preventive measures stand out above all others; fixing up the poultry house so that the heat of the sun is not absorbed and retained but is reflected away from the hens; and keeping windows and doors open so that air can move readily across the floor. These two measures require practically no time or attention after they have once been attended to. Take time to replace the regular door with a screen door at the same time you are putting the screens on your own residence. Take out or hook back the glass windows and tack up wire netting if you don't have wire-covered frames to put in.

It will take more time to change over the usual poultry house to increase its heat resistance. Next time you put on a new roof let it be something light in color if possible. Bright metal roofs are cool beneath—believe it or not—because they reflect and do not absorb the heat. About the hottest attics on

a sunny day are the ones beneath black roofs.

For most poultry keepers, however, it will be easier and just about as effective to put in some insulating material as to change the roof. A tight ceiling of material that won't sag and pull away from the nails when covered to a depth of 3 or 4 inches with shavings (when settled) sawdust, rock wool or similar material will go a long way toward keeping the heat from getting into the room beneath, even though the roof is dark in color. If you insulate the sidewalls in a similar way you will make the place still more bearable for your hens on hot days.

One other long-time measure is to install an exhaust fan in the end of the pen away from prevailing winter winds, and near the ceiling. It will help keep the pen dry next winter as well as to take out some of the hot air on days when no breeze is stirring outside.

### Emergency Measures

Hens, like humans, seem to crave lots of cold water on hot days. It would not be practical to carry ice water to them, but it has been shown by experiments that it does pay to put extra water containers in the laying pens, and to refill them often.

If the hens are not eating as much as usual, one or two small feedings of wet mash or pellets may help to keep up their feed intake.

Where the flock is small it may be possible to let the hens go outside where it may be less uncomfortable in the shade of trees or hedges than it is inside.

In extreme cases where hens are likely to die of heat prostration in the nests, it will lower the indoor temperature several degrees to spray the litter and sidewalls liberally with water. If no water is available under pressure a dipper and bucket will do the trick.

Finally, when you find a hen that has passed out or is ready to do so, immerse her up to her neck in cold water and then lay her in the shade. The evaporating water does a cooling job that usually will revive the victim.

in the hot sun, not even to eat or drink. That's one reason they grow faster inside where they eat in some comfort, and therefore eat more.

3. Keep the shelters or brooder houses as cool as possible. Let the breeze blow through by opening doors and windows at opposite sides. Avoid dark-colored roofing, which absorbs heat. When possible, use bright metal roofing, which reflects the sun's rays away from the building.

4. Remember that red mites come with hot weather. They multiply at a terrific rate, and they can be damaging your pullets and you won't suspect it until it may be too late. Finally, remember that it is an easy job to keep the mites out in the first place. Just use a good mite killer on the roosts before you move the pullets to the shelters.

5. Water is an even more essential part of the pullets' ration than feed. It costs so little. Never let the water supply fail for even a few hours.

6. Protect yourself against heavy losses from disease in the flock next winter by vaccinating and immunizing the pullets before they are starting to get ready to lay, and therefore are not harmed by these treatments. Ask your county agent about the program for your section.

7. Follow an accepted schedule of feeding. Different customs are advocated by different companies, but apparently all will produce good pullets if you feed a given brand as it is designed to be fed.

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## From the Editor's MAILBAG

### MORE MEAT CHICKENS

THOSE of us who have been closely associated with the Chicken-of-Tomorrow program since its beginning are naturally quite proud of its accomplishments. The 1951 finals, as you know, were held in Fayetteville, Ark., June 11-16.

In the last five years the growing time of meat chickens has been decreased from 12 to 14 weeks for 2½-pound chickens to 9 to 10 weeks for three- or four-pound chickens. Feed consumption per pound of chicken has also been reduced from four to less than three pounds. All of this, coupled with the fact that the idea was spread clear across the land, has resulted in an agricultural industry that is producing meat chickens at the rate of 800,000,000 for 1951, as compared with 616,000,000 in 1950. In 1940, the production of chickens for meat purposes was 123,696,000.—Hudson S. Robbins, Secretary CHICKEN-OF-TOMORROW Committee.

—A.A.—

### "CHUCKS"

I read the item on the editorial page about "Those Pesky Chucks" with interest. I am a farmer and have had to fight woodchucks for a good many years.

For the past fifteen years I have used the method of soaking burlap sacks in gasoline and then putting one down each woodchuck's hole. When you do this, be sure he is in there; then block the hole. I never set the sack on fire, as fire and gasoline are dangerous; and I find that without setting it afire, it works just as well. It certainly kills them and it has worked better than any method I have ever used.—G.M. Burrill, Putnam, Conn.

—A.A.—

### STILL OLDER!

IN "Freedom Is the Theme" in the February 4 issue, you speak of the New York State Agricultural Society which was organized in 1832 as probably being the oldest farm organization in America. I thought you would be interested in the following:

The Essex Agricultural Society, with offices at Topsfield, Massachusetts, was organized on June 12, 1818. This can be verified by contacting the Secretary, Ellery Metcalf, c/o Essex Agricultural School, Hathorne, Mass. I am a life member of this organization and it is the oldest that I know of.

—W. L. Bushby, LeRoy, N. Y.

—A.A.—

Dear "Doc" Roberts:

For many moons I have enjoyed the observations that you make after analyzing conditions as you see them. I freely admit that I was one who approved the 18th Amendment hoping that it would do some good, but one thing we should have learned from that experience was that our country covers a big territory and the job of policing is too big.

But the urge now seems to be to enact more laws to provide more hand-outs and more jobs, requiring more legislation, all of which creates a bigger job of policing at every turn.

—Fred Lyman, Talcottville, Conn.

—A.A.—

### WEEDING GEES

Dear Mr. John Babcock:

In reading your Sunnygables Notes in "Kernels, Screenings & Chaff," I noticed you inquired about geese as weeders. We had a peculiar grass

which came up like a carpet (annual) and many others. We pastured geese on a strawberry field and they destroyed every bit of grass, but smartweed, ragweed and pigweed grew high as my head. The geese would starve before they'd touch a weed or a strawberry. If the bed is too small, they will pull off the leaves of the plants when they rest, so it is a good idea to provide water and shade at least 20 feet from the plants.

We used ducks too, and they took nothing but grass. Incidentally, ducks are good in asparagus plantings. They eat the grass and carefully inspect each stalk for the beetles and grubs which they love. They get so "darned" excited when they find a real buggy one, just as we do.—Mrs. G. F. Bergeron, 1318 Granby Rd., Chicopee Falls, Mass.

—A.A.—

### ANOTHER HANDICAPPED FARMER

I could not help but write you when I read "Farming with One Arm" by Gerald Chapin. Mr. Chapin is a man who deserves all the credit you gave him, as it is very hard for a man to do things with only one arm, especially when it is his right arm that is gone.

I can sympathize with him, as I am a farmer without my left arm which

was amputated three inches below the shoulder. I cannot use a hook but I have a harness which helps to take the place of my hand. I believe I am the only one-armed man who can wheel a full load of manure in a common wheelbarrow. I drive a tractor, drive a team, chop wood and do all kinds of work. I can even shoe horses. I was left-handed all my life until I had an accident in 1945, just two days before my 40th birthday. I had to learn to write with my right hand which I cannot do very well yet.—J. E. Tedford, Essex, N. Y.

EDITOR'S NOTE: In the story "Farming with One Arm" we indicated that Gerald Chapin's father was Oscar Chapin, one-time County Agent. That was incorrect. Gerald's father is Walter, a brother of Oscar.



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**REGISTERED SUFFOLKS:** 25 lamb rams; 8 lamb ewes; some one- and two-year-old rams and ewes. Use our Suffolk rams for easy-lambing, healthy, fast-growing lambs. Visit or write Clove Creek Farm, Poughquag, N. Y.

## POULTRY

**MARSHALL'S** White Leghorns and Red Rock Crosses bred for high egg production and Marshall's Rock Red Crosses bred for quick broiler profits are from selected strains—farm proven. Special savings on Red Rock Cockerels. Call or write today. Marshall Brothers, RD 5-A, Ithaca, N. Y. Phone 9082.

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**MCGREGOR FARMS,** Leghorns, Reds and Crosses. They are great producers. All hatching eggs produced on our own farms. They are officially tested and Pullorum clean U. S. and N. Y. approved Newcastle vaccinated. Write for circular. McGregor Farms, Maine, New York.

**BABCOCK WHITE LEGHORNS** are bred to give you top performance in the laying house. "Babcock White Leghorns" hold the all-time world record for official contest egg production over all breeds at all egg laying tests. Our new catalog describes these birds and tells you what they will do for you. Babcock Poultry Farm, Route 3-A, Ithaca, New York.

**DRYDEN SPRINGS** Farm. White Leghorns. Excellent producers of large white eggs that bring top market prices. Write to Dryden Springs Farm, Dryden, N. Y.

**RICHQUALITY** Leghorns. 38 years of breeding pays off in large egg size and heavy production. All stock from eggs produced on our own farms. Pullorum clean. Vaccinated for Newcastle. Write for catalog. Rich Poultry Farms, Wallace H. Rich & Son, Hobart, New York.

**NOW!** Late season discount for deliveries after March 15—five per cent! Rice Brothers famous Leghorns—sturdy, healthy, great layers. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write now for free price list, full information. Ask about Rice-Babcock strain cross. Also, some started cullets available. Act today! Rice Brothers, Dept. A., Trumansburg, New York.

**BALL Barred Rocks and Red Rocks** are making money for Northeastern meat and egg producers. Our special White Cross make fast growing, early feathering, easy picking broilers. Get off to a good start by buying from one of New York State's cleanest, best equipped hatcheries. Hatching all summer. Ball Hatchery & Poultry Farm, Tioga County, Owego, New York.

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**WANTED.** One excellent New Zealand White Buck Rabbit. Steven Bliss, Morrisville, Vermont.

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**WHITE** American Guinea. Keets available 100-\$35.00. C. E. Wimmer, East Greenville, Rte. 1, Pa.

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**DUCKLINGS,** Giant Pekins \$30.00-100, White and Fawn Runners, \$28.00, Hens \$35.00. Colored Rouens \$40.00. Mammoth Pekins \$28.00. Less than 100 add 2c per duckling. Toulouse Brown, White China Goslings. Zetts Poultry Farm, Drifting, Penna.

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**PILGRIM** Geese 100% Sex-linked started goslings. Breeders. Beth-Hone Farm, Bethany Road, Honesdale, Pennsylvania.

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**GERMAN Shepherd** pups from excellent bloodlines, friendly, farm raised, reasonably priced. Write us your requirements. L. B. Underwood, Locke, New York. Phone Moravia 482M3.

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**HEREFORD** cattle farm: 225 acres, all in grass and crops. U. S. Highway near Farmville, Virginia. Modern 8-room residence. Necessary outbuildings. 75-head cattle, modern machinery. Pictures and particulars on request. Price \$62,500.00 complete. L. G. Atkins, Planters Bank Bldg., Farmville, Virginia.

**FARM** for sale: Farm 435 acres, woven wire fencing for livestock. Bordering small river with five or six fresh water lakes in middle of farm. 200 acres under cultivation. Old time eight room dwelling with water and electricity. Two tenant houses with other barns. Price \$45 per acre, suitable terms if desired. Subject to prior sale. Bradham Realty Co., Realtors, telephone 48, P. O. Box 430, Sumter, South Carolina.

**FARM** for Sale, Soco River Valley, famous sweet corn region. 240 acres. 170 intervals. Seeded oats, 70 woodland, soft and hard wood. 5 rm. house, conveniences. Barn 50x100, silo. 2 tractors, equipment \$55,000.00, terms. Mrs. Algie Drew, Fryeburg, Maine.

**EXCEPTIONAL** young apple orchard of 65 acres, 30 acres in full bearing, 35 acres starting to bear. Located 12 miles north of the center of Syracuse, N. Y. on U.S. 11. Unlimited possibilities for retail sales. Two modernized houses. Close to Schools and University. Coldstorage of 12000 boxes. Completely mechanized equipment. Frank J. Forster, Brewerton, N. Y.

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**FOR SALE:** Modern operating dairy-1187 acres land properly fenced. Modern Dairy plant and suitable buildings. 3 silos, 106 mature Guernseys—88 of which are registered high producing cows. 77 heifers, ages one month to two years old—22 of which will freshen September to December. 5 registered bulls—all dairy and farm equipment, as well as growing crops. Milk check averages \$4,000 per month—year around grazing. Price \$150,000.00 subject to prior sale. Bradham Realty Company, Realtors, P. O. Box 430, Phone 48, Sumter, South Carolina.

**WITH** or without stock, 140 acre farm—good cultivation—sugar bush—6 room house. Electricity and spring water. Reasonably priced. Write for further information. Arthur Smith, Vershire, Vermont.

**PRICE** reduced—142 acres. One of best dairy and general purpose farms, dairy barn with 50 stanchions, milker, electrically equipped milkroom, other barns, 10 room house, bath, furnace, hardwood floors, school bus, very pleasantly located 2 miles west of Homer, Route 90, price \$18,500. Equipment and other houses available. Ralph A. Butler, Cortland, N. Y. 4.

## EQUIPMENT

**BALERS,** combines, hay loaders, transplanters, side delivery rakes, mowers, plows, harrows—buying & selling every make—new and used. Immediate delivery of scarce models—Go anywhere. Wanted—to buy 10,000 bales baler twine and wire bale ties, any quantity—will go anywhere. Phil Gardiner, Kaiser Frazer Motors, Mullica Hill, N. J. Phone 5-4831.

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**FOR SALE** cheap—large hydraulic cider press. Capacity 200 gallons, an hour. In good condition. Wm. Alden, Conklin, New York.

**ONE 2 HP** Frigidaire compressor; 1 3/4 HP Brunner compressor; 1 R. G. Wright milk bottler (new) for round or square bottles; bottles glass, paper. F. J. Buss, Sussex, New Jersey. Tel. 2-2571.

**FOX HAY CUTTER** and crop blower for sale. Cutter No. 418M and blower No. C94698. Continental Red Seal engine, model No. F226, 6 cyl. Has been used to cut 52 acres grass only. Equipment may be inspected at the George Junior Republic, Freville, New York.

**WE CAN** supply you with Ames Irrigation Systems in Low Pressure Perf-O-Rain, High Pressure Roto-Rain, Tractor-moved Tow-a-Line, Goulds Irrigation Pump, engine or belt driven. Write Joslin Hill Farms, 40 Joslin Street, Leominster, Mass. or 26 Somerset Avenue, North Dighton, Mass.

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## PLANTS

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**STRAWBERRY** Plants-Superfection (everbearing) \$4.95 Hundred. Postpaid. Rex Sprout, Sayre, Pennsylvania.

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**STRAW** and all grades of hay delivered subject to inspection. J. W. Christman, R. D. 4, Fort Plain, N. Y. Tel. 48-282.

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**NEW HONEY:** Choice clover New York's finest. 5 lb. \$1.35; case of 6 5-lb. pails \$7.38 postpaid 3rd zone. 60 lb. can \$9.00 F.O.B. Sold by ton or pail. Howland Apiaries, Berkshire, New York.

## PUBLISHING AND CLOSING DATES

Aug. 4 Issue.....Closes July 20  
Aug. 18 Issue.....Closes Aug. 3  
Sept. 1 Issue.....Closes Aug. 17  
Sept. 15 Issue.....Closes Aug. 31

## EMPLOYMENT

**EXPERIENCED** hatchery manager wanted. One with farm background preferred. Write fully about yourself to Box 514-J, c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York.

**WANTED**—Experienced Second Man for substantial and profitable chicken farm, in southern Vermont. Comfortable house, all modern conveniences, good salary, and share in profits. Wife can (if desired) also earn money on farm. First class references essential. Write Box 514-M c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York.

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**CHAIR** cane, reeds, rattans, rush, splints. Easy instructions, catalogue, samples, 25c. Complete book "Seat Weaving" \$1.15. Fogarty, 207 Troy Street, Troy, N. Y.

**HIGHEST CASH** paid for old, broken jewelry, gold teeth, watches, silverware, diamonds, spectacles. Free information. Satisfaction guaranteed. Rose Smelting Company 29-AA East Madison, Chicago.

**PARCHMENT** lampshade instructions, 25c. Annesley Crafts, Montgomery, New York.

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**NEW FILM** for old eight exposures developed, enlarged in an album and a new roll, 63c 12 exposures 67c. Free mailing bags. Roberts 444, Salem, Mass.

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**RIBBONS** when you need them—Assorted colors, widths, lengths, qualities. Approximately 240 feet. Grand for gift giving and hair bows. \$1.00 postpaid. Ribbon Shop, West Brookfield 12, Mass.

## WESTERN NEW YORK SALE

## 75 HOLSTEIN CATTLE

(55 Registered—20 Grades)

**MONDAY, AUGUST 6**

At HAROLD E. MAY Farm, 3 miles east of CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., Ontario County, on

Canandaigua Road, 2 miles north of Routes 5 and 20, thirty miles southeast of Rochester.

T. B. Accredited, blood tested, calfhooed vaccinated, mastitis tested.

Majority fresh and heavy springing first calf heifers, along with a choice group of young cows, all due, just right for early fall production.

Many direct from Canada, and sired by and bred to the best bred sires in the Canadian Artificial Associations.

Sale starts at 12:00 Noon. Lunch available, held in big tent, catalogs at ringside. A select consignment sale with every animal sold to be as represented.

R. AUSTIN BACKUS, MEXICO, N. Y.  
Sales Manager & Auctioneer

## 267th EARLVILLE SALE

**WED., AUGUST 1**

## 125 REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE

T. B. Accredited, blood tested, many calfhooed vaccinated, milkers mastitis tested.

Sale Pavilion, EARLVILLE, MADISON CO., N. Y., which is 45 miles south of Syracuse, 55 miles from Binghamton.

100 Fresh and Close Springers and first calf heifers due in early fall; 15 Service Age Bulls; 10 Bred and Open Heifers.

Many young calves of both sex.

COME AND BUY AT AMERICA'S OLDEST ESTABLISHED CONSIGNMENT SALE OF REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

GET MORE VALUE FOR LESS MONEY. Catalogs at ringside.

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**WORK SHIRTS**10-DAY  
TRIAL  
Orders  
Filled  
Promptly**79¢**  
3 for 225**AMAZING VALUES!**

What a Buy! These are surplus stock from a big supply firm. Sturdy, serviceable work shirts, though used, have been washed, sterilized and reconditioned. Every shirt of long-wearing wash materials. Blue or tan. Strongly sewn; reinforced stitching at points of strain. Money back guarantee!

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**SEND NO MONEY!** Give name, address, city or town, size and color choice. Pay postman, plus postage. Or send cash and we ship prepaid. Keep 10 days. If not satisfied, return for refund! *Mail Your Order Today!*

**YOUNG PRODUCTS**

Dept. 8-F, 2605 Elmhurst, Detroit 4, Mich.



By J. F. "Doc" ROBERTS

**A** REVIEW of the livestock situation of the last two weeks gives a perfect picture of just how bureaucratic "controls" raise prices of the very essentials they are supposed to lower.

The last week in June we had control agitation in Congress, i.e., reports of no more rollbacks, no more quotas, and even the grand possibility that pricemaking would be returned to the people themselves. This so frightened black market operators and law evaders that they were afraid to stock up heavily, and livestock was lower.

Ever since this DiSalle group began getting power, our livestock markets have been stimulated by new buyers; therefore, prices have been getting higher. But the feeling in the legal livestock industry still persists that legislators and bureaucrats will soon see that even "talk of controls" is forcing livestock prices up, and that every time they actually put on a "control," prices will just rise again.

**How It Works**

How could this happen? Better, why does this always happen?

First, everyone knows—and our legislators should know — that livestock and meat controls cannot be enforced.

Second, black marketeers know it also and jump into the market for millions of "slippery bucks" that are sure to be available to them. These opportunities increase at every new order "tightening controls." "Tightening" makes it harder for the legitimate packer to compete with the illegitimate, for it only tightens up on the legitimate packer. The illegitimate never has, or never will, operate under any law.

Third, every animal that black marketeers buy makes one less for the honest man to buy, until (as happened again this time) the honest packer (whether big or little) can only get enough animals to operate his plant a day or two a week.

Fourth, soon the black market boys

are buying most of the livestock available. Then, they can control prices and control the supply to the consumer as well. Thus the public pays higher and higher prices or goes without.

Now, we have the proof of all this. Congress began to talk and vote as if they would reverse bureaucratic controls and laws regulating price. No one knows better than the black market boys that unless there are laws stifling the production of their honest competitors, they cannot compete. Therefore, they let up on their buying and, naturally, prices come down on all livestock. With controls somewhat restricted, the public is again having more to say as to what they can and will pay legitimately, but this will continue only if the bureaucrats keep hands off or are forced to do so by Congress.

You and I have the opportunity, perhaps our last, to return our country to the people. When they passed the "watched down" extension of the price control law, Congress allowed us thirty days (over half of which are gone) in which to get word to them as to whether or not we want to turn ourselves over to bureaucrats and black marketeers. The opportunity is here now; let your Congressman know by letter what you want.

P.S. Let's give Congress credit for voting no more rollbacks in food prices. Livestock is on a sound footing, including dairy and replacement stock. Do not sacrifice any animal but keep it until it is ready to go. Wool is in the shortest supply both here and over the world that it has been in years. Wool is excellent property and in a position to bring its true value by winter.

— A.A. —

**MAINE MAN HEADS U. S. HOLSTEIN GROUP**

Harold J. Shaw of Sanford, Maine, was elected president of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America at the 66th Annual Convention of the Association in Des Moines, Iowa, last month.

Other officers are J. Homer Remsburg, Middletown, Maryland, vice-president; E. M. Wright, Waterloo, Iowa, Scott Meyer, Hannibal, Missouri; Harvey Nelson, Union Grove, Wisconsin, and M. R. Moomaw, Canton, Ohio, directors.

Approximately 1,500 attended the convention sale which was topped by Crescent Beauty Lady Gloria 2D, which brought \$5,200. Altogether 76 registered Holsteins brought a total of \$99,450 to average \$1,308.

The delegates approved the long-debated Selective Registration Plan for inauguration January 1, 1953. Through the plan, bull calves will be recognized in their registration certificates if their ancestors meet certain requirements of achievement in body conformation and milk production.

**POTATO FIELD DAY AUGUST 9**

**O**VER the years the Empire State Potato Field Day has grown into one of the big farm events of the year in the Empire State. This year well over 10,000 potato growers are expected when the event occurs August 9 on the Wells-Aldrich farm in Sauquoit, Oneida County, N. Y.

As usual, there will be a full program including demonstration plots where potato diseases and insects can be seen and where the effect of different practices can be observed. Throughout the day potato-growing machinery including planters, diggers, cultivators, etc., will be operating so that visitors can observe their good points and ask questions if they so desire.

An entirely new feature will be a potato peeling contest for farm women. It will be limited to 50 entries (first come, first served) and the contest will run continuously from 9 to 12 noon. Each contestant is asked to bring her own paring knife. The scoring will be based on the amount of waste in the peels and defects that remain in the potatoes after peeling. The time required will also be considered in choosing winners.

**"It's hard to beat a HARDER WOOD STAVE SILO..."**

That's what thousands of satisfied Harder owners have told us. And that's why so many farmers buy their second, third and even fourth Wood Stave Silos from Harder.

For year after year dependability there's no Silo with a better service record than the famous, trouble-free, Harder WOOD Stave Silo.

If you prefer concrete then the popular "red and white top" Harder Concrete Stave Silo will prove a profitable investment. It's the talk of farmers everywhere.



Write or phone today for descriptive literature.

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Box A, Cobleskill, N. Y.

**NEW YORK STATE Pure-Bred Sheep Improvement Project**

Eighth Annual Sale

Saturday, July 28, 1951

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Consigned by the Leading Breeders of the East. Oxfords, Dorsets, Cheviots, Corriedales, Shropshires, Southdowns, Suffolks and Hampshires.

COL. H. EARL WRIGHT, Auctioneer, Mt. Gilead, Ohio.

For Catalogue of this Outstanding Sale write to:

**JOSEPH LAWSON**  
Sale Manager  
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**EDORY FARMS**

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8 REGISTERED

**Aberdeen-Angus Heifers**

Calved Spring 1950

\$400 each for the lot!

Come! Write! Phone!

**E. H. Rawls, Morris, N. Y.**  
Phone Morris 59F21

**CATTLE SHOW**

In conjunction with 11th annual  
meeting of NYABC

**Aug 4, 1951****\$3232** premiums and prizes

209 awards for female offspring of NYABC. Sires. For details see your inseminator or write

**N. Y. A. B. C.**

Box 528 A Inc. Ithaca, N. Y.

**AYRSHIRE AUCTION**

Finger Lakes Club Sale, Fair Grounds, Cortland, N. Y., Wednesday, August 8, 12:30 P.M. 20 Cows, 20 Bred Heifers, 5 Open Heifers, 2 rich, y-bred bulls. All personally selected by Lyle Arnold and Robt. Haynes. A great lot of fall-calving cattle. All T.B. and Blood Tested within 30 days.

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Ayrshire Sales Service Box 152, Brandon, Vt.

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**RAW WOOL WANTED**

Montgomery Worsted Mills, Inc.,  
Montgomery, Orange County, New York

KEEP YOUR SUBSCRIPTION TO  
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST  
RENEWED

**STOP DISEASE BREEDING FLIES AND MOSQUITOES ALL SEASON WITH JUST ONE APPLICATION of****FLI-PEL THE NEW INVISIBLE BARRIER THAT GUARANTEES RESULTS****AMAZINGLY EFFECTIVE IN USE**

You must see FLI-PEL work to realize how amazingly effective it is! Brush it on, or spray it on and your troubles with flies and mosquitoes just disappear. FLI-PEL is transparent and invisible—harmless to humans and pets, yet the invisible residual FLI-PEL deposit lasts for months. One application on screens, doorways, light fixtures, etc. literally banishes pest insects all season.

**ONE APPLICATION LASTS ALL SEASON**

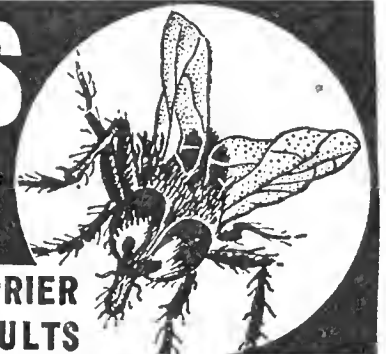
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**BUY ON MONEY-BACK GUARANTEE**

FLI-PEL comes to you with a money-back guarantee—your money back if it fails. Enough FLI-PEL to fly and mosquito-proof your six room home or barn all season for only

**\$2.98**

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531 W. Webster Avenue Chicago 14, Illinois



Flies are known to carry and transmit dangerous diseases such as dysentery and typhoid. They are suspected of transmitting the dreaded polio virus. Now, with just one application of FLI-PEL, you can eliminate this hazard all season. Your money back if FLI-PEL fails. Don't delay—protect yourself, your family and your livestock now!

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Send FLI-PEL on your money-back guarantee... to banish flies and mosquitoes all season.  
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CITY.....ZONE.....STATE.....





HERE's a wonderful feeling of satisfaction and security in having a well-filled jam and jelly closet—and it's easy to keep up with the procession of fruits from spring to autumn if you take them as they come and do not try to do too much at any one time. Plan to have a variety of jams and jellies, and then use them in every way possible.

Red jam makes a luscious filling for cake or topping for ice cream; jelly spread on bread or in sandwiches doubles the youngsters' consumption of the staff of life; a bit of red jelly a-top a serving of custard or pudding adds color and flavor; jelly or conserve added to baked apples the last five minutes of cooking increases their prestige. You can mix jelly with mayonnaise or whipped cream for fruit salads; you can make the "crowd" or the "gang" happy with doughnuts and grape conserve; you can enhance any meal by putting a beautiful, sparkling jelly on the table, to go with the hot biscuits or the meat. And what would breakfast be without that last piece of buttered toast with jam or marmalade?

When making jams and jellies, keep in mind their suitability as Christmas gifts, bazaar contributions, roadside stand items, and state and county fair entries. Somebody's going to win premiums on their jams and jellies at fairs this fall—and it might as well be you!

### How to Make Jam

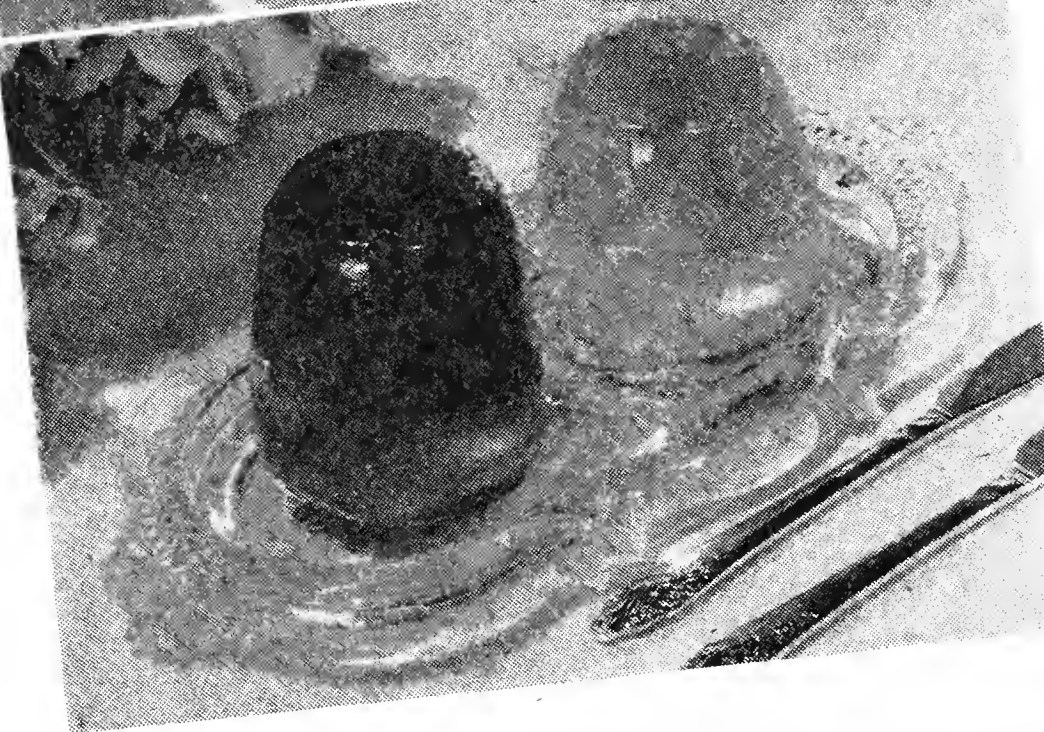
Jam may be made from whole, cut or pulped fruit. The prepared fruit is cooked with sugar until it is soft and the juice is thick. The finished product may be lumpy with pieces of fruit, or smooth like the fruit pulp, but the fruit does not remain whole.

Use only fresh fruit, free from decay or discoloration. Wash, remove stems or blossom ends; peel and core hard fruits, or remove pits. Slice or chop as necessary.

Place clean jars and covers upside down in a pan of water and bring the water to a boil. Keep them in the water until you are ready to fill them with jam. Each 4 cups of prepared fruit will make about one quart of jam. The paraffin may be put in a tin or small saucepan and kept melted in the pan with the jars.

To each cup of prepared fruit add  $\frac{3}{4}$  cup of sugar. Cooking in small quantities gives a better product; not over 4 cups of fruit and 3 cups of sugar. Use a saucepan large enough not to boil over.

Heat the fruit and sugar slowly, stir-



by  
**ANNA ROGERS WILLMAN**

# PASS the JELLY, MOM!

ring constantly until the sugar is dissolved. Bring the mixture to a boil, and boil rapidly until it is thick.

Take the jam off the stove, cover and let stand for two minutes. Skim if necessary, stir the jam well, pour into hot jars and seal with a thin layer of paraffin. After the jam is cold, pour on more paraffin, making sure there is a good seal with the sides of the jar. Wash the jars, put on the covers, label and store in a dry, dark, cool place.

Fruits suitable for making jams are apples, apricots, blackberries, blueberries, cherries, currants, elderberries, gooseberries, peaches, pears, raspberries, and strawberries.

### How to Make Jelly

Jelly can be made from fruit juices which contain pectin, or from others by using commercial pectins.

Fruits which have enough pectin are: apples, crab apples, blackberries, currants, cranberries, gooseberries, grapes, quinces and raspberries.

Fruits which do not have enough pectin are: apricots, blueberries, cherries, elderberries, peaches, pears and strawberries.

Fruit of good flavor and color, and which is no more than just ripe, will make the best jelly. Use only fresh fruit, free from decay or discoloration. Wash the fruit, and remove any stems

WE are twice blessed by Nature's generous offering of fruits from spring to fall—first when we eat them fresh, and second when we find again their fresh fruit flavors in delicious jams and jellies.

or blossom ends. Slice or quarter hard fruits such as apples or quinces, but do not peel or core them.

Put the fruit in a large kettle; crush soft fruit, add water to hard fruit. Bring to a boil, and boil rapidly for 10 min-

### GRAPE JAM

Wash the grapes, remove the stems, and press the pulp from the skins. Cook the pulp and put it through a sieve to remove the seeds. Add the skins to the pulp, measure this mixture and add two-thirds as much sugar. Cook until the skins are tender, and proceed as in the general directions for making jam.

### TOMATO AND APPLE JAM

1 lemon, thinly sliced and cut in small pieces  
 $\frac{1}{4}$  cup water  
1 pint chopped tomatoes  
1 pint diced apples  
3 cups sugar

Cook the lemon in the water until tender. Combine all ingredients and proceed as in general directions for making jam. Yield: 6 glasses.

### SPICED PEACH JAM

Proceed as directed in "Peach Jam" recipe, but add  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 teaspoon each cinnamon, cloves, and allspice, or any desired combination of spices, to peaches before cooking.

### PEACH JAM

4 cups prepared fruit  
 $\frac{1}{4}$  cup lemon juice  
 $7\frac{1}{2}$  cups sugar  
1 bottle fruit pectin

To prepare the fruit. Peel and pit about 3 pounds soft ripe peaches. Grind. Measure 4 cups into a very large saucepan. Squeeze the juice from 2 medium-sized lemons. Measure  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup juice into saucepan with peaches.

To make the jam. Add sugar to fruit in saucepan and mix well. Place over high heat, bring to a full rolling boil

utes or until the fruit is soft. Strain through a wet jelly bag, or several thicknesses of cheesecloth.

The amount of sugar to use depends upon the amount of pectin. (A gel-meter is a special glass tube used to

make this test. Follow the instructions which come with the tube.) Generally  $\frac{3}{4}$  cup of sugar to each cup of juice makes a good jelly.

Measure not more than 4 cups of juice into a large kettle, add 3 cups of sugar. Heat slowly, stirring constantly until the sugar is dissolved. Bring the mixture to a boil, and boil rapidly until it gives a sheeting test, or a temperature test.

**Sheeting test:** Take up some of the hot mixture and let it fall from the side of the spoon. If the juice forms drops which run together or sheet from the spoon, the jelly is done.

**Temperature test:** Put a dairy or candy thermometer into boiling water and note the temperature. Add 7 to this temperature and you have the temperature at which the jelly should be done.

The jelly glasses should be sterilized in hot water (see directions under jam).

Remove the jelly from the stove, skim if necessary. Pour the jelly into the hot glasses, and seal it with a thin layer of melted paraffin. After the jelly is cold, pour on more paraffin, and while it is liquid slant the glass and turn it around so that the paraffin makes a good seal with the sides of the glass. Wash the glasses and put on the covers, label and store in a dry, dark, cool place.

and boil hard 1 minute, stirring constantly. Remove from heat and at once stir in 1 bottle of fruit pectin. Then stir and skim by turns 5 minutes to cool slightly, to prevent floating fruit. Ladle quickly into glasses. Paraffin at once, and again when cold, as in general directions. Makes about 11 six-ounce glasses.

### QUINCE JELLY

For extracting the juice:

3 quarts of chopped quinces  
6 cups water

For making the jelly:

4 cups of juice  
3 cups sugar

Proceed as in general directions for making jelly. Yield: 6 jelly glasses.

### BLACKBERRY JELLY

For extracting the juice:

5 quarts berries  
1 cup water if fruit is firm

For making the jelly:

4 cups juice  
4 cups sugar

Proceed as in general directions for making jelly. Yield: 6 jelly glasses.

### APPLE OR CRAB APPLE JELLY

For extracting the juice:

3 quarts of quartered apples  
3 cups water

For making the jelly:

4 cups juice  
3 to 4 cups sugar

Proceed as in general directions for making jelly. Yield: 6 glasses.



**NEWS!  
BIG NEWS!**

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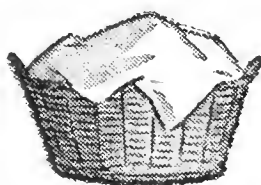
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CHEER is the trade-mark of a special all-purpose detergent made by PROCTER & GAMBLE.

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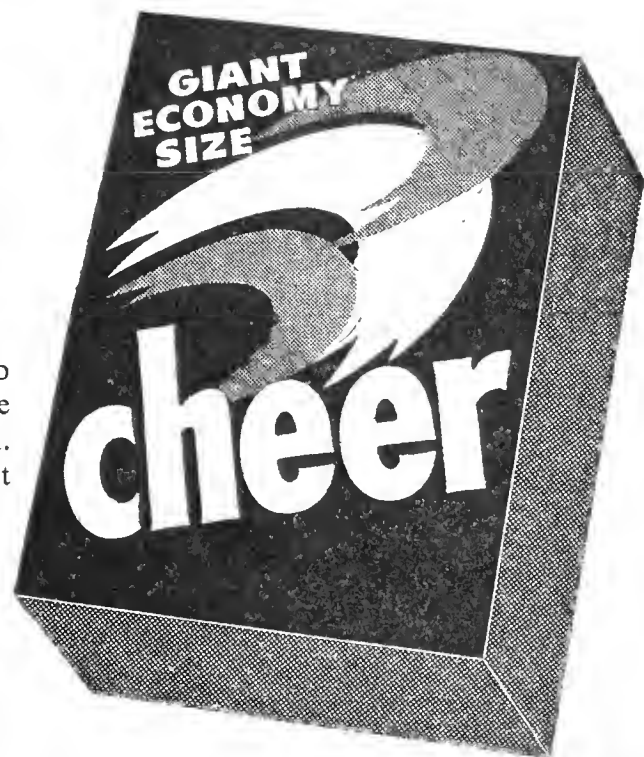
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## Salad Dressings Made to 'Fit' the Salad!

By ANNA ROGERS WILLMAN

**M**ORE than any other time of the year, summer time is salad time. Use a hearty meat or egg salad as a main dish on a hot night, and pep up any meal with fresh salad greens. Fruit salad makes a most acceptable dessert or party refreshments. The salad dressing is of course all-important, and should "fit" the salad you are serving. Here are four good ones to keep on file:

### DRESSING FOR WILTED GREENS

- 2 tablespoons vinegar
- 2 tablespoons drippings or salad oil
- ½ teaspoon salt
- 1 teaspoon grated onion
- 2 quarts cleaned, coarsely cut greens (lettuce, spinach or a mixture of greens)

Mix all ingredients in a saucepan and heat. Add the greens, and turn them over and over until some of the crispness is gone and each leaf is well seasoned. Yield: 6 servings.

### EGG SALAD DRESSING

- 1 clove garlic
- 4 hard cooked eggs
- 1 tablespoon sugar
- ½ cup sour cream
- ¼ cup vinegar
- ¼ teaspoon dry mustard
- 1 teaspoon salt

Rub a bowl with a cut clove of garlic. Separate the egg yolks from the whites. Thoroughly cream the egg yolks and sugar, then add the sour cream, stirring constantly. Chop the egg whites and add to the mixture. Add the remaining ingredients and mix well.

### SOUR CREAM OR EVAPORATED MILK DRESSING

- ¼ cup sugar
- ½ teaspoon salt
- ½ cup vinegar
- ½ cup sour cream, or evaporated milk

Add the sugar and salt to the vinegar and stir until dissolved. Add the cream or milk and stir until the mixture thickens. Pour over salad and blend with a fork. This dressing is especially good on leaf lettuce.

### COOKED SALAD DRESSING

- Plain Dressing:
- 2 tablespoons flour
  - ¼ cup sugar
  - 1 teaspoon salt
  - ¼ teaspoon mustard
  - ¾ cup water
  - ¼ cup mild vinegar
  - 1 egg, or 2 egg yolks, slightly beaten

## COMRADES

By Edith Shaw Butler

The pony and the child were friends,  
They roamed the country fields and lanes  
In that enchantment childhood lends:  
Two freedom-loving scatterbrains.  
Unmindful of the time or weather,  
As joyous as the lark that sings,  
They shared the little roads together,  
They stopped for brookside dallings  
And picked the flowers growing wild. . . .  
The shaggy pony and the child.

- 2 tablespoons butter
- Sweet Dressing:
- 3 tablespoons flour
- ½ cup sugar
- 1 teaspoon salt
- ¼ teaspoon mustard
- ½ cup water
- ¼ cup mild vinegar
- 1 egg, or 2 egg yolks, slightly beaten
- 2 tablespoons butter

Mix the dry ingredients; combine with the water and cook over direct heat until the mixture thickens slightly. Place over hot water and continue cooking for 5 minutes. Add the vinegar and mix. Add about half the hot mixture to the egg, stirring constantly. Return the mixture to the double boiler, and continue cooking until thick; stir to prevent lumping. Add the butter and blend. Remove from the heat and cool. Yield: 1½ cups.

The plain dressing is very good for potato or cabbage salad. Use the sweet dressing on fruit salads.

— A.A. —

## "Fun-Itis"

By LOUISE PRICE BELL

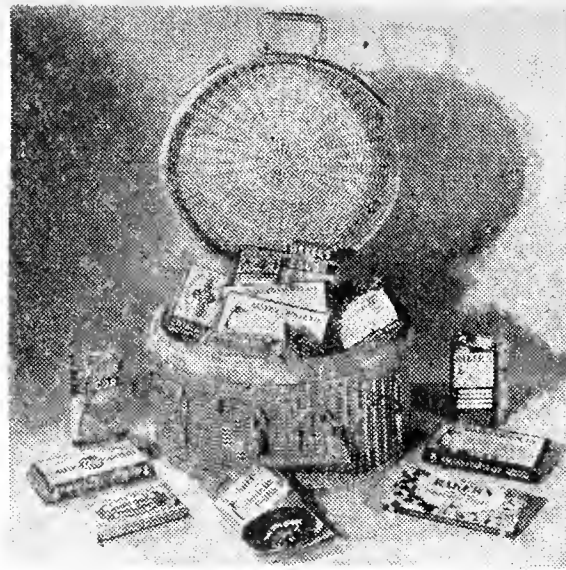
**I**F you know someone who is sick, you will discover that games, books, and puzzles can fill many a quiet hour. Color books and crayons are fun for children, and even an adult may find much enjoyment with colored chalk. It blends like water-colors and may be preserved by spraying it with plastic or shellac if a masterpiece is developed.

If a sick child is not allowed visitors, receiving his own mail is the next best thing. Buy enough post cards so that you can send one every day, and he will look for the mailman's morning visit.

When sending a letter to a sick child, he will be kept busy for a few minutes and enjoy the suspense if you make the note into a puzzle. Do this by writing it on cardboard or heavy paper and cutting it into irregular pieces.

A back-rest makes a sick member of the family a little more comfortable, and you can make him one by slipping his pillow through a wire hanger and hanging it on the headboard behind him. You may also add to his comfort by changing the pillow slips frequently—twice a day if possible.

Since children love to watch things grow, a sick child should have his own bedside garden. You can make one for him if you put several thicknesses of paper towels around the inside of a goldfish bowl, dampen the paper, then put bean or sunflower seeds between the paper and glass. In a mere matter of days there will be little sprouts clearly visible. Until these seeds come up, however, you can use trick flowers to keep the child entertained. You can buy them in most novelty stores, and when they are put in a glass of water, they will blossom into lovely shapes that will surprise even you.



For Ten State Winners



For 53 County Winners

## More Prizes For Cake Bakers

**N**EW YORK State bakers will have baked 5,000 chocolate cakes by the time the finals of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST-New York State Grange baking contest take place at State Grange this fall. The 53 county winners will compete in the finals.

The "Grand" and cash prizes and many of the merchandise prizes were listed on these pages last month but they were not all! From the Walter Baker Division of the General Foods Corporation, each of the ten high state winners will get a wicker hat box, 9 inches high, filled with: several packages each of Baker's Breakfast Cocoa;

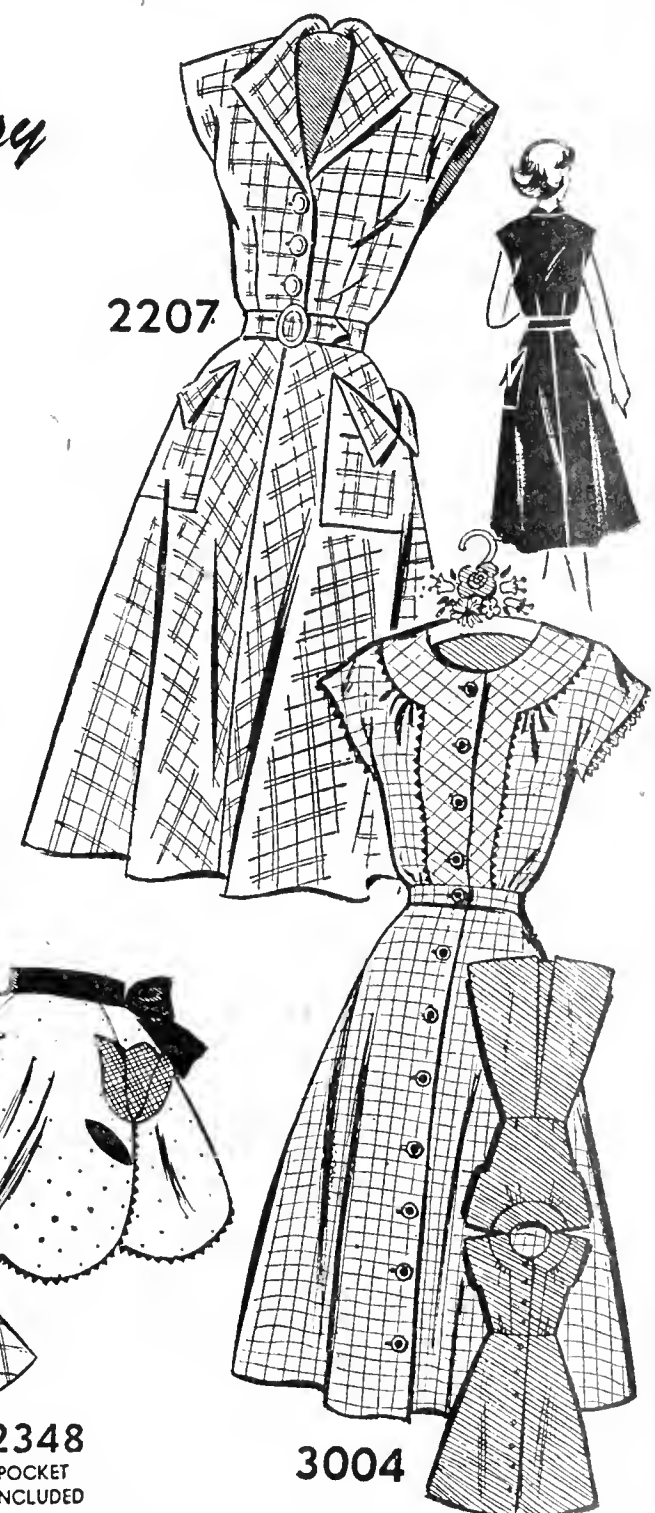
8-oz. boxes 4-in-1 instant Sweet Cocoa Mix; Baker's Dot Chocolate especially for candy making; Baker's Unsweetened Chocolate for quality chocolate cookery; Baker's Semi-Sweet Chocolate Chips; Baker's German Sweet Chocolate; and one Baker's Favorite Chocolate Recipes handbook.

In addition to these 10 state awards, the Walter Baker Division will give to each of the 53 county winners a baking kit comprised of one Baker's Favorite Chocolate Recipes handbook; one Learn To Bake booklet; one set measuring spoons; one rubber scraper; one 8x8x2-inch cake pan; and one cookie sheet.

## Smart and Sew-Easy



2265



2207



2348  
POCKET INCLUDED

3004

**No. 2265.** A woman's choice! The soft dress with definite slimming points: V-neck, cape sleeves, shirred shoulders. Three-quarter sleeves included. Sizes 12-20, 36-48. Size 18, 3½ yds. 39-in.

**No. 2207.** Comfort is the aim of this cap sleeve shirtwaist! Design interest lies in wing revers, cuffs on pockets . . . nice lines for a wide variety of fabrics. Sizes 12-20, 36-40. Size 16, 3¾ yds. 35-in.

**No. 2348.** Two aprons! One size. With loose pockets, 1½ yds. 35-in., ¾ yd. contrast. With tulip pockets, ¾ yd.

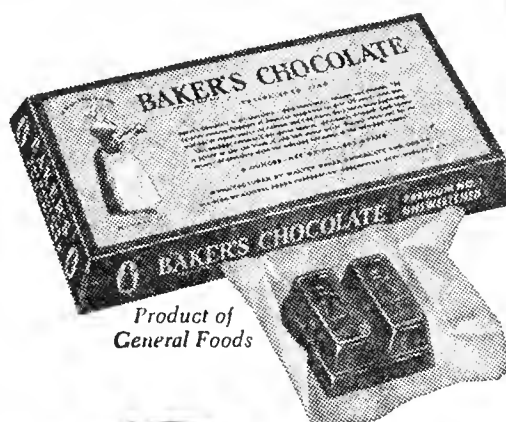
35-in., ¾ yd. black contrast, ¼ yd. print contrast. Ric rac, 2¾ yds.

**No. 3004.** Sew-easy button front dress—with a difference! Yoke panel lines are slimming; the long back pleat adds extra ease. Sizes 12-20, 36-46. Size 18, 4¾ yds. 35-in., 2¾ yds. ric rac.

**TO ORDER:** Write name, address, pattern size and number clearly. Enclose 25 cents for each pattern wanted. Add 25 cents for our Fall-Winter Fashion Book which has attractive pattern designs for all ages, sizes and occasions. Send to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST PATTERN SERVICE, Box 42, Station O, New York 11, N. Y.

The World's  
Most Delicious  
Chocolate Cakes

are made with



Walter Baker's  
Premium No. 1 CHOCOLATE



## Today in Aunt Janet's Garden

### She Roots Cuttings

**M**Y experience with rooting cuttings from the overgrown window plants met with varying degrees of success when I moved them in late spring. After keeping the cuttings in water for 3 or 4 hours, I put them into 2- or 3-inch fiber pots containing soil mixed with peat moss and sand. The geranium, coleus, and "beefsteak plant" (I still do not know its proper name) went right along without wilting and with few losses. But the everblooming and rose begonias did not take hold in the soil mixture. I have no trouble starting them in water and hereafter shall stick to that method.

I have just separated the baby plants resulting from a rooted African violet leaf with stem attached. Still another leaf has started small plants after about 6 months of waiting. I have just started a leaf, with stem, of Bronze Girl and hope that it will behave as well as the other two, even though it does take 6 months!

### Got A Good Start

The spurt which resulted from sunny warm weather in April and early May brought everything along a week or two earlier than usual. Normally we are pleased if the old-fashioned red peony is in flower by Decoration Day, but this year it not only made it but had plenty of company.

Lilacs and dogwood had fine extra large blossoms, but fewer of them. Foliage on trees and shrubs is very lush. On the Mayflowering viburnums (after flowering) I did a thorough job of pruning, mostly in order to reduce the leaves which were almost matted due to not pruning last year. This shrub gets black spot in hot humid weather and it needs good ventilation; hence my activities with the pruning shears. A spray of Bordeaux mixture will control the black spot; it is interesting to know that this viburnum will not tolerate sulphur.

A summer-flowering bulb that blooms year after year for me is the glloxinia. It is in a pot on our enclosed porch. The ruby throat with white frill is very exotic, yet it fades into insignificance beside some of the newer hybrids. I have to admit that I have not been too successful with the latter,

but I shall keep on trying.

The amaryllises and the cyclamen are parked between the shrubbery and the house in a light spot, but out of the battering wind. I shall try again to bring an old cyclamen into flower, although last fall's effort to do so was a flop. The greenhouse men say that cyclamen requires a cool house—which most homes are not. The amaryllises will get more 5-10-5 fertilizer scratched in around the edge of the pots. This is the time of year when they are forming next year's flowers.

### Look Ahead

Any gardener, even of the window variety, must look forward a season or more. Even if you have nothing more than a few flowering annuals in pots in front of a sunny window, they need to be planned for in advance. Potting up a plant which has flowered for some time is not satisfactory. It is far better to take a vigorous seedling and accustom it to pot conditions before really cold weather.

The seedlings may be obtained from self-sown ones in the garden or from seeds sown in flats or open garden in late summer. Ageratum, marigolds, petunias, all of the low-growing varieties, are annuals which easily adapt themselves to window gardening.

Petunias also are easily rooted from cuttings, so if you have some favorites, cut off 4 or 5 inches, remove flower buds and all but 4 or 5 leaves at the tips. Insert stems at least two nodes deep in sand or a mixture of sand and peatmoss. Water well. Keep moist but not soaked. Shade lightly at first, then gradually give full sun. Started in late summer they provide mid-winter bloom.

— A. A. —

### LITTLE ROAD

By Julia L. Wallace

A little road runs down a hill,  
All lined with firs and beeches,  
And singing birds nest in their boughs,  
So safe alike from sun and snows,  
And rocked by every wind that blows,  
While Heaven their carol reaches.

But you must walk along this road  
To know its charms at last:  
The tiny flowers beneath the leaves,  
The fragile web the spider weaves,  
The mourning dove that sits and grieves,  
You'll miss if you rush past.

### GIFTS for BABY

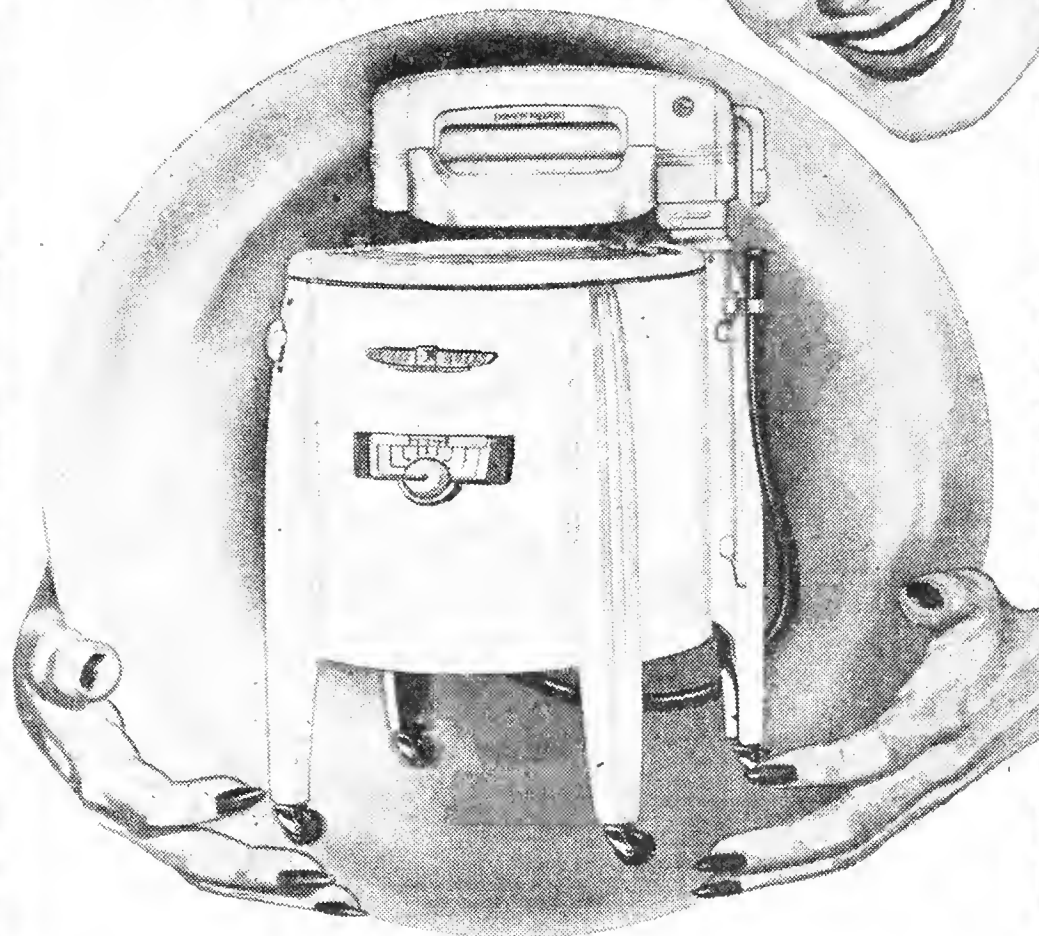
You can make all of these pretty things for one baby — or divide them among several! The instruction leaflet gives directions for making two crocheted sacques with matching bonnets, a lovely knitted kimono, and a dainty little crocheted bib. They are all easy to make and sure to please. Write for Baby Clothes Leaflet C-46 and enclose 3 cents in coin. Address Needlework Department, American Agriculturist, 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Please write name and address plainly.



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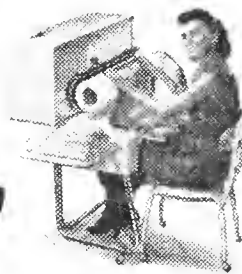
Go to your local Speed Queen dealer and ask for a free demonstration or write the Speed Queen Corp., Ripon, Wis. for literature.



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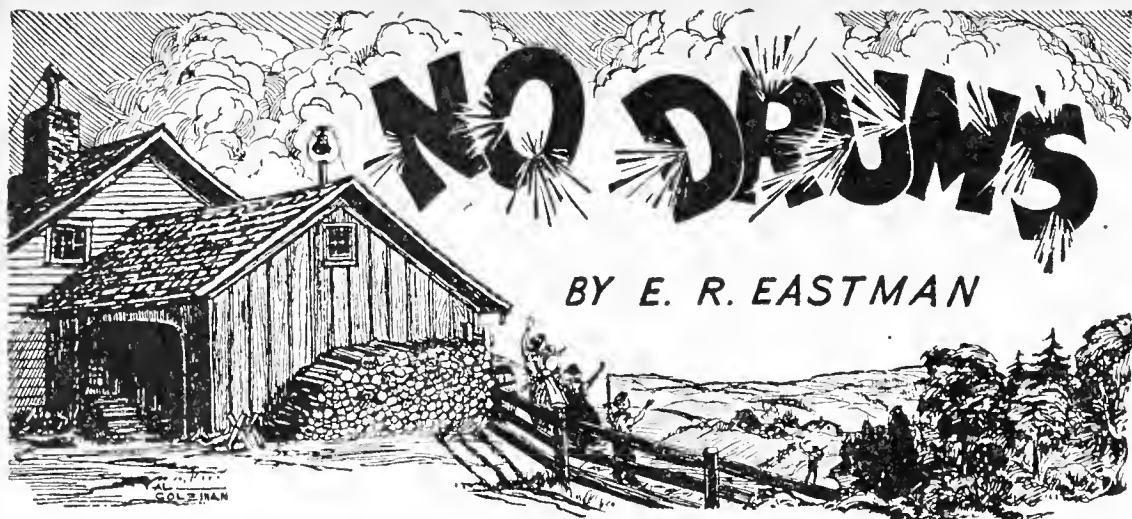
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### NORTHEAST FARMERS





## WHAT'S GONE BEFORE

Immediately after his marriage to Ann Clinton, Mark Wilson leaves to join Lincoln's volunteers. His brother, Charlie, and his father, George Wilson, follow him into the Army; also Ann's father, Fred Clinton. Ann receives news that Mark has been killed in the Battle of Fredericksburg, and in her intense grief becomes indifferent to everything. Her attitude hurts Nancy Wilson, Mark's mother, although she understands the cause. The mortgage on the Clinton farm is held by Henry Bain, a well-to-do farmer, who has always wanted to marry Ann. In her grief, Bain manages to convince her that the best thing she can do to save the farm and help her mother is to marry him, which she finally does. After the marriage Ann finds herself at variance with her husband in many ways, but particularly about his attitude to the war.

## CHAPTER XXIII

IN the days that followed Ann's defiance of Henry and her announcement that she intended to serve the Union cause in every way within her means and power, they went about their respective tasks with little said between them. But Ann thought she noticed an attitude of increased respect on the part of her husband, even to the point of his showing a little more consideration for her mother.

"Maybe that's all he needs," she thought, hopefully. "He's always had his own way, and it may be good for him to find out that other people have their rights, too. Maybe he'll show more respect for those rights."

So gradually Ann relaxed her formal manner with Henry and was more friendly. Then something strange happened. One night after they were asleep, they were startled by a loud knocking on the front door. Henry got up hurriedly, lit the light, pulled on his pants, and went downstairs. Listening intently Ann could hear voices apparently raised in angry argument, but couldn't make out what was said. After a while Henry came back, blew out the light, climbed into bed and started to shiver violently. Feeling sorry for him, Ann broke her rule of not interfering, turned to put a comforting arm over him and asked him what was the matter.

"Those men," he muttered. "Ruffians! They had masks on."

"Robbers?"

"No!"

"What were they, then?"

"I don't know," he temporized.

"But what did they want?" she insisted.

"Said for me to get out of the county—or else."

Ann's instinct for fair play was roused. She laid a hand on her husband's hot face.

"Don't worry," she said. "Men who come that way are ruffians, as you said. They are cowards. They won't dare do anything. Now let's try to go to sleep."

It was perhaps a week later that Ann, uneasy and unhappy, bundled herself against the cold and went for a walk across lots on the Clinton farm toward the woods. Her work with the other women for the Sanitary Commission was not going well. She could sense their antagonism—even from many of the women whom she had always known and liked. Now she was torn between her desire to help and her independent feeling that she had

no wish to go where she was not wanted.

Although the wind was cold, there was bright sunshine. She stopped to listen to the pleasant, familiar sound of the loud cawing of crows. Apparently something over the hill where Henry owned another farm with a large tract of heavily timbered land, was responsible for their raucous cries. Gazing in this direction now, Ann perceived a haze, and watching intently, she was sure she could see smoke from a fire which seemed to extend a considerable distance in both directions.

There had been a long dry spell, and Ann realized that a fire might mean serious trouble. As if to confirm her suspicions, the church bell in Jenks-town began to ring in the urgent, jerky way that people had learned to associate with trouble, in contrast to its usual calm ring on a Sunday morning. Ann knew then that others had also seen the fire and realized its danger. If it should spread, it might even endanger the buildings on Henry's farm, including the house where Jameson, his tenant farmer, lived. She wondered where Henry was. As usual, he had told her nothing when he had left that morning, so she didn't know whether he had gone on a trip or only to one of his other farms.

Hurrying down across the hillside to her home, Ann stopped just long enough to tell her mother about the fire and then started for the village as fast as she could go. Hearing the rumbling of a buggy on the frozen road back of her, she turned and saw that it was occupied by Enoch Payne and Tom

Wilson. They stopped and Enoch said, shortly, "Get in!" as he pulled the horse and cramped the wheels to one side so that she could climb up beside them. Then he urged the horse to a gallop. By the time they reached the village, most of the male population had gathered, armed with shovels or brooms. Everyone knew what a fire could mean in that heavily wooded country in a dry time. The church bell was still clanging, adding to the excitement and confusion.

As Ann looked at the crowd, she thought of what it means to a community when calamity strikes and all the active young men are gone. In the group now rapidly moving up the road ahead of them in the direction of the fire, she counted her old friends and acquaintances, Pastor Timothy Belden, John Crawford, the storekeeper, old Harry Cortright, and DeWitt Legg, all middle-aged or older. In fact, Enoch Payne was the youngest and most active man among them, with the exception of young boys like Tom Wilson. But if they lacked youth and agility, they were certainly not lacking in their determination to get to the scene of the trouble and conquer it. When Enoch had driven as near to the fire as he thought it was safe to take the horses, he jumped out of the buggy with Tom, telling Ann to watch the horse.

"I'm just as able to help as some of these old men," she objected. "I'm going with you."

A few moments later Ann could feel the heat from the burning pines and hemlocks. Fanned by the wind, the line of fire was at least a mile and a half in length and coming rapidly. She wondered what a few old men and boys could do to stop that glittering, flaming line of destruction.

But under Enoch Payne's directions the men were soon making an organized defense. With shovels and brooms they beat out small blazes set off by sparks in the clearing in advance of the oncoming main line of fire. Even in the midst of their work and worry, they found time to laugh at the scurrying rabbits, so scared by the fire that they had lost all fear of man. Ann watched a fox trot rapidly out of the woods and stop near her. He sat down facing the fire, barked indignantly at

it, then trotted away.

In a long open space considerably in advance of the fire the men started to dig a trench for a fire break, but they soon saw that they were making slow progress with hand work. One man rushed down the hill to the tenant buildings below them on the Bain farm to get a team and a plow so they could quickly plow a strip that would be too wide for the fire to jump over it.

As Ann watched, the fire reached the base of a majestic pine tree near the edge of the clearing. Almost before she could draw a breath, the flame swept into the lower limbs of the tree and quickly leaped to the top, making it a gigantic crackling torch of wondrous and awesome splendor.

Whipped and driven by the wind, eddies of choking smoke blackened the faces of the struggling men, reddened their eyes, and set them to coughing and gagging. Farther away, Ann could feel the hot breath of the inferno almost scorching her face. Suddenly, the fire reached the first uncompleted line of defense and crossed it, crackling and roaring as if in glee at the futility of man's puny efforts.

As soon as the team and plow arrived, the smoke-blackened men started another line, but the horses, made frantic by the noise and the flames, reared and plunged. When only halfway across the clearing with the first furrow, and in spite of everything the driver could do, the team turned and dashed madly down the slope away from the fire, with the driver yelling and cursing and pulling on the lines. Enoch Payne, who was holding the plow handles, finally was thrown free by the plow bumping over the rough ground. Then one of the lines broke, the driver let loose of the other, and the horses, galloping wildly now, with the plow jumping and plunging behind them, continued their break-neck dash down across the clearing to bring up finally against the side of the barn, trembling and with the sweat rolling off their sides.

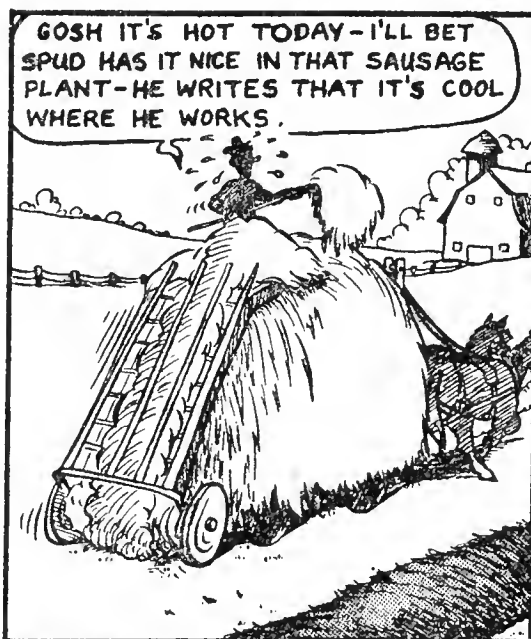
After failing to make any kind of a fire break, Enoch and some of the other men gave brief consideration to starting a back fire, but gave the idea up, realizing that it would be utterly impossible to get a fire burning backwards with the wind blowing directly toward them.

The fire was now across the clearing and in the scattered trees on the lower side of the slope, the roar of the flames drowning out the shouts of the men. Staring at it, Ann found herself yelling, hardly knowing that she did so, as it came to her that all of the buildings and the farmhouse where the Jamesons lived were doomed. The men had now turned their efforts to turning the stock in the barn loose and driving it to safety. Then with pails, blankets and quilts they tried to save the buildings. Soaking the blankets with water from the well, they laid them across the roof of the house. When the wet blankets ran short, the rest of the shingles were soaked down with water. The tenant farmer, Jameson, who had been working with the others on the fire break, ran to his wife, where she stood with small children clinging to her skirts. She was white-faced from the strain and was wringing her hands in despair. Neighbors picked up the children and pulled her farther down the hill, where a democrat wagon was parked. Loading the family in, one of the men drove them back to the village and safety.

Now the crowd began to carry out the furniture from the house, piece by piece. Soon all that was left in the house was the heavy stove. Finally the group, faces streaked with sweat and blackened almost beyond recognition, stood helpless and resigned, watching the fire come closer and moving back only as the heat and smoke became too intense to bear. Within a few minutes trees close to the house sprang into flame, and almost at the same time,

(Continued on Opposite Page)

## SLIM &amp; SPUD



## The Grass is Greener on the Other Side





## NO DRUMS

(Continued from Opposite Page)

despite the soaked quilts and blankets, the roof of the house began to sputter and smoke. Here and there little forks of flame started in the shingles, then the small individual flames swept into a sheet of flame streaming high above the roof, until the whole house, which only a few moments before had been a home where folks lived and worked and loved, was nothing but a huge bonfire.

Driven back by the heat, yet fascinated by the horror of the fire, the small crowd moved slowly away from the house to watch the scene repeat itself on the big barn, only with greater intensity as the flames reached the big mows filled to overflowing with hay to feed the herd until spring.

"Well," DeWitt Legg growled resignedly, "it can't go much farther. There's nothing left to burn."

It was a downcast, silent group who walked and rode back to their homes in the village and the valley. In the buggy with Enoch and Tom, Ann had nothing to say. Enoch, too, was silent until they neared the Clinton home. Then he said, simply:

"I'm sorry, Ann. This means a big loss to you and Henry."

"Well, it couldn't be helped," she replied. "Everybody did what they could to stop it."

But her own feelings surprised her. She realized that she was thinking more about the loss and trouble Jameson and his family had suffered than of any financial loss to Henry and her. In fact, she had never thought of herself as being a part owner in Henry's property. He was too possessive. So far as his loss was concerned, she felt no more regret than if the property had belonged to a stranger.

Mrs. Clinton had supper ready when Ann got back, and after Ann had washed up, she told her mother briefly what had happened.

"Oh, I am sorry it was our property," exclaimed Mrs. Clinton. "What a terrible loss!"

Ann didn't answer, thinking of her mother's use of the word "our." Obviously her own feeling of having no part in Henry's property was not shared by her mother.

Before the meal was finished, Bain came home. One glance at his face was sufficient to tell the women that he knew what had happened. With the briefest of greetings he hung up his hat and coat, washed at the kitchen sink, and sat down at the table, while Mrs. Clinton hurried to put before him the food that she had kept warm on the back of the stove. They were accustomed to his irregularity at meal times.

In silence he ate a few mouthfuls, then pushing his plate away and shoving back from the table, he growled: "Well," he said, addressing Ann coldly, "you were there. What happened?"

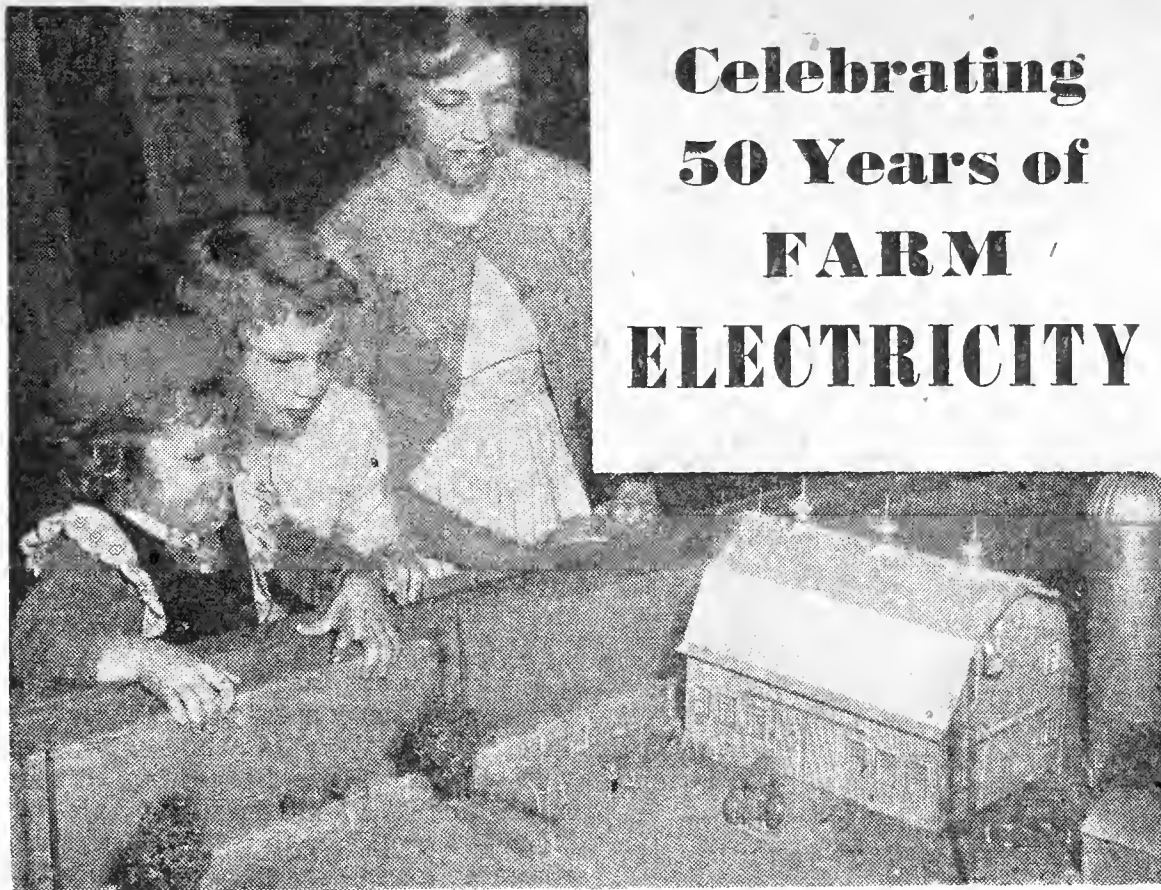
Still very much stirred by the drama of the scene, Ann almost forgot his personal connection with the property as she vividly described the fire to her husband. Then, looking at his cold, set face, she suddenly realized what the fire meant to him, a man who set such store by property.

"Well," he said, sarcastically, "at least it made a picnic for you and the town folks. Seems as though they'd have done something about it."

"Henry Bain, how can you make a remark like that?" Ann exclaimed. "Those men fought that fire for hours. They did everything they could. Every one of them was exhausted."

"Yeah!" he sneered. "A lot of smart workers. Just a lot of doddering old fools. Didn't even save the house and barn. If there had been a few real men around, instead of all of them gone to this fool war, maybe they could have done something."

Ann leaned forward, her elbows on



## Celebrating 50 Years of FARM ELECTRICITY

These electrically operated model farm buildings shown at the Farm Electrification Anniversary Field Day, secured the immediate attention of these three youngsters.

**I**N SPITE of a steady downpour, over 3,000 persons attended the Golden Jubilee celebration of Farm Electrification in New York State on the Charles Timmerman farm near St. Johnsville, N. Y. on June 30. Fifty years ago Guy Beardslee, owner of a hydroelectric plant on East Canada Creek, built the first farm power line for a distance of four miles to Inghams Mills. Charles Cook was the first farm customer. From this small beginning, New York State now has 52,000 miles of rural lines serving 139,000 farmsteads — practically every farm in the Empire State.

Fortunately for the spectators, the exhibits featuring the old way and the electric way of doing farm work were housed under tents as was the speaking program.

Lieutenant Governor Frank Moore, Benjamin Feinberg, chairman of the New York State Public Service Commission, Dr. William I. Myers, dean of the New York State College of Agriculture, and Earle J. Machold, president of Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation were the speakers.

Dean W. I. Myers reminded his listeners that:

"If electric current had done nothing more for farmers' wives and farmers than free them from that pump handle and water pail, run the washing machine, heat the flat iron and light the house and farm buildings, it would

the table and her chin cupped in her hand.

"Henry," she said, deliberately and quietly, "I just don't understand you. I was at that fire all afternoon. There was a stiff wind right back of it, and, as you well know, the woods were dry as tinder. I never dreamed that a fire could run so fast or raise so much havoc. It would reach a pine tree and, in a matter of seconds, flame clear to the top. Of course they are old men, but they did what they could. They tried frantically to dig a fire break. Then they got a team and a plow. But with that wind back of the fire it was just too fast for them. Then they rushed down to the house and carried water by the bucketful to wet down the roofs. They got Mrs. Jameson and her children out, and took them down to the village. They rescued your stock and drove them down the hill. One of the men crowded his own stock to take in your cows and young stock and your horses. They even carried out the Jameson furniture and put it in their rigs, piece by piece. What more could have been done, even by young men, I don't know. And yet you sit there and criticize them!"

He started to speak, but Ann stopped him.

"You wait until I'm through. It's no

still be one of the greatest boons in the age-long history of agriculture."

Dean Myers went on to recount the many jobs done by electricity for dairy farmers, poultrymen, in fact all farmers. He said:

"An electric motor will do as much work in an hour as a man could do in ten, and do it for about two cents. In addition to reducing the costs of operation, the substitution of electric energy for human energy will eliminate much of the sheer monotonous drudgery from barn chores and help to keep enough of our finest boys interested in farming."

"Everything that can be said of the contribution made by electric power at the barn can be said for its application to household tasks and more. Electric lights, running water, household appliances, water heaters and laundry equipment have taken a good deal of the drudgery out of homemaking but much still remains to be done."

The Field Day was sponsored by the New York Farm Electrification Council made up of representatives of the New York State College of Agriculture, the State Public Service Commission, farm organizations, and electric utilities.

wonder you've been warned to move out of the county. What do you expect from people when you talk about them and treat them the way you do? Besides," she added, looking him straight in the eye, "you blow about the young men being away to war, not here to save *your* property; where were *you* today? I heard that question asked with some emphasis. Unless you change your ways, you're riding for a fall just as sure as the sun rises in the morning!"

Henry stared back at his wife. In the dim light of the candles on the table his face was white.

"You've given me an idea," he grated through his teeth. "You're right. They did warn me the other night to move out."

He straightened up, threw back his shoulders:

"And I told them where they could go. Now this is their first move."

"What do you mean?"

"That fire didn't just happen. It was set."

"No, oh no," she cried.

"Yes, oh yes," he retorted. "And if that's the way they want it, that's all right by me! They'll find that I can play their game, too."

(To be Continued)

## Rural Radio Network

*Ithaca, N. Y.*

Sponsored in the interests of Northeast agriculture by the ten leading farm organizations of New York State.

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WHLD-FM, Niagara Falls, 98.5 on FM Dial  
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WHDL-FM, Olean, 95.7 on FM Dial  
WVBT, Bristol Center, 95.1 on FM Dial  
WHCU-FM, Ithaca, 97.3 on FM Dial  
WVCN, DeRuyter, 105.1 on FM Dial  
WWNY-FM, Watertown, 100.5 on FM Dial  
WMSA-FM, Massena, 105.3 on FM Dial  
WRUN-FM, Utica-Rome, 105.7 on FM Dial  
WVCV, Cherry Valley, 101.9 on FM Dial  
WFLY, Troy, 92.3 on FM Dial  
WHVA, Poughkeepsie, 104.7 on FM Dial  
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# KERNELS, SCREENINGS and CHAFF



## SUNNYGABLES NOTES

By John Babcock

**I** HEARD a story once about a professor who observed that one student enrolled in his economics course, attended the first day of classes, and then was seen no more till the day of finals. He was naturally interested to see how the boy came out on his final examination—and, proud of his ability to teach, hoped in the bottom of his heart that the boy had failed. To his surprise, the delinquent student made the highest grade in the class, 96%. Calling the boy in, the professor asked him to explain his grade of 96% on the final examination.

"Well, sir," the embarrassed student replied, "I'd have done better, but that first lecture confused me a little."

It seems to me that a great many of the top administrative people in our country suffer from the same over-exposure to economics which frightened the student away. For instance, we've seen an attempt to raise beef production by controlling the price. This discourages the additional production through which lower prices are normally arrived at. We've similarly seen attempts to curb inflation on other fronts by controls—controls which pull at the traces instead of the reins.

No matter how the Korean situation turns out—and right now my skepticism of the Russians makes me think the affair will drag on and become even more serious as we try to arrive at fair peace terms—we will become more entwined in controls to the end that all of our industrial production may eventually be directed by the government through the Controlled Materials Plan.

I hope, as these controls take shape, that our government takes into consideration the importance of farm equipment in our defense effort. This is not only in the interest of the farmer, but of everyone who eats. Less than 4% of our steel production goes into the manufacture of farm equipment. The percentage slated for defense production is many times greater.

If even a small amount of steel is taken from farm equipment to swell the huge tonnage earmarked for defense production, the impact on our total food production will be disastrous. Yet, this relatively small amount would not contribute materially to defense output.

I hope and trust that this quite evident condition is seen in the proper perspective when our most pressing industrial needs are weighed.

### MIDSUMMER ROUNDUP

Occasionally we like to review happenings here at Sunnygables to see where we stand with the farm operation as a whole. By getting it all down

on paper, we get a better idea of where we stand, and hence where to go next.

### Pastures

Our number one crop at Sunnygables—pasture—has never been in better shape. Natural grass pastures that we have usually fallen back on by July have not been touched. Very heavy rainfall late in May and through June has left the irrigation system unused since we warned it up in anticipation of a dry spell. We have had to keep going with both cows and mowing machine to stay on top of the luxuriant growth.

In his pasture management program which calls for clipping the summer round, Boots has had good luck with what we call "progressive clipping." Where the grasses have headed out and become too tough for grazing, and too heavy to leave on the ground, Boots takes a few rounds each day. The cows seem to like the clippings as they dry out, and nibble away at them to supplement the tender juicy pasture that has been clipped. When they have about caught up with what he has cut, he takes a few more bouts.

### Forage

At this writing (the Fourth of July), we have not cut a spear of hay. They tell me in town that at one stretch, it rained 18 out of 21 days in June. Showers and soft ground even delayed silo filling more than we like. Boots has his big 19' x 45' silo filled and refilled to the brim, and Jack Conner's trench is filled and covered with a roof. Tough as the weather was, we have the bulk of our winter feed harvest behind us.

### Fertilizing Meadows

Jack and I exchanged sideways glances when we looked at the fertilizer bill for topdressing pastures and hayfields early this spring. When Jack saw the way our weakened stand of alfalfa responded for its seventh straight spring, he gave it another 300 pounds to the acre treatment of 0-20-20 without questioning the recommendations of George Serviss or Tom Millman.

Jack made the second application late, after second cutting had already started back. Due to a breakdown with his limespreader, he used the grain drill to put down the fertilizer. Although it was not quite as handy to use, Jack did observe that the fertilizer was applied nearer the ground, under the leaves. If there is ever a question of burning from fertilizer, Jack intends to use the drill again, feeling that less will be scattered on top of tender, new leaves.

### HAY AND THE WEATHER

After a year of listening faithfully to the Rural Radio Network weather reports, Jack is inclined to think they "have something." At breakfast, dinner, and when possible in the evening, he listens to the description of how the weather picture shifts and changes complexion. He has learned that when storms are plaguing the areas reporting to the west of Ithaca that he will usually be in for a shower within a short time at Sunnygables.

Through June, it was enough to make a fellow get downright mad at gloomy predictions over Rural Radio that showers were only a matter of

hours away—especially when the sky was blue and the air clear. As a rule, though, the reports were right, and more hay is saved cut late than left to rot in the windrow. I'm sure that without the 6 local reports, followed up by an over-all summary of the situation from Albany, the weather would have caught us with a lot of hay down. It has saved a good many farmers money this spring.

I've seen women shush up the family when their favorite soap opera is on the air. But that's nothing compared to the "shushing" many mothers and dads give out when their favorite and most fascinating continued story is on the air—Rural Radio's Latest Doings of Mr. Weather.

### SMALL GRAIN

A few years back, we decided to plant wheat very sparingly. There were just too many years when wind and wet weather made harvesting almost impossible. We kept oats in the picture since the crop can be used for grazing, silage or grain, and because we like it best as a nurse crop for seedings.

Since the war, however, we have grown more wheat and oats for cash crops and have a combine to justify pretty good acreage. This year we will have trouble harvesting a good part of our wheat. Plenty of water has brought on wheat, weeds and seedings. In many places, the wheat is badly swamped and lying flat. There is plenty of grain there, but we can't hope to get it all with a combine. At this writing, the oats look excellent. There will be plenty of oats and straw, but we are crossing our fingers that the tall stands don't go down in a windstorm before they are ripe enough to thresh.

### GRASS SILAGE OR CORN?

In areas where corn can be grown profitably for grain, it conflicts badly with grass silage plans. Early in June, when forage starts to lose its nutritive qualities, plowing, fitting and planting are the order of the day with the corn farmer. Realizing the value of

grass silage, and the need for adequate grass in his rotations, the corn farmer is torn between doing a good job with his grass, and with getting his corn crop started.

Corn is the cash crop, and since late planting may mean either reduced yields from earlier maturing varieties, or the possibility of soft corn at harvest time, the corn crop gets first attention in June. Some farmers have the machinery and help to take care of corn planting and silo filling at the same time. A few wet days, or machinery breakdowns, though, throw the whole program out of balance in a hurry.

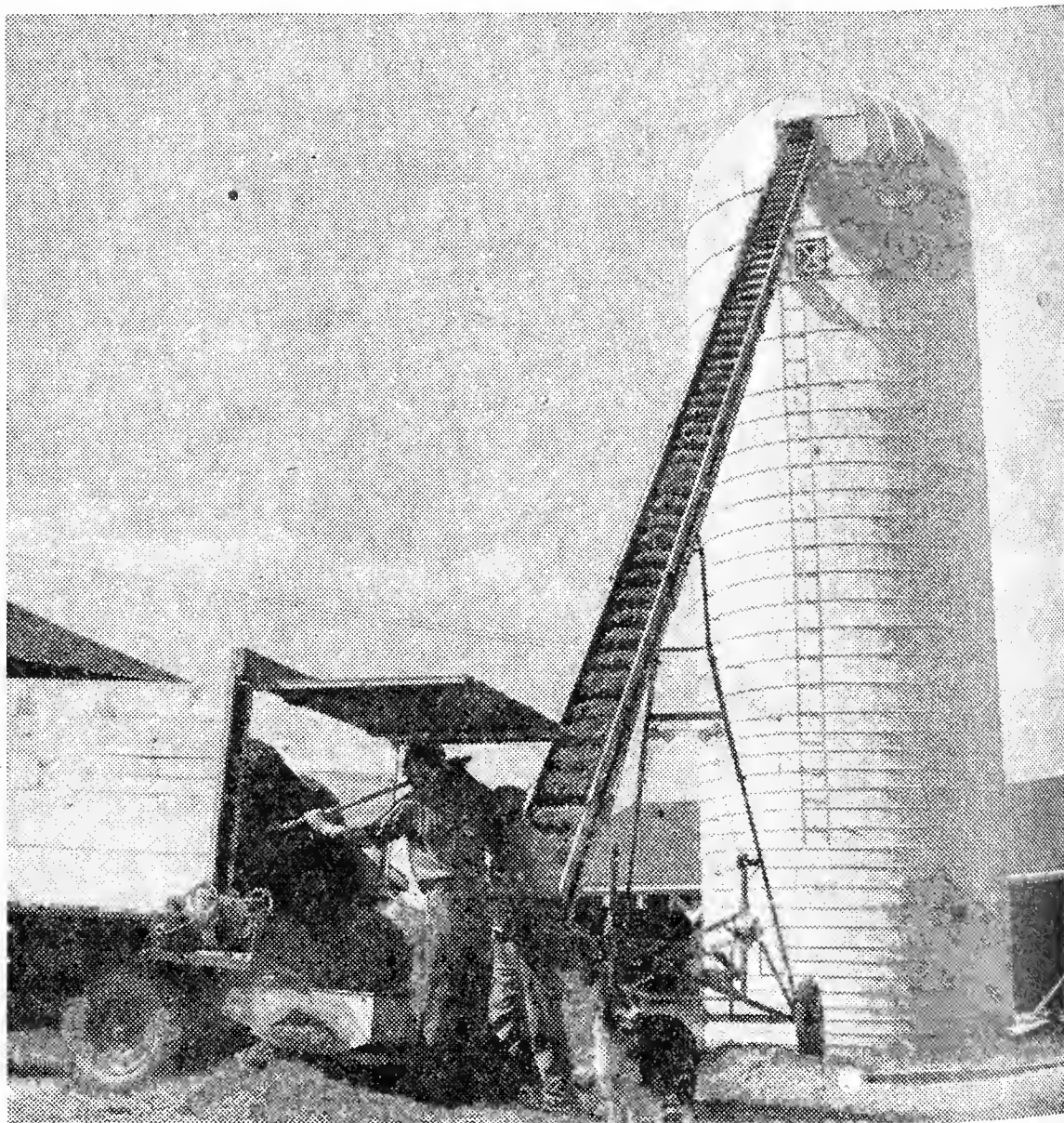
There may be a solution to this predicament, but at this point, it looks like a man just has to make up his mind which is the most important—corn or grass. Maybe one way out will be to save second cutting for the silo and give corn the attention it has to have in June.

### IS SMITTY THROUGH?

A few months ago, we ran on this page a picture of an old Holstein grade with a knocked down hip, udder practically dragging on the ground, and the worst slump to her rump I ever saw on a cow. We offered her as evidence that a cow has a chance to last a long time in a pen stable.

After adopting 7 or 8 calves last winter, old Smitty turned out one of her own this June. Maybe the old gal just didn't have enough in her to bear another calf—not a whole one. Smitty's heifer calf was born with no sign of a tail at all. Mother Nature forgot to give her even the bones to hang one on. On top of that, the little heifer has the same shed roof drop to her rump that Smitty has. She is a forlorn little runt, but Smitty takes good care of her and seems proud as punch to have produced the first real living image of herself.

I don't know the odds on having a calf with no tail—and come to think of it, Smitty's Mistake is the first freak I've heard of in a long time.



We have used a fifty foot elevator to fill a 32 foot silo at Sunnygables. Shown above, at a farm in Ohio with which I am connected, is a 60 foot elevator being used to fill a 40 foot silo. An extra ten foot section on a 50 foot elevator did the trick, and though raising and maneuvering the overlength machine was dangerous and difficult, the rig worked very well. After silo filling, the ten foot section was removed, leaving the portable elevator balanced, and safe for use for bales, grain and ear corn. A five horse power engine on the elevator took care of a three ton load of grass in less than ten minutes, freeing a tractor for other farm work.



With  
**AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST**  
Advertisers



"The Miracle of Rubber" is a two-reel sound and color film which is available for showing to schools, industries, churches and other community organizations. It may be borrowed free, except for transportation charges, from any one of four offices of ASSOCIATION FILMS. Offices are located at 35 W. 45th Street, New York City; 79 E. Adams Street, Chicago; 1915 Live Oak Street, Dallas, and 351 Turk Street, San Francisco.

The Danville farm of the CONSOLIDATED PRODUCTS COMPANY, manufacturers of Kaff-A, is the home of triplet heifer calves. These calves, one of which has been started on whole milk and the other two on Kaff-A, will be exhibited at a number of national dairy shows.

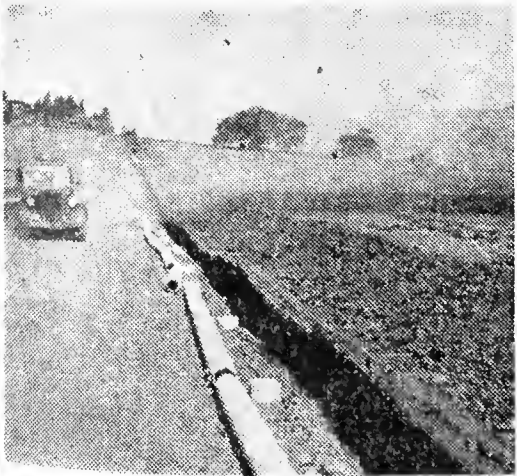
JACUZZI BROTHERS of Richmond, Calif., have a device for a "Supercharger" which prevents the waterlogging of pressure tanks as a result of absorption of the air by water. This "Supercharger" automatically maintains the proper balance between the air and the water in the pressure tank of the water system.

Aramite is the name of a new mite killer developed by the Naugatuck Chemical Division of the UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY. Aramite is a non-toxic chemical to kill the mites which damage the products of fruit growers, nurserymen, chicken farmers and home gardeners.

According to the INTERNATIONAL SALT COMPANY, research workers at various colleges have proved that use of coarse rock salt in soil where sugar beets, canning beets, celery and cotton are grown increases the yields of these crops.

THE MCDOWELL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Pittsburgh, Pa., has developed a new valve for use in portable overhead irrigation systems. This valve, now in production, greatly facilitates the setting up, moving and operation of lateral lines off the primary line.

MC CULLOCH MOTORS, Los Angeles, Calif., has developed a post hole digger which in less than a minute can be attached to the McCulloch chain saw. In this way two useful tools, the chain saw and the post hole digger, are available at a little more than the price of one.



TRANSITE irrigation pipe, made by Johns-Manville, is being used for permanent underground feeder supply mains for irrigation systems. This asbestos-cement pipe is lightweight, rust-proof, and has patent couplings that eliminate jointing compounds. Brochures describing the pipe are available from Johns-Manville, 22 East 40th St., New York 16, N. Y.

# SERVICE BUREAU

## Reward for Jailing Cow Thieves

By H. L. COSLINE

IF YOU and your neighbors have been so fortunate as to avoid the loss of one or more cows by theft, do not be lulled into a sense of false security. Cattle rustling is still going on. The State Police, Sheriffs, in fact, all law enforcement agents are alert and watching, but they cannot do the job alone.

On this page is the reproduction of a poster which is being widely shown. The \$100 reward for information leading to the arrest, conviction and imprisonment for at least 30 days of a cattle rustler who steals from a subscriber is our part in stopping this racket. Through it, we hope to encourage you, your neighbors, and everyone, to be unusually alert in watching for evidence and reporting it promptly. In addition to saving further loss of

cattle, such vigilance may bring you a \$100 check.

Read Commissioner DuMond's suggestions as to precautions you can take. Follow them carefully and, in addition, make it your business to jot down the make and license number of any suspicious-looking truck which you may see.

Investigate offers of "Bargain" cows and be especially suspicious of cattle that have had their eartags tampered with or torn out.

Clip out the "Plan for Action" which appeared on page 1 of the July 7 issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and post it somewhere where you will see it every day. The only way that cattle rustling can be stopped is to make it unprofitable, and the only way to do that is to bring cattle rustlers to justice promptly.

# \$100.00 Reward

For Information Leading To The Arrest, Conviction And Imprisonment (For At Least 30 Days) Of Persons Guilty Of

## RUSTLING CATTLE

From Any Farmer Who Is A Subscriber To American Agriculturist.

This Offer Expires Dec. 31, 1951 And Is Made By:

## AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST  
Editorial Offices: Ithaca, N. Y.

## Vigilance Can Stop Cattle Rustling

By C. CHESTER DuMOND

Commissioner New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets

CATTLE "rustling" seems to be increasing in New York State and in the entire Northeast. Not many reports of cattle thefts are made directly to the Department of Agriculture and Markets but the reports that do reach our ears indicate that the number of cattle stolen is growing.

There are several precautions that the individual owner of cattle can take to protect his property. First of all it seems that permanent identification of every animal in the herd takes the number one precaution spot. Most of our cows have eartags which show that they have been tuberculin tested or are participating in the brucellosis calfhood vaccination program or both. The numbers are registered at the Department's Bureau of Animal Industry in Albany. Eartags, however, can be lost, torn out or exchanged. If owners will, in addition, tattoo permanently their own numbers, name or other marking inside the ears of the animals, it would assist police officers in tracing stolen cattle.

When we use the term "rustlers," the punishment meted out in the Old West comes naturally to our minds. I am not suggesting that we "string 'em up" when caught but I am proposing that farmers can and should bring enough pressure of public opinion on their justices of the peace to get them to consider maximum punishments under the law instead of being lenient with the convicted thieves.

There are a number of things that can be done if the pasture is distant from the farm house. Of primary importance is more frequent visits to the herd. If the owner will visit the pasture often no thief can have too much of a start on him. And reporting a theft to the State Police or local officials should

be done as promptly as possible. The colder the trail, the more difficult is apprehension.

Then, too, don't make it easy for the thieving cattleman to reach the pasture with his truck. A private road of good access to the pasture is only putting the invitation in an engraved envelope. If there is a private road, see that it has plenty of obstructions to a cattle thief's truck. A locked gate is only one obstacle but it is better than none. This may suggest other methods to fit differently located pastures.

In at least one instance which has come to my attention, the posting of a bona fide reward by farmers in a menaced community has served to eliminate cattle stealing ever since the announcement was made. Offering a reward for information on cattle thieves should prove a valuable deterrent elsewhere.

It is good farm management to keep a description of each animal's outstanding characteristics, its age, a note on whether or not it is milking or carrying a calf; in fact a complete description along with the eartag number or tattoo number.

Other proposals have been advanced such as bonding all cattle dealers; requiring dealers to keep records comparable with those required at livestock auctions; licensing commercial haulers and similar steps, but those are not matters that farmers can take into their own hands to cut down the number of cattle thefts. They are matters for consideration by the Legislature. That is why I have not gone into those details at this time, it being my present purpose to suggest immediate means by which herd owners can reduce "rustling" or aid the duly constituted authorities in apprehending the thieves.



\$1000.00 check received by Gladys Patterson from Geo. Ellingham, agent of Allentown, N. J.

KILLED INSTANTLY, was her father Howard Patterson, farmer of Paterson, N. J., when his truck was smashed broadside by an auto as he drove onto a busy highway from a crossroad. He is survived by his wife and twelve children.

## BENEFITS RECENTLY PAID

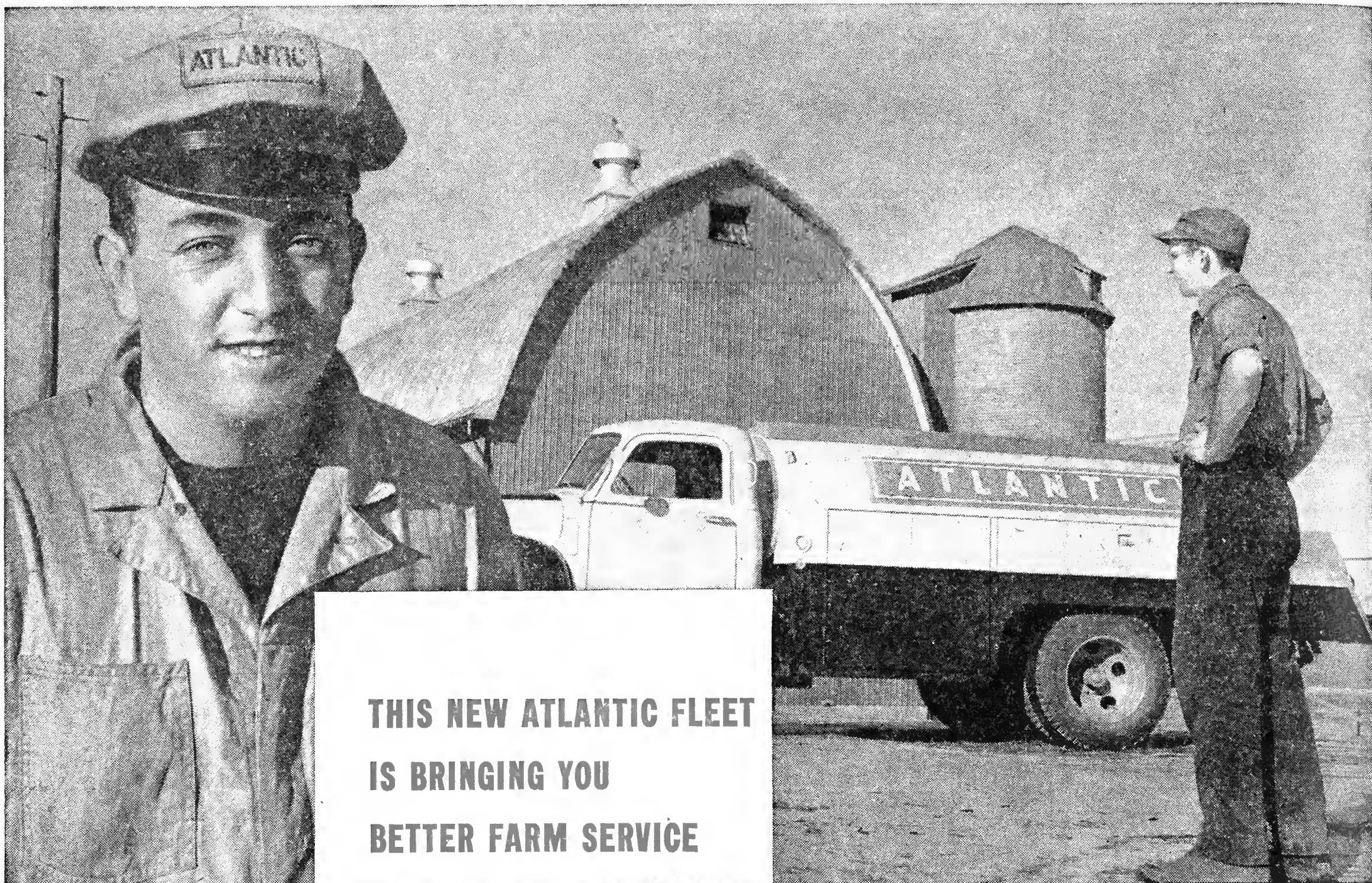
R. Dean Tuttle, Altamont, N. Y.	\$ 39.05
Auto accident—cut nose and lip	
Roxie L. Merrill, E. Randolph, N. Y.	68.57
Struck by auto—concussion, frac. ankle	
Susan N. Bailey, Cayuga, N. Y.	120.00
Auto accident—fractured right clavicle	
Stanley Crawford, Bainbridge, N. Y.	32.86
Auto accident—cut head, chin, neck	
Floyd DeMott, Cannonsville, N. Y.	130.00
Truck accident—fractured leg & vertebra	
Norman Brownschidle, East Amherst, N. Y.	20.00
Auto accident—cont. chest & knees	
Shirley E. Colvin, Copenhagen, N. Y.	35.71
Auto accident—concussion, cut legs & head	
Gladys M. Dale, Lebanon, N. Y.	96.42
Auto accident—cut eye & head, sprained ankle	
Ida Horanburg, Newfane, N. Y.	81.43
Auto accident—shock, cut forehead	
Mr. August Sehardt, Syracuse 18, N. Y.	75.00
Struck by auto—multiple fractures of rt. leg	
Alice Webb, Holcomb, N. Y.	64.72
Auto accident—broke shoulder bone, bruises	
F. Donald Knapp, Schenectady, N. Y.	29.28
Auto accident—broke nose, cuts and bruises	
Ralph Fanning, Calverton, N. Y.	47.14
Auto accident—concussion, cuts & bruises	
William Cator, Owego, N. Y.	130.00
Auto accident—frac. hip & nose, chest inj.	
Joseph Glaus, Johnsonburg, N. Y.	42.14
Auto accident—broke ribs, cut knee & eye	
Maude D. George, No. Java, N. Y.	80.00
Auto accident—frac. knee, cut head, chest	
Mary Martell, Woods Hole, Mass.	60.00
Auto accident—broke ribs, cone, cut head	
Joseph A. Moresi, No. Adams, Mass.	57.14
Auto accident—injured	
Roscoe C. Robinson, E. Wakefield, N. H.	130.00
Auto accident—compression fracture of back	
Raymond A. Sealey, W. Lebanon, N. H.	110.00
Auto accident—frac. skull, legs & body lacer.	
Frederic E. Dubois, Goffstown, N. H.	48.57
Auto accident—injured collar bone & knee	
Bertha M. Comings, Exeter, N. H. (2 pol.)	60.00
Auto accident—injured	
Ralph J. Boyce, Rochester, N. H. (2 pol.)	260.00
Auto accident—frac. knee cap, chest injury	
Beverly Melendy, Claremont, N. H.	95.71
Auto accident—fractured knee	
Julia Sadoski, New Brunswick, N. J.	128.56
Auto accident—cut knees, bruised chest, lip	
John Sassi, Penns Grove, N. J.	100.00
Auto accident—bruised chest & ribs	
Isaac Sickler, Woodstown, N. J.	61.33
Auto accident—chip fracture of collar bone	
Dana Greene, Genesee, Pa.	22.86
Auto accident—cut scalp, sprained neck	
Frederick Koehne, Conneautville, Pa.	45.43
Auto accident—cut legs, contusions	
Kenneth W. Hohbs, Middlebury, Vt.	45.72
Truck accident—injured	
John L. LaCroix, Barre, Vt. (2 pol.)	42.86
Auto accident—bruised back & legs	
Myrtle E. Lamson, White River Jet., Vt.	40.00
Auto accident—injured knee	

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**THIS NEW ATLANTIC FLEET  
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BETTER FARM SERVICE**

"And these shelves," I said, "hold more than you'll ever need. Let me set some out for you. See? Whatever you want--however much you want, I've got it for you."



"But what's all this stuff back here?" Al asked me. "That gadget," I said, "prints right on paper for your permanent records exactly how much gasoline, tractor fuel or fuel oils I've put in your tanks. So you can be away when I deliver and still know exactly what you got."



My truck is just one of the new Atlantic fleet. So get the best farm service you've ever had! Call us up at any of the telephone numbers at the right, above. Call right now! We'd like to have you for a customer and we'll take care of you right with the finest products you can buy--Atlantic products. Just give us a try.

**That's my new truck** behind Al Dalrymple and me and it's a dilly! When I drove up Al says to me, "Clair, you're getting kind of fancy, aren't you?"

"Not for a minute," I said, "this truck is a worker...there're two complete systems--one set of tanks, a meter and a hose for gasoline and tractor fuels and one for kerosene and fuel oils. There's no chance for any mixture."

Albany	Rensselaer 4-7138
Auburn	3-5641
Binghamton	2-4287
Buffalo	Victoria 1234
Corning	6-7622
Elmira	8104
Fulton	167
Malone	5
Oneida	811
Rochester	Glenwood 1620
Syracuse	3-5132
Watertown	4277
Wayland	2741

**ATLANTIC**

**P.S.** There may be an opening for a qualified man to run one of these new Atlantic one-stop farm services. If you know of someone, tell him to write The Atlantic Refining Company, Syracuse Savings Bank, Syracuse 2, New York.





# AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

## Potatoes Staging Comeback

### "IT'S NOT A MEAL WITHOUT POTATOES"

*says the President of the Empire State Potato Club in this Down-to-Earth, Optimistic View of the Present and Future of the Potato Industry in the Northeast.*

POTATO growing in the Northeast is certainly "on its own" in getting on its feet. For several years the industry has been handicapped by various programs which have caused over production, poor eating quality, and general public distaste. Now growers are free to exercise their judgment in how much to produce and of what quality, in an attempt to win back the proper place for potatoes in the picture of human nutrition. We still believe "it's not a meal without potatoes."

#### Production

There was a reputed surplus of potatoes in the 1950 crop, but any thinking grower will tell you that there were not too many *good* potatoes. Top problems are the poorly graded and poor quality potatoes that reach our markets. No crop is 100% good, but too often our system of family farms requires that we sell everything we produce.

If 50% of our crop is top grade, and the rest off grade, there are those who argue that some one needs the low grades. The trouble is that the low grades tend to flood the market and have too much influence on the top grade price. Thus, a condition exists whereby the total income is too low in relation to cost. When we learn to sell the best and feed the rest, we will do much for the industry. Cost account figures at experiment stations show that poor potatoes are worth well over \$1.00 per hundredweight for feeding to cattle. Many good potatoes were sold for less this past season.

But production will take care of itself automatically. At recent prices, enough potato growers will be forced out of business to enable those who stay in to come out all right in the long run.

This is a serious problem and at present costs and prices, potato production is bound to undergo changes. For example, the grower

By H. J. "Red" Evans

of small acreage can't compete at low prices with the producer who has volume enough to utilize labor-saving equipment and methods. One good grower told at a recent meeting how he harvested his crop last fall for about one-half what it cost for the same operation in 1949 by utilizing mechanized pickers and loaders in the field and a mechanical un-loader at the storage. The time is here when it is cheaper to buy the family potatoes than it is to grow them.

Another factor rapidly coming to a head is the grading and packaging operation. New York is about the last area in the country where the grower still grades his crop himself. Most markets demand more uniform grading and volume production, secured only through packing house operations where experienced full-time crews and up-to-date machinery make this less costly and more efficient. Some producers have such plants, and central packing plants are increasing even in New York. There is a decided trend in that direction, and it will continue from an economic standpoint as well as a marketing factor. The potato industry is in the process of change from the old to the new ways of going to town.

#### Consumption and Utilization

Many people worry about the decrease in per-capita consumption. This statistical figure has gone down, but so has the one for some other staple commodities. As far as potatoes are concerned, it is not too serious because the present figure can be interrupted for what people eat, and a few years back it was what went to market.

Not long ago we sold potatoes to families and grocers to store for winter use. Now they get weekly or twice weekly deliveries. The shipper absorbs the shrinkage instead of the

owners who had them in storage. Also we must admit that fresh winter vegetables are much more available, and the home freezer has garden stuff the year around. While this may cut potato consumption, it should also stimulate production and marketing of better quality tubers, packed as the consumer wants them, and made available everywhere in good condition.

Some other factors enter into the consumption angle. During recent years potato chip production has increased until that industry now utilizes over 20,000,000 bushels a year. They need potatoes of certain quality and the growers will supply them. Potato salad and other products take an increasing amount of tubers annually. City folks like to buy their salad all made up. Other potato products on the market are canned whole small potatoes, as well as diced and sliced ones. A newer product is fresh peeled and cut potatoes ready for the kettle.

#### Merchandising

One of the greatest needs in our industry is better merchandising. This involves a better pack to start with—one which can be advertised and handled as a staple uniform product. There are lots of indications that this will be done. Many of our larger growers, shippers and cooperatives have consumer packs and brands of reputation. The Adirondack Potato Growers are hoping to have a superior pack beginning this fall. Several dealers and cooperatives have washing equipment, and this operation may become standard.

Better quality—eating quality—is being produced voluntarily because growers are eliminating the varieties that don't grow good enough for them to eat themselves. Also we find many livestock men ready to take the culls and low grades at fair prices because they have found that potatoes are equal or better than ensilage for stock, and cheaper. So, improvement in

(Continued on Page 6)



H. J. "Red" Evans





# The Fourth Freedom

*"...the right of the people peaceably to assemble..."*

AMERICAN DEMOCRACY is built on free assembly, the right of free people to meet together and say what they think.

Free assembly is the means through which people control the agencies they have created to serve them—their governments, their clubs, their lodges, their schools, their cooperatives.

One such agency is G.L.F.

Farmers built G.L.F. to purchase their farm supplies and to sell some of their farm products. It is big because so many farmers use it. It is efficient because of the volume of business

they give it. But the important thing is that it is owned by its users—by you and 115,000 other G.L.F. members. You own it and you can control it. The method of control lies in free discussion at your Patrons Annual Meeting and in the election of good member committeemen to represent you.

When the weather is hot and work is heavy and the meeting is fifteen miles away, it's a lot easier to stay home. But the future of G.L.F. is in the hands of those who go.

Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc., Ithaca, New York.

*Take part in your G.L.F. Annual Meeting*





From left to right: Walter Derniak, Schenectady, N. Y., County Agent, Jacob Knutti and his two sons, Walter and John.

## Quality Roughage CUTS DAIRY COSTS

**T**HE 28 milkers on the Jacob Knutti farm near Schenectady spend a good share of each winter day in manufacturing hay, silage and grain into milk. The first thing in the morning they get silage, either corn or grass along with grain. The heaviest producers, some of which give 60 pounds of milk, get 4 quarts of grain and the amount per cow is reduced for the lower producers. The grain ration is a little under 20% protein and is made by mixing 2 bags of 20% dairy ration, 1 bag of oats and ½ bag of 30% supplement.

After milking, the cows are fed hay and after breakfast the stables are cleaned and the cows get a feeding of second cutting alfalfa. About noon they get another feeding of hay, and before the evening milking they again get silage and grain, and hay after milking. The cows that produce 60 pounds and which are fed 4 quarts of grain twice a day, get about 1 pound of grain to each 7 pounds of milk which any dairyman will agree is efficient winter feeding.

### A Good Milk Market

Milk is the chief source of income on the farm of Mr. Knutti, and his 2 sons, John and Walter, have an exceptionally good market. They sell to a local distributor who pays them the Class I price. In exchange for this good market a real attempt is made to keep milk production uniform throughout the year.

Mr. Knutti started farming here in

1919. At that time there were 78 acres in the farm, but soon more land was bought to bring it up to 140, and an additional 40 are now rented.

The cows on this farm get unusually good roughage. Alfalfa and timothy is the main mixture and meadows are left down as long as they give a good crop. As a result, the boys say they do less plowing than they used to do. They have tried ladino but most of it has been run out by the grass. John remarked that it made good pasture but that they are not enthusiastic about it for meadows because it is hard to cure and yields are lower than alfalfa.

### Little Permanent Pasture

On this farm there are only about 8 acres of permanent pasture. Meadows are pastured as need arises. Sometimes a field is pastured early and then cut for hay or grass silage. Fields that are mowed early are always pastured late in the summer if they are not again cut for hay. When a dry spell cuts the amount of pasture available, the cows get grass silage and if the silo is not empty in the fall, corn-silage is put on top of the grass.

The boys have used molasses on grass silage but they felt they wouldn't add anything this year. They tried wilting the grass one year but overdid the wilting and had some moldy silage.

Manure, reinforced with superphosphate, is drawn out every day when the weather permits. It is used on corn ground and some is put on meadows.

Some replacements are raised; they have 12 head of young stock in the barn now. Some are also purchased—particularly when it is necessary to maintain even production—and, as a usual thing, these are cows about to freshen which are sent here from Canada.

The Knuttis believe that a good team of horses is still a good thing to have on a farm. They use the team for mowing, cultivating, and other light jobs, but they also have 2 tractors which they use for plowing and harrowing, threshing grain, harvesting corn for silage, running the field baler and other heavy jobs.

The things which impressed me about the farm were that the grade herd looks like a bunch of producers, and the story told me indicates that the roughage grown on the farm is unusually high in quality. As a result, good production is obtained with a minimum of grain.—Hugh Costline.



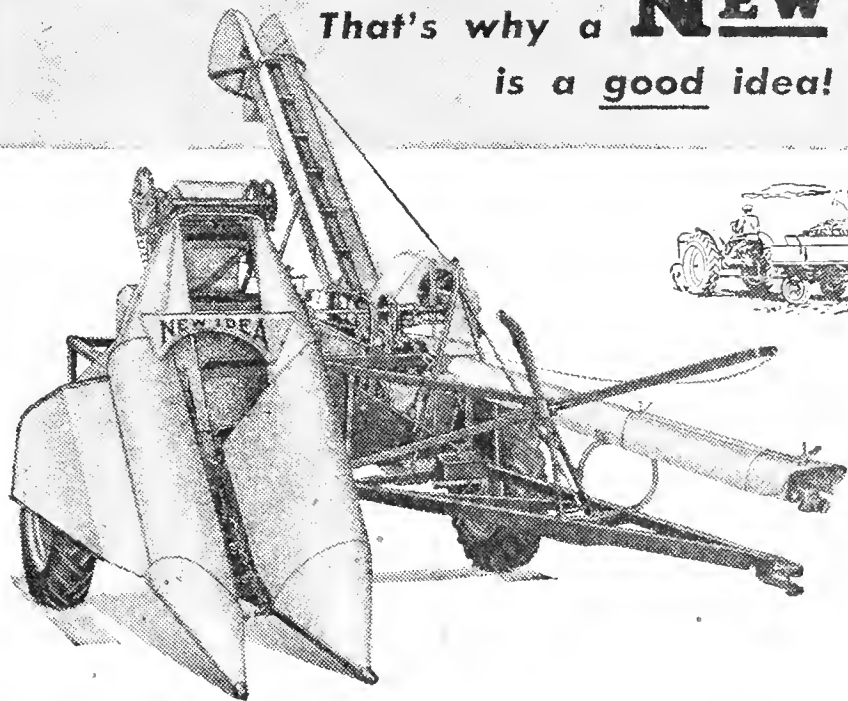
NEVER AGAIN!

Careless Joe! Send Him A Wreath.  
In The Rain He Stood Beneath  
The Only Tree for Yards Around . . .  
THAT'S The Tree The Lightning Found!

## More Ears..Fewer Husks Faster Picking



That's why a **NEW IDEA**  
is a good idea!



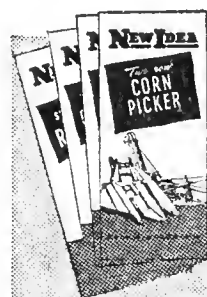
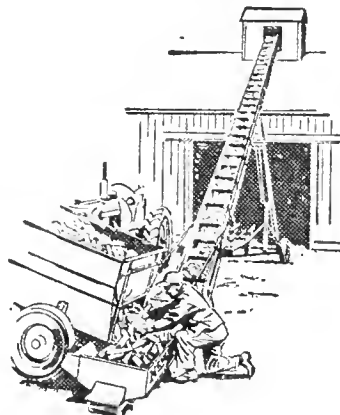
**NEW IDEA Two-Row Picker** (top picture) handles 12 to 18 acres per day. Both are one-man rigs, tractor-powered. Rear-mounted elevator standard on both types.

**NEW IDEA One-Row Corn Picker** (above) picks, husks and loads up to 12 acres daily.

Thick ears, thin ears, runty nubbins — on straight stalks and down stalks alike — your NEW IDEA Picker leaves fields clean. Flexible floating points team with low-reaching gathering chains to take the stalks. Blunt-end snapping rolls bring the ears through with least loss or crushing. Even the "handful" of corn shelled in husking goes on the wagon.

You crib cleaner corn too. Ears pass steadily under two sets of presser wheels — closely hugging the sure-action husking rolls. Husks are loosened and off in a hurry. A powerful fan finishes the job by blasting away all waste.

And your harvest goes faster from start to finish. Takes mere minutes to hitch or unhitch your NEW IDEA Picker. Pulls lighter because it's properly balanced. Completely self-contained. Easily controlled. Built in every way to save hours as well as ears! If you don't own a NEW IDEA Picker — now is the time to see your NEW IDEA dealer.



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| <input type="checkbox"/> Stalk Shredders       | <input type="checkbox"/> Manure Spreaders      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> All-Purpose Elevators | <input type="checkbox"/> Horn-draulic Loaders  |
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| <input type="checkbox"/> Hand Corn Shellers    |  |

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# THE EDITORIAL PAGE

## MAKE "GRASS ROOTS" WORK

THE week of August 19 will be a red letter date for thousands of G.L.F. members. Three hundred of some 500 local annual meetings are scheduled for that one week.

Farm organizations, school boards and other local organizations are often criticized because their meetings are not democratic enough. Frankly, I think the ones to be criticized are the parents, the taxpayers, and the members of the organizations, because so many of them do not attend the meetings and take an active part.

A real effort is being made by those in charge of local meetings to give you all the information available, to get your advice, and to make the meetings interesting. If you want to make grass roots government work, all of these local meetings are an important and necessary place to start.

On the other hand, it should be said to local leaders who have the responsibility for these meetings that many of the programs are so dull that members cannot be blamed if they don't come a second time. Not only should there be a full and clear explanation of the business involved, but there should also be some entertainment and, if possible, something to eat. Nothing furthers good understanding more than breaking bread together.

## TRY SOME PRACTICING

AT the big meeting of the American Dairy Association mentioned elsewhere on this page, attended by over 200 representatives of dairy organizations, no milk was served at the dinner unless a guest made a point of asking for it. Nearly everybody drank coffee.

Now, I like coffee as well as anybody, but I submit that dairy leaders need some "kidding" when time and again at milk cooperative organization banquets, there is little milk offered or drunk. Isn't it about time we preachers did a little practicing?

## AUGUST 4 IS THE DATE

THE annual meeting of the New York Artificial Breeders Cooperative will be held at Ithaca on August 4. Last year it was one of the best organized and most interesting meetings that I attended during the whole year.

The chief reason for the interest—which this year will be greater than ever—is the big increase in the number of dairymen who are using this method of breeding dairy cattle. Starting from zero in both membership and cows in 1940-41, the organization has grown in just ten years to 36,000 members and 215,000 cows.

In a pioneer project, there are of course many problems to be worked out. Many of these will be discussed at the annual meeting; but on the whole, dairymen are to be congratulated on the progress they have made in this rather marvelous new method of improving the dairy cow.

## LET FARMERS ALONE

EVER since Secretary Charles Brannan of the U. S. Department of Agriculture has been at the head of the department, he has planned and worked for all-out control of American farms and farmers. After using the tremendous government propaganda machine to the limit, he has not been able to sell his so-called "Brannan Plan" either to Congress or to the American people.

So now Secretary Brannan comes up with his "Balanced Production Plan," which has even worse possibilities from the farmers' standpoint than the Brannan Plan. According to the newspapers, Mr. Brannan's theory is that if every acre of farm land were used for the purpose for which it is best suited, if every hour of farm labor were efficiently used, the nation would have a "balanced" farm production. To put this new scheme into operation would re-

*By E. R. Eastman*

quire a tremendous number of government employees, whose business it would be practically to take over the management of American farms, at a cost to the government and to the taxpayers of from \$50,000,000 to \$75,000,000 a year.

Such a scheme is fraught with tremendous danger to the right of the individual to run his own business, and to our American liberties. What farmers need, as far as government and politics are concerned, is a good letting-alone.

## BEST IN THE WORLD

THE BELIEF of some of my Midwestern friends and of many representatives in Congress that we have no agriculture of importance here in the East always makes me a little peeved. To be sure, the Midwest is a great farming section. But so is the Northeast. In fact, if you include New Jersey, Northern Pennsylvania, all of New England, and New York, where AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST circulates, the Northeast is in most respects the greatest farming section in the world. If you don't believe it, consider these facts:

### WHILE THE NORTHEAST HAS ONLY 5% OF THE FARM ACREAGE, IT PRODUCES:

22% of the dairy products	\$815 million
23% of the poultry products	628 million
23% of all vegetables, including potatoes	403 million
37% of the potatoes	170 million
23% of the apples	71 million
33% of the clover or timothy for cut hay	191 million

### AND HAS:

13% of the implements and machinery	\$686 million
12% of the farm automobiles	515 thousand
16% of the trucks on farms	245 thousand
12% of the tractors on farms	283 thousand
20% of the running water on farms	332 thousand
15% of the electricity on farms	421 thousand

### AND BUYS:

28% of the livestock feed purchased	\$553 million
17% of the fertilizer and lime	86 million

### AND HAS NEARBY MARKETS WHERE 28% OF THE TOTAL U. S. POPULATION LIVES AND EATS!

## NATURE ALWAYS TAKES OVER

EVER since I was a small boy, I have much preferred berrying to fishing. We have a berry patch on our farm where the bushes have got out of hand and are higher than my head. But still my eight-year-old grandson Dickie and I have been able to pick two or three bushels of red raspberries in the patch, and there will be even more blackberries. Up there in the patch it is possible to get almost completely separated from the perplexities and worries of modern life, as one listens to the catbirds calling "Thief! Thief!" and hears the soft sighing of the wind.

While picking berries there the other day, I was thinking how Nature takes over after man has scarred the earth. Plow a piece of land and leave it, and it's only a short time until Nature spreads her carpet of grass, and the grass is soon followed by weeds. In the woods, where trees have been cut, it isn't long before raspberries spring up, and they in turn are soon crowded out by blackberry bushes. Then comes the brush, and within a few years the woods are growing there again, and the cycle is complete. Not long ago I walked through a piece of woods where some of the trees were 8 to 10 inches in diameter. On that very piece of ground more than fifty years ago my father, brother and I raised a

piece of potatoes.

From a practical farming standpoint, the way the bushes and brush take over isn't so good. With today's speed farming with tractors, we no longer mow very close to the fences, so each year the hedges grow out farther and farther. Our fathers would have said that this is taking poor care of the land.

## CONGRATULATIONS!

THE National Dairy Council, the American Dairy Association, and Milk for Health, Inc., are to be congratulated and highly commended for securing the necessary membership of dairymen in the New York Milk Shed to start the campaign to publicize and advertise the great food qualities of milk and dairy products. A dinner meeting of the American Dairy Association in Syracuse on July 17, attended by over 200 dairy leaders from New York and from 40 other states, celebrated the securing of enough contracts from dairymen to take the first step in the Milk for Health campaign.

It is only the first step, but if dairymen and milk dealers continue to support the American Dairy Association, the National Dairy Council organizations, local and national, and Milk for Health in New York, it will do more than any other one thing to maintain high consumption of milk and dairy products, thereby increasing the health of the consumer and the prosperity of the producers.

## BAD SUMMER FOR HAYING

IT IS saddening to ride up and down the farm country and see the amount of good hay that has been partly or entirely spoiled by so much rainy weather. In order to get enough hay down to make a good job for the baler, it is necessary to cut loose a considerable acreage. Then if two or three days of rain follow, large quantities of hay are practically ruined. There has been much of this poor stuff burned, and some farmers have chopped it and left it on the land.

More and more farmers are using grass silage in order to beat the tricky weather that we seem to get so frequently in recent summers.

On the other hand, it has been a good growing year. Rains have kept the pastures good, and I never saw corn or potatoes looking any better. Incidentally, we had sweet corn out of the garden for Sunday dinner, July 22. Who in this latitude can beat this? My neighbor did beat us by a few days, but he started the corn in the house and transplanted it.

## BEHOLDEN!

A FRIEND of mine recently said to me that she hated to be beholden. According to the dictionary, this means "obligated to anyone else."

That feeling of disliking to be beholden comes from the old Yankee principle of standing on our own feet and not depending on anyone else for anything that we can do for ourselves. It is a good principle which too few people follow today; but like all good things, it can be followed to the extreme, for after all, we are beholden to our friends, our families, our parents, to all those we love, and to our God. We cannot help being obligated in some way to others. What we can do is to pass on to others in some way the good things they do for us.

## EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

A FRIEND, returning recently from Detroit, was excited over his experience in watching new cars roll off the assembly line.

"It's just wonderful," he said. "First they start out with little pieces, then these roll down the line and thousands of men and a million dollars' worth of machinery put all the little pieces together. Finally a shiny new car rolls off the line."

"Then a woman driver buys it. Five minutes later, back to little pieces!"



# AA's Farmers' Dollar Guide

**PRICES:** Farm products have declined for 4 months; now 4% below February. Factors working against inflation include: 1. Good prospect of "cease fire" in Korea. 2. Excellent crop prospects. 3. Industrial production for first 5 months of '51 is 14% above a year ago and 21% above same period of '49.

Factors working for inflation: 1. Continued wastefulness in government expenditures. 2. Defense spending which will be continued, but may be slowed somewhat by "cease fire."

Consideration of all factors fails to warrant prediction of "spiralling inflation" next fall, without a stronger price control law. Drive of Administration for letters to Congressmen urging controls is totally unwarranted. Such campaigns cost money—YOUR MONEY—and detract attention from most-needed action—strict government economy. Controls add to government costs, discourage needed production, and are not effective. Tell that to your Congressman!

**NEW FARM PLAN:** As soon as the price control fight is over, Washington is expected to turn its attention to price supports for farm products. Quite a shift! Before election, a new Administration farm plan is expected. The theme is "balanced production" and it's aimed at spreading "know-how" to small farms. Tools will be farm management experts and cheap loans. The government will provide the advice and loans, and the taxpayers, as usual, will foot the bill. Looks like a big step toward socialized agriculture. Cost has been soft-pedaled, but is rumored to be at 50 to 75 million dollars a year. This will be on top of price supports, which will not be abandoned. Alternative, which would cost taxpayers nothing, would be to let supply and demand prices encourage or discourage increased farm production as needed.

**BUYING FARMS:** Many young men are faced with problem of buying—or not buying—a farm. Big investment is now needed to finance farm, but factors favorable to buying include: 1. Population is increasing rapidly; more mouths to feed. 2. Ability of farmers to increase production as fast as population grows is doubtful. 3. Mechanization is increasing farm efficiency.

Prospects indicate good farm conditions for some years to come. If you plan to buy a farm, why wait? It IS important to buy the right farm—one with naturally productive soil and good buildings. It is cheaper to buy buildings than to erect them at present prices.

Biggest unfavorable factor is growing tendency toward government control and regulation which hamper ability of farmer to manage his own business.

**CROPS:** The latest crop information indicates the following: **Wheat**—1,070,000,000 bushels which is 48,000,000 above last year and is made up of 707,000,000 winter wheat and 363,000,000 spring wheat. **Corn**—3,295,000,000 bushels; 164,000,000 above last year. **Oats**—1,368,000,000 bushels; 87,000,000 less than last year. **Barley**—263,000,000 bushels; 38,000,000 less than last year. **Hay**—113,000,000 tons, a new record; 7,000,000 above last year. **Soybeans**—14½ million acres planted; about the same as last year. **Potatoes**—365,000,000 bushels, the smallest since 1941 and 83,000,000 bushels below last year. **Dry beans**—16,000,000 one hundred-pound bags, a little less than last year. **Sugar beets**—10,000,000 tons, about one-third below last year.

It is illegal for the USDA to forecast the cotton crop. nevertheless, many parties are interested and you can't stop them from guessing. The latest guess is 16½ million bales—a bumper crop.

**ETHICS:** Testifying before a Congressional Committee, D. A. Hulcy, president of U. S. Chamber of Commerce, urged a "Commission on Government Ethics" composed of government officials who would enforce their decisions by moral persuasion. He said, "When government sprawls all over... it becomes too big to watch. Abuse of power and position are a natural corollary." He emphasized the need for "a revival of those moral convictions which went into the formation of our Republic."

—Hugh Cosline

## The Song of the Lazy Farmer

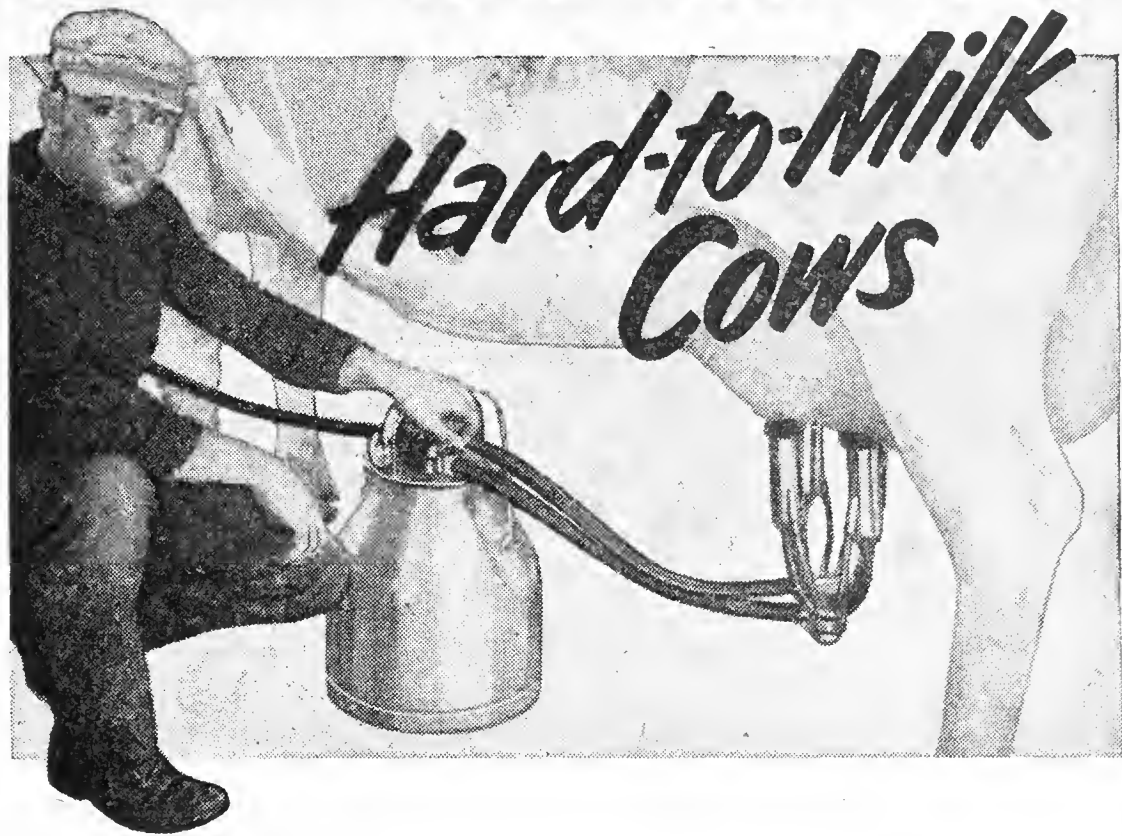


I didn't pick this place to sit just 'cause it's not far from his fence where I can see his lack of sense. The poor guy acts like he's ashamed, and come to think of it I'm blamed if I don't think he ought to be, if it irks him like that, by gee. Like me, he should rest ev'ry day, he'd live a lot more years that way.

THE strangest thing about mankind is how most folks will try to find somebody else on whom to pin the blame for troubles they get in. For instance, look at neighbor there, he's grumpy as a grizzly bear 'cause I ain't doing anything while he makes his old tractor sing. Each time he passes near my tree, he throws a dirty look at me, and after each third round or so, he throttles down and passes slow so he can yell, "That silly smile will get me angry after while; why don't you go away some place where I can't see your ugly face? It's bad enough to have to work, but worse to do it while you smirk."

Now I claim that ain't neighborly, why should he take it out on me? I'm not the one who plans his day, I don't force him to work that way; he too can loaf if he wants to and operate the way I do. So I don't know why I should go, my neighbor surely ought to know that this spot is my favorite,

# LET DE LAVAL MILK YOUR



Many dairymen find that their present milkers do not successfully milk all their cows... some of their cows require special, time-consuming attention.

Based on our more than 33 years of experience in designing and building De Laval Milkers and the knowledge that comes with the milking of hundreds of thousands of herds and untold millions of cows... we say that we are confident that a De Laval Milker will do a fast, clean and complete job of milking all your cows.

De Laval uniform milking... controlled at every vital point; De Laval "Full-Flo" Teat Cups with

their comfortable, pleasing action—all combine to successfully coax the milk from almost every physically normal cow we've ever seen.

But... there's just one sure way to prove this for yourself. Call your local De Laval Dealer and tell him that he is invited to come out to your farm and match the De Laval Milker against your present machine in milking your hard-to-milk cows. We're perfectly willing to have the results determined by the success of the De Laval Milker... and your own good judgment.

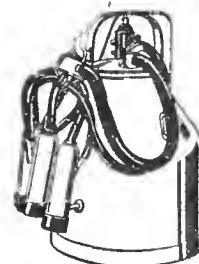
Make this test today... without any obligation. It may help you save a lot of time and money.

Ask Your De Laval Dealer For A Free Demonstration—Without Obligation

## Have You Seen the New De Laval SPEEDWAY "FRONT-LOADER" MILK COOLER?



For easier, fast and low-cost milk cooling the new De Laval Speedway "Front-Loader" is the one milk cooler you should see... and use. Made in three sizes.



**De Laval Magnetic Speedway Milker**  
De Laval engineered for still better, faster, cleaner milking. New stainless steel unit and Pulsor Pump. Easy to clean.



**De Laval World's Standard Series Separator**  
Cleanest skimming, easiest-to-clean separators ever built. Every part milk touches is stainless steel.

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61 Beale St., San Francisco 5



The De Laval Separator Company, Dept. V-23  
165 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y.

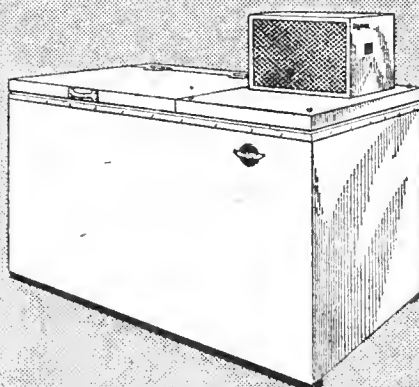
Please send me printed matter on:

- ☐ Magnetic Speedway Milker
- ☐ De Laval Separators
- ☐ Sterling Speedway Milker
- ☐ Speedway Milk Coolers
- ☐ Sterling Speedette Milker
- ☐ Speedway Food Freezers
- ☐ Model F Combine Milker
- ☐ Speedway Water Heater

Name.....  
Town.....RFD.....State.....

## Faster Milk Cooling...at Lower Cost!

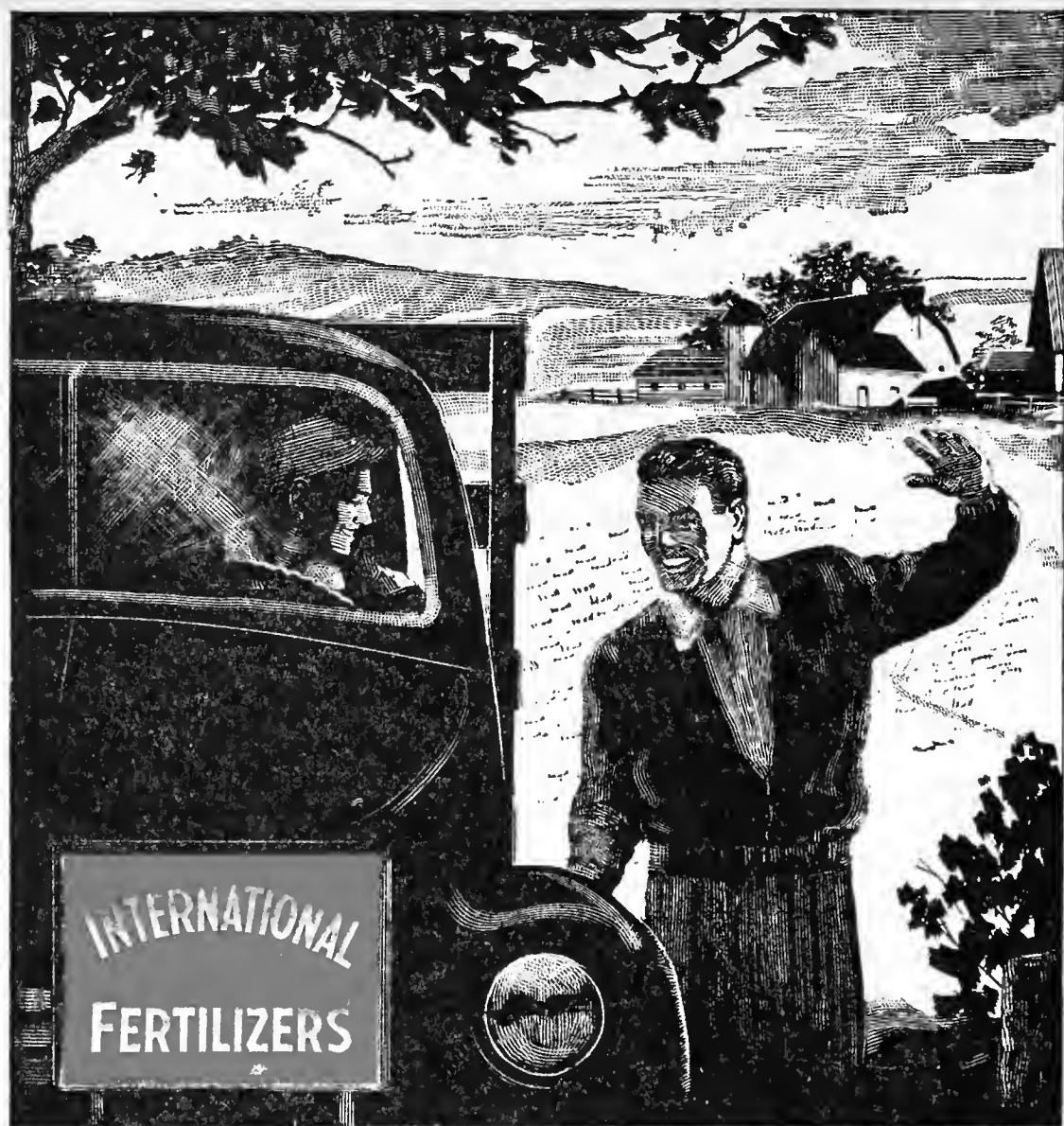
with the DE LAVAL SPEEDWAY MILK COOLER



Engineered for trouble-free, dependable service, long life and most efficient cooling. The cooling coil is immersed in the water within the cabinet. Compressor mechanism and motors are outside. Entire unit hermetically sealed against dirt, dust and moisture. Refrigerant sealed in. The entire Cooling Unit is easily removable.

SEE YOUR DE LAVAL DEALER TODAY





## Increase Winter Wheat Yield per Acre Cut Costs per Bushel!

Heavy application of complete plant foods gives as great a return on wheat as on any of the major field crops, according to the experience of many farmers.

They know it pays to fertilize fall-seeded wheat and legumes generously with the properly balanced ration of mineral-rich plant food nutrients.

So use plenty of fertilizer to get better root and top growth so your grain can withstand unfavorable winter conditions. Be sure to get enough to give you the extra benefit of building the fertility of the soil for profitable growth of the crops to follow.

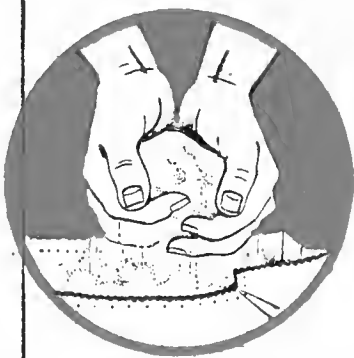
There's an *International Fertilizer Dealer* near you who is ready now to help you select the grades recommended in your territory—and to arrange for prompt delivery. So see him soon.

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When you insist on *International Fertilizers*, you get plant foods known for more than forty years for their high quality.

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You get the crop-producing power of plant foods that are expertly mixed and correctly graded.



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PLANT FOOD DIVISION

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## The Question Box

**We have had some disagreement about the difference between yellow rocket and mustard. Can you set us straight?**

Yellow rocket is a winter annual. It starts growth in the fall and lives over the winter. You can always identify it by the rosette of leaves close to the ground. In the spring it blossoms earlier than mustard and usually grows best in new meadows. Mustard is an annual, does not have the rosette of leaves, blossoms later, and is commonly found in spring grain.

\* \* \*

**Can sweet cherries be frozen satisfactorily?**

The Geneva Experiment Station says 'yes' but better stick to firm fleshed varieties like Schmidt, Lambert and Bing among the dark-colored varieties, and Victoria and Napoleon among the light-colored.

\* \* \*

**What proportion of cows in the country are now bred artificially?**

The latest figures we have indicate that more than 4 million cows in nearly one-half million herds are now bred artificially, or about one out of 6 dairy cows in the country.

\* \* \*

**What is the State tree of New York State? What northeastern states have adopted state trees and what are they?**

New York's tree, which is unofficial, is the hard or sugar maple. Other state trees are: Connecticut—white oak; Delaware—American holly; Maine—white pine; Maryland—white oak; Massachusetts—the elm; New Jersey—red oak; New Hampshire—white birch; Pennsylvania—hemlock; Rhode Island and Vermont—sugar maple.

\* \* \*

**What is the cause when nearly ripe peaches show juice which has exuded and hardened?**

This is doubtless the oriental peach moth which often bothers, particularly in the home garden. The oriental fruit moth lays its eggs on the tips of the peach twigs and when they hatch they bore through the peach twigs causing them to die at the tips. Later on when the fruit begins to ripen the worms enter the fruit.

In a home planting use a cupful of 50% wettable DDT in 5 gallons of water as a spray. To control brown rot, wettable sulphur can be added at the rate of  $\frac{1}{4}$  pound to 5 gallons of spray.

\* \* \*

**What is the best way to control Mexican bean beetle in the home garden?**

Use a general purpose dust which contains copper and rotenone. The rotenone is what kills the beetles, but the dust will handle most common diseases and insects. Look on the undersides of the bean leaves occasionally and start dusting as soon as you see the beetles. If you wait until they get too plentiful, you will find them difficult to control.

\* \* \*

**Last fall I had a vegetable pit made in my cellar beneath the cellar floor. This pit was made of cement blocks, contained a sand bottom and is 4 feet wide, 4 feet deep and 8 feet long. In this pit I put celery, carrots, beets, turnips, cabbage, and potatoes. Everything sprouted and rotted, and we were unable to use any of the vegetables.**

No vent was put in this pit and I don't know whether one should have been put in or not. If so, do you know how one should be put in and what should be used to make the vent? If a vent is needed, should it be put in the outside or inside the cellar?

I would suspect that your principal trouble was that your storage compart-

ment was too warm, particularly if you sunk it in the cellar floor. If you had tunneled out from the side of the house you could have put in a vent of cement blocks fairly easily. Temperature ought to be in the neighborhood of 35 degrees for most of the crops that you mention, and the humidity should be kept fairly high. If you put in a vent, it should be connected to outdoors. Possibly this could be done with tile or galvanized pipe. If the pipes are not over 8 inches in diameter, you probably would need two to get circulation.—*Paul Work.*

\* \* \*

**Should black raspberries and red raspberries be grown at some distance or is it all right to put them close together? Is it all right to grow everbearing raspberries and strawberries near other varieties?**

The everbearing raspberries and strawberries may be planted with the one-season varieties. It is sometimes advisable to separate black raspberries from red raspberries as the red raspberries sometimes have diseases of which the symptoms are not very obvious and while these diseases do not injure the red raspberries seriously they may seriously injure or kill the black raspberries. If you are positive that your red raspberries are free from any of these diseases they may be grown alongside of the black raspberries without fear of injury to the latter. If you separate them they should be at least 300-400 feet apart.

—*George Slate, Geneva Experiment Station.*

\* \* \*

**Where can I get a book of farmhouse plans?**

"Country Houses and How to Build Them" is the title of a book which gives 13 plans. It is published by The Lit-tenté Company, Ambler, Pa., and costs \$1.25.

— A.A. —

### POTATOES STAGING COMEBACK

(Continued from Page 1)

general is on the way.

One sad commentary is that we still have too many growers who don't want to grade well and do sell to the buyer who wants a lower priced article. He in turn cuts the price on the market and the consumer gets the poorer potato. The retailer uses the low price to knock down the price of good potatoes and no one is pleased. As soon as we can voluntarily eliminate this practice we will all benefit. The grower can get a better price, the consumer will get a better potato, and more will go to market. Today, any grower who has good potatoes can get a good market thru reputable potato handlers. Let's use them more and cut out the shady buyer.

### Summary

All things considered, the potato industry is not too bad off. We can produce the kind of potatoes the market wants, pack them to meet the qualifications of consumer and processor, and we have the facilities to reach the ultimate consumer to best advantage. We need to utilize our best judgment in production, utilization, and merchandising, and the greatest need is merchandising.

We know we can produce but we are hurting ourselves by not applying the same human acumen to our marketing. The future is bright, however, because the younger generation is capitalizing on the experience of the past producers.



# Weather Favors GRASS SILAGE

By L. B. Skeffington

**T**HE weather this summer has been the greatest booster for more grass silage. Numerous farmers say they never have known a year when it has been so difficult to make hay. Intermittent rains and humid weather have seen field after field of cut hay ruined or damaged.

After hay has been soaked and turned, only to lay again on wet ground, some farmers have run it through field choppers and left it on the land. In a number of places it has been burned in windrows, and other farmers were hoping it would dry enough to burn. As this is written, a number of farms report they are still working and sweating on first-cutting, and later than in any recent years. Much hay grew coarse before it could be handled.

Farmers who are feeling best about the situation are those who put a lot of it into silos. Some farmers who never before put grass or hay in silos have done so this year. Frequent remarks heard are to the effect that plans are being made to handle much more grass silage next year, as the result of disappointments and losses in trying to make hay of this year's first cutting.

But while rains have hurt hay, they have kept pastures growing exceptionally well. Corn is growing good in spite of the generally cool nights. Wheat has been ripening rapidly, although here and there one sees considerable lodging as the result of slashing rains and hail. Severe hail damage to beans and grapes is reported in Seneca County. In Ontario and adjoining counties, beetles and slugs on beans have caused more damage and been harder to control than at any time past.

## Market Body Organizes

Members of the new Genesee Valley Market Authority have named temporary officers, pending adoption of by-laws and election of permanent officers in Rochester, Aug. 7. When the 15-member body had its first meeting, Robert G. Wilcox, Senior marketing specialist of the State Department of Agriculture and Markets, was named temporary chairman, and Winton J. Klotzback, assistant Monroe County agricultural agent, was named temporary secretary.

Wilcox was named a member of the Authority by State Agricultural Commissioner DuMond. The other 14 members were named by boards of supervisors in nine counties. They are: Monroe County—Ward A. West, Irondequoit; Donald C. Shoemaker, Webster; and Morris H. Levinson, Rochester. Livingston County—W. Marze Blair, Nunda, and Kenneth A. Noble, Linwood. Ontario County—Joseph W. Robson, Hall, and Loreto J. DeMartinis, West Bloomfield. Wayne County—W. Lorenzo Palmer, Williamson, and George W. Kemp, Macedon. Orleans County—John W. Tucker, Kendall. Genesee County—Anthony H. Garbish, Elba. Wyoming County—Hollis H. Clark, Wyoming. Yates County—Leon A. Swing, Penn Yan. Steuben County, Murray Barnes, Avoca.

Creation of the Authority followed a campaign of many years to establish a modern regional market in the Rochester area. A year ago the Governor vetoed the bill creating the Authority because of an error in it, but this seems to have aroused more interest and spurred the fight as never before. A nine-county farmers' marketing committee favored a site south of Rochester, but the new Authority plans to inspect

other regional markets before considering sites and facilities.

## 'Caveat Emptor'

When you buy a bull calf for breeding purposes and it doesn't turn out to be a breeder, that is your hard luck, unless you have a contract that specifies differently. The Appellate Division at Rochester unanimously decided against two New York State men who bought a 16-day-old bull for \$5,000. After raising it and spending \$1,150 for treatments, they said the animal had a value of only \$200 for beef because it had been born sterile.

The court's opinion indicated that the condition of sterility could not be determined until after the bull was a year old, and that the buyers assumed the chance of sterility as one of the elements of the bargain.

## Sprays Damage Crops

Several farmers in the vicinity of Penn Yan are suing Yates County for approximately \$200,000 alleged damages to crops and plants damaged or killed when the highway department ordered brush along the highways sprayed. It is claimed that on the day the spray was applied a high wind carried the spray into vineyards and berry fields.

—A.A.—

## MILK FOR HEALTH OUTLINES PROGRAM

**M**EETING in the Onondaga Hotel in Syracuse on July 17, Milk for Health, Inc., dairymen's milk advertising fund-raising organization, held a membership meeting re-electing all members of the board of directors, and a directors' meeting at which last year's officers were re-elected.

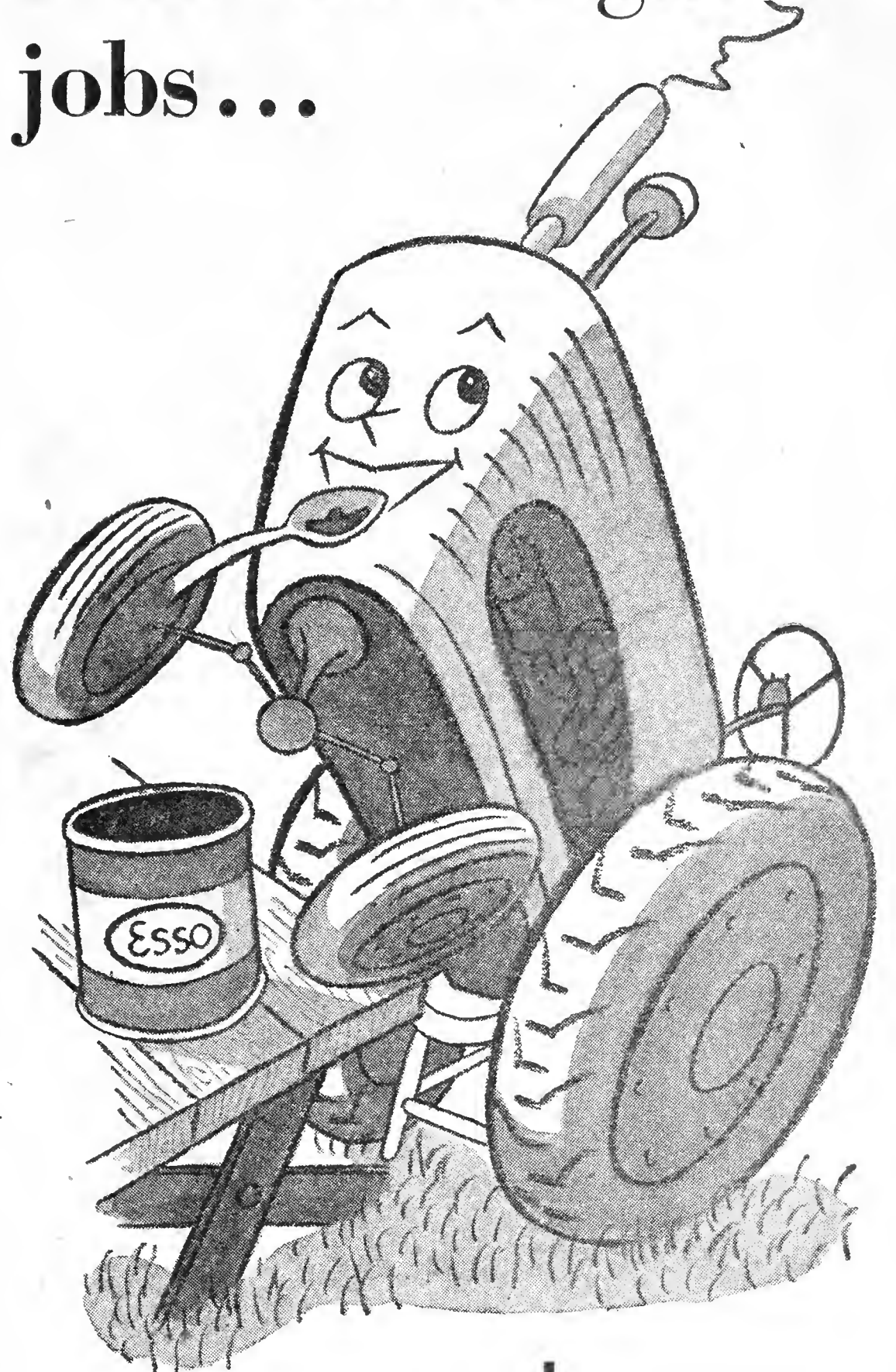
Also selected were seven of the eight producer members of the Dairy Council of New York. Those attending also heard a report by E. M. Harmon on the progress of New York City milk dealer organization indicating that dealers handling some 70 per cent of the 90 per cent goal of Class 1 milk in the Metropolitan market had been signed up to form the dealer portion of the projected Dairy Council.

Directors and officers of Milk for Health, Inc. re-elected were: Jacob F. Pratt, president, representing New York State Farm Bureau Federation; Harvey Wittman, vice-president, Niagara Frontier Cooperative Milk Producers Bargaining Agency; R. P. Kinney, treasurer, Eastern Milk Producers' Cooperative Association; James A. Young, Metropolitan Cooperative Milk Producers' Bargaining Agency; A. Morelle Cheney, Dairymen's League Cooperative Association.

Also, C. L. Dickinson, Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange; Leroy F. Lyon, Crowley's Milk Producers' Cooperative Association; Oscar G. Smith, Rochester Cooperative Milk Producers' Bargaining Agency; Harold M. Stanley, New York State Grange; and Thomas L. Lawrence, United Milk Producers of New Jersey.

Designated as producer members for the Dairy Council of New York were: Orrin Ross, Lowville; Elmer McCann, Chateaugay; R. P. Kinney, Amenia; Clarence Little, Sussex, New Jersey; John Roebuck, Newburgh; John B. Holmway, Amsterdam; and A. Morelle Cheney, Bemus Point. Still to be designated is a member-at-large to represent producers in the State of Pennsylvania who serve the Metropolitan New York market.

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# Northeastern Producers have Right to Outlets in Near-by Marketing Areas, Says Dairymen's League

**Claims Federal Government Should Not Bar Plants Under  
New York Federal-State Marketing Orders From  
Supplying Natural Trading Areas**

In an historic move, aimed at protecting the inalienable right of dairy farmers to markets in their natural geographic trading areas, the Dairymen's League presented evidence to the United States Department of Agriculture in a recent hearing. The occasion was the application of Providence, R. I., for a federal milk marketing order.

## Dairymen's League Disapproves the Form of the Providence Order

It is the settled policy of the Dairymen's League to favor government order regulation when needed to correct disorderly market conditions in the interest of producers. But the League did object to the intent of the New England Milk Producers Association to use the Providence order as an economic road block to all but certain favored sources of supply. Under the isolationist and demagogic appeal of "New England milk in New England markets,"—and disregarding entirely the economic disruption which a Chinese Wall of sectional trade barriers always means to everyone concerned—the New England group obviously intended to bar out all Dairymen's League milk, as well as milk produced by other dairymen under the New York City marketing orders.

## League's New England Plants Ship to Providence

For many months, Dairymen's League plants in the New England towns of Rutland, Brandon, and Vergennes in Vermont, and in Great Barrington, Massachusetts, have been shipping milk to Providence where about 90% of the local output is marketed in Class I. It was disclosed in the hearing that Providence requires from 20% to 40% more milk than its own direct delivery producers can supply. In times of shortages Dairymen's League plants in Fort Plain and Cobleskill in New York State have diverted supplies to the Rhode Island City.

## The Issue Is Greater Than the Providence Market

Although Dairymen's League plants in New England have customarily supplied the Providence need for milk, and although they rightfully should claim a place in any arbitrary rule of "New England milk in New England markets," the question at issue is of much greater importance. It is in short: "Do dairy farmers have a right to the natural trade outlets for milk in the communities of their region, or must they be barred by some arbitrary barrier asked for by a self-appointed and self-seeking group. The Dairymen's League gives a ringing answer. It is "Free trade for free farmers in the normal and natural boundaries of their native communities and near-by natural trading areas."

**DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE**

*Co-operative*

**ASSOCIATION, INC.**

*It's Handy*

## MOVING BRUSH

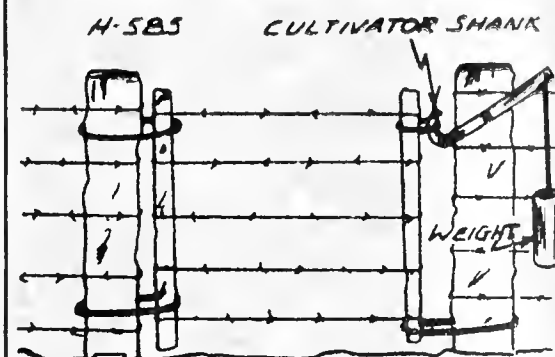
The other day I had occasion to move a few piles of brush about 20 feet in order to get them far enough away from some good trees before burning the brush. "Two heads are better than one" as the saying goes, and the following idea, which worked like a charm, was the result of another fellow and I pondering the problem.

An ordinary log chain which had a large ring on one end was used. The ring end was dropped down a "hole" made in the middle of the brush pile with a bar. When it had reached the ground, a two-inch pole was pushed under the brush pile and through the ring. The other end of the chain was then hooked to a tractor, and we just pulled the brush pile away.

I don't know how far one can pull such a pile without it falling apart, but I believe if the brush is not all lying piled in the same direction (i.e. is piled criss cross), it could be moved quite a ways. — R. E. Vanderwood, 246 Delaware Ave., Delmar, N. Y.

\* \* \*

## KEEPS GATE TIGHT



Here is a sketch (H-585) of an easy way to open and close wire gates and keep the wire tight at all times. It is also a good device for electric fence gates. The curved piece is a shank from an old cultivator.

\* \* \*

## OLD HANDLES

The method I use to take out broken wood handles from hammers, axes, wood chisels, etc., is to put the tool in the oven, and in a few hours they will be dried out and the handles will fall out. The heat is never too hot for the temper.—Robert Blasdel, Perrysburg, New York.

\* \* \*

## PRESERVE PAINT FOR FUTURE USE

Prevent paint from hardening in the can after exposure to the air by pouring a thin layer of turpentine over the surface. Put a bit of the paint in the groove in the friction top of the can also, and then drive the cover down tightly. This seals the can and the paint will not skim over as so often happens if the can is not well sealed.

—Benjamin Hall, Hudson, N. Y.

\* \* \*

## MOVING A BALKY COW

A simple and very effective means of causing a cow to get up quickly when she lies down and refuses to be led or loaded into a truck is that of placing the palms of the hands over her nostrils with fingers under the jaw, tightly enough to stop breathing. It gets immediate action, and is a humane way of getting results. — Mrs. William Besig, R. D. 1, Oriskany, N. Y.

\* \* \*

## LEAKY WATER PIPES

Here is a little help for leaking water pipes until you can secure a plumber.

Moisten ordinary yellow soap and a little whiting into a thick paste and bind it over the leak.—Mrs. Chas. F. Schrader, Elba, N. Y.





## From the Editor's MAILBAG

### REAL NEIGHBORS

I HAVE been a reader of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST for a long time and hope to keep on reading it as long as I am able. It made me feel good inside when I read the article "Good Neighbors."

I am enclosing a story taken from the Denton Journal which shows that there are lots of good people in Maryland.—J.W. Krabill, Denton, Ind.

EDITOR'S NOTE: The clipping which Mr. Krabill sent told how dairymen of Queen Anne County banded together to give one day's milk production to a fellow dairyman who lost an arm and leg in a hay baler accident. Jack Laird was the man who was injured and, according to last reports, he was recovering. Even before the "Jack Laird Milk Day" was proposed, some \$400 had been turned over by interested citizens, and the newspaper clipping stated that it was hoped that the total would reach around \$2,000.

Also while Mr. Laird is recovering, a nephew from Baltimore is living on the farm and is carrying on the work with the assistance of neighbors.

—A.A.—

### MORE GOOD NEIGHBORS

AFTER reading in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST about good neighbors, I want to tell you about the good neighbors I have down here in Salem County, New Jersey. Last year, on May 11, I was ordered to bed by my doctor, and was in bed either here at home or in the hospital for many weeks.

The night before I left for the hospital several of my neighbors came with 3 tractors and a truck, and hauled from town, a mile away, ten tons of fertilizer and sowed it on 20 acres for corn and disked it in before dark.

On Saturday afternoon the same men with tractors and disk harrows prepared the ground, and my nephew, Allen Patrick, who lives four miles away, came with his four-row corn planter and they planted this 20 acres of corn before dark.

When I came home from the hospital on July 29 the corn was up and had been cultivated twice.

What a good feeling it was to know everything was going on at home, I guess better than if I was there. Not only that, but when the call came from the hospital for blood, three carloads of friends responded and gave blood. I wish there was some way I could pay all of these people back.

I am feeling fine now, and doing all of my work again.

—John R. Patrick, Salem, N. J.

EDITOR'S NOTE: No comment is necessary on this fine letter except to say that even in these hurried, complex times there are good neighbors like these in every farm neighborhood.



Sally B. Johnson of Chester, N. Y., and Everett W. Tennant of Smithville Flats, N. Y., winners of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Achievement Award as New York State 4-H Club members. An account of the presentation was given on page 15 of the last issue.

### HOME-GROWN VEGETABLES

I SURELY enjoyed your editorial on buying vegetables, especially after an amusing experience in one of our popular markets one Saturday evening.

We always have a large garden. We raise head lettuce and that difficult-to-raise vegetable called "spinach," as well as the usual ones found in a home garden. Of course we are buying lettuce right now (when the quality and price suit me). On this one particular Saturday evening neither was satisfactory, so I politely said, "I'll be in next week." The clerk gave me a sales talk on the excellent quality of their carrots, which were lovely. I just said, "Oh no, we still have nearly a bushel of crisp ones from our garden." I certainly got the cold, disgusted stare of a good salesman. However, I do want to tell you it made us all feel quite pleased that so much time was spent last summer raising nearly enough vegetables to last until we got fresh ones from our own patch.

Our three oldest youngsters helped; in fact, the two boys worked hard to make their row of corn have nicer ears than Daddy's. Consequently we had nice corn on all rows. Our girl strived for carrots. She had a bushel of nice ones. These youngsters not only pulled weeds but learned to reset turnips and other plants. They are learning to recognize plants, weeds and some common garden pests. They take great pride in having either a can or box for the freezer with their name printed on it to show they helped grow that particular vegetable. These youngsters' ages are 7, 8 and 9.—A Subscriber.

—A.A.—

### A WELL-MANAGED WOODLOT

I AM a young farm boy who enjoys the great outdoors very much. I spend a large amount of my spare time roaming the fields and woodlots of the surrounding farms.

Upon close inspection of the woodlots on these farms, I find that the majority of them are not managed anywhere near the best of the owners' ability.

A number of farmers in this area, and in other areas similar to it, make a practice of grazing livestock in their woodlots. In grazing, the animals kill off many of the small seedlings. I am sure that if these farmers knew that they were destroying cords of firewood each year, they wouldn't graze livestock in their woodlots.

Then there are the farmers who go to all the work of cutting down, sawing up, and piling up a large number of cords of wood. Then they draw about one-half or maybe three-fourths of the wood home and leave the rest to rot.

Mister Woodlot Owner, it will pay you to take better care of your woodlot!

—Norman J. Schueler, Orchard Park, New York.

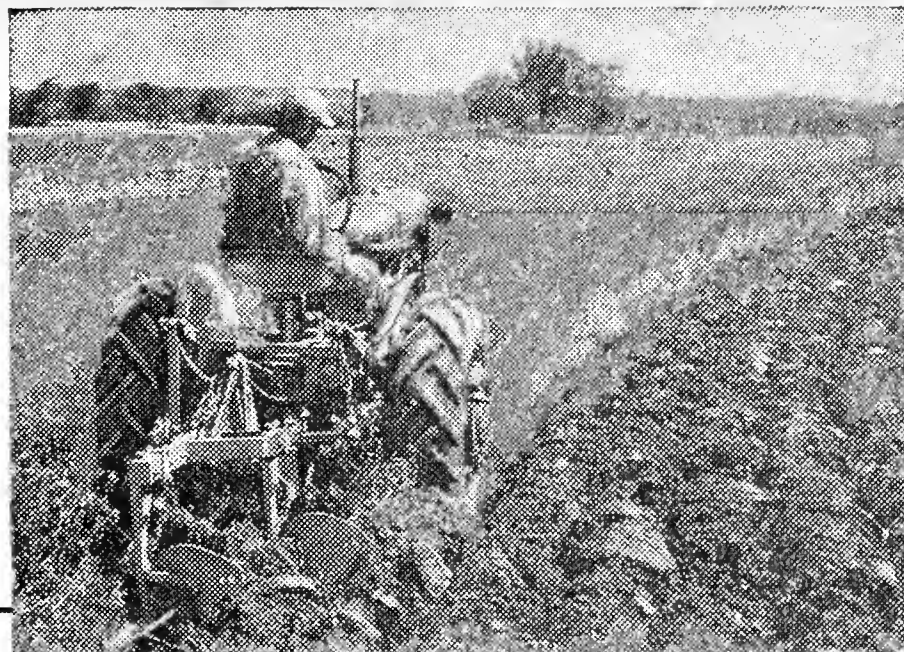
—A.A.—

### WANTS BOOK

I WOULD appreciate information on the whereabouts of a copy of Anna T. Randall's book "Reading and Elocution" which I may buy. It was used in the New York State Normal Schools as a textbook in 1890, or about that time, along with Dr. Milne's arithmetic which some of you older readers will recall, as Dr. Milne was head of our Geneseo Normal at that time.

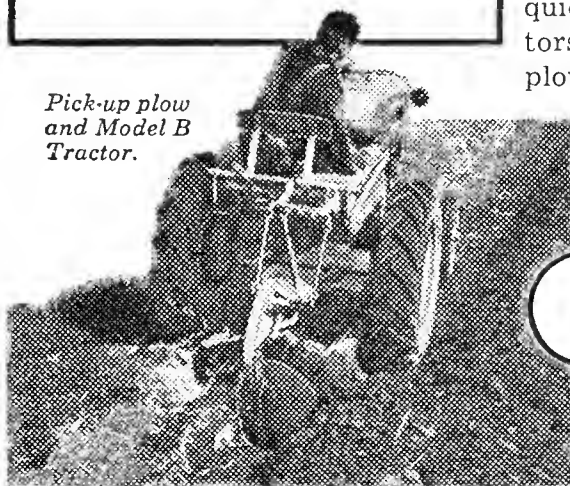
I sincerely hope this will locate a copy of the much desired book.—Mrs. Jessie G. Buchanan, Route 2, Geneseo, New York.

New 2-bottom  
close-mounted  
plow with the  
new CA  
Tractor.



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Plows Save  
Tractor Power**

Pick-up plow  
and Model B  
Tractor.



Furrows tell the story! See how uniform they are... how clean-cut the furrow-wall!

The secret of the rugged new square-built plow for the CA Tractor is its forward hitchpoint and its free-swinging action. Crowding side-pressure is eliminated... fuel is saved on hillsides and contours. In heavy spots, the new CA's Traction Booster increases weight on the drive wheels for traction to match the load. You're sure of clean plowing and good coverage.

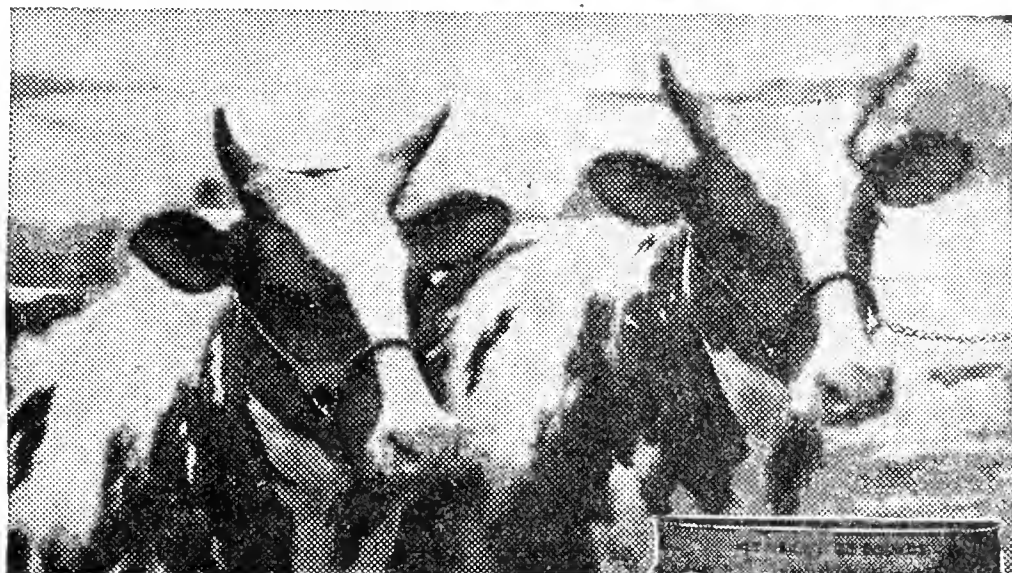
Allis-Chalmers builds a top-notch performer in one-bottom plows, too. It's the quick-hitch, pickup plow for the B or C Tractors. Outstanding features of this economy plow include forward hitchpoint; high clearance; reinforced stress points; mechanical or hydraulic (optional) lift. Ask your A-C dealer for a demonstration.

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**The Famous Identical**  
**TWIN HEIFERS**  
**CANDY and SANDY**

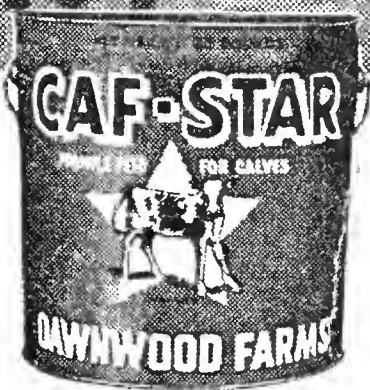


Also other Identical  
Twin Calves used in  
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New York DUTCHESS CO. Fair  
New York State Fair, SYRACUSE

Aug. 13-18  
Aug. 23-24-25  
Aug. 28-Sept. 1st  
Sept. 1-8

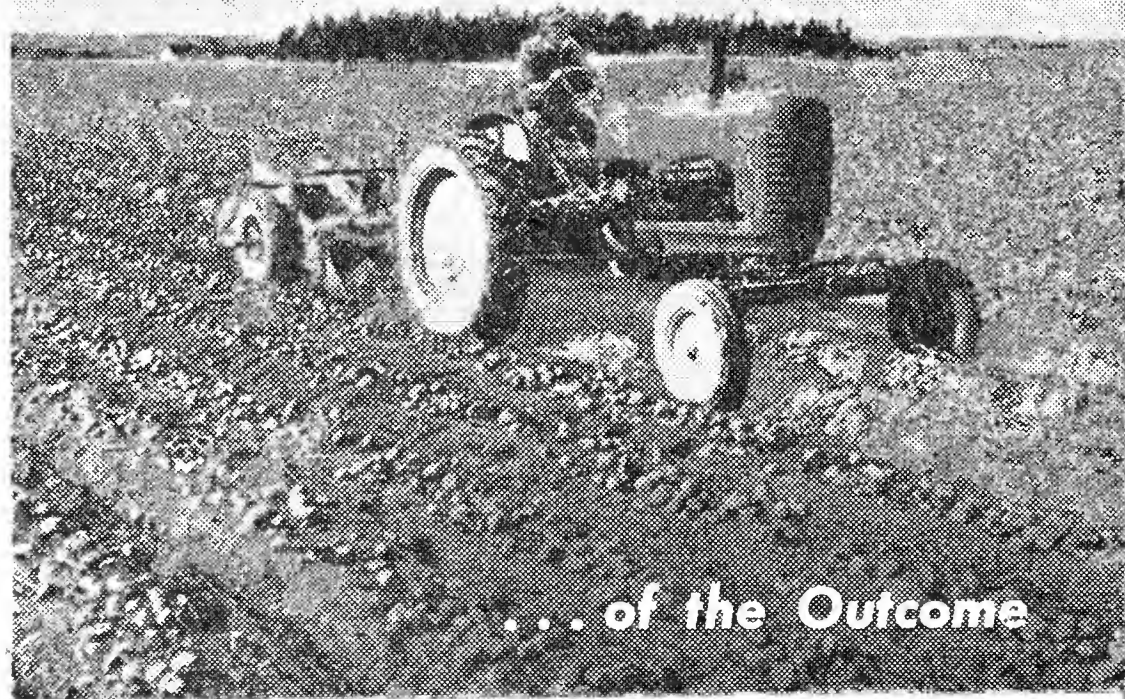
**Look for the DAWNWOOD FARMS Exhibit**





# POTATO GROWERS

To Be Sure



... of the Outcome

## STAY WITH DITHANE Until Digging Time

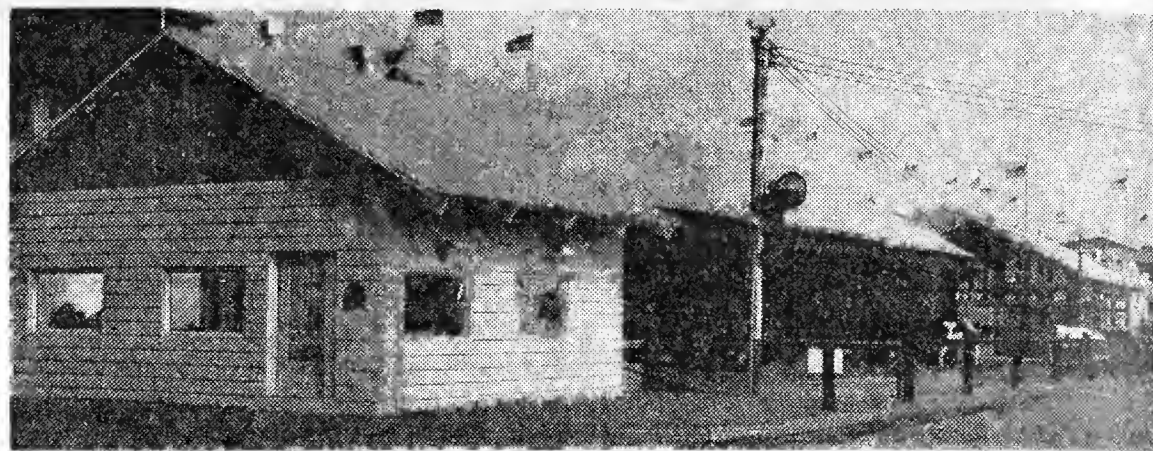
- Regular and thorough application of DITHANE will pay dividends from better quality crops.
- It is easier and safer to prevent blight with DITHANE than to stop it once it gets going.
- Do your share and the vines will do theirs—keep them DITHANE-protected until blight danger is past.

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## New Facilities Added to MODEL PEN STABLE At New York State Fair

**T**HE milking parlor of the model pen stabling demonstration at the New York State fairgrounds at Syracuse is being enlarged to provide efficient facilities for milking a herd of from 20 to 40 cows or larger.

A new chute-type milking parlor with four instead of two milking stalls will replace the old "V" shaped arrangements and will be of the design suitable for the average New York state dairy herd, according to Ivan Bigalow and Hollis R. Davis, district agricultural engineers for New York state who are working with Fair Director Harold L. Creal in making the changes.

Construction work will be completed and the new facilities in operation when the State Fair opens Saturday, September 1. The milking room will extend five feet farther north towards the coliseum. The operator will work in a pit, with the milk being carried from the milking machines to tank cooler by a glass pipe milk line.

Other changes underway include provisions for improved observation of the milking operations. Two additional picture-type insulating windows are being added, one at the north end of the milking parlor, and the other between the milking parlor and the loafing area. This will make the milking visible from four sides.

### Cooperative Effort

The model pen stabling demonstration was set up two years ago as a cooperative project on the part of the New York State College of Agriculture, the fair board, a number of New York state agricultural organizations and farm building material manufacturers.

Purpose of the demonstration is to show farmers an economical system of herd housing and management, using a loafing barn with an adjacent feeding barn of pole type construction. The feeder barn is a hay barn accessible from the sides so that cows may eat directly from stacked hay.

The feed area is paved, and requires about 30 square feet per cow. This area is scraped every two or three days with the tractor mounted manure fork. Bedding in the loafing area is allowed to build up, in the wintertime generating heat to help keep the cows warm.

The milking parlor and milk house are of cement block construction, providing insulated walls by the special type of block used. Large windows of insulated glass are placed on the south side with a roof overhang to shut out the hot summer sun high in the sky, yet permit the entry of the heat rays of the winter sun which is lower in the south sky.

Pressure treated poles are used as an economical means of support for the building. The siding and roof are of corrugated metal. Although the milking parlor and milk house walls are insulated, the remainder of the barn is unin-

sulated. The siding is tight to prevent drafts.

Unnecessary travel over the bedded areas is discouraged by providing separate watering and feeding facilities. With the number of milking stalls increased from two to four it now will be possible for one man with two milking machine units to milk from 25 to 30 cows per hour.

— A.A. —

### N. Y. EQUIPMENT DEALERS SPONSOR F.F.A. CONTEST

**E**ACH year the New York Farm Equipment Dealers Association sponsors a Tractor Maintenance Contest for New York Future Farmers of America. Any local chapter can enter if 40 per cent of the boys in the class who have tractors on the home farm will participate. There are prizes for winners in various sections, and 8 State awards—4 for \$50 and 4 for \$25.

In addition to the prizes and awards listed in the report of the FFA Convention at Malone which appeared in our June 16 issue, the following were awarded prizes in this contest: Leigh Pittroff, Cato, N. Y.; Walter Wesarg, Red Hook, N. Y.; Harold Jaeger, Jr., Munsville, N. Y.; and John Boyko, North Syracuse, N. Y., won \$50 Bonds. Donald Bowker, Walton, N. Y. and Ronald Brown, Adams Center, N. Y., won \$25 Bonds. In addition, one boy from each F.F.A. Chapter entering the contest gets a one week scholarship to Camp Oswegatchie.

The contest is set up to encourage the use of desirable and improved practices in the operation, maintenance and adjustment of farm tractors and equipment.

— A.A. —

### MASTITIS COSTS MONEY

Good management will keep mastitis out of a dairy herd; but once it is established, management, medication and cattle sales are needed to get rid of it. This disease costs money—it's cheaper to prevent it.

The disease is a management problem, according to V. J. Yates, animal pathologist at the Rhode Island Agricultural Experiment Station. He offers several suggestions for reducing or preventing mastitis troubles in your herd.

1. Rearrange the herd so that the animals are grouped and milked in the following order: first-calf heifers, non-infected, mildly infected, and severely infected animals, as indicated by periodic test.

2. Dispose of unprofitable animals and replace them with first-calf heifers or mastitis free animals.

3. Immediately before milking, wash the udder and teats of each cow with warm disinfectant solution, then dry.

4. Disinfect the teat cups after milking each cow.

5. Practice fast milking and provide one man for each 2 milking units.

6. Detect early and treat properly all injuries to the udder and teats.



# PURINA

## CHECKERBOARD NEWS



*Around the*  
**PURINA**  
**FARM** with  
**ELMER POWELL**

DIRECTOR, RESEARCH DEPT.

Last time I talked to you folks I told you I might have some news in this issue about an old cow that just won't give up. Well, that old cow, our Holstein No. 611, came through again—had her 13th calf and began her 12th lactation. (She had one set of twins.) As of May 1, this old grade cow had given us 170,000 lbs. of milk and she's still being milked three times a day.

\* \* \*

Our Eastern Research Farm is doing a fine job of developing rations especially for the East. For instance, we've had pens of straight run broilers averaging 2¼ lbs. at seven weeks, 4.37 lbs. at twelve weeks, and pens of roasters averaging 5½ lbs. in fourteen weeks.

\* \* \*

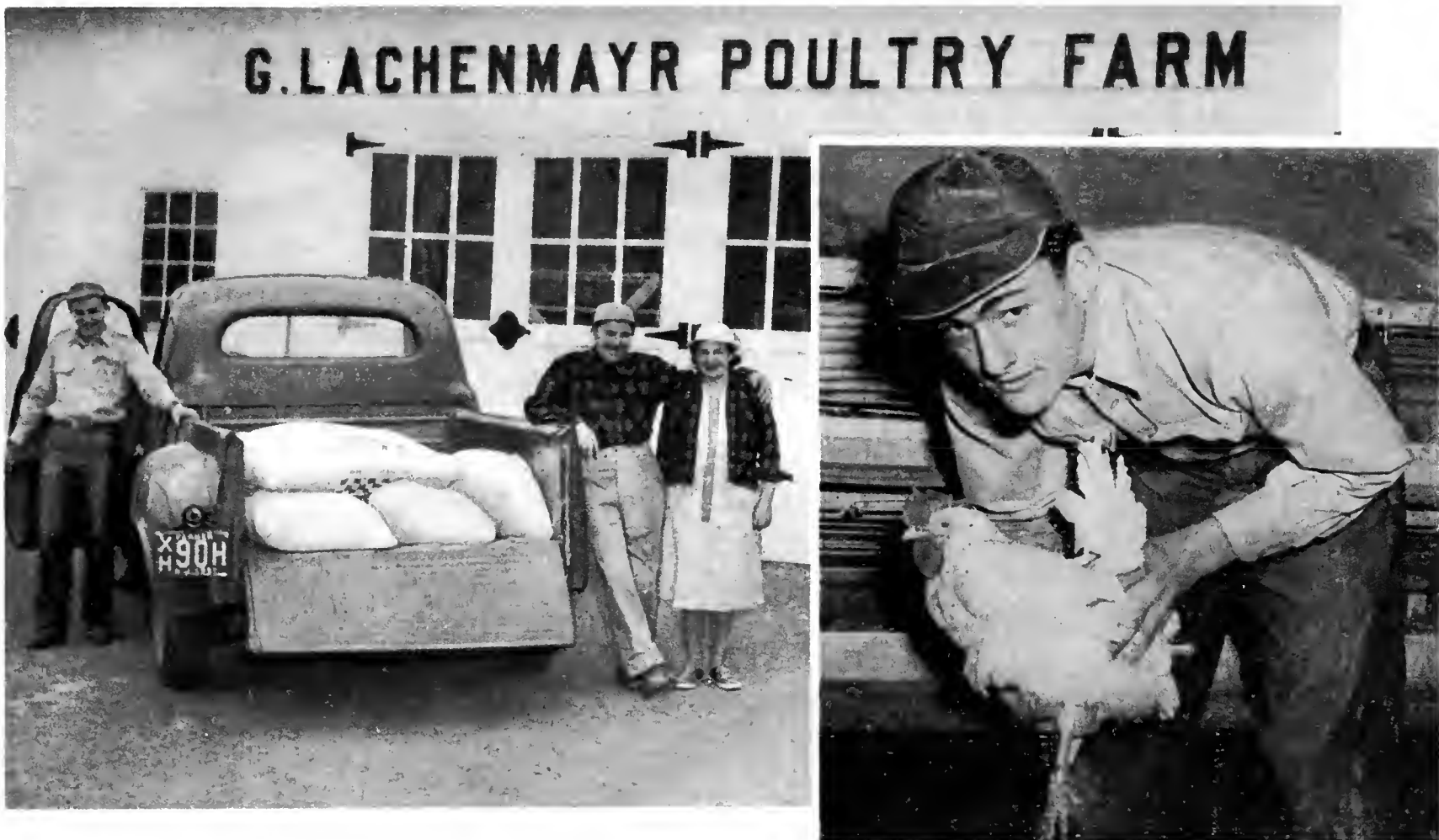
I've told you before about how we brought some Razorback sows to the Farm, built them up with Purina, and had them farrow the best litters of their lives. These litters have just been marketed and, in spite of their poor breeding, they averaged over a pound of gain a day from day old to market.

\* \* \*

Ducks are some of the fastest growing things on our Farm. It takes them just about nine weeks to reach 6-6½ lbs. on just about 3-3½ lbs. of feed per pound of gain. They don't waste energy swimming either. All of our ducks are raised on gravel runs . . . Nothing but drinking water for them. Incidentally, livability on 6000 ducks last year was 99.15 per cent.

\* \* \*

Not only do we learn a lot, but we have a lot of fun on our Research Farm trips. For instance, our route around the farm usually takes us from the turkey growing units to the dog and rabbit units. Hugh Dickinson, who's in charge of our research work with turkeys at the Farm, tells his group of visitors as they leave him, "Seems that when folks leave the turkeys, they always go to the dogs."



## New Jersey Father and Son Team Succeeding with Layers and Breeders

By Bruce K. Symonds

A LOT of things can happen to a man trucking eggs into New York City every week for twelve years. And they did to George Lachenmayr who quit the city to run a poultry farm near White House Station, N. J.

One time he was delivering a truckload of eggs in New York and left his small boy, George, Jr., to guard the eggs and truck. Junior, being sales minded, responded to the first customer who came along asking for eggs. As soon as the boy opened the door to wait on the customer, the fellow saw his chance to make off with both the eggs and truck. When Dad returned to find only a wailing boy, he got the cops to help him locate his stolen truck and eggs. They found the truck all right but no eggs. Looking back on the incident, Dad remarked: "Oh well, that was one lot of eggs I didn't have to worry about selling."

George, Jr., has grown up now, studied poultry at Rutgers, and developed a keen interest in breeding poultry. Now the father and son run the farm together. Dad keeps 6,000 White Leghorn and Rhode Island Red layers in the commercial flock. George, Jr., looks

after trap nesting 1,000 White Leghorn pullets and creating a high egg laying strain to supply their own needs and their chick customers.

Speaking about what it takes to make poultry farming pay today, they both agree. "The first thing you've got to have is top-notch stock. That's why we keep our own breeders. The other thing is, you've got to grow hardy replacements to stand up through a long laying year."

To do these two jobs, George and son work together. George, Jr., produces the chicks. Dad tests

Just starting with his trap-nesting program, George, Jr., already has 7 White Leghorn hens qualifying for 300 eggs. Pullets and cockerels from these birds will be the foundation of Lachenmayr's flock.

them out under working conditions. Finds out how well they stand up in the laying pens.

Both father and son are sticklers for clean range rearing. They have 70 acres in bluegrass. At the end of every season shelters are thoroughly cleaned out, sprayed with Purina Insect Oil, and the manure hauled away.

For three years, the Lachenmayrs have fed Purina Chows. Before this they bought feed strictly on the basis of price. They both say hard knocks have taught them this: "Cheap feeds don't save money in the long run. Unless our birds get the very best ingredients, we know we're gambling with troubles in growth, egg production, and hatchability."



Dad's 3 decker laying house holds 6,000 birds. Is equipped with carriers and an elevator for conveying feed to save labor.



## Turkey Broilers Sound Part Time Business for Regular Growers

By Bruce K. Symonds

THE DAYS are fast disappearing when turkey is served only on Thanksgiving and Christmas. More and more of our eastern growers are marketing 11-13 week old, half grown birds, sold as 7-9 lb. broilers. This makes it a year round venture.

Here's how some of the successful growers are fitting turkey broilers into their plans:



Peter Crafts, Grasmere, N. H., fills up his 5,000 bird brooder house whenever market conditions look promising. Poult are started near the boiler room.

He moves them down one pen each week until they are eight weeks old. Then they are debeaked and moved to porches until ready to dress at 12-13 weeks.



New England growers generally prefer White Hollands, but Virginia growers like Billie Le Sueur, Dillwyn, Va., raise Beltville Whites. Le Sueur grows four lots each of 5,000 and four lots of 600 per year. His program calls for marketing toms at 14 weeks, hens at 16 weeks. By using old converted tobacco barns to house his turkeys, he has proved it is not necessary to put a big investment into turkey raising equipment.



Housewives won't put up with bruised or poorly finished birds. Meaty breasts and well developed legs are essential for top prices. These 11 week old White Hollands average 6½ lbs. New York Dressed.



To bring premium prices, on any good market, turkeys must be dressed rapidly, have no abrasions or pin feathers. John and Betty Schaller, Stoughton, Mass., have a practical killing room set up. Customers like quality of their birds.



Raymond and Mary Reed, Andover, Mass., sell White Hollands ranging from 7½ to 9½ lbs. New York dressed at 13 weeks. The Reeds cater to family buyers who appreciate top quality. They make the most of attractive packaging to sell their birds. Their customers are very fond of these "apartment size turkeys", and come back for more. Like the other sound turkey broiler growers, the Reeds have a regular crop of holiday birds. They just raise the broilers as a profitable sideline.

## Saving Turkeys for Market

by HOLLIS BROWER  
Manager, Purina Turkey Chows

Your turkeys are pretty well started by now. From now on, every death loss will be extra costly . . . for you not only lose the value of the poult but an increasing amount of labor and feed as well.

Your best bet for keeping death losses down is to keep things clean.

Here are a few reminders that may help you cut mortalities.

For one thing, make sure feeders and waterers are built so that droppings can't get in them. Keep plenty of clean water available at all times.

If your turkeys are on range, change location of feeders and waterers every few days. Success with turkeys on range is pretty well dependent on keeping them away from damp ground and accumulation of droppings.

Also be sure your range is free from contamination . . . don't move turkeys to a range that has been occupied recently by chickens or blackhead-infected turkeys.

Watch birds daily and remove those that are not normal. Be particularly alert for blackhead, typhoid, paratyphoid, and cholera. In case of an outbreak of blackhead, use medicated Purina Turkey Chows or Purina Blackhead Control (for use in drinking water).

In the long run, you'll find there is no substitute for a good sanitation program. If you keep things clean, you've gone a long way toward getting your turkeys to market.

## Are Your Cows Losing Weight?

by A. H. LEONARD  
Manager, Purina Dairy Chows

Have you put your cows on a weight reduction diet? If you have, you can expect the reduction to carry down to your milk check.

Both practical experience and research have many times shown that each pound of condition gained by a cow while dry adds about twenty pounds of milk during her next lactation.

Most dairymen have seen this work in reverse, especially late in the summer. Maybe the first thing they notice is a dropping off in production. But isn't the drop in milk almost always preceded by a drop in body weight?

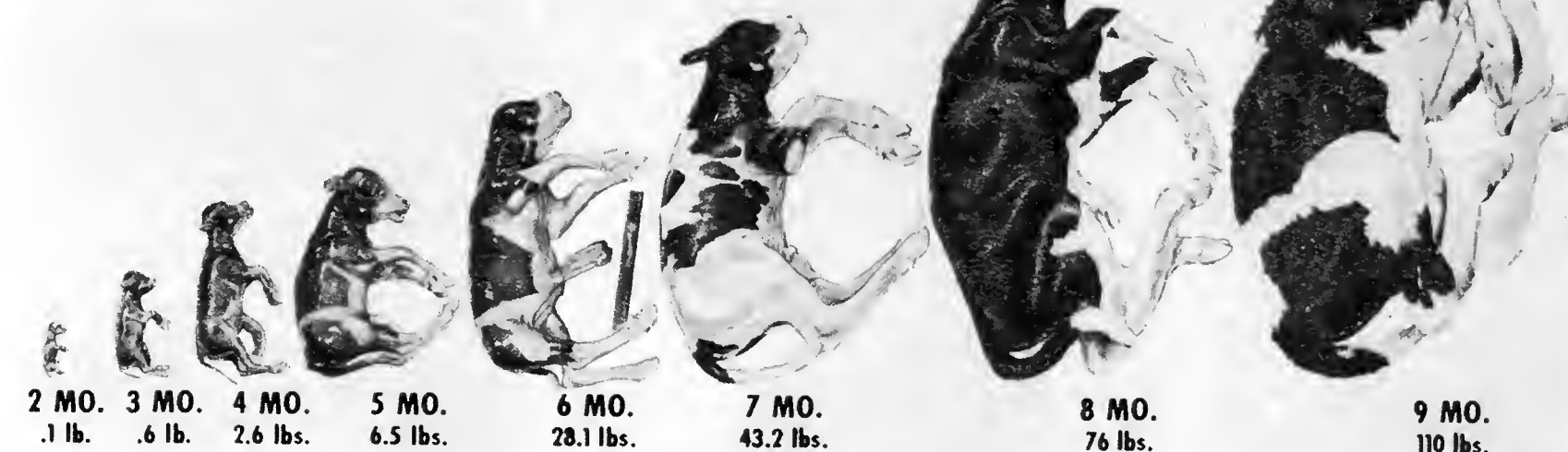
I know dairymen who throw a weight tape around their heavy milkers each week starting about the middle of the summer. If a cow loses as little as ten pounds they regard it as a danger signal and start doing something about it quick.

In addition to supplying some extra body feed at a time when pasture seems to lose much of its punch, the cows fed Bulky Las seem to make better use of their feed. Just a gallon of Bulky Las fed night and morning will usually do the trick, but if it takes a little more to keep your cows from taking a weight reducing, milk reducing plunge you'll find it's worth a lot.

Milk gets second call. The cow will cut back on milk as the calf embryo's need builds up—unless she gets the full amount in her ration.

The cow's body gets last consideration by Mother Nature. If the daily feed does not supply all needs for embryo, milk and body,

## PURINA RESEARCH PHOTOS OF CALF EMBRYO GROWTH



## Calf Embryo Study Shows WHY COWS BREAK DOWN...

PURINA RESEARCH has just completed a study of calf embryo growth. Heifers at every stage of gestation from one month to 9 months were slaughtered. The embryos were removed and carefully weighed and photographed.

As you can judge from the pictures, the rapid growth of the embryo must call for a tremendous lot of food. Mother Nature's first law is reproduction of the species. So the calf embryo gets first call on necessary feed nutrients to keep alive and growing.

Milk gets second call. The cow will cut back on milk as the calf embryo's need builds up—unless she gets the full amount in her ration.

The cow's body gets last consideration by Mother Nature. If the daily feed does not supply all needs for embryo, milk and body,

the cow takes for her body just enough to keep living and moving. Indeed, when there is a shortage of nutrients, she actually robs her own bones, meat and even her blood to feed the developing embryo and make some milk. And what a waste of the dairyman's money this is!

Because we believe that long life is just as necessary as good production, our Research Farm studies are directed toward supplying the cow with all the nutrients she needs for the three big jobs—calf embryo . . . heavy milk flow . . . good body condition. These studies have led to many improvements in Purina milking chows and Purina dry cow rations.

SEE THESE PICTURES IN COLOR—Purina Research has prepared a film showing 40 pictures of calf embryo development in full natural color. Your Purina Dealer will have a free showing some time this fall. Ask him when. He'll be glad to have you.



Here the wall of the uterus was cut and the calf lifted out to show the cotyledons or "buttons" that attach to the inner lining of the uterus. These buttons are the connectors that take blood from the mother and send it through the navel cord to the calf. Thus the embryo is fed.

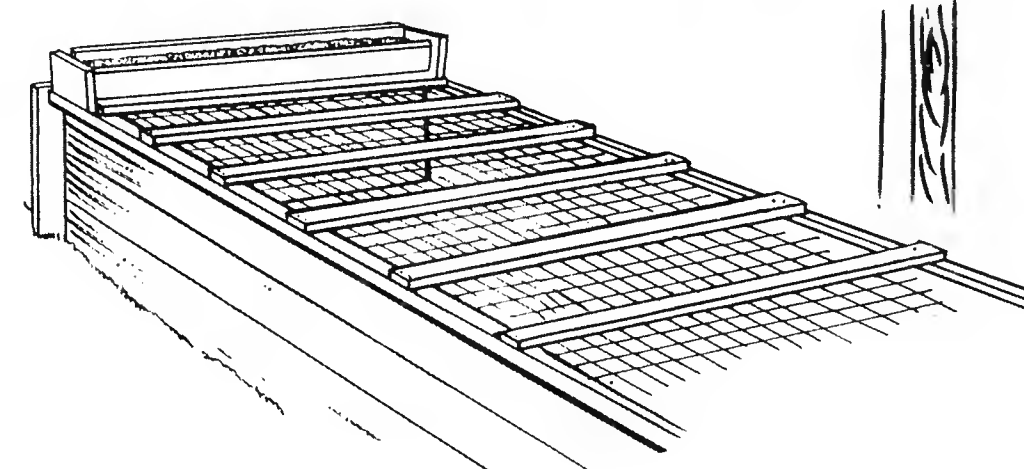
## CUSTOM MIX MIKE SEZ:



SINCE SMALL GRAINS NOW ARE HARVESTED, YOU'LL WANT TO FIND A PLAN TO TURN 'EM INTO MEAT, MILK, EGGS AS CHEAPLY AS YOU CAN.

OUR GOOD PURINA CONCENTRATES MIXED RIGHT WITH YOUR GROUND GRAIN CAN HELP PRODUCE MORE MILK AND EGGS AND CHEAPER POUNDS OF GAIN!

## FARM HANDIES



## FEEDERS ON ROOSTS

Hanes, N. C.—Joe Bullin keeps a couple of feeders on his roosts for the benefit of timid birds. He says certain birds spend a lot of time on the roosts and will eat more if feed is handy.

Joe uses pit roosts that hold droppings for several months. He has to clean only two or three times a year.

## PURINA OFFERS

### FREE BOOKS OF THE MONTH

An X in the box opposite the book you'd like will bring it to you FREE OF COST! Mail coupon to: Ralston Purina Company, St. Louis 2, Mo.

YOU MAY LOSE PIGS YOU NEVER EVEN SEE! Purina Research book shows first complete study of embryo pig development inside the sow. Full-color photos!

IS YOUR DAIRY HERD GIVING THE MILK IT SHOULD? Send for Purina Dairy Book jam-packed with helpful hints plus color pictures to help you do a top job.

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City . . . . .  
Zone or RFD . . . . . State . . . . .



# BHL



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# FIND YOUR PURINA DEALER LISTED HERE

Be sure to see the pullet-growing demonstration now being run in most dealers' stores. See how well-bred pullets develop into big,

hearty layers on good growing feed. See how little it costs to raise good pullets right. Ask your dealer about his Purina Pullet Derby.

**Ask for Purina Chows, Sanitation and Farm Supplies at the Store with the Checkerboard Sign**

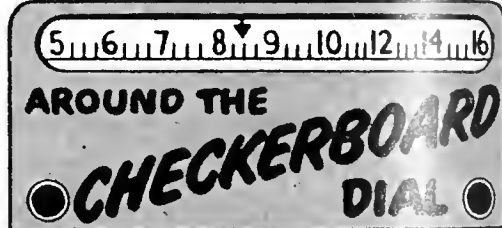
## NEW YORK

**ADDISON**, Moore's Mill  
**AKRON**, Grovers Feed & Farm Supply  
**ALFRED STATION**, Judson Stearn  
**AMENIA**, Willson & Eton Co.  
**ANGOLA**, Farmers Feed Store  
**ARGYLE**, Argyle Hardware  
**ATTICA**, Godfrey Milling  
**AUBURN**, Check-R-Board  
**AVOCA**, Albert Hubbard  
**BALDWIN PLACE**, Barlow & Young  
**BALDWINVILLE**, Mercer Milling Co.  
**BATAVIA**, Farm Supply Store  
**BATH**, E. H. Dudley  
**BAY SHORE**, Bay Shore Feed Co.  
**BELLMORE**, L. I., Bellmore Feed Co.  
**BINGHAMTON**, Check-R-Board  
**BOMBAY**, La Tray Bros.  
**BOONVILLE**, Check-R-Board  
**BREWSTER**, Brewster Farm Supply Co.  
**BROCKPORT**, Wm. H. Archer  
**BROOKLYN**, Andrew Goetz & Sons, Inc.  
**BUFFALO**, Bailey Feed Store  
**BUFFALO**, Howard Baldauf  
**BUFFALO**, Schwegler Hatchery  
**BUFFALO**, Frank Sturm & Son  
**BUFFALO**, Frank E. Thomas  
**BULLVILLE**, Weld-Cox Supply Co.  
**CADYVILLE**, Dock & Coal Co., Inc.  
**CALICOON**, Werlau's Feed & Farm Supply  
**CANANDAIGUA**, S. L. Durand  
**CARTHAGE**, Ambrose Gormley & Co., Inc.  
**CAZENOVIA**, Cazenovia Feed & Farm Supply  
**CENTRAL SQUARE**, Community Feed Store  
**CENTRAL SQUARE**, Goettel's Central Square Sup.  
**CHAFFEE**, Limburg's Mill  
**CHAZY**, Dock & Coal Co., Inc.  
**CLINTON CORNERS**, Clinton Corners Supply  
**CLYDE**, A. R. Ketchum  
**COBLESKILL**, Check-R-Board  
**COLD SPRING**, Herbert Sora  
**COOPERSTOWN**, R. B. Aunger  
**CORNING**, V. B. Pratt  
**CORTLAND**, Cortland County Feed  
**CRARYVILLE**, Craryville Feed Co.  
**CRITTENDEN**, George Wilber  
**DELHI**, Check-R-Board  
**DERVY**, L. A. Hazard & Sons  
**EAST RANDOLPH**, Randolph Feed & Supply  
**EDEN**, F. Laing's Mill  
**ELBA**, A. A. Grinnell Co., Inc.  
**ELLENBURG DEPOT**, S. L. Drown & Sons  
**ELLCOTTVILLE**, Hawkins Feed Store  
**ELMIRA**, Check-R-Board  
**FAIRPORT**, J. Milton McMahon, Inc.  
**FALCONER**, Check-R-Board  
**FLORIDA**, Dombrowski's Farm Supply  
**FORESTVILLE**, Shadle Milling Co.  
**FT. PLAIN**, Hallsville Farm Supply  
**FRANKLINVILLE**, Farmers Feed & Supply Co.  
**FULTON**, Check-R-Board  
**GENOA**, Stack & Turek, Inc.  
**GERMANTOWN**, Miller & Hoover  
**GHENT**, John I. Miller  
**GLENS FALLS**, Check-R-Board  
**GLOVERSVILLE**, John L. Smith

**GOUVERNEUR**, J. E. McAllister & Sons  
**GREAT NECK**, L. I., Great Neck Feed & Sup. Co.  
**GREENE**, Maxon Feed Co.  
**GROTON**, S. C. Gooding & Co., Inc.  
**HAMBURG**, Richardson Milling Co.  
**HAMILTON**, Charles F. Jaquay  
**HAMMOND**, O. N. Carr Co.  
**HOLLEY**, Hatch Wilson  
**HOOSICK FALLS**, Schmigel Brothers  
**HUNTINGTON**, F. M. Concannon  
**HYDE PARK**, Sterling Dickinson  
**INTERLAKEN**, Vance Crane & Son  
**IRONA**, D. A. Bodah & Co.  
**JOHNSON**, John Monning  
**JOHNSONVILLE**, J. I. Sewell  
**KATONAH**, Katonah Feed & Hardware Co.  
**LAKE PLACID**, R. C. Torrance  
**LIBERTY**, Clark Krum & Sons  
**LISBON**, Mayne & Stafford  
**LITTLE FALLS**, Nash Feed Co.  
**LOCKPORT**, Lockport Feed & Supply Co.  
**LOWVILLE**, Louis Bush & Sons  
**MALONE**, Foote's Feed Store  
**MARILLA**, H. F. Phillips & Son  
**MECHANICVILLE**, Curtis Feed Store  
**MENDON**, Andrew J. Kohl  
**MIDDLETOWN**, L. R. Wallace  
**MONTGOMERY**, The Brescia Coal, Lumber & Feed Supply Corp.  
**MORAVIA**, J. J. Ennis  
**MT. UPTON**, H. B. Curtis  
**MT. VERNON**, Chas. Rockwell Co.  
**MUNNSVILLE**, Arthur March  
**NAPLES**, Chas. R. Standish  
**NEWARK**, Wayne County Feed & Farm Supply  
**NEW PALTZ**, A. P. Le Fevre & Son  
**NEWPORT**, Newport Dairies, Inc.  
**NEW YORK MILLS**, Frank Bolanowski  
**NIAGARA FALLS**, Niagara Feed Store  
**NIVERVILLE**, Drumm Brothers  
**NORTH BANGOR**, Bangor Farm Supply Co.  
**NORTH CREEK**, W. R. Waddell Stores  
**NORTH HARPERSVILLE**, Smith & Stryker  
**NORTH JAVA**, Reisdorf Bros.  
**NORWICH**, Check-R-Board  
**OAK HILL**, Deans Catskill Valley Mills  
**OGDENSBURG**, Ogdensburg Farm Supply  
**OLEAN**, Olean Feed & Supply Co.  
**ONEIDA**, Frank H. Mayer  
**ONEONTA**, Check-R-Board  
**ORCHARD PARK**, C. B. Hazard Co.  
**OSSINING**, Wagner's Feed Store  
**OSWEGO**, Check-R-Board  
**OTISVILLE**, L. R. Wallace  
**OWEGO**, Check-R-Board  
**PALMYRA**, L. W. Potter  
**PATCHOGUE**, M. Hadkin & Sons  
**PAWLING**, Pawling Farm Supply Co.  
**PEEKSKILL**, W. J. Owen  
**PENN YAN**, Palleson's Mill  
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**PERU**, Peru Supply Co.  
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**PLATTSBURG**, Dock & Coal Co., Inc.  
**PORT HENRY**, Dock & Coal Co., Inc.  
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**RANSOMVILLE**, Ransomville Feed Store  
**RAVENA**, A. Van Hoesen & Son  
**RHINEBECK**, Linwood Farms  
**RICHFIELD SPRINGS**, Day's Farm Supplies  
**RIVERHEAD**, Barnett S. Golding & Son  
**ROCHESTER**, Wm. H. Archer  
**ROME**, Caswell Farm Supply Co., Inc.  
**ROSENDALE**, E. P. Demarest  
**SALT POINT**, Salt Point Supply Co.  
**SARANAC LAKE**, J. A. Latour  
**SARATOGA SPRINGS**, Avarad S. Dake  
**SCHENECTADY**, Schenectady Farm Supply  
**SMITHTOWN**, C. F. Hodgkinson  
**SOUTH DAYTON**, Austin Milling, Inc.  
**SOUTHOLD**, L. I., Long Island Prod. & Fertilizer  
**SOUTH OZONE PARK**, L. I., John Beade  
**SPENCER**, Spencer Cooperative Society, Inc.  
**SPEONK**, Long Island Farmers Exchange  
**SPRINGFIELD**, Armstrong Feed & Supply  
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**STANFORDVILLE**, J. J. Haight & Co.  
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**TROY**, Troy Feed & Supply Co., Inc.  
**TRUMANSBURG**, Spencer Coop. Society, Inc.  
**VALLEY COTTAGE**, Bellows Feed Co.  
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**WASHINGTONVILLE**, Frank Brown  
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**WESTBURY**, Westbury Feed & Supply Co., Inc.  
**WEST LEBANON**, David Small  
**WESTPORT**, Dock & Coal Co., Inc.  
**WILLIAMSON**, J. B. Wallace  
**WILLIAMSVILLE**, Beiter's Feed Store  
**WYOMING**, Geo. W. Haxton & Sons, Inc.  
**YAPHANK**, Raymonds Feed Co.

**MAPLEWOOD**, Pierson's Mill, 697 Valley St.  
**MERCHANTVILLE**, B. M. Beideman  
**MILFORD**, Cregar's Feed Store  
**MT. HOLLY**, Fenimore Bros.  
**NESHANIC STATION**, Orville L. Shurts  
**NEWTON**, Farmers Feed & Supply  
**NEWARK**, Charles Placky Feed Co., 32 Curside St.  
**NORTH BERGEN**, S. Davis Co., 921 Dell Ave., Foot Monroe St.  
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**PASSAIC**, Steinberg Grain, Feed Supply, 52 Wall St.  
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**PENNSGROVE**, Jordan Feed & Supply  
**PITTSFORD**, Shimps Feed Store  
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**RIO GRANDE**, Rio Grande Coal & Feed Co.  
**RIVERSIDE**, Joseph Welding & Son  
**SHREWSBURY**, Lawes Coal Co.  
**S. PLAINFIELD**, Nischwitz & Co., Front St. & L. V. R. R. Track  
**SOUTH RIVER**, Middlesex Farm Supplies  
**SPRINGFIELD**, Mountain View Farm Supply Co.  
**SWEDESBORO**, Avis Mill Feed Store  
**VINELAND**, L. Sheard & Son, 203 N. East Ave.  
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**WOODSTOWN**, Avis Mills

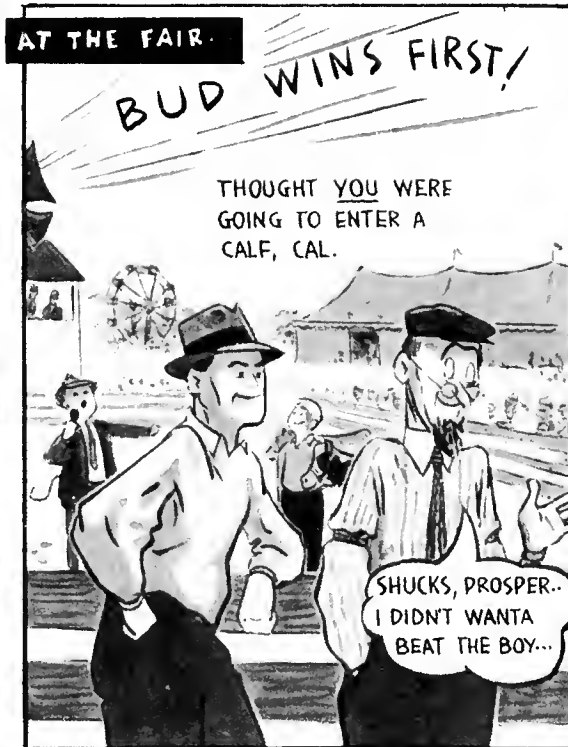


**How's the Egg Market?** What are they paying for roasters? What are broiler prices? What's the weather outlook? Folks in Jersey and the Delmarva area get the answers to these questions every weekday on the Purina Poultry Hour over WWBZ, Vineland, N. J.

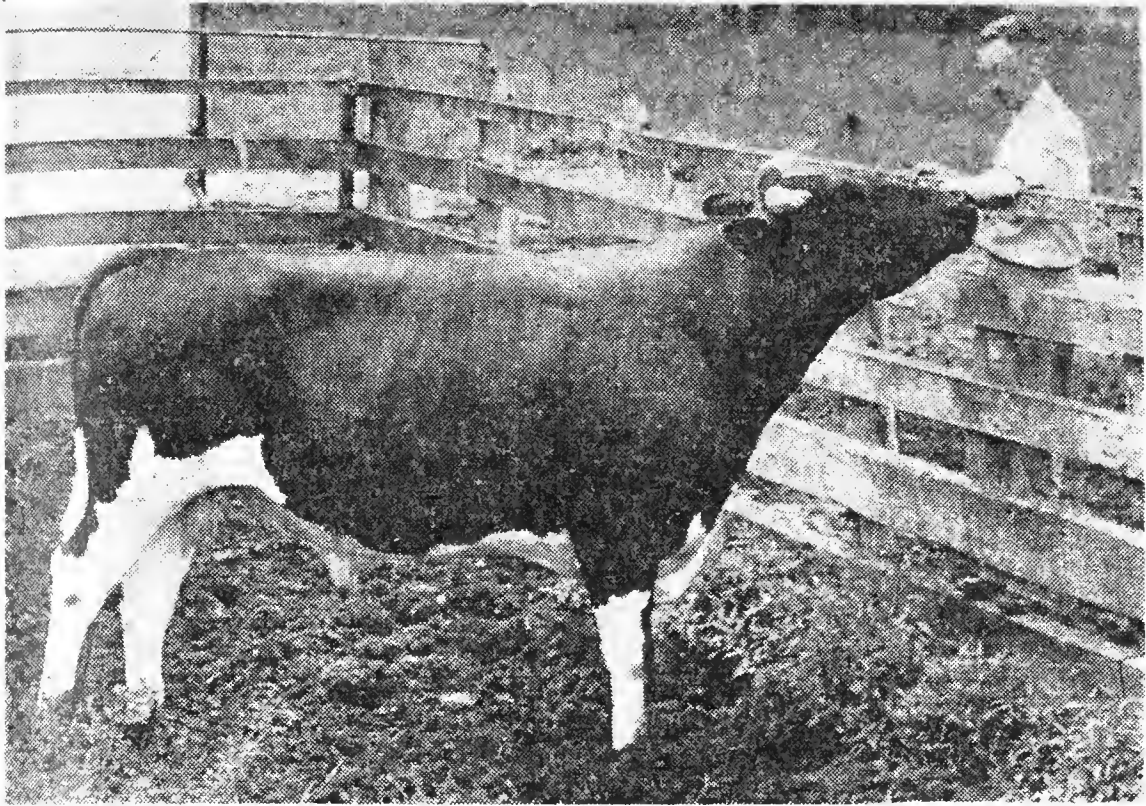
**Fred Wood** is the radio personality behind the Purina Poultry Hour, a review of the latest markets, weather and poultry features, heard at 12:35 to 1:00 p.m. In addition to these regular features, Fred also interviews poultry and market experts to help keep you informed of what's going on in the industry.

**Listen to Fred Wood** and the Purina Poultry Hour for news and services especially for poultrymen.

## CALAMITY CAL







—Photos: Eleanor Gilman

## An Experiment in LINE BREEDING

By WILLIAM GILMAN

**I**F YOU'VE heard less lately about Robert E. Eddy, that's because he calls himself "semi-retired." Not retired completely — Bob confesses he wouldn't feel right without a promising bull and few likely heifers on the place. It's from his modest Holstein farm near Poultney, Vt., that Gold Medal bulls and world's champion milkers came. Most famed was Ormsby Sensation 45th, and Bob's been using that bloodline exclusively since 1930. His dispersal sale was in 1947, but he has continued intensive line breeding as a hobby.

Young bull shown above with Bob is Newmont Aristocrat Dean, a product of brother-sister mating. With 14 crosses back to "45th", he's 36% of that famed sire. Dean, though yet to be proven, strikes Eddy as "as good a bull as I've ever had." Last year, Dean's heifer offspring took "get of sire" award at the Rutland Fair, and Dean himself has taken top honors since calfhood. One of his latest progeny is a fine young heifer resulting from mating inbred Dean with a half-sister.

Concerning such breeding, Eddy says, "I haven't seen a single reason yet why I should discontinue the experiment. I've not had to discard a single animal because of inferiority of any kind."

Purpose of Robert Eddy's hobby is to see how closely he can linebreed and get away with it. (Remember the controversial article, "Inbreed 'em and Weep, Outbreed 'em and Reap," in the June 18, 1949 issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST?) Behind the experiment has been Bob's practical desire to "pro-

duce cows more uniform in type, production and reproduction dependability than can be obtained any other way."

Photo below shows Osborne Halsted with a row of 2-year-old heifers almost as uniform in appearance as peas in a pod. They're from the "45th" line and have been bred back into it. On his farm near Pawlet, Vt., Halsted built up an entire herd rich in "45th" blood, some directly from Eddy's herd, some by way of the New Jersey Experiment Station where such of Eddy's famed bulls as Newmont Aristocrat and "Old 45th" himself went to head breeding programs.

Prof. J. W. Bartlett, Dairy Industry Department head there, estimates that "45th" now has 200,000 descendants in at least 25 states."

—A.A.—

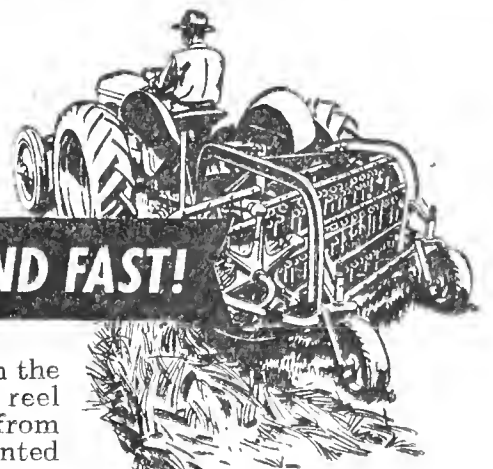
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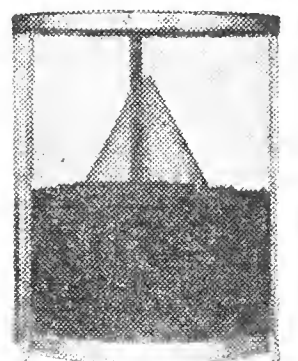
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Sept. 1 Issue.....Closes Aug. 17  
Sept. 15 Issue.....Closes Aug. 31  
Oct. 6 Issue.....Closes Sept. 21

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Dr. Herrell DeGraff of Cornell told those attending the meeting that the nation's dairy industry must expand if all people are to have the minimum dairy foods recommended for good nutrition.



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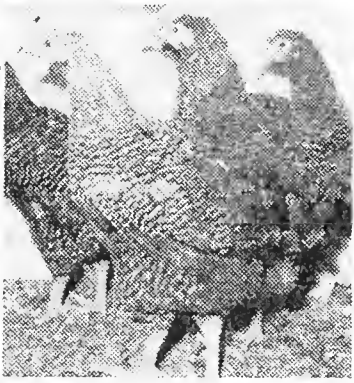
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## DOWN THE



By J. F. "Doc" ROBERTS

**O**UR livestock situation is rapidly clearing up as of now (July 15). Every move of Congress to throw out price controls is a blow to blackmarketeers; shortages to consumers vanish and livestock and meat prices level out. Probably everyone has noticed this.

I now anticipate that livestock prices will work out on a slightly lower basis, especially through the fall months, probably to a level even a little lower than present so-called "ceilings" but without their destructive false grading, quotas, rollbacks, and blackmarkets.

Think of the increased costs, the headaches, the higher prices we have been through just because of politics and politicians!

We as farmers have production problems, but they can now be worked out. An abundant hay crop (most of which got wet) is always a livestock boon here in the Northeast. With it, heifers, breeding sheep and beef cattle will make their way if politics do not interfere. Poor hay in a growing or feeding operation (not making milk) will work out by simply feeding more of it and allowing these animals to pick and choose, using at least 20 per cent they leave as bedding. There is nothing so sure in Northeastern farming—if you have the rough feed—as making "big ones out of little ones."

### More Folks

Young stock or replacement stock is high, but there is nothing in the picture to indicate it will get enough lower to

hurt you, particularly if it is the growing kind. We are still behind population increases with available or growing livestock.

Generally speaking, increasing numbers should be with the animals you know about and with which you have had experience. This applies particularly to dairymen and hog raisers. Beef cattle, at first, can be handled by dairymen, and a small flock of ewes can and should be on most Northeast farms.

### Silo Is Full

Grass silage certainly got a boost this year. I expect my experience is similar to many others. We started putting grass in our silo the latter part of May, with the idea of stopping as soon as the weather broke, then haying it, and then finish filling the silo with corn this fall. Before the fifth of June our silo was full and the weather had not broken so that we could hay. But, as I said above, we are doing everything we can in spite of the weather to fill up with rough feed.

From a long-time standpoint I think, sadly, that we should take much "peace talk" with a grain of salt as long as Russia is controlled by the same individuals. I also think the "parity price" talk on beef should be forgotten. Since 1910-1914, on which parity is based, conditions have changed. The cost, for example, of producing and harvesting a bushel of wheat in the West has been reduced greatly. With our livestock it still takes a papa and a mamma, and many months, to produce a mature animal at greatly increased costs. Therefore, to say that wheat is below parity and beef 152 per cent above parity is out of order and not an expression of true facts or conditions, and it is misleading to a great many people.

We have come a long way recently. Keep up your bombardment of Congress to come all the way out of controls. Then again we can set our feet on good solid American ground.

## AN UNUSUAL HENHOUSE



**T**HE octagonal-shaped poultry house shown above was built by Llewellyn Hubbard on his 37-acre place near Bainbridge, N. Y., with the assistance of his father-in-law, Frank Lewis, who is a building contractor.

Completed last summer, the unusual building accommodates 2,000 White Leghorn layers in its 11,000 square feet. It is built so that Llewellyn can drive around inside all the pens with a tractor. One of the "piece of pie"-shaped sections serves as a feed room for the 7 sections housing the hens.

The windows all around the building give ideal summer ventilation with the help of the vents in the roof, but Mr. Hubbard finds that he needs two fans to keep the building properly ventilated in winter.

Mr. Hubbard finds the building efficient enough to let him work all day for his father-in-law away from the farm, and handle the poultry work morning and night without too much effort.

In addition to looking after the birds and the thousand Red Rock chicks he started in March for replacements, Mr. Hubbard raises his own wheat for the

hens, plus fresh market snap beans. Both his eggs and beans are shipped to New York City.

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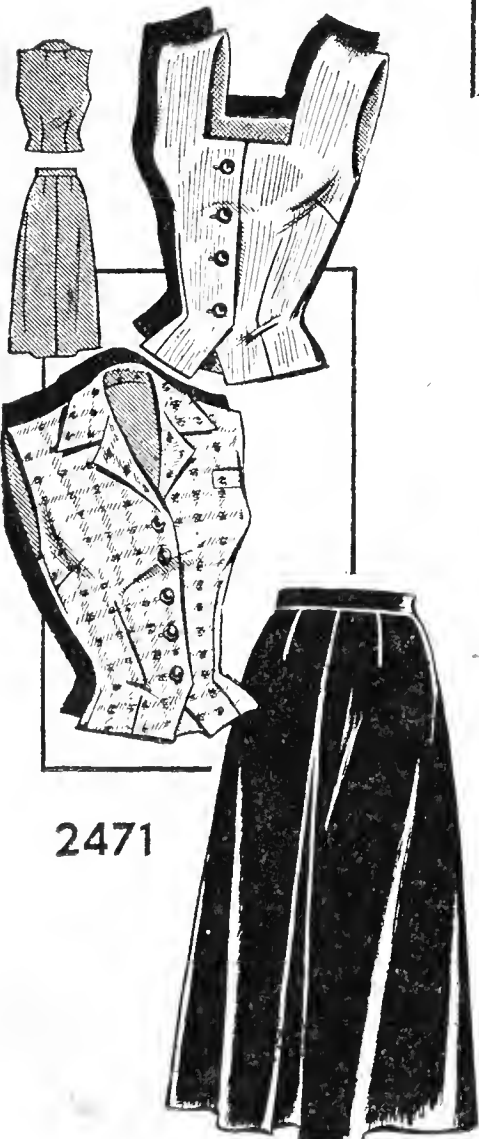
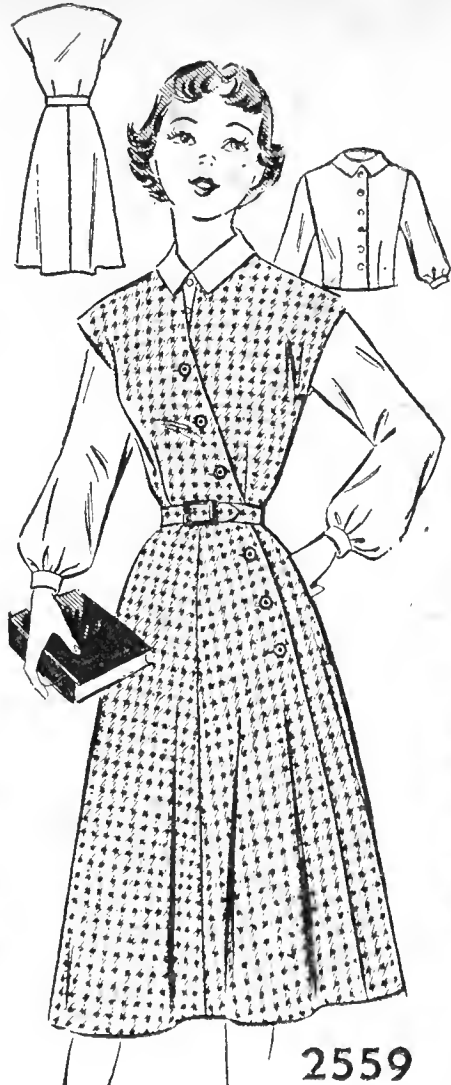
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## For Classes or Careers

By MABEL HEBEL

**W**ITH school days just a month or so away, it's time to begin thinking of what they'll wear on that important first day and all the other days that follow. On this page you'll find the newest in Fall fashions — either for lassies in classes or for career girls.

"Feminine" is the word used in speaking of this Fall's styles, both in design and detail. Fullness is controlled to look sleek—with unpressed pleats providing skirt width. Casuals have a well-groomed air, and separates team up with many wardrobe items. Jumpers are staging a big comeback as styles worn with or without a blouse. Suits round hiplines over the still-slim-but-relieved skirt.

Flannel in brown and deep Oxford gray is again favored, and lightweight corduroy goes to parties with glitter touches. Plaid is new in tweedy weaves, in orangy-red grounds, in purple, in wine-and-green, or cocoa-and-black. Velveteen is good by itself or with flannel. Basic wool jersey mixes its colors and has velvet, braid or corduroy trim.

The season's popular unpressed pleats soften dress No. 2507 and make it smart for almost any time of day. Cuffed sleeves are cut-in-one with bodice for simple sewing.

No. 2559 is the new diagonal buttoned jumper or dress—depending on whether or not it is worn with its casual blouse!

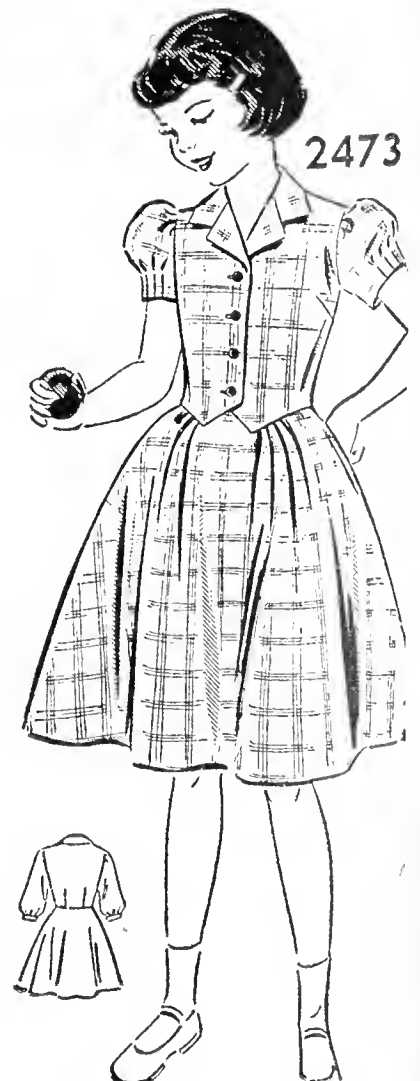
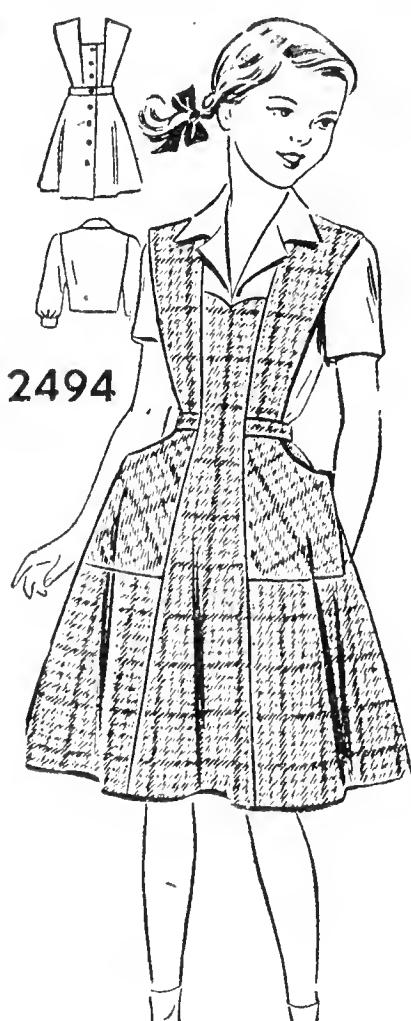
Another outstanding double duty outfit is No. 2258. It can serve as a bare top dress for dates, or as a jumper, teamed with the blouse. Its soft lines take well to dressy velveteen, taffeta, faille.

Keyhole neck blouse No. 2511 cuts from 1 yard of 54-inch fabric in any of its sizes—wonderful idea for basic wool jersey! Its cap sleeve version is very new in plaid cotton-with-a-crisp-worsted look.

Neatly tailored with notched collar, topper No. 2405 goes with skirt and blouse teams or over a dress—in tweed, corduroy, plaid woolens, camel's hair, new poodle cloth.

More minimum-material magic — No. 2261. It's a slim skirt made from a mere

(Continued on Opposite Page)





# Serve Squash These Ways

By RUBY PRICE WEEKS

**E**VERY housewife is familiar with the crook-neck or yellow summer squash, but when it comes to zucchini (the oblong green-and-white striped squash, sometimes called Italian squash or vegetable marrow), many women think they know little regarding cooking it. But this variety and the patty pan (which resembles an inverted bell with a scalloped edge), as well as the crook-neck, are all easy to prepare, either boiled or served in more unusual ways.

## BOILED SQUASH

If young and tender, the squash need not be peeled or the seeds removed. Slice or dice and cook in boiling salted water for 10 to 15 minutes. Drain, season with melted butter, and serve.

## SUMMER SQUASH AND ONIONS

Wash, peel, and remove seeds from two summer squash and dice them. (There should be about two cups.) Melt  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup butter and saute 1 cup of minced onion until light brown. Add squash, 1 teaspoon salt,  $\frac{1}{4}$  teaspoon pepper, cover pan and cook slowly without stirring for ten minutes. Cook 30 minutes longer, stirring occasionally. Serve with a sprinkling of paprika. Serves 4.

## SQUASH WITH MEAT STUFFING

Cut three summer squash in half, lengthwise. Cook in a small amount of salted water for 5 minutes. Drain and remove centers. Place squash shells in shallow, well-oiled baking dish. Prepare 3 cups of stuffing (a half-and-half mixture of mashed potatoes and sauted sausages is good for this) and fill squash shells. Sprinkle top with buttered cracker crumbs. Bake in moderately hot oven (375° F.) for 30 minutes. Serve with tomato sauce and garnish with parsley. Serves 6.

## FRIED ZUCCHINI

Slice desired amount of squash, dip in batter, and fry in deep fat in which an inch cube of day-old bread will brown in about a minute. To make batter, combine 2 egg yolks,  $\frac{3}{4}$  cup of milk, 1 tablespoon lemon juice, 1 tablespoon melted butter, 1 cup flour,  $\frac{1}{2}$

teaspoon salt, and 2 tablespoons sugar; fold into this mixture 2 egg whites beaten till stiff.

## ACORN SQUASH WITH APPLES AND SAUSAGE

Wash and split lengthwise three squash. Remove seeds. Sprinkle with salt, pepper and dot with butter. Peel and core three cooking apples, cut in halves. Put one half in hollow of each

## AUGUST

By Alma Robison Higbee

A soft wind blows away the chaff of summer  
And leaves the gold of sunlight on the land;  
The quail is hidden in the thistle shadow  
For the thrasher's song is harsh on every hand;  
And while its raucous thunder shakes the maples  
And the green leaves hold a rusty tinge of dust,  
Swift hands are garnering bright coins of summer  
To hold in barns and bins for winter's trust.

squash. Sprinkle with sugar. Place in baking pan. Add small amount of water, cover and bake in hot oven (400° F.) for about 1 hour or until tender. Brown 12 small sausages, place 2 on each squash, encircling the apple. Place in oven and bake 15 minutes longer. Serves 6.

## FOR CLASSES OR CAREERS

(Continued from Opposite Page)

yard of 54-inch in any of its sizes, with or without fake pockets. Sew several in the fabrics stressed for fall—from tweed to flannel.

Classroom casual No. 2473 is done in a different way—with simulated weskit lines! Finish as a short sleeve gingham (newest gingham has darkish colors on bright grounds) or as a long sleeve wool.

Send daughter back to studies in a clan plaid jumper featuring panel and pocket treatment. No. 2494 comes with its own convertible collared blouse!

A small amount of material and sewing time makes sturdy three-piece ensemble No. 2512. Flared jumper, matching high button bolero-jacket, puff sleeve blouse.

No. 2526 is a midriff dress with a new slant on pockets—to make in dark schoolroom plaid or pretty party fabric. Panties, too.

Easy to make and fun to mix-match are the three separates included in No. 2471. This pleat-eased skirt and two weskit versions are typical of the new "independent" separates that can team with other wardrobe items, too.

Softness cues the casual lines of No. 3044. Its deep collar is different, slenderizing. Shirred front skirt is supple, feminine.

## PATTERN SIZES AND REQUIREMENTS

No. 2258—10-20; size 16 jumper, 3 yds. 39-in. Blouse, 2 $\frac{3}{4}$  yds. 39-in., with  $\frac{7}{8}$  yd. ruffling.  
No. 2261—Waist sizes 22-30; skirt in any of its sizes takes only 1 yd. 54-in.  
No. 2405—12-20; 36-44; size 18, 2 $\frac{3}{4}$  yds. 54-in.  
No. 2471—10-20; 36-40; size 16 skirt, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  yds. 54-in. Either weskit version, 1 yd. 54-in. fabric.  
No. 2473—6-14; size 8, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  yds. 35-in.  
No. 2494—6-14; size 8 jumper, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  yds. 54-in. Blouse, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  yds. 35-in.  
No. 2507—12-20; 36-42; size 18, 3 $\frac{3}{8}$  yds. 39-in.  
No. 2511—10-18; three-quarter sleeve

blouse takes 1 yd. 54-in. in any of its sizes. Cap sleeve blouse takes 1 $\frac{1}{4}$  yds. 35-in. or 39-in. in size 16.

No. 2512—2-8; size 4 jumper and jacket, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  yds. 54-in.; jumper alone, 1 yd. 54-in.; blouse, 1 $\frac{1}{8}$  yds. 35-in.

No. 2526—2-8; size 4 puff sleeve dress, 2 yds. 35-in. plaid; angel sleeve dress, 1 $\frac{7}{8}$  yds. 35-in., 3 $\frac{3}{8}$  yds. ric rac. Panties,  $\frac{3}{4}$  yd. 35-in.

No. 2559—9-17; size 13 jumper, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  yds. 54-in.; blouse, 2 $\frac{1}{4}$  yds. 39-in.

No. 3044—12-20; 36-40; size 16, 3 $\frac{3}{8}$  yds. 39-in.

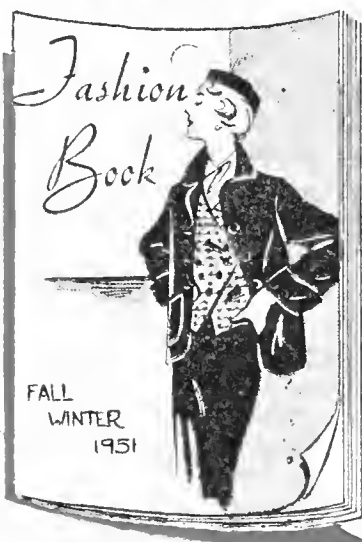
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—A.A.—

## "COOKIES FROM HOME"

**E**VERY New York State woman is urged to enter six cookies in the State Fair Foods Contest. After judging, cookies will be sent to boys and girls in the Armed Services as a friendly remembrance from Fair folks. If you want your cookies to go to someone in particular, attach his or her name to your entry. Write today to Mrs. Martha Eddy, N. Y. State Fairgrounds, Syracuse, N. Y., for premium book with instructions.

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School and party clothes; togs for toddlers

Gifts featuring wearables, accessories, items from one yard of material; toys, doll clothes

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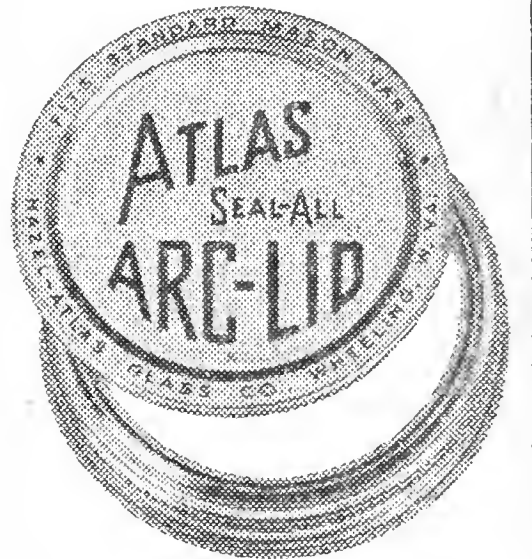
This new fashion book will help you plan complete wardrobes for your family for Fall and Winter. The price is just 25 cents. To get a copy, send 25 cents in coin to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Pattern Service, Box 42, Station O, New York 11, N. Y.

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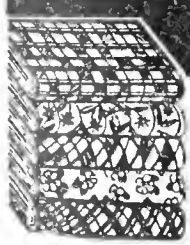
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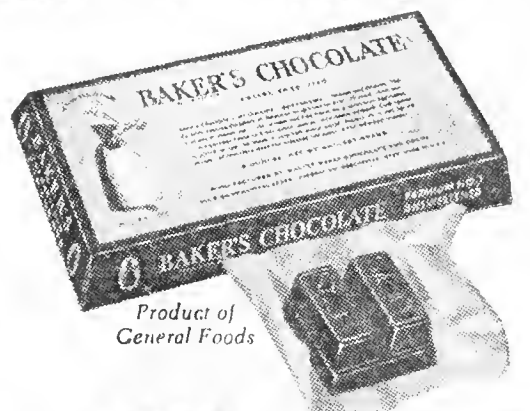
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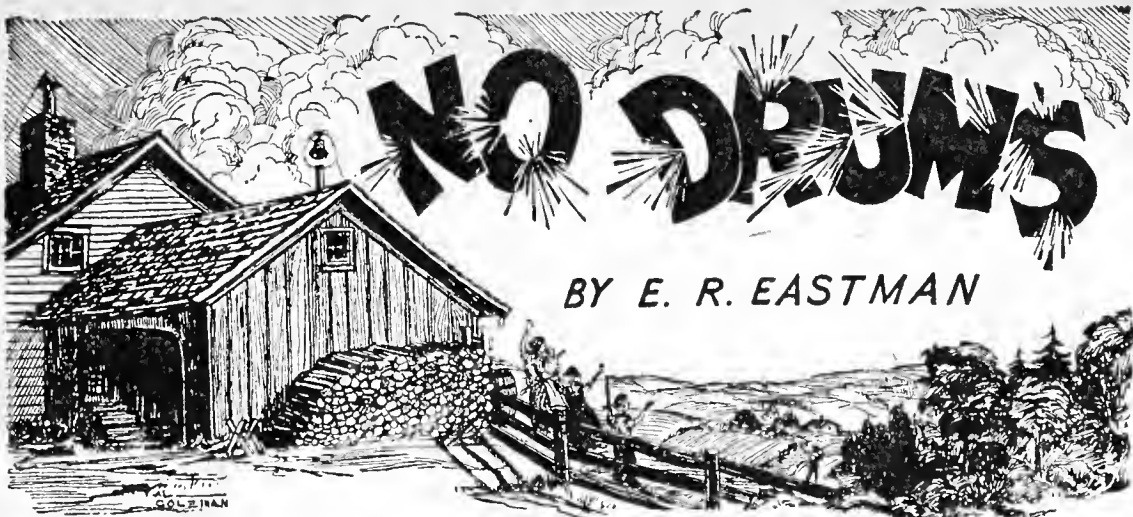
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## WHAT'S GONE BEFORE

The day after his marriage to Ann Clinton, Mark Wilson leaves to join Lincoln's volunteers. His brother, Charlie, and his father, George Wilson, follow him into the Army; also Ann's father, Fred Clinton. Ann receives news that Mark has been killed in the Battle of Fredericksburg and in her grief becomes indifferent to everything. Henry Bain, a neighboring farmer who holds the mortgage on the Clinton farm, persuades Ann to marry him for her mother's sake. Henry Bain is a Copperhead and against the Union side, but Ann continues to work as well as she can for the Union army. A disastrous fire occurs on property owned by Bain during his absence, and when he returns and hears of it he tells Ann that he is sure the fire was set.

## CHAPTER XXIV

CHRISTMAS was anything but a joyous occasion in war-torn America in the winter of 1863. But although Nancy's heart wasn't in it, she felt that she owed it to the little girls to have a Christmas tree and decorate it, as they had always done, with strings of popcorn. She had found time to knit stockings and mittens and had managed to buy a few little trinkets from John Crawford's store. But funds were growing shorter all of the time, and it was necessary to make every cent count toward the things they had to have to live.

Then, too, how could there be any real Christmas spirit, any real enthusiasm, she asked herself, with Mark gone out of their lives forever, and her husband and Charlie far away in a dismal war camp with little hope that they would be home in a long time, if ever. Yet it might not be so long, after all, she thought, more hopefully. There were some indications that the South was weakening—the great victory at Gettysburg back in July, and the other victory by that man Grant when he captured Vicksburg on the Fourth of July and cleared the Mississippi of the Rebels for its entire length. Yes, the news did actually seem to be better. Only a month back, on November 23, Hooker had defeated the Confederate leader Bragg at Lookout Mountain in "the battle above the clouds." She was thrilled when she had read how the boys in blue had charged up an almost inaccessible mountainside to throw the enemy out.

Anyway, sad or glad, life must go on. There was Tom. What a fine boy he had become! And Ellen, Elizabeth and Hattie tried so hard to be helpful. Yes, no matter what happened, it was her job to take care of them, and as she thought how meager their Christmas would be, and how hard it was even to provide enough clothes and shoes for all of them, her heart filled and she chided herself for not doing a better job. All summer long, until the frost lay on the ground, the girls had gone barefoot in order to save shoes, and now, in the winter when they were not in school, they removed their shoes just the moment they got into the house.

Thank God for the children, she thought. How lonesome it was on week days when Tom and Ellen and Elizabeth went down the road to attend the nearby district school, leaving only Hattie at home out of her whole brood. "How lonely it must be," she reflected, "for mothers of large families when the

children grow up almost overnight and go away to live their own lives. How they must wish again for those years of being busy and happy, and even for the times when they were nervous and irritated by all the work and worry and noise that the children made."

Then she laughed aloud as she thought of some of the scrapes the children were constantly getting into, frightening and irritating at the time they happened, but funny in retrospect. Just the other day Ellen had climbed up into the hayloft, and somehow or other managed to fall through an opening in the floor on to one of the old cows in the stall below. Difficult, indeed, was it to tell which made the loudest noise or which was the more scared—Ellen or the bawling cow. When Enoch, busy at his chores nearby, heard the rumpus and came running, there was Ellen astraddle the cow and hanging on for dear life, while the cow was doing her utmost to buck her off.

Nancy chuckled to herself as she recalled Ellen's injured dignity, and then her thoughts went back to the time last summer when the girls got to quarreling down near the brook. Ellen got Hattie's head under water and probably would have drowned her if Elizabeth hadn't knocked her off.

Well, maybe there was some purpose after all in fixing up the Christmas tree, and trying one's best to be happy and to make others happy no matter what came. Someone said that it was always darkest just before dawn. Maybe it would be that way now.

Then Nancy's thoughts turned to

Mary Curtis and Enoch Payne. On her urgent invitation these two had come to live with her some weeks before. Welcoming the opportunity to be near one another, they had needed no second invitation. In addition to all the work they both did in the barn and in the house, what a blessing they were to the children and to herself with their cheerful, kindly dispositions.

Pondering over them, Nancy was puzzled as to why they didn't marry, for if she was any judge they certainly were in love. She laughed to herself as she thought how shy and awkward either was when the other came around. That was the reason, probably, Enoch just couldn't get up courage to pop the question.

But just the day before Christmas, when the children were out playing in the snow, Enoch and Mary came and stood awkwardly before Nancy to tell her their glad news. Evidently the Christmas spirit had given Enoch the courage to ask her to marry him.

"I knew it! I knew it!" Nancy laughed. "I think I knew before either of you. And I'm so glad."

Indeed, Nancy was happier than she had been in many a day.

"And now, we must plan the wedding!" she said, gaily.

Enoch ran his fingers through his hair, shifted from one foot to the other, and finally said:

"Well, Nancy, this is the nearest to home either of us have. We've talked it over. We've waited a long time for marriage, and now we'd sorta like to be married right here in this house."

"That's wonderful," said Nancy, "and it makes me very happy. I've been worrying about Christmas, for as you know, the happiest occasions in the past can be the saddest when the anniversaries roll around again and loved ones are absent. Why don't we make Christmas Day your wedding day, right here tomorrow?"

Mary looked a little startled, but Enoch nodded vigorous approval, and then Mary, glancing up at him, her shyness forgotten, stepped closer and slipped her arm through his and said:

"Nancy, I think that would just top off our happiness."

"Well, now, we've certainly got

something," Nancy agreed, her eyes shining. Then, becoming practical, she said, crisply:

"There's work to be done."

On the afternoon of Christmas Day the walls of the sitting-room in the Wilson home were almost covered with the green boughs of the evergreens brought fresh from the woods, and the room was rich with their fragrance. Chunks burned in the big box stove. There had been no time to send out formal invitations, but word had got around, and a good many friends of Mary and Enoch—who had spent most of their lives working for others—now filled the room to give them a real send-off down their own road to happiness.

When Enoch and Mary stood with Pastor Belden in front of the mantel where the old clock, flanked by a little stone dog on each side, ticked away the hours, it seemed to Nancy that everyone crowded into that room was holding his breath, for when this middle-aged man and woman, their faces strained with deep emotion, gave their promises one to the other, there wasn't a dry eye among the women in the room, and even the men were conscious of lumps in their throats. These were strange, confused, uncertain times. No one knew what lay ahead, but as they watched Mary and Enoch, all realized that somehow, no matter what happened, love and life are eternal.

Not the least of the joys of the occasion to Nancy and to the bride and groom was the fact that Ann came to the wedding. But some of Nancy's happiness in having Ann present was offset by her feeling that the other guests drew away from her. Maybe she only imagined it, thought Nancy, but she took care to go over and stand by Ann, and she reached for her hand during the ceremony. Ann responded with a little squeeze of her hand, but after the ceremony had ended and she had warmly congratulated Mary and Enoch, she immediately slipped away.

\* \* \*

Though the weather grew colder after Christmas, it was easier to be cheerful and optimistic because the days were soon noticeably longer. It was still winter, but when they could eat supper and breakfast by daylight, it gave Nancy the feeling that another spring and summer were not too far away. Many, many times she thought how lucky she was to have Mary and Enoch make their home with her. Even though she knew that eventually they would want to have a home of their own, there was a feeling of security in just having the solid, substantial couple around, and Nancy came closer to being happy than she had been since George and her boys had gone away and the news of Mark's death had come.

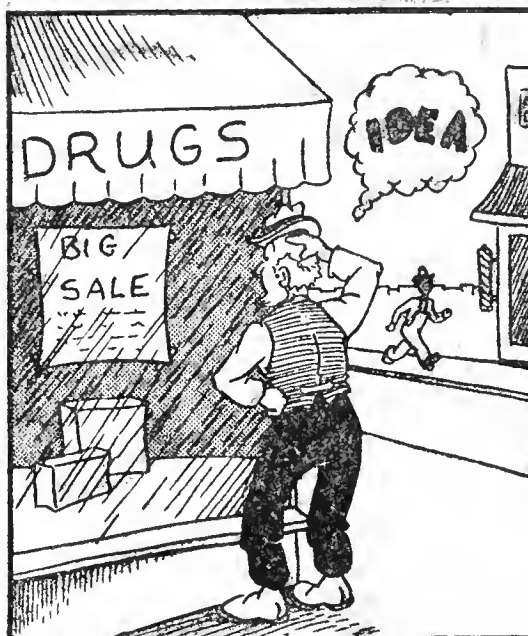
The war news was better, too. Although there was no fighting in the winter, the North had been cheered by Lincoln's appointment of Ulysses S. Grant, the victorious general in the West, as commander now of all the Union forces. At last maybe they had found a general who would stand and fight. The people were in agreement with their President when he said, "Wherever Grant is, things move."

Ann's attendance at the wedding had broken the ice and given Nancy an opportunity to renew their friendship. Several times during the winter Nancy visited her, and Ann again formed the habit of dropping in occasionally on Nancy.

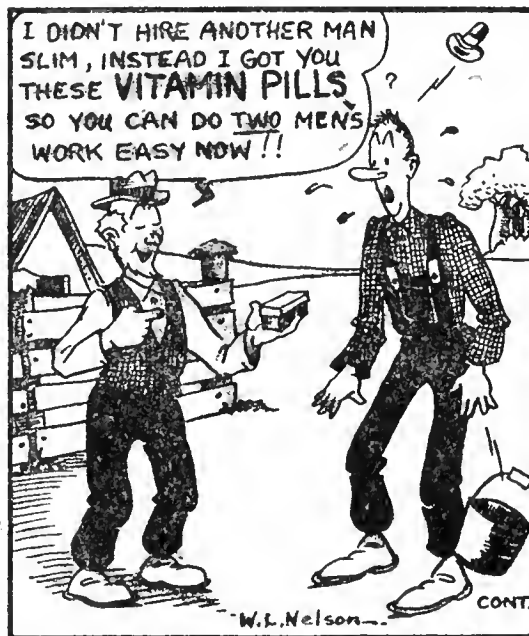
When the sap began to run, it kept all of them busy. One night when the tubs of sap were all full, Mary and Enoch spent most of the night in the warm, steamy, fragrant sugar house boiling the sap. During the evening, as they sat before the glowing fire in the furnace, Nancy and Ann walked in. At first the four of them sat in the

(Continued on Opposite Page)

## SLIM &amp; SPUD



## Slim, the Vitaminized Hired Man





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WHCU-FM, Ithaca, 97.3 on FM Dial  
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WWNY-FM, Watertown, 100.5 on FM Dial  
WMSA-FM, Massena, 105.3 on FM Dial  
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## NO DRUMS

(Continued from Opposite Page)

quiet companionship of long-time friends, gazing at the fire and listening to the boiling sap. To Nancy it seemed so good to be on friendly terms again with Ann. But it was soon evident that Ann herself was not relaxed, and that she had something disquieting on her mind. After a while she said:

"I'm worried, terribly worried. I haven't anyone to talk to except you three, for no one else would understand."

She fell silent, and Nancy said:

"Of course, you can talk to us, dear. What's the matter?"

"Well—" Ann hesitated, trying to find words. "It's Henry! I know I oughtn't to say this even to you, but maybe you can tell me what to do."

Nancy thought:

"Poor girl! She's only a child yet, and doesn't know that there are some situations we get ourselves into for which there just isn't anything to do, except to endure them."

Ann was talking in such a low tone that all three of them had to listen intently to catch her voice above the crackling of the fire.

"That time when we had the big woods fire, Henry wasn't here. I don't know where he was. I don't know where he goes. But when he came back he was terribly excited about the loss of all the buildings and so much fine timber."

"That was natural," said Enoch. "It was a big loss. We all hated to see those good trees go."

"But, listen," she begged. "Henry thought that fire was set purposely."

"Oh, no!" Nancy exclaimed.

"Yes, that's what he thought. It didn't seem possible at first to me that anyone would do such a thing, but I've been thinking about it since, and now I wonder."

"Does Henry have any evidence?" Enoch asked.

Ann hesitated as if afraid of saying anything further, then added:

"Yes, he has this: Only a few nights before the fire, some masked men came to the door. When he came back upstairs after talking with them, he was shaking all over, and he said the men had warned him to get out of the county or else they'd put him out."

The girl stopped speaking, and the other sat quietly, knowing how much Henry Bain was hated by most of his neighbors. Then Ann spoke again:

"We all know how dry it was at the time of the fire, but as I think about it, I remember that the line of fire extended at least a mile and a half. So it couldn't have started from some careless woodchopper's one fire. It must have been set in several places!"

Enoch nodded his head, and said:

"Yes, I thought of that, too. And I'll say this: If one or more persons did set a fire like that, even though they hated your husband, they ought to be shot for destroying good property and endangering the lives of innocent people."

Ann gave him a grateful smile.

"There's more that I've got to get off my heart," she said. "You know how anxious I am about this war, and I've tried to help. I've been trying to work with the other women to make things for the soldiers." Her voice faltered. "But it's so hard. They — don't like me. Even some of my old friends won't speak to me."

Nancy put out a hand to clasp Ann's.

"Don't you fret, dear," she said. "Your real friends love you. Everybody is upset and unreasonable in these times. They'll get over it."

"But maybe they're right," Ann protested, now almost in tears. "Henry does say the awfulest things about Mr. Lincoln and our soldiers, and he does go away and I don't know where he goes, and —" she added, "I am his wife."

Enoch stood up, threw some more wood on the fire, and went around the side to test the sirup boiling in the pan. Then he came back to stand in front of the little group, his hands in his pockets and his shoulders thrown back. As he stood there, Nancy thought him the embodiment of masculinity, courage and gentleness.

"Ann," he said, "don't worry too much. As Nancy says, people are upset now. This war is going to be over before too long, and things will quiet down. No matter how strongly anyone is for the Union and against Henry Bain, no good citizen is going to stand for any more criminal acts like burning the woods and buildings."

He refrained from voicing his own belief that if Henry Bain didn't watch his step, just the strength of public opinion would force him to leave the county. Nor did he know how to give Ann any real comfort for the mistake she had made in marrying a man like that. So he reached down, took her hands, and pulled her to her feet, saying:

"Come on, Ann. I'll walk you home, while Mary and Nancy watch the fire."

One afternoon on her way home after a visit with Nancy, Ann branched off from the direct road home and found a sheltered spot back of a clump of bushes, out of the spring wind, and there she sat in the sunshine for a long time, thinking over her relationship with her husband, their relations with their neighbors, and wondering what, if anything, she could do to ease things. "Maybe," she thought hopefully, "Henry is on the way to solving our problems himself." For several weeks now—in fact, since he had received that warning from those masked men—he had been absent from home very little, only once or twice, and then, so far as she knew, his trips had been confined to visiting and managing his many pieces of property in the other end of the county.

Only a week or so ago he had surprised Ann by bringing up the subject of her doing war work with the other women of the neighborhood, remarking that he had noticed she hadn't been attending the meetings lately.

"Why is that?" he had asked.

He had seemed sincere, too, when he added:

"Don't let me stop you. Maybe you should help."

There had been several times lately, also, when Henry had gone out of his way to speak more kindly about Lincoln and to express satisfaction at the recent Union victories. Nancy had mentioned to Ann, too, that Enoch Payne had reported the surprise of some of the men in John Crawford's store when Henry had expressed favorable sentiments toward the Union cause. Nancy had passed this information on to Ann with the hope that it would comfort her.

Now, adding it all up, Ann, with a guilty feeling of disloyalty to her husband, still could not help wondering if Henry's changed attitude was not due entirely to his being just plain scared. Well she knew that at heart he was easily frightened, and that nothing could frighten him more than the prospect of losing his property, which meant so much to him.

Turning her thoughts to her own status in the community, she remembered Enoch and Nancy's comforting words—that emotions are always more powerful than reason in wartime, and that hatreds flare even more fiercely back of the lines than on the battle-front. It looked, now as if the war might end before long, and if Henry continued to change his attitude, it could be, as Nancy and Enoch had said, that the bitter feelings of the neighbors would in time die out, and she could live a more peaceful life, if not a happy one, with Henry.

(To be continued)



## Retire?

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In 8 more years I'll be 65. Then I'm going to do a lot of things I've wanted to do all my life—visit my brother, for example.

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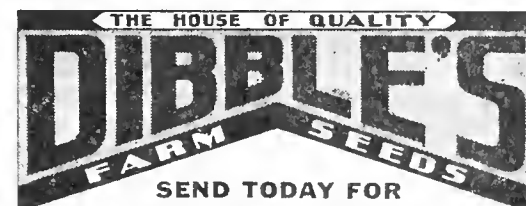
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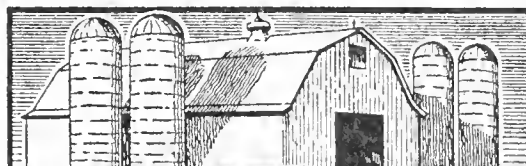
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# KERNELS, SCREENINGS and CHAFF



## AT HAYFIELDS

By TOM MILLIMAN

### Pea Harvesting—An Opportunity For Young Men

**I**N THE States of New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, 45,000 to 50,000 acres of peas are generally grown for freezing and canning. Most of the acreage is harvested by methods identical with the Hayfields' picture (to right) below. At the time of pea harvest, the farm men who do the work are sorely needed in the hayfield, also for cultivating corn, and for cultivating and spraying potatoes, beans, etc. The peas won't wait. The cumbersome method as used at Hayfields is so inefficient that it frequently results in quality of peas coming down as delay in harvest occurs. This is followed by lowered returns to farmers and processors.

Hayfields grows peas under these conditions only in those years when:

1. One of our best fields for alfalfa is to be newly seeded;
2. We can use to advantage the light grazing of alfalfa which generally occurs in late August and early September following peas;
3. The peavine silage is needed for cattle in the winter.

Invariably when we grow peas, haying, cultivating and pasture clipping are upset and delayed. We have pea ground and would grow peas every year if only such an outfit as is shown in the Seabrook Farms picture was available.

Several ways present themselves for breaking the old pea harvesting bottleneck. Among them are:

1. **Ownership by pea growers.** Only the largest pea growers, such as the giant Seabrook Farms, can justify the ownership of a harvester-elevator which costs nearly \$5,000 exclusive of tractor. Many pea growers have fewer than the 12 acres grown at Hayfields this year, while a few others may go as high as 20 or 25 acres.

2. **Pea processor ownership and operation.** To insure successful operation, the processor would have to own tractors big enough to deliver sufficient energy through power take-off for simultaneous locomotion, cutting, raking back, conveying and elevating. The pea season averages 4 weeks in length and seldom more than 5 weeks.

When peas are in season, the processor has all he can do to find enough skilled and unskilled help to take care of the vining (shelling), screening, washing, blanching, sorting, and canning or freezing the peas. Few processors can find the manpower for pea harvesting, to say nothing of tying up money in harvesting equipment, including the tractor, which would be idle about 48 weeks of the year.

3. **Custom service ownership and operation.** Pea harvesting is the kind of job for the man who owns a good sized tractor for other purposes, keeps it busy much of the year and only has to buy the pea harvester. Such a man may be one who does grain combining which starts right after pea harvest. He may do corn picking, he may do custom plowing, or tearing up old sods with a giant disk harrow, or he may make various other uses for his tractor and special machines. He is the kind of man who is willing to work for himself by day, sometimes by night, and Sundays

too. Such a man, in some cases, would need aid in financing the pea harvester, and would have to see profit in sight before committing himself.

This is the method I have had in mind as being soundest and most equitable to pea grower and processor alike. There are not less than two makes of pea harvester to choose from. The one made in Waterloo, N. Y., by a small manufacturer who started from scratch is the only one I have seen in operation. It has been proved to be satisfactory.

#### Small Processor First

It was most gratifying to learn that Alton Canning Co. of Alton, Wayne Co., N. Y., with a single moderate sized plant, took the lead in arranging the purchase of 4 pea harvesters by custom operators. Two of these machines were paid for in cash by the operators and the other two required some financing by Alton Canning.

The contract growers of peas for Al-

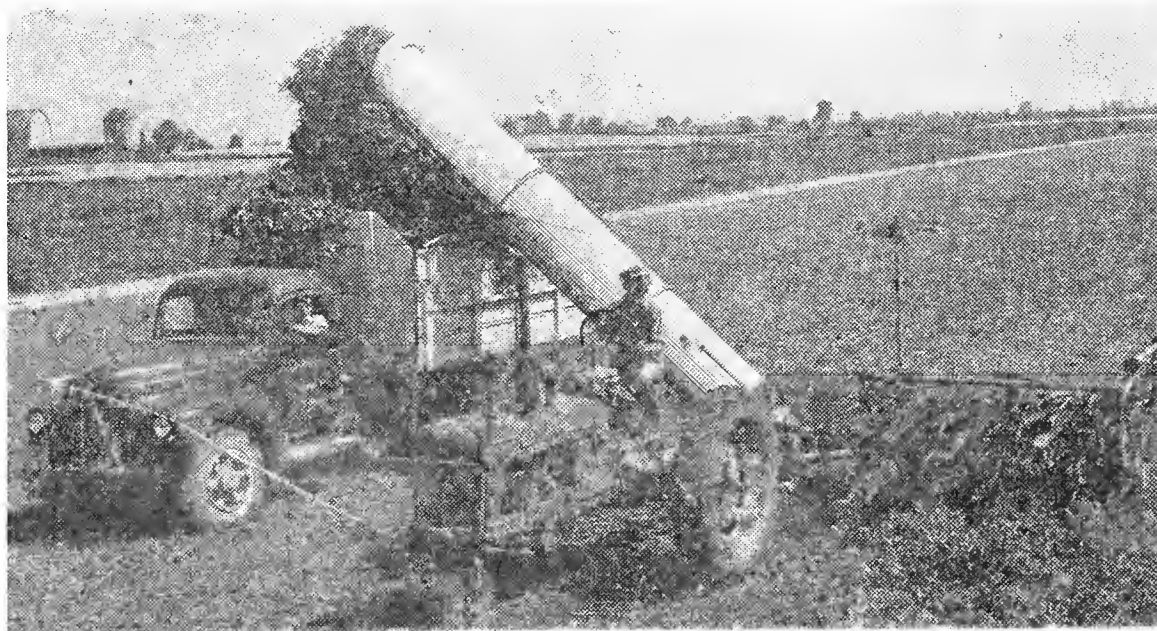
ton Canning Co. were in 1951 blessed with the opportunity of having their peas harvested on a custom basis. They paid a flat rate per acre for getting the whole job done. Hired trucks did the hauling.

Two other processing companies are experimenting. In each case the equipment is owned and operated by the company, and expansion doesn't seem to take place very rapidly. On that basis some problems present themselves which the Alton Canning Company and their contract growers have avoided. Much credit is due President Burns and Vice President Morton Adams, an ex-county agricultural agent, in searching out and putting into practice the soundest way for farmer and processor to get peas from field to plant faster and fresher.

#### Letters Invited

Should this article make sense to the pea growers of the Northeast, I would be glad to hear from them. If those pea growers and prospective pea growers who would pay from \$10 to \$17 an acre for having their peas cut, elevated and loaded, will write me to that effect care of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, we will have something to go on. No names will be published or sent to processors unless the writers ask that it be done.

A summary of the replies will be made, published here, and sent in reprint form to pea processors throughout the Northeast. As an indication, Hayfields will welcome the opportunity to hire the service described and, while preferring to pay \$10, will go as high as \$17, the top for 1951, to get the job done. Then haying, cultivating, and other farm work can go on instead of

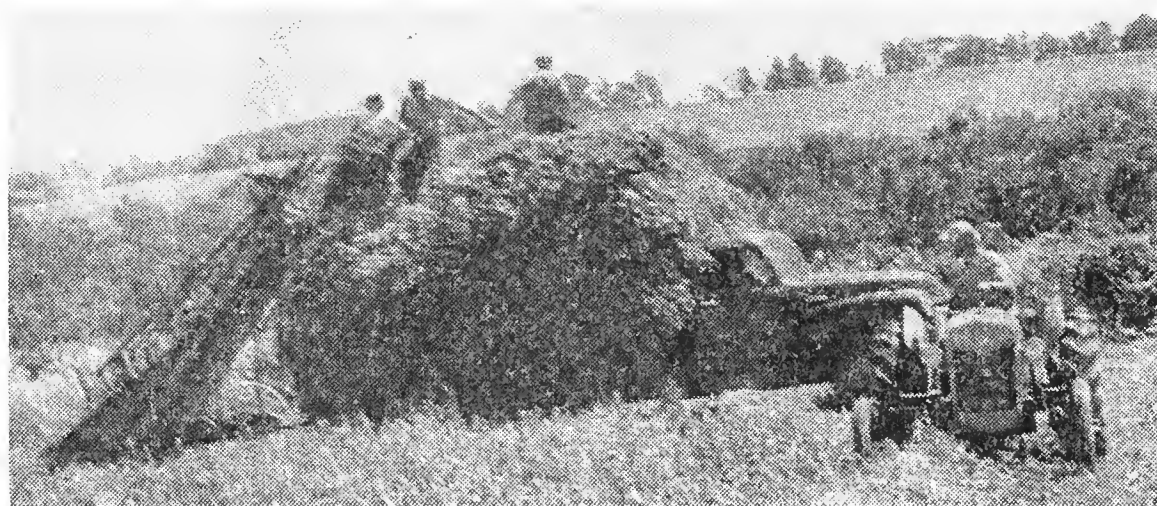


ABOVE: PEA HARVESTING AT SEABROOK FARMS

The apparatus appearing at right of picture is a mower above which are mounted revolving rake bars long enough to reach forward, clutch the uncut pea vines and pull them backward as the cutter bar of the mower detaches them from the roots. The same rake bars pull back the cut pea vines to a horizontal conveyor which doesn't show in the picture. This conveyor moves the vines at right angles to the direction of the tractor and dumps into the elevator. This is a speedy operation with tractor moving at 6 miles an hour. Note the rod with a flag on it to guide the truck driver, who thus spaces his truck for self-loading.

BELOW: PEA HARVESTING AT HAYFIELDS

One man is missing from this 5-man scene because we don't have the sixth man. The missing man carries a pitchfork, walks behind the mower, and pulls the peavines free from the cutter bar, when he can. When we must have him, the walker is borrowed from the load. Compared to Seabrook, Hayfields takes upwards of 4 times the man hours per acre for harvesting and loading peas. The truck moves at 2 miles an hour or less; when speeded up it has to stop while the men on the load tug at the exhausting job of moving peavines forward. Except that horses are gone, it is exactly the same as when I helped harvest peas 45 years ago on my father's farm. No more peas for Hayfields until custom harvesting has arrived.



being halted completely while pea harvesting is done by the methods of 40 years ago.

#### BONDS AND DOLLARS

**C**OME September, it will be 10 years since I began buying U. S. Treasury E Bonds at \$75 for the \$100 bonds. A month from now the oldest of these bonds will be cashable at \$100. Each has earned \$25 interest for the ten years or a gain of one-third on the investment. Pretty good, and the prospect of cashing a bond or two each month for the next five years is exciting as I work it out on paper. Great satisfaction is to be had from pencil work showing how profitable it was to be prudent, patriotic, and persevering in the purchase of Government Bonds.

But pencil work tires me. That is too bad, because as long as I stay with the pencil I have a great time for myself. Instead I turn to the milkhouse we must build in a handier location. If we get rid of the 15-year-old square milk cooler, and buy another narrow side-opening cooler to go with the one purchased this summer, we can build a smaller milkhouse. We need another tractor cultivator; in fact, we need to change one of the tractors for a larger size. We need to paint three houses and four barns, next year at the latest. One barn needs a new roof. But I have the bonds and plan to start putting them into action this fall and winter, as far as they will go. How far will they go as compared to 1941?

#### 1941 Cost 1951 Cost

Carpenters .....	\$100	\$234
Painters .....	100	241
Lumber .....	100	295
Farm Machinery..	100	170
Electrical Equip- ment .....	100	328
Farm Labor (Married) .....	100	225
Mechanics (Repairs) .....	100	222
Horses .....	100	30

When I take the \$100 bond and go to market, the only thing I can gain on is horses. But I sold the last team of horses this spring after finding no one to drive them and only two pieces of horse-drawn equipment left on the farm. The 1941 dollar has been shot to pieces.

*War caused some of this change in the dollar. War is waste. But wars must be won and their cost is not debatable. Observe what has happened since World War II and figure out for yourself the effect of the enormous non-military government spending of the past six years.*

All I try to do here is to show what happened to the purchasing power of my E Bonds. More or less the same thing has occurred to all ten-year-old fixed income investments.

#### Chaff

"The best fertilizer is the heel of the owner." Eugene Meyer, chairman of the Board of the *Washington Post*, wrote this out and handed it to me as a saying he learned on visits to France. "The eye of the owner fattens the ox," is the way the English put it.


Little boys at the toolshed, with their chests pressed against wheels and their noses inches away from the repairs men are doing, absorb more about farm machinery tinkering than most city-reared adults will ever learn. What little the boys may miss by eye and ear seems to soak in through their skins.

And if grownups have difficulty in memorizing the identity of cows in a big herd, get the boy of 9 or 10 on the job, unless there's a girl of same age. She will do even better.


In buying a farm, look for one with many woodchuck holes. Woodchucks multiply as soil is built up and legumes cover more of the land. As to reducing woodchucks, having tried only six methods, I can offer no advice as yet. Inviting city friends to come out and shoot isn't a bad idea.



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for 10- and 15-pound bags. Handles 450 bags per hour. Only \$90. f.o.b. Fairport. A boy or girl can slip empty bags on this machine, turn it as each bag fills. Trescott's "Sure-Grip" holds bags until released by finger touch. (Or bags can be dropped automatically onto conveyor belt to weighing station.)

A larger 12-Holer gives 750 bags per hour capacity— \$150. f.o.b. Fairport. Detachable front hooks furnished for mesh bags.

Write today for complete information on these and Trescott's complete prepacking machine, ready to plug in.

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**Happy Is The Day When Backache Goes Away . . . .**

Nagging backache, loss of pep and energy, headaches and dizziness may be due to slow-down of kidney function. Doctors say good kidney function is very important to good health. When some everyday condition, such as stress and strain, causes this important function to slow down, many folks suffer nagging backache—feel miserable. Minor bladder irritations due to cold or wrong diet may cause getting up nights or frequent passages. Don't neglect your kidneys if these conditions bother you. Try Doan's Pills—a mild diuretic. Used successfully by millions for over 50 years. It's amazing how many times Doan's give happy relief from these discomforts—help the 15 miles of kidney tubes and filters flush out waste. Get Doan's Pills today!

**Service Bureau**

By HUGH COSLINE

**SKIP-TRACING**

I received a card advising that a package was being held for me. I am supposed to return the card and the package will be sent at no cost to me. What I can't understand is why they need a description of me in order to determine whether the package is actually meant for me.

Apparently, this is a form of skip-tracing. A collection outfit will get a list of bad debts to collect. They send cards to all persons with a certain name in an attempt to determine which person is the one who owes the money. This practice is frowned on by the Post Office Department. In fact, several operators of such companies have been tried for fraud by the Department.

We suggest you ignore any such card that may come to you.

— A.A. —

**SEND FOR YOUR COPY**

"Before you invest, investigate." "Read before you sign." These warnings are contained in a Better Business Bureau booklet called "Facts You Should Know About Schemes." We have a few of these booklets which we will send to subscribers on request as long as the supply lasts. Address your order to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Box 367-F, Ithaca, N. Y., and inclose six cents to cover postage and mailing costs.

— A.A. —

**HANEY STUDIO**

An agent from Haney Studio made me a special offer for pictures of my children. I paid him \$13.95, the full amount, but have never received the pictures. Two of my neighbors are also out \$13.95 on this same deal.

During the past year or two, we have had a number of complaints against Haney Studio and have never been able to get answers to letters written them. In this particular case, we wrote them four times. None of the letters were returned, but we have never heard a word from them.

It is risky business to pay for merchandise before getting it, unless you know that the company you are dealing with is absolutely reliable. Even then, it is important only to pay the amount called for on the sales contract. The down payment is usually the agent's commission; and if he doesn't get anything additional, there is no temptation to neglect sending in the order.

— A.A. —

**INTEREST RATES**

"In the Service Bureau column, issue of June 16, under the heading "Personal Loans," you state that: "The interest rate will be a little better than 10%. Figure it out for yourself."

"I did figure it and find you are conservative. Using the example you cited (that is a \$100 loan payable \$10.07 a month for 12 months), the borrower has the use of an average of \$54.17 for 12 months. For this he paid \$20.84 interest, making a simple interest rate of 38.4%.

"As a loan officer of a bank, I find that few people know what rate of interest they are paying and that their main consideration seems to be the amount of the monthly payment required. People need a lot of education about interest rates. Perhaps a few articles in your paper along this line would help."

—Ralph Higley, Walton, N. Y.

— A.A. —

An old Agriculturist subscriber offers a number of books by C. A. Stephens at a moderate price. Any interested reader may address W. C. Witte, 112 Lee Ave., Trenton 8, N. J.

**A.O. Smith HARVESTORE**

**Cuts Feed Costs 31%**

for Eralen Strey, Augusta, Wis.



From DHIA sheets going back five years in a running record of his operations, Eralen Strey of Augusta, Wisconsin, determined that before he had his HARVESTORE, feed costs per hundred pounds of milk ran to \$2.14.

After his HARVESTORE was in use, cost for feed went down to \$1.47 per 100 pounds of milk produced.

That's a saving of 67c per hundred pounds of milk—and Strey's herd produces around 20,000 pounds a month.

That's a saving of 31% in feed costs, gained by cutting out concentrates that are not needed when feeding pickled pasture from the HARVESTORE.

"With a record of this kind," Strey writes, "you may be assured that the installation of the second HARVESTORE is in my future plans."

**Additional Reasons Why You Should Own a HARVESTORE**

**STOPS SPOILAGE!** Sealed construction keeps out air that causes spoilage, heating, nutrition losses. Saves "spring pasture" values for year 'round feeding.

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Finest silage at lowest cost—

For nutritious grass and corn silage—

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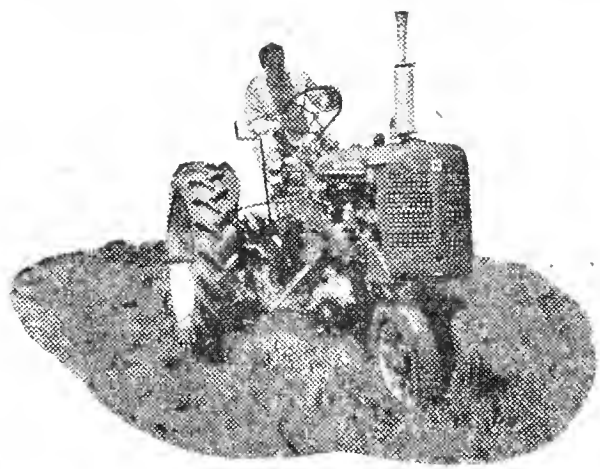
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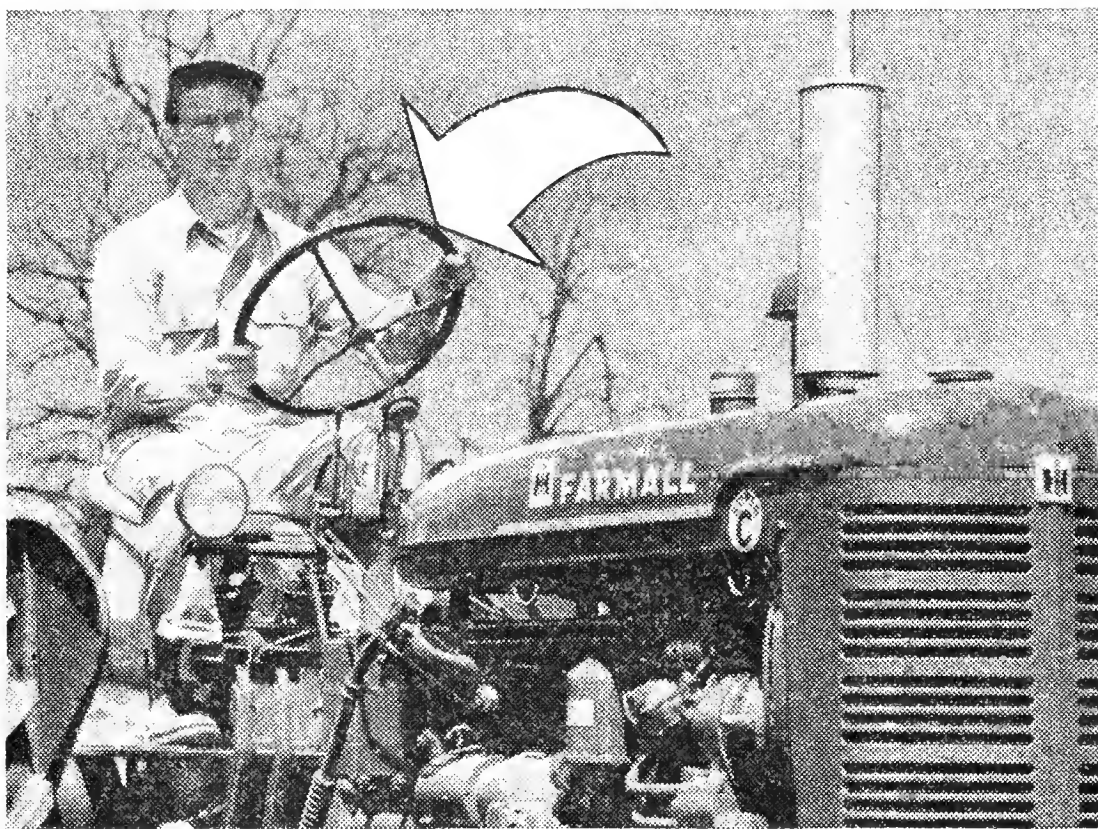
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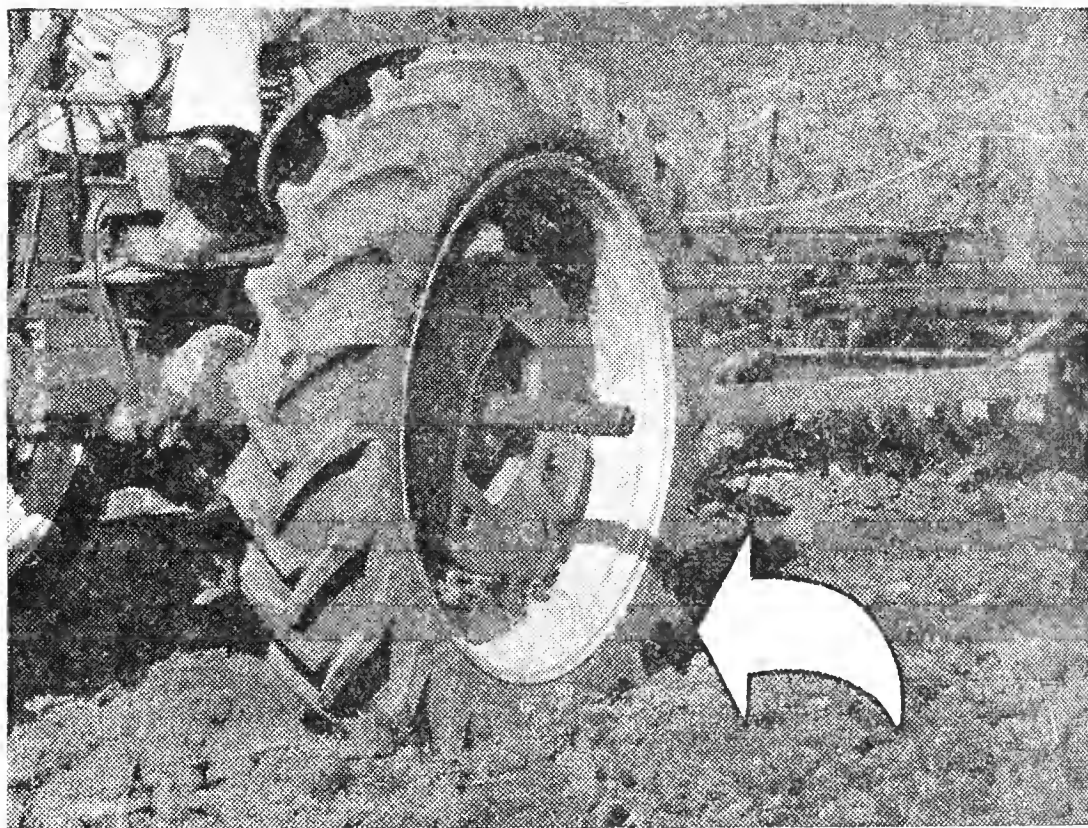
You'll like it the minute you drive it!

# the McCormick® Farmall® Super C



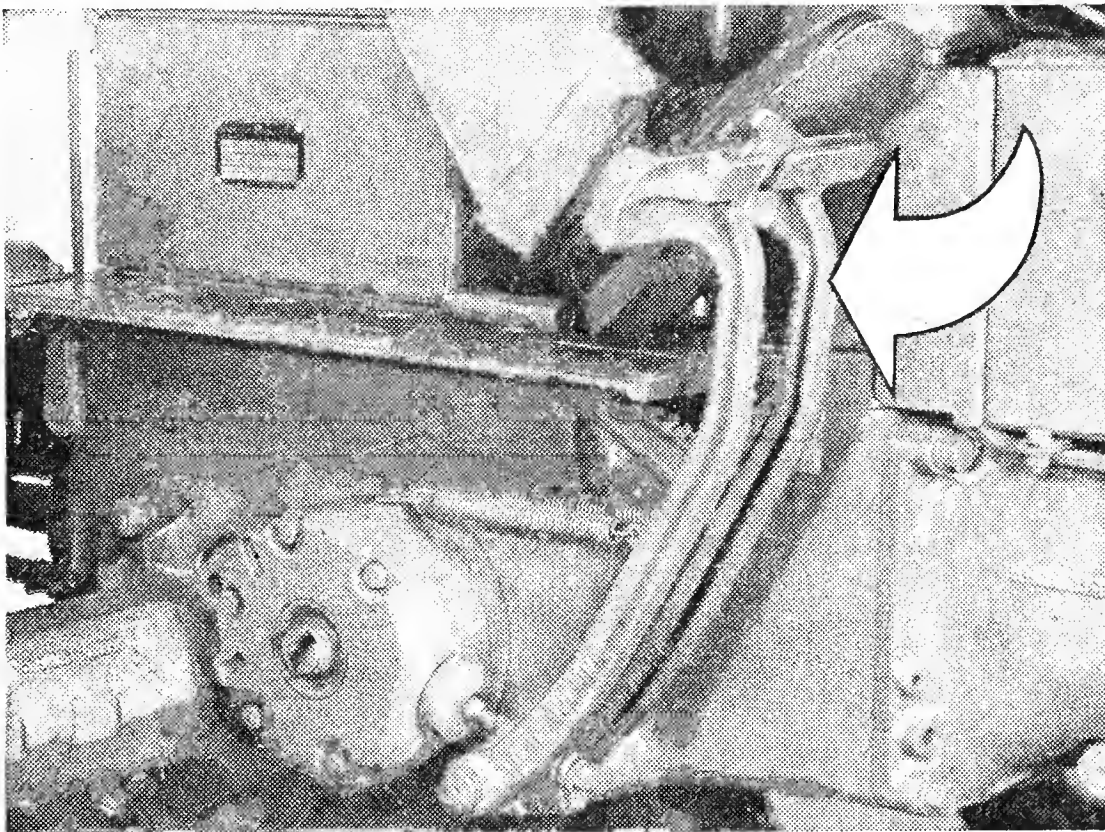
## You'll like the Easier-Than-Ever Steering

You'll get a new tractor driving thrill when you're behind the big 18-inch steering wheel of the new Farmall Super C. You enjoy easier-than-ever steering. You'll like the comfortable cushioned seat; the smooth, accurate response of Farmall Touch-Control for lifting, lowering, adjusting equipment.



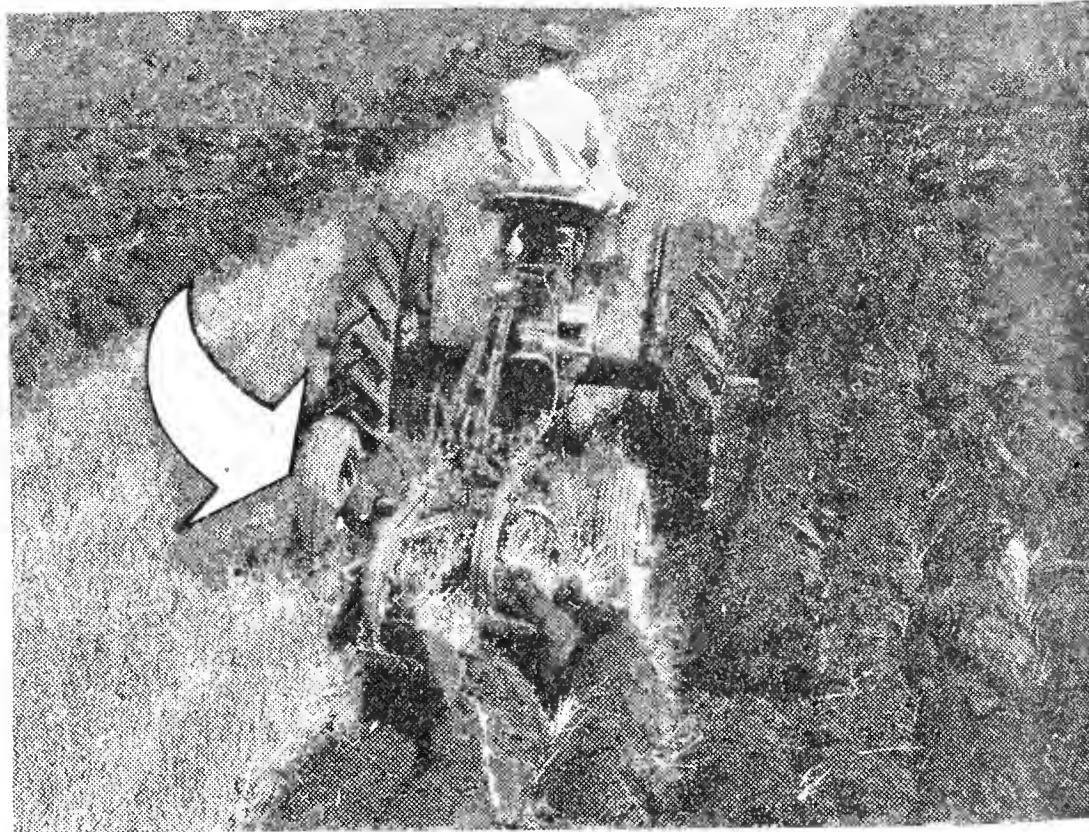
## You'll like the Balanced Pull-Power Traction

Feel the *extra* pull-power traction you get from the proper balance between 12% more engine power and the right tractor weight when the big 54-inch-high rear tires on the Farmall Super C grip the ground to lug the load. There's less wheel slippage—and that means *more* work—*faster*, with less fuel.



## You'll like the Instant-Responding Disc Brakes

You'll make smooth, pin-point turns at the end of the field when you apply just the slightest tip-toe pedal pressure to these conveniently positioned double-disc brakes. On drawbar work turn-arounds, the swinging drawbar brings pull-behind machines around in a hurry, with no binding or tugging.



## You'll like the Full Line of McCormick Implements

Judge the *better* work you can do with any of the 25 McCormick implements size-matched to the Farmall Super C. Many are direct-mounted, quick-connected. Drive the Super C for a round or two in the field—or all day—with a 2-furrow plow or a disk harrow. Use it for haying; for hauling and belt jobs.

ASK YOUR IH DEALER for a Farmall Super C DEMONSTRATION . . . SOON! There is no obligation. You'll like it the minute you drive it!



# INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER

International Harvester Products pay for themselves in use — McCormick Farm Equipment and Farmall Tractors . . . Motor Trucks . . . Crawler Tractors and Power Units . . . Refrigerators and Freezers. General Office, Chicago 1, Illinois



# AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

## GOOD LIVING ON *Green Acres*

By H. L. COSLINE

**B**ETTER grass is what has me farming today," John Quinn told me when, along with Broome County Agent O. C. Barber, I stopped in to see what he thought of New York's Green Acres program, sponsored by the county agents. John was on the verge of giving up the farm about eight years ago when he decided there might be something to all this talk about improving pastures and hayland.

"I started in plowing, liming, spreading phosphated manure and seeding my pasture land in 1943. Today, with my son and partner, John, Jr., we are milking 29 Holsteins that averaged 13,000 pounds of milk last year. That's more than double the average we had eight years ago."

The Quinns, like Crawford Dohnken, another Broome County dairyman we called on, and like dairymen George Comings and Russell Smith of Chenango County, whom I called on later in the day with County Agent H. W. Matott, all

Grassland farming pays off at the milk cans on the Chenango County farm of George Comings and son, Phillip. Here George, left, is shown discussing production with County Agent Howard Matott.



▲ Crawford Dohnken, Broome County dairyman, shown above with his family and pets, figures that it is his job to do the farm work and his wife's job to run the home. Crawford, who is doing a fine job of farming at a 1600-ft. elevation, says, "Whenever I buy a piece of machinery for the farm, I also figure on buying a piece of equipment for our home. We have electric power, a quick freezer, central heating and modern plumbing." The Dohnkens are active Grange members and Crawford, because he is grassland farming, even finds time to go hunting in the fall.

◀ John (Dick) Quinn, right, seriously considered giving up farming a few years ago, to seek another means of earning a living. Then he became interested in better grass, stuck with the Broome County farm and now his son John, shown with him looking over some excellent hill pasture, is following Dad's footsteps as a junior partner.

give credit for a better living on the farm to the development of grasslands.

Their farms are all different, ranging from some river flat on the Quinn farm to the 1,600-foot elevation of Crawford Dohnken's place at Fort Crane, but they are all equally enthusiastic about producing better roughage. Each developed his land his own way, but three things were common in all four operations:

1. Each added plenty of lime and fertilizer.
2. Each was careful to choose the legumes and grasses best suited to his farm.
3. Each practiced very careful management of both grazing and harvesting.

For instance at Quinn's I saw a beautiful 45-acre hill pasture divided into five fields by electric fences and with five diversion ditches to prevent run-off. The cattle are rotated from one field to another so that they always have the best pasture available and in order to give the pastures a chance to recuperate.

### My Cows Were Hungry

"Good grass has made all the difference in the world on our place," Dohnken told us. "When we bought this hill-top farm four years ago, my cows just didn't have enough to eat. To give my family the good living we wanted, I had to turn my attention to better pastures and better hay production." The results have been good. Today he has 15 acres of top-notch pasture, and 15 acres more that will be in that class in another two years.

Good management practices plus his mechanization of the farm have not only brought him the kind of living he wants for his family but also he has (Continued on Page 14)







## The First Egg is the signal for G.L.F. Laying Mash

*A practical feed for farmers who make their living from poultry*

**W**HEN the "pee-wee" eggs begin to appear and the pullets are moved into their laying quarters, they are finally beginning to pay part of the costs. At this stage a radical change takes place in the life of a pullet—she no longer eats just to grow and develop—from here on she eats for egg production too.

### *Getting The Most From Every Hen*

Every pullet going into the laying house has an inbred ability for egg production. The care and raw materials she receives de-

termine the outcome. That's why the laying mash she receives must be formulated for economical egg production as well as growth and health all through the laying year.

G.L.F. Laying Mash has been doing just this on more than 100,000 farms year after year. The combination of a farmer-owned feed business—nutrition facts from poultry scientists—modern mixing plants and community service—can't be beat as a way of doing the job.

Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc., Ithaca, New York.



### CHECK LIST FOR THE LAYING HOUSE

*Some things to remember in getting ready for the laying season:*

**FLOOR SPACE**—3 to 3½ square feet per bird for Leghorns. 3½ to 4½ square feet per bird for heavies.

**ROOSTS**—7 " per bird for Leghorns. 8 " per bird for heavies.

**WATER**—100 hens will drink about 5 gallons per day.

**FEEDERS**—20 feet of feeding space per 100 birds.

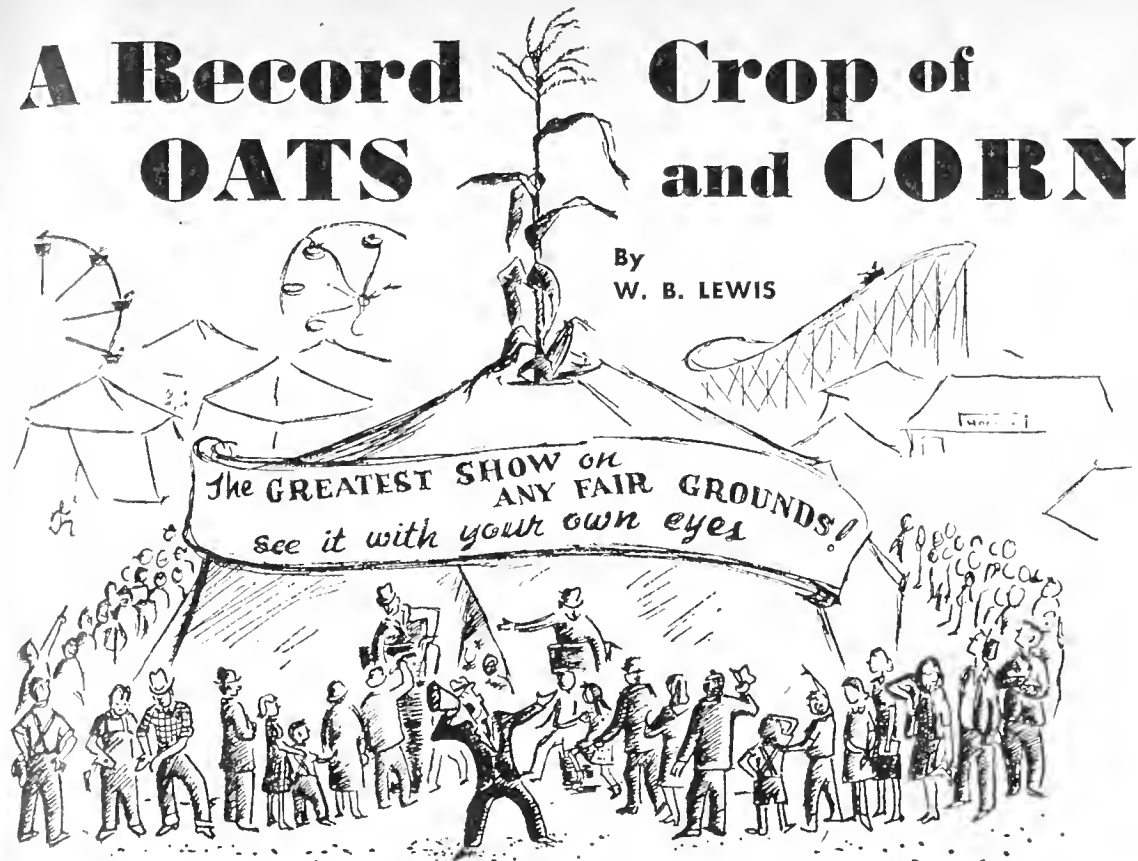
Look over the poultry equipment at your G.L.F. service agency. It is modern, economical, designed to follow poultrymen's suggestions.

*Ask your service agency for a G.L.F. Egg Record Chart*



# A Record Crop of OATS and CORN

By  
W. B. LEWIS



**T**HE farm papers nowadays report so many records broken each year on produce and livestock that some are hard to believe, but we still remember a record made in 1886 that we doubt will ever be surpassed. By "we" I mean my twin brother and myself when we were thirteen years old and living on a farm next to Ben Gilper in Steron.

Ben owned 100 acres. The farm was left to him by his grandfather, so he married Sara Palmer, who was his own age, 23, and settled down.

One day in June Ben found a big curly maple at the edge of a small clearing in his woods. The only enterprise in the village two miles away was a furniture factory, and the next day Ben called on the owner, Mr. Buzzard, and said to him:

"I have a real curly maple that will cut 3,000 feet of lumber, and you have a veneering machine. I'll sell you the tree for \$500."

Mr. Buzzard laughed. "I can use the tree, Ben, but you are just \$475 too high! I'll look at it, and you can deliver it here for \$25.00." Said Ben: "I'm a little hard of hearing, Mr. Buzzard," and he went away.

Finally, Mr. Buzzard did give Ben \$250. The next week he came and brought three men in a wagon with saws, axes, shovels and wedges which were unloaded at the foot of the tree. The driver turned the team around in the clearing so they were facing the tree and toward home.

As the men got to work, Ben said: "Mr. Buzzard, if the tree falls true, don't you think those horses should be moved further away and tied?" Mr. Buzzard surveyed the distance with his eye and said: "Let them alone, there's 200 feet to spare."

As trees often do, there was a noise like a pistol shot as the tree started to fall, but it hung for a second or two before it started down. The pistol-like shot frightened the team and, as they were headed for home, they thought it a good time to go. By good teamwork they made it under the top as the tree crashed down, breaking the necks of both horses and smashing the wagon.

The men waited for Mr. Buzzard to explode, but he said: "All my fault, boys—I'm glad it was the old team. Get to work on the top and save the harness." The tree was perfect, and that appealed him for loss of the team.

It took quite a ground space to dig a hole for two horses side by side, but the rich loose leaf mold was easy digging, and soon the job was done.

The following March, Ben wanted some fence posts, and he had a new hired man. Said Ben to Sara: "Make us a pile of coffee and some sandwiches. We can cut the posts in one day if we don't have to come home to dinner."

At noon they dumped some oats into

nose bags for the horses, and in the oats was perhaps a quart of shelled corn; and, as horses do, they tossed their heads to get the feed and spilled grain on the wagon box floor.

While men and beasts were eating, the hired man pointed and asked why a square of ground was sunken down. Ben told him about the team buried there and said, "let's see how good fertilizer these buried horses make." He gathered up a big handful of the spilled oats and corn and sprinkled them on the grave, and shoveled four inches of dirt on the grain, then tramped it down; and with the Spring work coming right on they forgot about it.

The last week in June the men

were caught up with their work, and Sara said: "Don't forget you promised me some good dirt from the woods for my flowers."

Said Ben to the hired man: "There are thirty posts back there we couldn't load, we will get them and the dirt." So they drove back to the clearing and fairly clutched each other at what they saw before them.

Finally they got down from the wagon seat slowly, but never took their eyes from the oats and corn for fear they would vanish. Not a word did they speak. Most oats one looks down on, but these they looked up at.

They carefully pulled an oat stalk down toward them. The spike was 22 inches long, and the kernels as thick through as a marrowfat bean, and the spike would shell two quarts of oats. The oats being grown up all around the corn, they could not feel a corn stalk without trampling the oats. After a while Ben said: "We'll get Sara's dirt, but never mind the posts." They drove to the back of the house to unload the dirt, and when Sara came out they told her about the oats and corn.

Sara laughed and said, "All right, I'll go back and see the joke."

Driving into the clearing they pointed, and her eyes popped and her mouth fell open.

At last she asked: "What are you going to do with this, Ben?"

"The State Fair seed men will pay a terrific price," said Ben, "and we'll charge admission in a tent on the Midway. Sara, don't you see we're rich?"

The next morning they cut the oats, one stalk at a time, and gently laid them in the wagon box—stalks two inches through at the base, and there were 82 of them! Then they put a

twelve-foot ladder up against a corn stalk, and took turns going up to inspect the three lower ears. They didn't husk an ear back, only one a couple of inches, and they "felt out" the ears. Some of the stalks would be over twenty feet tall by harvest. One stalk had seven ears, one had eight, one had ten, and the other eight stalks had nine ears each—ninety-seven ears on eleven stalks!

The stalk with seven ears was 18' and the tallest one 22' 9" high. The shortest ear was 1'11", and the longest 2'11".

The Fair was dated for September 15-22, so Ben wrote the Association that he had an unusual exhibit and wanted the steward on space allotment to come and see it, offering to pay all expenses and his time.

Steward Jones arrived the next morning, just as the hired man was taking the horse blankets off the corn. Jones was speechless but finally touched a stalk. They had husked down the ear that had broken off, and from it Jones pried one kernel and cut it in four pieces. He put one piece in his mouth and chewed.

Said Jones: "I want to see where you grew this."

They drove back to the woods, and Jones just gazed. Then he said: "Cut a piece of that oat stubble, about two foot square, and put it in a box and take it to the Fair."

At the dinner table, Jones said, "You will have to have a baggage car switched in at your station here, and we will switch it inside the grounds where we unload livestock. I will get you a regular show tent 30 ft. long with 25 ft. tables through the center to lay the corn on. You will have to have a guard at each end of the tables in eight hour shifts, night and day, to watch the people, there must be at least two ticket sellers at the entrance."

Then they fell to work on the wording of a big sign, which read:

**THE GREATEST SHOW ON ANY FAIR GROUNDS!**  
**WORTH GOING 'ROUND THE WORLD TO SEE**  
**CORN 23 FEET HIGH—**  
**NINE EARS TO THE STALK**  
**ALL EARS FULLY MATURED**  
**97 EARS ON 11 STALKS—**  
**THINK OF IT!**  
**OATS 8 FEET HIGH!**  
**SPIKES 2 FEET LONG!**  
**EACH SPIKE WILL SHELL**  
**2 QUARTS OF OATS!**  
**UNBELIEVABLE?**  
**SEE IT WITH YOUR OWN EYES!**  
**ADMISSION 50 CENTS—**  
**WORTH \$10.00.**

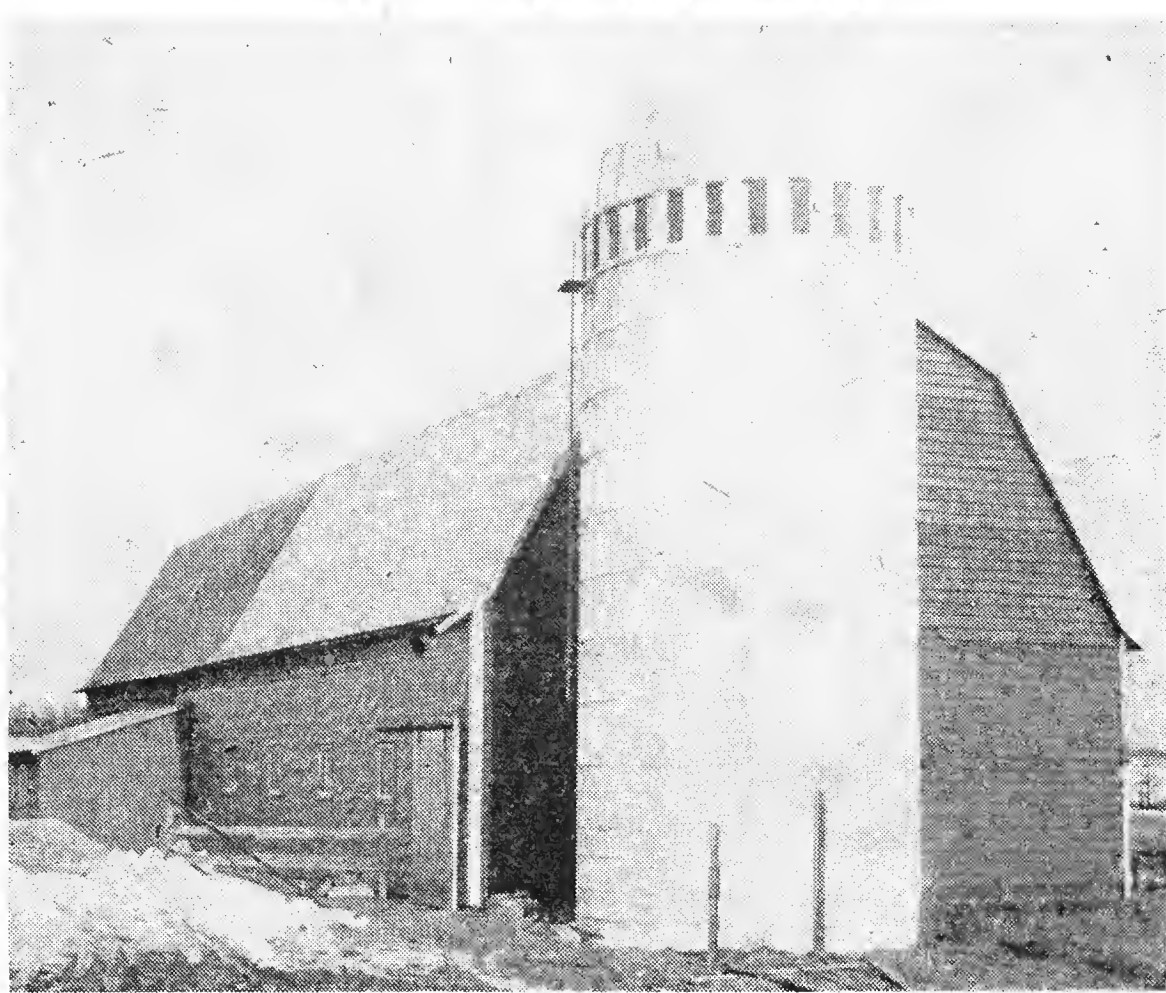
The first day at the Fair the ticket sellers took in \$4,002. The second day attendance was 38,118. Ben and Sara passed 18,200 through their tent, or \$9,100. Those were the two poorest days.

Seedmen and their employees were in a half dozen times each, asking sharp questions on raising conditions. Ben had brought in a big box of earth and the stubble and the corn stumps. The seedmen were skeptical, but one of them had an idea. On the auction day he ran the bidding up to \$9,200; then removed the exhibit to another fair the next week and got his money back in admissions.

The admissions to Ben's exhibit amounted to \$45,052; sale price to \$9,200, and Ben made \$54,252. He gave each guard and ticket seller a \$50 bonus, and Mr. Jones \$500. He had over \$50,000 left, and gave Charlie, the hired man, a deed to the farm.

Now, we would like to substantiate that record, but we were only thirteen, and the rest of the folks were much older. We doubt if any of them are still living, but we always kept those measurements, and we helped count the money! Isn't that proof enough?

## A HOMEMADE BARN



Henry Van Ort, R. D. 3, Schenectady, N. Y. (left) built a substantial addition to his dairy barn in 1948. He did it with the help of a hired man and with some assistance from his two sons, Richard (center), now 17 and a junior in high school and John, 15 (right), who is a sophomore. The addition is the end nearest to you in the above picture. The siding is still to be applied.

The lumber was sawed from logs cut on the farm. The addition is 60 x 37 feet, the unusual width resulting because that was the width of the old building. The stable holds 30 milkers.

"The Schenectady County Farm Bureau," says Mr. Van Ort, "was of real help to me in working out the plans for the barn."

Without figuring in the amount for labor, but including the bill for sawing



lumber, the cash cost of this barn was \$2,500. The cost mentioned does not include the cost of the silo shown in the picture.



# THE EDITORIAL PAGE

## CUSTOM WORKERS MUST FILE REPORTS

"I have read the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST for as long as I could read. This is the first time I have asked for help. I would like to know more about the statement in the newspapers that farmers doing custom work must file with the OPS (Office of Price Stabilization.) I'll quit doing custom work before I'll file." C. V., N. Y.

UNFORTUNATELY it is true that farmers who offer certain services have now been brought under a ceiling price regulation and must file statements with the OPS. Services include the baling of hay and straw, combining, threshing, silo-filling, plowing and fitting land for a fixed fee, and other related work. Farmers who do this work must state what they charged for those services during the base period from December 19, 1950 to January 25, 1951. They can charge only slightly more than they charged last year.

In hundreds of neighborhoods it is difficult to get custom work done. Time and again I have had to take much time and drive for miles in order to get someone to do my field baling. Here is an outstanding example of complete regimentation and government by bureaucracy. It is too late to do anything about it after laws like the price control laws are passed, and after the bureaucrats begin to issue regulations.

That is why over and over again we have urged farmers to pay more attention to these issues and bills when they are before Congress, and to write and telegraph their views to their congressmen. I know that to take such action is often difficult because you are so busy, but if you don't do it, you'll end up just as we have in this particular case, and it will take far more work to comply with the regulations than the few moments it would have taken to express your emphatic opinion to your representatives. And, what is more serious still, every step toward more bureaucracy is a step downhill in the loss of freedom.

## A CHALLENGE TO WOMEN

WHEN WOMAN suffrage was proposed, I was enthusiastic about it and did what I could to bring it about. It seemed to me that women were on a higher moral plane than men, and that their great interest in their families and children would, if they could vote, help to bring about peace and a much better situation in politics and government.

But the results of woman suffrage have been disappointing.

Since it started, America has been in two world wars, and we are at war now. Taxes are ruinous, our government is riddled with scandals, and we are rapidly losing the freedoms that cost our forefathers so much.

Our generation is not handing on the torch of freedom to the young people who will follow us.

So now I ask in all seriousness, what has happened to the so-called elevating influence of you women? You have added greatly to the cost of elections; what have you added in results? I hope you will tell me in hundreds of letters, but don't tell me that you are too busy to take an interest in better government and world peace. Men are busy, too.

You can take my opinion for what it is worth and tell me if I am wrong. I think your community or public housekeeping is not on a par with the good housekeeping you are doing in your homes. One is just as important as the other. I think you have been just as indifferent and careless as the men in exercising your suffrage privilege and in learning about your local, state and national government machinery and the great problems of the day, the right solution of which will mean so very much to your children.

How many of you know how your town and county and school district governments are set up?

## By E. R. Eastman

How many of you have tried to have some part in the nomination and election of your local, state and national officials? How many of you know who those officials are? How many of you have ever contacted the members of your State Legislature or members of Congress to tell them what you think about important issues?

There never was a time in history when it was so important to understand public issues and, particularly, to act right on them. And you are the girls who can do it. You have your Parent-Teacher associations, your Home Bureaus, your Granges. Most of all, you have yourselves. I think there is much more that can be done working through groups and organizations already established; if not, organize your own group. The women of this country can do much if they are willing to stand up and be counted.

## WE NEED A REVIVAL

AMERICANS often wonder at the tremendous material or "gadget" progress that has been made in the last fifty years. Our lives have been transformed by the automobile, power farming, the phonograph, the telephone, the radio, and that most marvelous gadget of all, television, as well as a thousand and one other inventions that our grandfathers never dreamed of.

But unless we find some way very soon to bring our spiritual progress in line with our material progress, we stand a good chance of committing world suicide by means of our own marvelous gadgets.

Only two or three days ago, ninety boys were fired from West Point Military Academy for cheating. West Point cadets are carefully selected and are supposed to be the pick of the land. Elsewhere, dozens of other young men have been arrested for "throwing" basketball games. There is a general epidemic of juvenile delinquency across the land, crime is on the rampage, and our government itself is riddled with scandals.

Above everything else, we Americans—and all the other nations in the world, for that matter—are in sad need of a revival of old-fashioned morals.

## PROGRESS

NO ONE could attend the annual meeting of the New York Artificial Breeders Association, listen to the speeches and reports, and see the fine show of artificially bred cattle without being impressed. The meeting, held on August 4, was attended by more than 2,500 delegates and members from 68 local affiliated artificial breeding associations in New York State and western Vermont. In eleven years this organization has grown from nothing to 36,000 members, with over 212,000 cows artificially bred last year.

To realize how fast artificial insemination is improving the quality of our dairy cows, one has only to remember that practically every one of these cows was served by a bull far better than most dairymen could hope to own.

## APPLE GROWERS NOT TO BLAME

RECENTLY thousands of bushels of apples in the Pacific Northwest were dumped because marketing conditions were such that they could not be shipped across country at a profit.

To give you an idea of what all growers are up against, and particularly those who live a long distance from a market, take a look at the transportation and distribution charges on a box of apples. According to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, when a Western grower received an average of \$1.17 over a six months' period for a 42-pound box of

apples, this brought in Pittsburgh \$5.12. The freight charge, including the Federal transportation tax, was \$1.08. Added were brokers', wholesalers' fees and the retailer's mark-up of \$1.20. So the apples had to retail at more than 400 per cent of the price paid to the grower. Producers are not to blame for high retail prices.

Eastern growers can take considerable satisfaction in the fact that they live near the big markets, but sometimes this very fact beats down the price to eastern growers, because it enables the producers and the truckers to put too many poor apples on the market.

## BEST POULTRY SECTION

THE NORTHEAST is one of the most important and most prosperous poultry sections in the world. In 1950 the northeastern poultryman received 11 cents more per dozen eggs than the U. S. average, and he gets an average of 19 more eggs yearly from each hen.

The principal reasons for this are that our climate is particularly well adapted for poultry, we are near the great markets, and our poultrymen are scientific, hard working and experienced. However, all are agreed that competition from other sections is rapidly increasing, with the result that there is more need than ever to keep the birds healthy and production costs low.

## PROGRESS BY BREEDING AND SELECTION

DID YOU ever stop to think how the processes of selection and breeding have improved our animals and all of our crops? I once knew a farmer whose family for several generations had selected the best ears of sweet corn for over 100 years. The result was a variety of corn of which that farmer was justly proud.

When the scientists added the process of breeding to selection, the result was the hybrid varieties of corn that have added tremendously to America's great corn crop.

The wild cow gave only a few hundred pounds of milk in the spring of the year, just enough to get her calf growing until it was weaned. Now, by the process of selection and breeding, we have our fine dairy herds. Today hundreds of cows average 10,000 to 12,000 pounds of milk a year, and there has been at least one individual that has produced over 40,000 pounds in a year.

All of this progress in agriculture has been made by selecting the best breeds and varieties and by breeding. When you stop to think that from either the standpoint of selection or breeding the human race is still where plants and animals were ten thousand years ago, it is remarkable that we do as well as we do.

## EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

I HAVE a faint recollection of printing this story in this corner many years ago. Anyway, when I read it recently I got another laugh out of it, so maybe you will.

A woman bought a parrot from a pet store. When she got it home she was much troubled by the parrot's cursing all of the time. Finally she said:

"If I ever hear you use such language again, I'll wring your neck!"

A while later she remarked to herself that it was a fine day. Whereupon the parrot said:

"It's a helluva fine day today."

The lady immediately took him by the head and spun him around in the air until he was almost dead.

"Now then," she said, severely, "It's a fine day today, isn't it?"

"Fine day!" sputtered the parrot. "Where the hell were you when the cyclone struck?"



# AA's Farmers' Dollar Guide

**FARM QUIZ:** It's a good time to go over farm operations. Here are some questions to ask yourself:

1. Will I have enough roughage to last till pasture? If not, should I sell animals or buy hay?
2. What can I do this fall to insure more and better hay and pasture next year?
3. Am I feeding too much or too little grain for best results?
4. What repairs are needed before winter? Are buildings properly ventilated? Are windows and roofs tight?
5. Should I sell or hold cash crops and fruit?
6. Is labor being used efficiently? Could I get along with less or could I expand operations without hiring more?
7. Is my hired man satisfied? Is the tenant house adequate?
8. Has the herd's milk production increased steadily in recent years? Should I join the DHIA? Should I use artificial insemination?

These are just a few of the countless questions every farmer must answer. Why not ask the whole family to suggest others for your farm and to discuss possible answers?

**CAKE:** Too many housewives want cheaper food and controls without the scarcities, black markets and higher taxes that would inevitably accompany them.

Too many farmers want price supports, PMA payments and other government helps without the controls that always follow.

It's time to choose between free enterprise and socialism. To those who say, "We'll never get rid of controls," we reply, "Probably not, but at least let's reverse the trend from more government paternalism to less and less."

We could do it if more of us were like the farmer reported in this story from the *Washington Daily News* under the title, "It's Your Money They're Spending": Hilarion Bibicoff, a farmer near Dexter, Michigan, has returned a \$7.50 check sent him by the government as payment for attending a production marketing association meeting. He says he didn't learn anything there he didn't already know. Furthermore, Mr. Bibicoff intends to send back another check for \$3.50. That one was for attending a soil conservation meeting, and he says he didn't learn anything new there either.

**PUSH:** Continual drive toward more government by government employees gets irksome and disturbing. For example, Council of Economics Advisers recently sent President Truman a study by New England economists urging New England to forget its traditional independence and participate in more Federal, social and economic programs. **Study pointed out that Federal Government was taking more money out of New England than it was putting in!**

Why not be more independent and work to send less and less money to Washington for "social and economic programs?"

**WEATHER:** Rain makers face government restrictions. Whether or not they are responsible for recent ruinous floods, lawmakers are discussing licensing of artificial rain makers in order to keep track of their activities and accomplishments for a few years—long enough for Congress to know whether "making" rain is feasible.

**CONTROLS:** With most of price control powers trimmed, why not discontinue OPS entirely and save money for the taxpayers? Both parties have been playing politics, trying to jockey themselves into position to blame the opposition if prices go higher, or grab credit if they go lower. But for months ahead the prices on most farm commodities will be determined by an old, natural law—the law of supply and demand.

**SCRAP:** As always during war or preparation for war, scrap metal is short. Kill 3 birds with one stone. Clean up the farmstead, get some cash, and help the defense effort. —Hugh Cosline

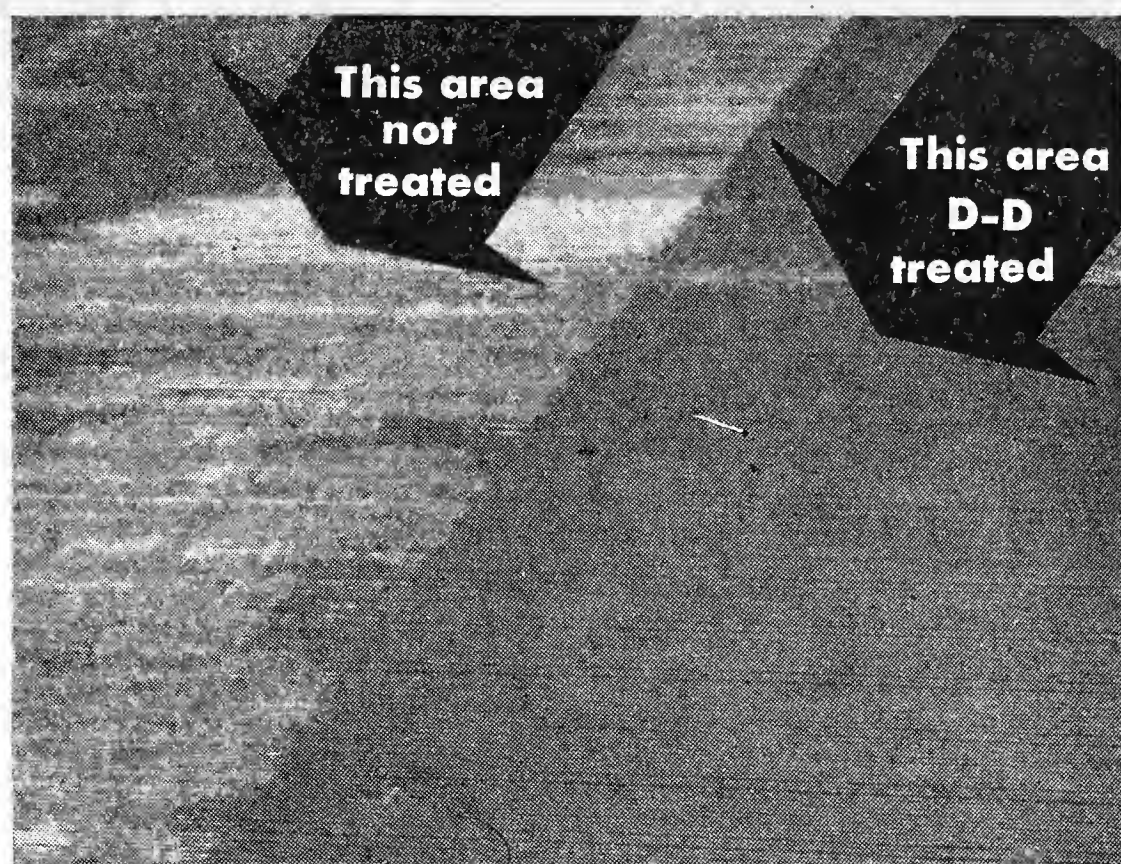
## The Song of the Lazy Farmer



FOR YEARS I've thought the folks who take opinion polls were mostly fake, because they'd never questioned me and no one else that I could see. I've been right here most ev'ry day and always glad to have my say, but no poll man's been smart enough to give me chance to strut my stuff. This oversight, of course, explains why polls have had such growing pains; no one can find out what is so unless he asks the folks who know; however scientific he attempts to make his survey be, his poll's results will never do unless he talks to me and you.

Today, at last, a pollster came, but it turned out to be the same because, right off, he asked my view on what the U. N. ought to do; but after I had spent an hour upon my answer, he looked sour and put a little check mark there inside the "undecided"

square. That leaves me right where I began, I don't see how a feller can expect to find out much at all when he has so much nerve and gall that he won't try to analyze an answer that's both right and wise. If that's how he treats all smart men, his poll's sure to be wrong again.



Here is proof...

# soil treatment with D-D pays

**LAST YEAR . . .** this grower suspected that nematodes were the cause of his poor celery crop.

**THIS YEAR . . .** he ran a D-D\* test to find out. One part of the field was treated with D-D. The other part was untreated. Both sections were then planted and cultivated alike. Just before the picture was taken, U.S.D.A. nematologists found heavy infestations of nematodes in the untreated soil, but very few in the D-D soil.

**CONCLUSION . . .** nematodes were the cause of the scraggly crop and . . .

## D-D KILLS NEMATODES!

D-D, injected into the soil before planting, rids your land of nematodes and other soil pests for the season . . . allows plants to develop healthy, wide-ranging root systems and sturdy plant structure that means a profitable crop. D-D is easily applied and economical to use. Its cost is recovered many times over in increased yields and profits.

Call your Shell Chemical distributor for full information on D-D and its use.

**\*D-D**  
a soil fumigant,  
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U. S. Pat. Off.

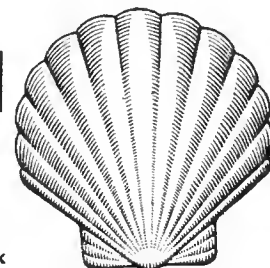
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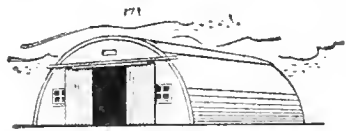
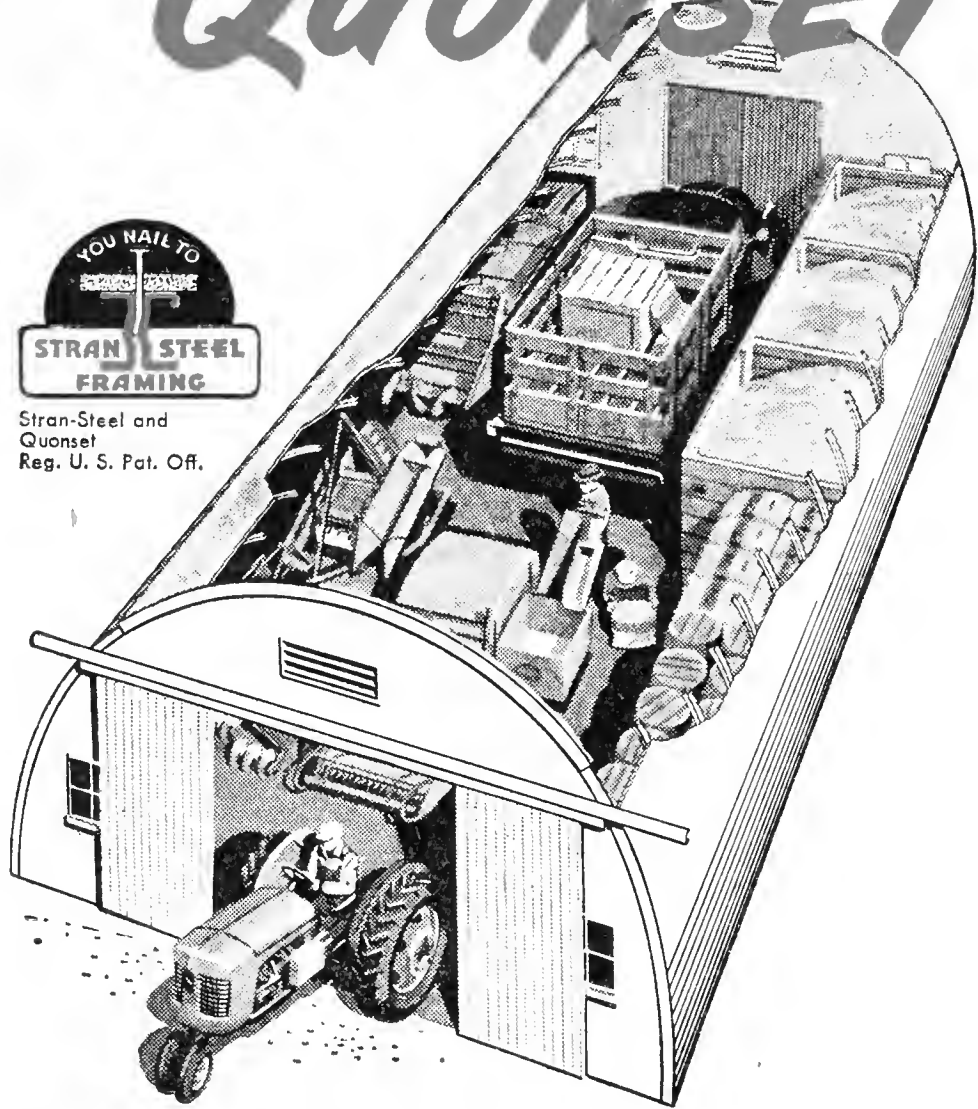
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# QUONSET



Stran-Steel and  
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Quonset 32

The versatile Quonset is excellent for livestock housing or crop storage. Here a Quonset 32's capacity for all sorts of machinery is shown. Adequate shelter for expensive farm equipment pays for itself in short order!

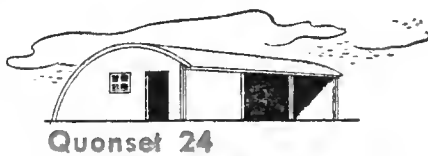
Perhaps the hardest-working, least-complaining, and most versatile piece of "equipment" you can have on your farm is a Stran-Steel Quonset building!

More than just a building, the Quonset is a valuable *tool* on any farm—a production *machine* that works with you and for you.

The Quonset reduces hours of drudgery and miles of legwork. It's designed to increase volume and cut material and labor costs. Its uses are unlimited.

All over America, farmers of all kinds—in every section of the country—are ready to back up statements like this because their *experience* with Quonsets has proved the Quonset's real *value* as a farm building.

Wouldn't you—right now—like to have an all-steel, non-combustible, wind-resistant, vermin-proof building of all-year, all-round usefulness? A building that *works* for you? See your Quonset dealer!



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Use this coupon for information about Quonsets as a farm production tool. We will include data on sizes, colors, and the name of your nearest Quonset dealer, from whom you can get the detailed costs.

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## APPLE GROWERS

*Are Waking Up!*

By  
**E. STUART HUBBARD**

**A**PPLES are on the march—forward!

Apple growers, nationwide, at St. Louis, and at the New York and New England apple meeting at Simsbury, Conn., showed signs of waking up.

Reuben Benz of Washington State told dramatically how the West contributed to the failure of last season's apple market. Briefly, they had altogether too many small apples. Not only were they small, but many were of questionable quality and still they stored them. They paid for boxes, for storage, for packing, freight and selling. But nobody wanted small apples.

They spent \$100,000 in advertising to induce the public to use their small apples. The trade tried to move them—gave them first place in their stores. The public did not want them—would not buy them. They sold processors all they could use and saved the boxes. They finally had to dump millions of boxes of small apples because there were plenty of the large apples the public preferred.

### What the Public Wants

Eastern apple growers learned from sad experience, through low net returns, that the public does not want small apples or poor colored or defective apples when they can get large, beautiful perfect apples. They also learned that consumers will greatly and quickly increase their purchase and use of apples if they are told what apples are best for them to buy, how to use them and where to find them—and if the apples offered are beautiful to see, delicious to eat, and of size and condition for preparation without waste.

And so, there is at long last an awakening in a great many apple growers to the terrible need of doing something to bring brisk sales and paying prices in the apple markets. It may be that apple men will at last consider the realities of apple marketing and, putting aside personal habits, notions, false ideals and, mostly, inertia, work with their fellows to really sell apples this year.

Reports from all New England and

Eastern New York tell of state and county meetings where apple growers, many of whom have kept aloof in the past, joined in plans for strong apple advertising to start at harvest and continue through December. A budget of \$35,000 was adopted by the Institute for this purpose. The regular foundation budget was also adopted.

In John Chandler and Monty Marvin, these growers have an ideal team. The publicity work done by Monty has been so outstanding that apple groups, nationwide, have joined for apple publicity on a national scale. This can be most effective and still give recognition to local varieties and problems.

John Chandler is ideally fitted to work with trade organizations so as to have distributors and retailers take full advantage of the promotion by good merchandising of the advertised apples. He is also ready to assist in local marketing and promotion problems.

All these things can be helpful.

### Your Responsibility

It remains for each apple grower and packer to make this apple deal a success. It is the growers' and the packers' responsibility to see that the small, the green, the defective, unwanted apples never leave the trees or the ground and never get into cold storage, unless there is a certain, profitable outlet for them. There is no need, no demand for them that will return real profit above the many costs that build up in their handling. And the weight of their volume in market and storage can slow down sales and depress prices ruinously.

Let each grower figure up each item of cost from picking through selling and put alongside this the prices such fruit brought last season. Let him post this in packing house and office. Perhaps the losses shown will give courage to all who harvest this crop to keep the unwanted apples home, out of storage, off the market, out of the line of march of the fine apples of this splendid crop.

The bands will play, the crowds will come out to see and to enjoy. For apples are on the march!

### EXTRA CROPS PAY FOR THINNING TREES



**S**OMETIMES in setting out an orchard, it's a problem whether to put in filler trees for later thinning or space the trees the proper distance apart in the beginning. Alfred and George Marshall, of Fitchburg, Worcester County, Massachusetts, believe in close setting and thinning later. They find it more than pays them in extra crops.

Back in 1938, they set out one section of their large orchard to Cortlands.

Since then they have picked six crops, each one better than the other. This past winter, after picking and selling a large crop, they cut out every other row of Cortlands. Only the large branches were removed, the trunks were left standing for later removal. When the job is completely finished, the trees will be spaced 34 feet by 48 feet. This gives them plenty of room in which to work with sprayers and other orchard equipment.—C.L.S.



## FROM THE Editor's Mailbag

### Sweet Corn Derby

NOTICED the inquiry as to who had sweet corn earlier than July 22.

We planted Seneca 60 May 1 and began eating July 19. Ears and kernels were well developed and the flavor good. Using the same variety in 1950, we began eating July 23.

1949 we used Sun Up seed and ate the first July 12. However this did not seem to have the flavor of Seneca 60.

This year we made the first planting of our main crop, Seneca Chief, May 9. We shall try the first from this in a day or two. The silk is brown and the ears are quite hard. — Harry M. Fisher, Mohawk, N. Y.

\* \* \*

I CAN come close to you on sweet corn. We picked corn for July 23 and we are several miles north of you on the map. If you should look up Norfolk 'tis way up in St. Lawrence County. It was field planted on May 1—3½ acres.

—Ivan F. Wing, Norfolk, N. Y.

EDITOR'S NOTE: I planted Spancross. It is one of the earliest corns, and from this year's experience it is the highest quality early corn I have ever eaten and the most productive.

—E.R.E.

\* \* \*

### "Bonnie Wee Farm"

THE article in your July 21st issue, entitled "Goodbye, Bonnie Wee Farm," is one of the finest stories I have ever read. It gives the whole philosophy that agriculture is a way of life, not just a job to do.

Here certainly is a man who has led a life on the land that proves he had the right relationship between himself, the land and his God. I know that you will be passing on congratulations to the author, George W. DeRidder, and I just wanted to tell you that I think he deserves all the congratulations you care to give him.—A. F. MacDougall, County Agricultural Agent, Middlesex County, Mass.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Many readers have asked us for Mr. DeRidder's address. He is now living at 77 Church Avenue, Ballston Spa, N. Y., not far from Bonnie Wee Farm.

\* \* \*

### No Cream on Travels

WHEN I get on the road I like to eat as nearly as possible as I do at home. So I go into a diner or a restaurant or a hotel and order my cereal "with cream". What do I get? Just a blistering look from the waitress and a statement that they do not have any cream—you moron you—nothing but homogenized milk. My usual retort is that the management ought to pay up their old milk bill so the milkman will leave them some of the better milk products. The reactions I get sometimes keep me amused the rest of the day. I have even had the manager explain in detail why he can't afford to buy cream with me offering to pay for cream.

Now in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Missouri, Pennsylvania and the New York Central Railroad, when you say you want cream, by jeeppers, you get cream, particularly in Wisconsin.

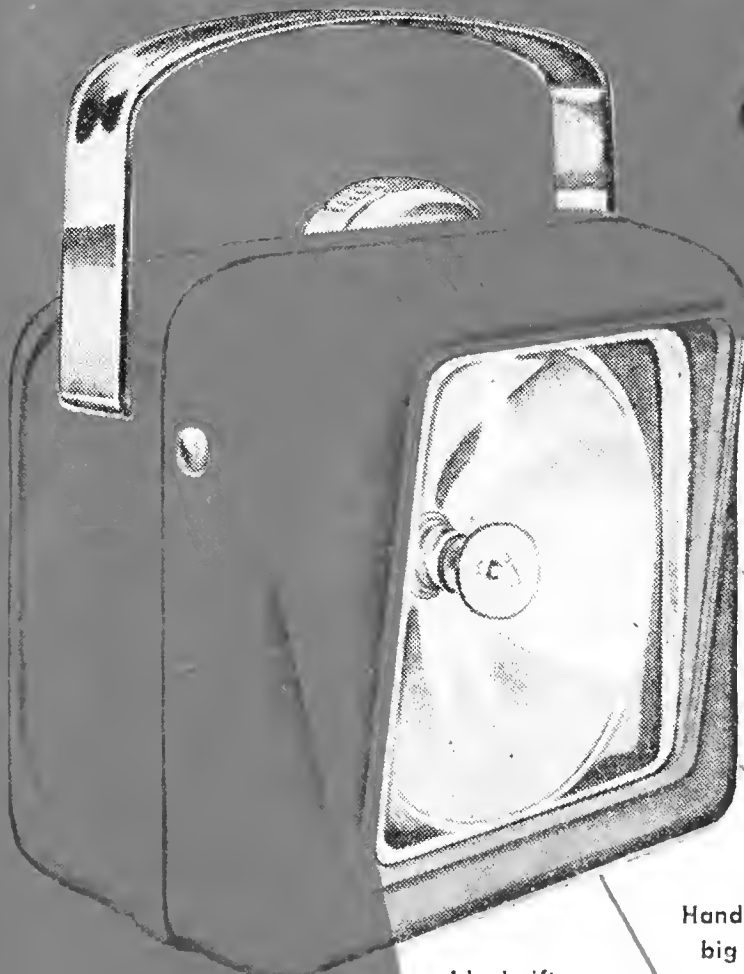
I'm for a cream-raised generation. Costs more but it's worth the price.

—R. C. Burnett, Skaneateles, N. Y.

EDITOR'S NOTE: 'Snothing! Heard a man order coffee without cream the other day and the waiter said, "Sorry we have no cream." The customer asked if he could have the coffee without milk and the waiter said, "Okay. We've got that."

# \$189 Value

## DELTA Electric Lantern

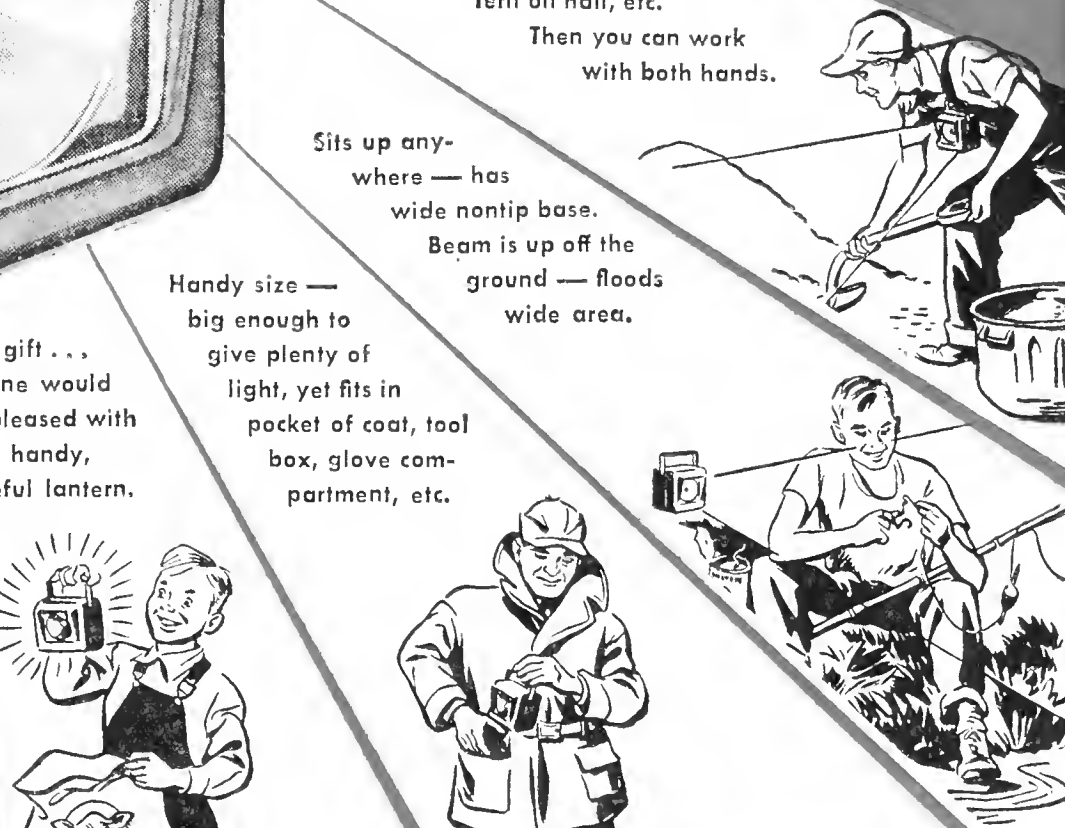


More useful than a flashlight — hang this lantern on nail, etc. Then you can work with both hands.

Sits up anywhere — has wide nontip base. Beam is up off the ground — floods wide area.

Handy size — big enough to give plenty of light, yet fits in pocket of coat, tool box, glove compartment, etc.

Ideal gift . . . anyone would be pleased with this handy, useful lantern.



# Yours for Only 50¢

AND TAG FROM ONE 25-LB. BAG OF

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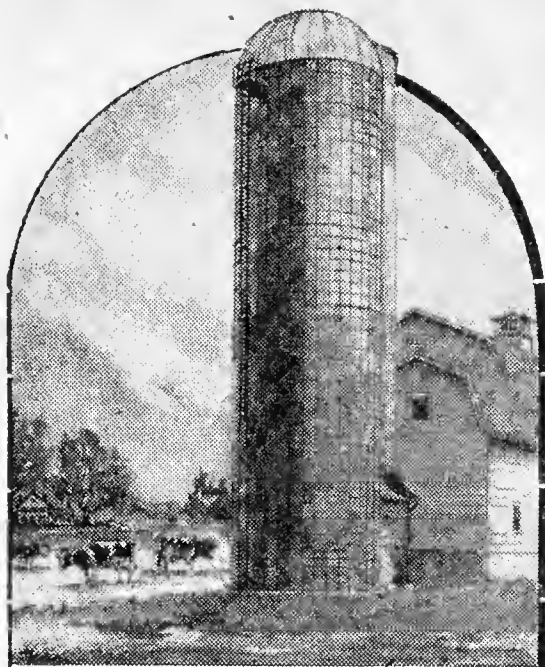
- Calf-Kit has been fed with complete success to over 100,000 calves . . . saves 300-500 lbs. of milk per calf.
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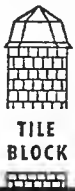
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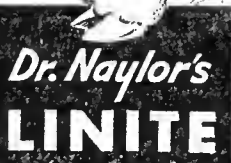
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# Some Observations on LADINO

By GEORGE SERVISS

**I**N A short period of years, about twenty in fact, ladino clover has emerged from the grave in the Northeast to become the king of the area's pasture legumes, and also to occupy an important place in our hay fields. Ladino's resurrection in the Northeast was the beginning of a grand march both west and south that has not yet spent its force.

Why ladino was so slow in gaining its just recognition is somewhat of a mystery. It was first brought into the United States from northern Italy shortly before 1900. It was repeatedly tried in the eastern states with poor to mediocre results. About 1912, though, it gained a foothold in the irrigated valleys of the Pacific Northwest. Acreage in that area multiplied rapidly, but it was not until the early 1930's that it caught hold in New England and began its march into the Mid-west and the deep South.

### Fickle Plant

Ladino is still a fickle plant. Usually you have it, but sometimes you don't, even if you follow the practices recommended by the best authorities. With proper liming, fertilization and management, success is the rule, not the exception, and the returns are manyfold. Most likely it was failure to realize these rather exacting requirements that resulted in the numerous failures in the East during the first thirty years of its use in this country.

The ladino clover we are using today is not exactly the same in type as the first introduced from Italy. It has undergone many years of natural selection and there has been some natural crossing with the smaller white clovers. The original type grew taller but not so dense. Imported seed from Italy still produces plants similar to the original introductions. The Italian strain does not appear as winter hardy as the domestic.

There does not appear to be any important difference in winter hardiness between domestic commercial seed from different areas, but plant breeders have found striking differences in winter hardiness among individual plant selections. A few years hence we should have a more vigorous and a more winter hardy strain of ladino for the Northeast.

While I had observed ladino on experimental plots for many years, my first observations of it on a farm scale

were in the summer of 1937 on the farm of Charles Rodriguez at Cropseyville, Rensselaer County, New York, and on the farm of John Holser just a few miles away at Poestenkill. We are not sure which one seeded it first, but to the best of our knowledge these were the first successful farm seedings in New York. Charlie Rodriguez once told me that one of his reasons for seeding it was to prove one of the experts wrong. Shortly before, as we remember, he had purchased a run-down farm on which hardly any crop had been successfully grown for some years. He applied two to three tons of limestone to the acre and 700 to 800 pounds of 5-10-5 fertilizer (according to our old notes). Elton Hanks was then County Agent, and this field and John Holser's were the two show pastures of the county for many years. The last time we saw the Rodriguez pasture it was eight years old and still going strong. Annual top dressings were a large part of the answer to its persistence.

Success with ladino on most soils necessitates adequate use of lime at, or prior to, time of seeding, at least moderate fertilization at seeding time; annual top dressings with a phosphate-potash mixture, such as 0-20-20 or superphosphated manure; early cutting if being utilized for hay or grass silage; avoidance of extremely close grazing in the fall and permitting the crop to reseed itself occasionally, particularly the year after it is seeded. Adequate fertilization is more important than the time of year it is applied. We don't know of any other pasture or hay crop that responds so well to good treatment. While we have used the term "ladino" throughout, in most instances we have meant "ladino—tall grass mixtures."

— A. A. —

### HERD RECLASSIFIED

The registered Ayrshire dairy herd of Silas N. Stimson II, Spencer, N. Y., was recently classified for type by official judge Roger P. Denney, Frederick, Maryland. The herd attained an average score of 829 placing it among the top 10% of the breed on type characteristics.

The Stimson herd of 6 purebreds included two 'Very Good' females which is the second highest rating given any Ayrshire, three 'Good Plus' as well as one 'Excellent' bull. The Stimson Ayrshires comprise one of the 141 classified herds in this state.

## For Your Thoughts. \$50 in Prizes

**W**HAT kind of an America do young people want? Do you who are under 21 years of age look forward to a life of government-guaranteed security, including pensions and unemployment insurance for the aged, the infirm, and the indolent? Do you expect your government to try to keep prices low on what you buy and high on what you sell? Do you want to "run to the government" every time you have a problem?

Or, on the other hand, is freedom worth more to you than security? Are you willing to follow in the footsteps of your forefathers who risked all for freedom? Will you accept the responsibility of making your own security?

Perhaps you hope for some magic that will make America a land where both security and freedom are guaranteed. You cannot have both; a slave, or a bear in a

cage, has security but no freedom. Which do you choose?

What kind of an America do you want for your future? For the best answer to this question, we will send a check for \$20; for the next best, \$15; for the third best, \$10; and for the fourth best, \$5.00.

The winning letters, plus excerpts from others, will appear in the Fourth Annual Forum Issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST on December 1.

Here are the rules:

1. Anyone who will not be 21 until 1952 is eligible.
2. Letters must contain 600 words or less, written on one side of the paper, and preferably typewritten.
3. Mail your letter to Dept. F, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Savings Bank Bldg., Ithaca, N. Y., before October 20, 1951.

## See These Dealers for Fairbanks-Morse Products Shown on Opposite Page

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**WE SAY**

# PRICES ARE DOWN AND HERE'S OUR PROOF



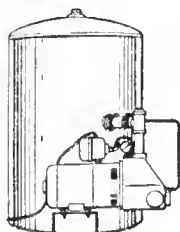
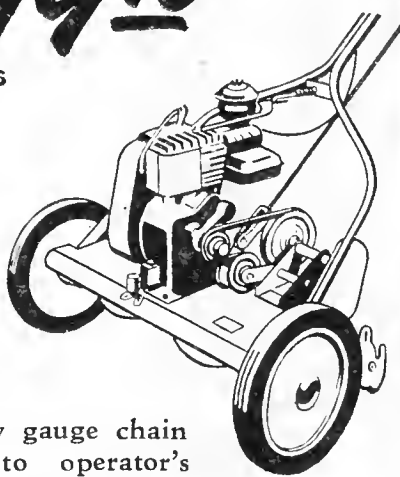
Fairbanks-Morse Dealers offer you this page of outstanding values from their complete line of home service products—including three performance-proved products of highest quality at sharpest reductions in prices in years! See these bargains in the store of the Fairbanks-Morse dealer nearest you!

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Powered with Briggs & Stratton engine; Alemite lubrication; crucible steel blades and bed knife; reel shaft of 3/4" steel mounted on Timken bearing; 10" semi-pneumatic tires; roller is in sections for easy turning; heavy gauge chain guard; handle adjustable to operator's height; all controls within easy reach. Fine for average size smooth lawns.

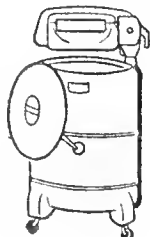


**SHALLOW WELL EJECTOR WATER SYSTEM**—self-priming; bronze impeller on stainless steel shaft; no belts or gears to wear out; 1/4 hp. motor; 42 gal. tank; pressure switch; John Crane seal prevents leakage; pumps 600 g.p.h. at 10-foot suction; 400 g.p.h. at 20-ft. suction. For average family use. Model 650M42. . . . . \$141.75

**WATER SOFTENER**—single tank model. Big enough for family of 5 or 6. Available in 3 grain exchange capacities, 30M, 45M, 60M. Uses Zeolite softening agent. Three-way valve permits finger-tip control of regenerating cycle. This model, 30,000 grain exchange. . . . . \$171.60



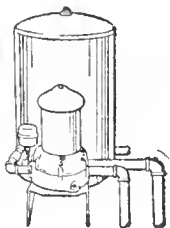
**CELLAR DRAINER**—all-bronze unit; 1/3 hp. motor; fully automatic; easily installed; comes ready for use—just plug it in; protects furnace, water heater, power generators, furniture, and other things stored in basement. Model 49B. . . . . \$77.00



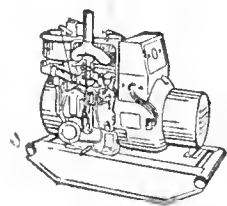
**WASHING MACHINE**—Fairbanks-Morse reliable standard model. Full 23-inch tub; long drain hose; full size wringer with safety release; all mechanical parts enclosed by protecting skirt; completely rubber cushioned; finished in white enamel; anti-splash rim. Model 349E. . . . . \$139.95



**DEEP WELL EJECTOR CONVERTIBLE PUMP**—most pump for least money we've ever heard of! Use it as shallow well until you need to go deeper to reach supply, or need more water. Then install simple conversion kit, and you have a deep well pump! Install over well or away from it. Model shown delivers 410 g.p.h. at 20 ft.; comes ready for use, with 42-gal. tank. Model 253M42. . . . \$177.20



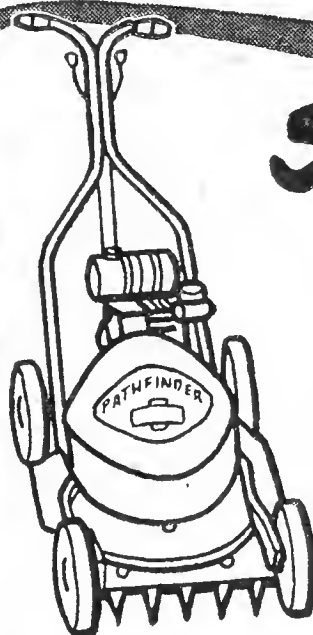
**LIGHT AND POWER**—for homes, farms, sawmills, canneries, etc. From 600 to 40,000 watts. Manual, remote or automatic starting. AC or DC. For portable or permanent installation. This model 3,000 watts AC manual starting, \$721.00



**SAVE \$36<sup>50</sup>**

You pay only \$205.00 for this 24" de luxe rotary power mower, formerly listed at \$241.50

Self-propelled power mower; rotary disc mounts 6 mower blades and can be reversed to present new sharp edges; 2.5 hp. engine; cuts 24" swath; cutting height adjustable from 1 1/2" to 5"; mounted on semi-pneumatic tires; operates 4 to 5 hours on 1 gal. fuel. Safety guards. All controls on handle. Ideal for uneven lawns, weedy parkways.



**WATER HEATERS**—Electric model shown here, 40-gallon capacity; double heating elements; temperature controls; cold water trap; 3" Fiberglas insulation; magnesium anodes protect inside tank; over-temperature protector; finished in white enamel. This model. . . . . \$138.90



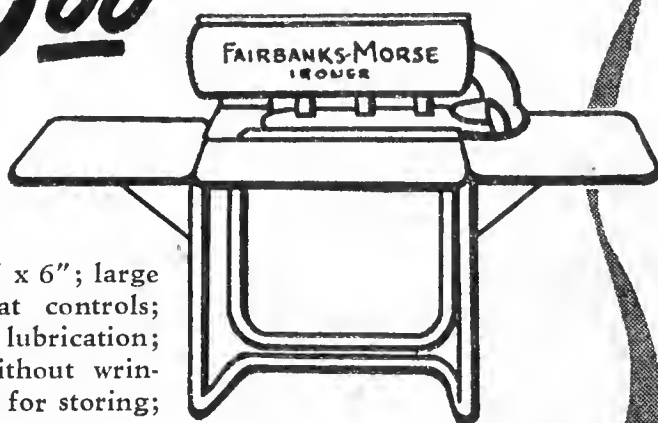
**NEW SUBMERSIBLE PUMP**—entire unit, including motor, is completely submerged. Water cooled, water lubricated. Delivers high volume of water at depths from 60 to 400 feet, depending upon model. Self-priming. Easy to install, simply add pipe lengths to depth of water. No jets, rods, shafts. No noise or vibration. Model S-50-90. . . . . \$325.30



**SAVE \$10<sup>00</sup>**

you pay only \$72.50 for this De Luxe Ironer, formerly listed at \$82.50

Lightweight; compact; roller 21" x 6"; large heating shoe; thermostatic heat controls; air cooled motor; needs no lubrication; guide springs return clothes without wrinkling. Wings fold down at sides for storing; complete with de luxe stand.



Check the adjoining column for the Fairbanks-Morse dealer nearest you. If none is listed write:

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80 Broad St.,  
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HOME WATER SERVICE AND LAUNDRY EQUIPMENT • ENGINES • GENERATING SETS • HAMMER MILLS • MAGNETOS • MOTORS • MOWERS • PUMPS • SCALES



# Identical Twin Heifers used in Amazing Feed Test\* at DAWNWOOD FARMS



**CANDY on Milk**  
gained 103 lbs. in 3 months...  
COST **\$57<sup>33</sup>**

**SANDY on CAF-STAR**  
gained 112 lbs. in 3 months...  
COST **\$14<sup>95</sup>**

\*Test conducted under normal dairy farm conditions. Weights taken monthly by E. Van Steenburgh, D.H.I.A. supervisor.

We take pride in the calves we raise on our farms. That's why we created CAF-STAR. When the identical twin heifers, Candy and Sandy, were born, we made the famous feed test which proved that CAF-STAR helps develop bigger animals with better bone growth—and at a big saving. We feel that all dairymen should know about CAF-STAR.



Cordially,

*Dawnwood Farms*

Just mix CAF-STAR with water and feed quart for quart instead of milk. The 25-lb. package feeds a calf for one month at a cost of 16 cents per day.

Buy at your feed dealers in 25-lb. bags or 100-lb. (economy) bags. (Metal pails sometimes available.)

## SEE THE FAMOUS TWINS AT THE FAIRS!

CANDY and SANDY, also other identical twin calves used in CAF-STAR feeding tests, will be on display at

Vermont HARTLAND Fair Aug. 23-24-25.  
New York DUTCHESS CO. Fair Aug. 28-Sept. 1st  
New York State Fair, SYRACUSE Sept. 1-8.

Look for the DAWNWOOD FARMS Exhibit

When writing advertisers be sure to say that you saw it in  
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

# STOP DISEASE BREEDING FLIES AND MOSQUITOES ALL SEASON WITH JUST ONE APPLICATION of

## FLI-PEL THE NEW INVISIBLE BARRIER THAT GUARANTEES RESULTS

### AMAZINGLY EFFECTIVE IN USE

You must see FLI-PEL work to realize how amazingly effective it is! Brush it on, or spray it on and your troubles with flies and mosquitoes just disappear. FLI-PEL is transparent and invisible—harmless to humans and pets, yet the invisible residual FLI-PEL deposit lasts for months. One application on screens, doorways, light fixtures, etc. literally banishes pesky insects all season.

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**BUY ON MONEY-BACK GUARANTEE**  
FLI-PEL comes to you with a money-back guarantee—your money back if it fails. Enough FLI-PEL to fly and mosquito-proof your six room home or barn all season for only

**\$2<sup>98</sup>**

**UNITED ENTERPRISES**  
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Flies are known to carry and transmit dangerous diseases such as dysentery and typhoid. They are suspected of transmitting the dreaded polio virus. Now, with just one application of FLI-PEL, you can eliminate this hazard all season. Your money back if FLI-PEL fails. Don't delay—protect yourself, your family and your livestock now!

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Send FLI-PEL on your money-back guarantee... to banish flies and mosquitoes all season.

☐ I enclose \$2.98. Send postpaid.

☐ Send C.O.D. I'll pay \$2.98 plus C.O.D. costs.

NAME.....

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## 2,500 At Annual NYABC Meet

J. STANLEY EARL of Unadilla was re-elected president of the New York Artificial Breeders' Cooperative, Inc., at the recent 11th annual meeting of the dairy cattle artificial breeding organization in Ithaca. Other officers re-elected were George Pringle, Nichols, N. Y., vice-president, and Glenn Widger, Ellicottville, N. Y., secretary-treasurer. About 2,500 dairymen attended the all-day program which featured a morning competitive cattle show in addition to the afternoon business session held at the cooperative headquarters.



J. STANLEY EARL

Earl, Lyle Wicks of Oxbow, N. Y., Harold L. Creal, Homer; Michael Jamba of Jefferson, N. Y., and Alex Rabeler, Sr., of Bovina Center, N. Y., were re-elected directors.

Delegates representing 68 local affiliated artificial breeding units in New York State and Western Vermont voted not to supply beef breeding service through their organization. Proposed amendments to the by-laws were approved, including one to restrict the number of capital assessments paid by a member to a maximum of 10.

### Now 36,083 Members

Manager Maurice W. Johnson reported to members a new high in the number of first services to NYABC sires with 212,147 cows bred during the past fiscal year; and a new high in total number of members—36,083. He also reported a 36 per cent increase in volume of business for the first two

months of the current fiscal year as compared to the same period a year ago.

The morning was devoted to a cattle show in which 169 female animals of the five major dairy breeds competed in 33 individual classes for a total of \$3,232 in premiums and prizes.

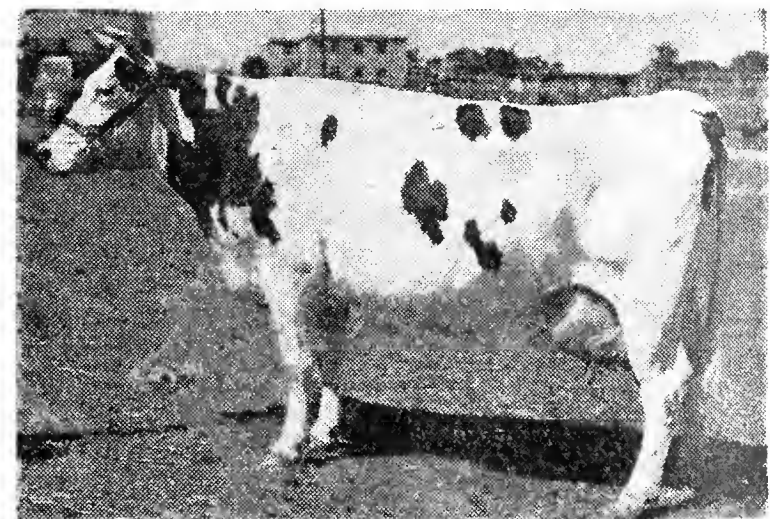
Kurtzhurst Ormsby Posch Colan, sired by Chief Piebe Count Pride Gerb Colan J., exhibited by Vincent G. Kurtz of Livonia, N. Y., was the Grand Champion Holstein. Maple Lawn's Baron Daisy, sired by Douglaston Baron Kenyon, and shown by Sherman Lake, Lyons, N. Y., was Grand Champion Guernsey.

Grand Champion Jersey was Cornell Eclipse Joybell, sired by Masterman Standard Eclipse and shown by Cornell University. Milton Ward of Delhi, N. Y., was the owner of the Grand Champion Ayrshire, Natalie of Cold Spring, sired by Holholm Early Louis. Brown Swiss Grand Champion was Cornell Windsor Kata, sired by Cornell Columbus Windsor and exhibited by Cornell University.

A free box luncheon, prepared by the Tompkins County Home Bureau, was served by NYABC, and the afternoon business session featured an address by Dr. W. E. Petersen of the University of Minnesota, on Better Breeding for Dairy Cattle and Better Use of Forage. He told the audience that artificial breeding "offers greater potential than anything that has ever come into this most important industry."

Quoting his experiences and studies of roughage growing in his home state, in England and in New Zealand, Dr. Petersen urged more emphasis on per acre and per man-hour forage production on farms in this area.

Kurtzhurst Ormsby Posch Colan, sired by Chief Piebe Count Pride Gerb Colan J., exhibited by Vincent G. Kurtz of Livonia, N. Y., was Grand Champion Holstein at the NYABC Cattle Show.



## THE QUESTION BOX

Is this new plastic pipe I hear about for water systems satisfactory?

The information we have indicates that it is working very satisfactorily. Fittings are available which make it unnecessary to have threads on the pipe. No special tools are required to install it and it is resistant to corrosion. It is easy to install because it is relatively light in weight and it is flexible so that it can be lowered into and raised from a well with relative ease.

There is one caution which should be observed. It expands and contracts more than metal pipe. Therefore, when you put it in a ditch, run it in a wavy line rather than a straight line. This will give it opportunity to expand and contract.

\* \* \*

Have attempts to keep foxes away from chicken ranges by electric fences been successful?

Yes, with some reservations. It is necessary, for example, to keep the vegetation down or it will "short" the fence. One way is to spray the ground under the fence with furnace oil. One

method used is to make a double fence, the lower wire being about 6 or 7 inches from the ground and charged, while the other wire (uncharged) is 6 to 8 inches higher.

\* \* \*

Does a home freezer freeze food rapidly enough to give top quality?

The Geneva Experiment Station at Geneva, N. Y., says that the rate of freezing usually found in home freezing units will give satisfactory quality. However, they caution against stacking packages to be frozen too tightly in the freezer as this slows up freezing in the center. After they are frozen they can be packed tightly.

\* \* \*

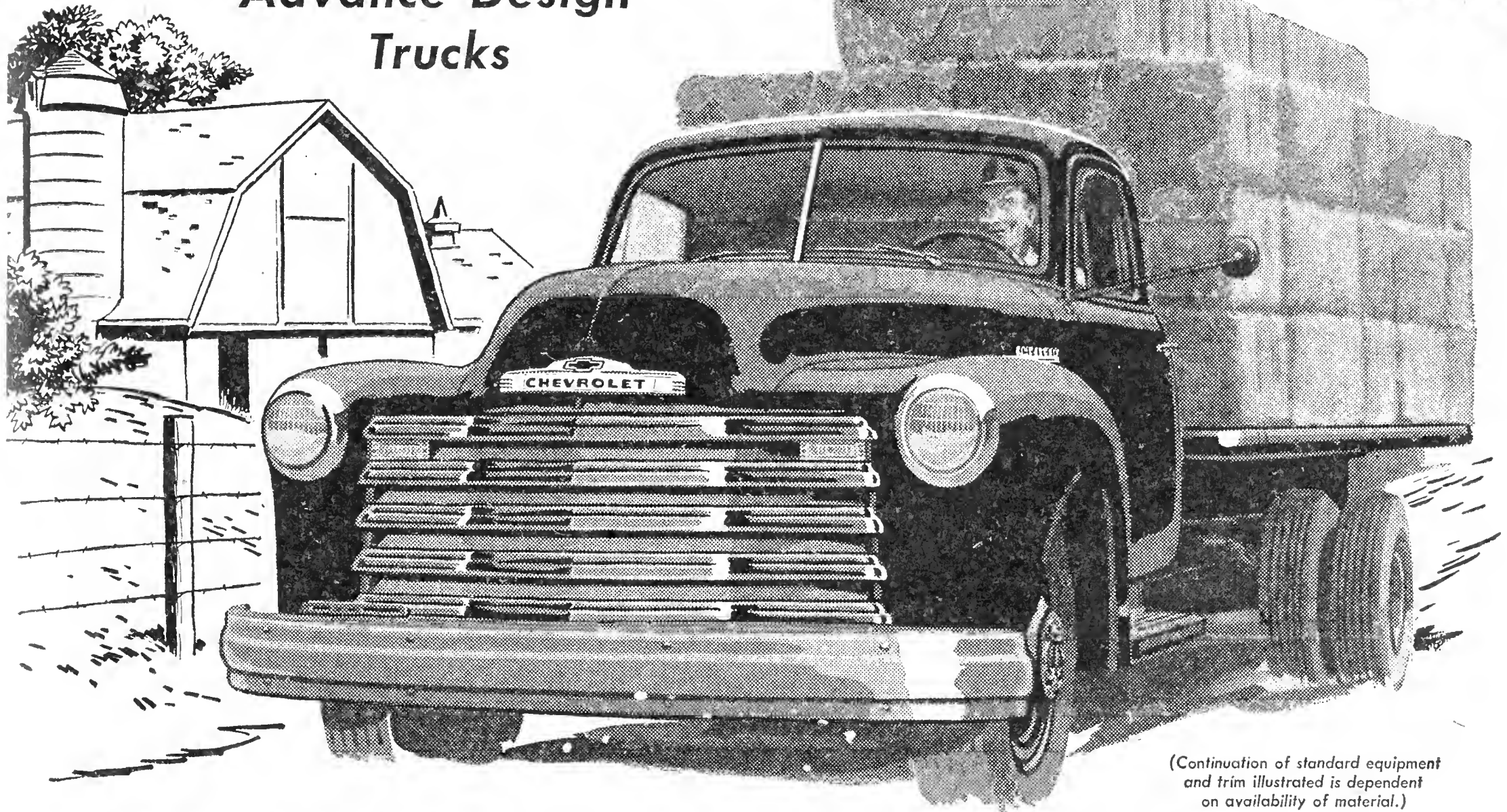
What's the recommendation for controlling Japanese beetles in the home garden?

DDT seems to be the best control. Use 1 teaspoonful of 50% DDT wettable powder to a quart of water. The spray is recommended because it seems to stick better than dust. Where DDT is used on bearing fruit trees, they should be sprayed not later than 2 weeks before the fruit is picked.



# CHEVROLET

## Advance-Design Trucks



(Continuation of standard equipment and trim illustrated is dependent on availability of material.)

## Built for Your Loads ... and Your Roads!

You have your own hauling problems on your farm . . . your own loads, your own roads. And Chevrolet makes sure you get the truck that suits your needs. Right power, right body and load capacity, right wheelbase . . . including the new 179" wheelbase chassis that handles special bodies up to 16 feet long.

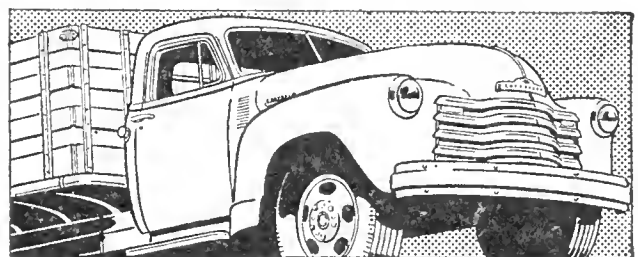
Take a look at the Chevrolet platform truck shown above. Great for moving machinery and equipment, hauling baled hay, feed and other commodities. Comes in 10 different models, handling payloads from 2000 lbs. to 10,700 lbs. Tough, durable hardwood planks in platform are uniform in width—easy and economical to replace—with flush-type skid strips and stake pockets. Rugged channel type frame for field work and rough

roads. Single-unit axle housing, extra-capacity springs and axle. Right power for your needs, too . . . Thriftmaster or 105-h.p. Loadmaster engine. And if you need it, you can get a 2-speed rear axle, optional at extra cost (series 5000 and 6000). Cabs are rugged all-welded construction, with plenty of room and comfort.

You'll sure like the way this Chevrolet truck handles—recirculating ball-type steering, Synchro-Mesh shifting, self-energizing brakes. That goes for *all* Chevrolet trucks . . . pickups, panels, platforms, stakes, conventional and C.O.E. chassis for special bodies. Talk over your hauling or delivery needs with your Chevrolet dealer. Chevrolet Division of General Motors, Detroit 2, Michigan.

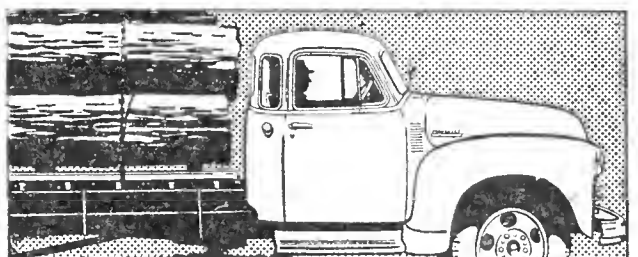


MORE CHEVROLET TRUCKS IN USE THAN ANY OTHER MAKE!



### Lowest Priced Line

Quality through and through—at a price that saves you money. Chevrolet builds the lowest priced line of trucks in America today. You pay less, get more.



### Low-Cost Operation

Economical is the word for Chevrolet trucks. Their high-efficiency Valve-in-Head engines cut gas and oil costs . . . save you money every mile.



### High Resale Value

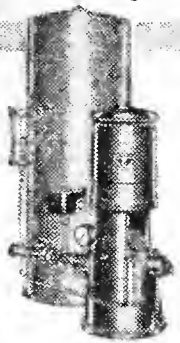
Over the years, Chevrolet trucks have brought higher trade-in allowances than other trucks in their price field. That's because greater value is built in!

**Check Chevrolet's Advance-Design Truck Features:** TWO GREAT VALVE-IN-HEAD ENGINES—the 105-h.p. Loadmaster or the 92-h.p. Thriftmaster—give more power per gallon, lower cost per load • POWER-JET CARBURETOR—smooth, quick acceleration • DIAPHRAGM SPRING CLUTCH—easy-action engagement • SYNCHRO-MESH TRANSMISSIONS—fast, smooth shifting • HYPOID REAR AXLES—dependability and long life • NEW TORQUE-ACTION BRAKES—on light-duty models • PROVED DEPENDABLE DOUBLE-ARTICULATED BRAKES—on medium-duty models • NEW TWIN-ACTION REAR BRAKES—on heavy-duty models • NEW DUAL-SHOE PARKING BRAKE—on heavy-duty models • NEW CAB SEAT—complete riding comfort • NEW VENTIPANES—improved ventilation • WIDE-BASE WHEELS—increased tire mileage • BALL-TYPE STEERING—easier handling • UNIT-DESIGNED BODIES—better construction • ADVANCE-DESIGN STYLING—increased comfort, modern appearance.



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selective stage  
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Pump from depths to 300 feet - AND  
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**WARNING To Poultry Raisers!**  
*you lose extra egg money*

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Remove  
**TAPEWORMS**

Large Roundworms and Cecal Worms with  
**DR. SALSBUARY'S Cloro-Caps**

Individual Treatment  
Easy To Use



Get extra egg profits by worming your laying hens with Dr. Salsbury's CLORO-CAPS before housing time. Birds do better, on less feed.

Which Bird Is Wormy? Don't take chances. Better breeding, feeding, etc., make it hard to tell which bird is wormy, by appearance, only.

For flock treatment use Dr. Salsbury's WORMIX. Easily mixed with the feed. Expels large roundworms and cecal worms.

Buy these popular wormers at hatchery, drug or feed stores. Dr. Salsbury's Laboratories, Charles City, Iowa.

When you need poultry medicines, ask for **Dr. SALSBUARY'S**

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Raise Leister's 250-344 Egg R.O.P. S.H. (100% of SUP. Mtd. Legs. R.O.P. Sired) 100 100 100

	Non-Sexed Pts.	Gals.
White Leghorns	\$13.00	\$26.00 \$4.00
Utility Mated W.L. Leg.	12.00	24.00 3.00
New Hampshire AAA	16.00	24.00 14.00
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Heavy Mixed \$11.-100. ASSORTED BROILER CHIX \$10. Tested for Pullorum. by official Tube Agg. Method. CULLING under State Supervision. Order DIRECT from this ad or ask for 16 page catalog. Cash or C.O.D. Shipments. Safe arrival or replacements made. G. P. LEISTER HATCHERY, Box A, McAllisterville, Pa.		

# Lee Weaver is Now Practising What He Preached !

**H**OW FAST the days sweep by! Four months have passed since I retired from my job in Poultry Husbandry at Cornell University and began this life of freedom and leisure—and now it is Fair time with the days becoming noticeably shorter, yet I have not made any report in this column on the progress of my farm and poultry venture as I promised I would.

Many good friends have asked, "How does it seem to be a person of leisure?" Or the question may be worded, "How do you like being your own boss?" or, "Do you enjoy being able to do as you please?" Always the inquiries are friendly and are asked with an expectant smile. My reply goes something like this:

"I am having a wonderful time. It's a lot of fun. So far there's not a thing to complain about. Even the weather has been on my side. But I must put you straight on this matter of freedom and leisure and being your own boss. When 4,000 always-hungry and constantly-expanding chicks are depending on you for their feed and care, no leisure or freedom is possible. They are the boss and it's your own pocket-book that is hit if you go on strike, or even do any slowing down."

## Has Good Luck

None the less, retirement has been a fine adventure so far. I have the usual coat of tan, the bay window has receded a bit, my wind is much better, I could go up those new stairs two steps at a time but I don't, and how I do sleep! (Sometimes with vocal accompaniment I am told).

Another retired old-timer has rallied to my assistance and together we have accomplished a lot of things I had hoped to do, and a few that were unpremeditated. We got the three-story poultry house cleaned out in time to get the last load of fine, dry, granular built-up litter spread on the corn ground just ahead of the planter. Also just in time to get the lower floor and hot water brooding system ready on May 23 for 4,180 chicks, plus the extras which were not counted.

Then began a contest against time to replace the feeders and waterers with larger ones as fast as the chicks outgrew them, and still not have to use any in which the feed could be wasted. We did it. There has not been enough mash scratched, billed or dusted into the litter to mention. There just couldn't be when it was costing better than a nickel a pound.

The toughest job, however, and one that isn't finished, has been to get more floor space ready as fast as it was needed. The stairs that were orig-

inally put in that old remodeled barn had become much steeper than they were 20 years ago, and since we had moved the feed room the stairs were in the wrong end of the building. Now we have an easy and wide stairway from the first to the second floor, with 10-inch treads and 6-inch risers.

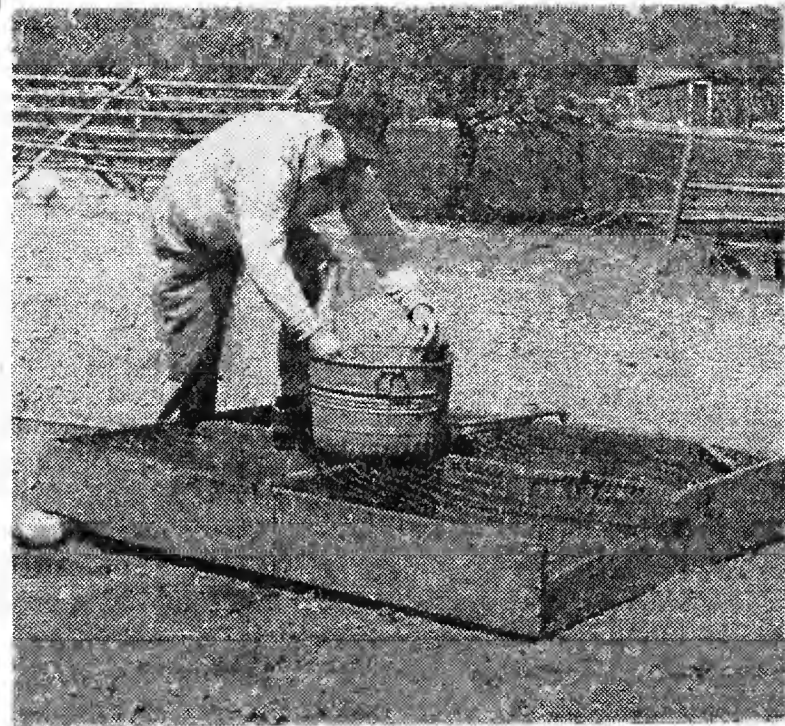
## Pullets Are Crowded

The pullets have been on the second floor long enough that they are again terribly crowded. I should have been working on the stairs from the second to the third floor this week, but how could I stay away from the Poultry Get-Together at Cornell, and that terrific barbecue supper at Bob Marshall's farm? And now there are 30 acres of oats that will have to be combined in a few days, and it will take at least a day to get a place ready for them. Those pullets will just have to wait a little longer and crowd together a little closer, until I can get that top floor ready for them and the stairs finished.

It is easy now to see why people seemed to pay so little attention to what I used to tell them as a professor. Didn't I point out time after time that overcrowding is very, very bad. That it is the root of many evils? That wet litter, feather pulling, uneven growth, may lead to cannibalism? Of course I did. I presume that my listeners in many cases got around eventually to do something about it, just as I hope to do.

Another matter that needs immediate attention is to decide how I can dispose of about 1,800 White Rock broilers to best advantage. I may want to produce some hatching eggs, so am going to hold back about 200 males. Losses have been quite low and it is a real sight to see 2,000 red-combed, bright-eyed white heads massed expectantly in the late afternoon when it's time for the feeding of whole corn, yet I am a bit disappointed in the weights of those cockerels. They were 10 weeks old yesterday. I hear of flocks that average 3½ pounds at 10 weeks. A few of these will go 3½ pounds, but the average wouldn't be more than 3 pounds. Plenty of them won't go above 2½ pounds. What is the reason? Not enough room? I have seen broilers packed in closer than these are. Is it the hot weather? Or am I expecting too much?

I would like to go on and tell of the startling effect of that poultry fertilizer on the corn crop, the trouble-free, labor-saving water supply that Johnson waterers have given since the chicks were ten days old, how quickly the chicks learned to eat whole corn, and the wasteproof improvised mash-feeders that have come to be permanent fixtures. Perhaps I will when I get that extra floor space ready!—L.E.W.



Turkeys don't get their feet wet and neither do they get in the droppings since Raymond Reed, of Andover, Essex County, Massachusetts, installed wire frames for use under automatic drinking fountains.

His frames are easily constructed of scrap lumber and turkey wire. Instead of installing common water pans, he used tubs to minimize the dangers of overflowing.—C.L.S.

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A the 1950 Storrs Conn. Egg Laying Test our White Leghorns won first all breeds, with 3899 eggs and 4124.5 points. For the fourth time we won the high leghorn pen at the Georgia Test. Other 1950 records were good but not outstanding. In every test entered our Leghorns placed fifth or better. We still hold the all-time World's record for all breeds, all tests won in 1944-45.

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**SURPLUS CHICKS, C.O.D. New Hampshires, Barred Rocks, White Rocks and Heavy Assorted 25- \$3.50; 50-\$5.50; 100-\$10.00. Prices at Hatchery.**  
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Big Sale pavilion, EARLVILLE, MADISON CO., NEW YORK

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**COMPLETE DISPERSAL: 36-head, herd from Schoharie Co. Many selling in this big sale have large production records.**

**100 Fresh and Close Springers; 20 Bred and Open Heifers; 20 Service Age Bulls.**

You will buy wonderful First Calf Heifers and high producing, splendid oddered young cows in this big sale for less money than you can possibly buy them anywhere else. This has been proven time and time again. One buyer reports eight cows bought at Earlville each have made from 500 lb. to nearly 700 lb. fat, 2 time milking.

**COME AND BUY AT EARLVILLE—America's oldest established Registered Holstein Cattle consignment sale.** Breeders and dairymen from every dairy county in New York State and all eastern States have bought in these sales. Sale starts at 10:00 A. M. Catalogs at ringside. Write for more details.

**Sales Manager & Auctioneer**  
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## ST. LAWRENCE CO. DISPERSAL 50 Registered Holstein Cattle MONDAY, AUGUST 27

Luther R. Bartlett & Son selling their home-bred herd established over 40 years ago. 2 miles southwest of NORWOOD, N. Y., 80 miles north of Watertown.

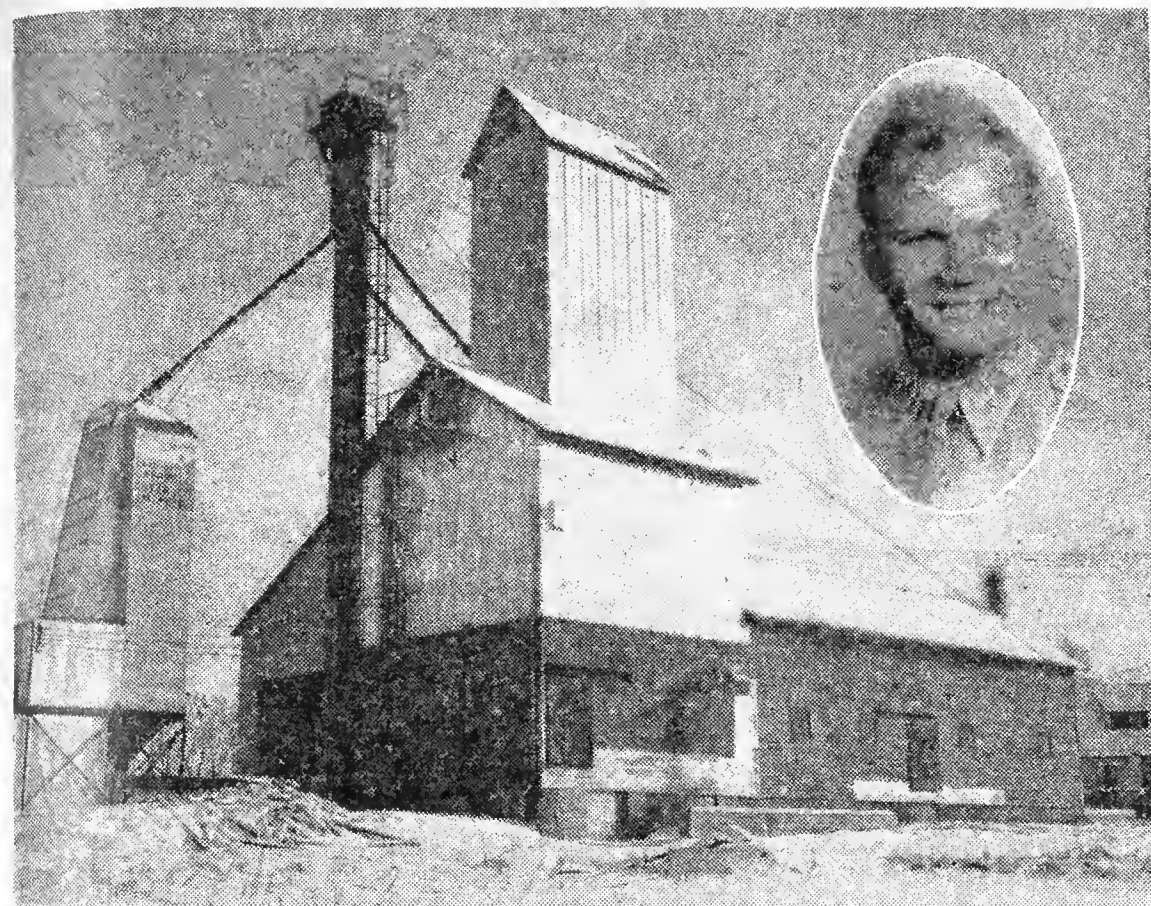
T. B. Accredited, Bang Certified, calfhood vaccinated, eligible for shipment into any State. 3 cows with over 500 lb. fat, many others with large heifer records.

**18 Cows, fresh or due soon; 18 Bred and Open Heifers; 10 Heifer Calves; 4 Bulls.**

**A SPLENDID HERD—much Rag Apple breeding.** Sale starts at 11:00 A. M. lunch served, catalogs at ringside.

**Sales Manager & Auctioneer**  
R. AUSTIN BACKUS, MEXICO, NEW YORK





The new corn drier at Genoa, Cayuga County, N. Y., built to serve the largest corn-for-grain area in the state. Insert is picture of one of owners, Henry Stack, popularly known in the area as Henry Stack.

## Central New York Has New Corn Drier

By F. HELEN MACLEAN

AT GENOA, in Cayuga County, New York, a giant corn drier similar to those used in the great grain-producing areas in the middle West was recently completed. It was built by Stack and Turek, Inc.

Henry Stack, a graduate of the State College of Agriculture at Cornell and a former teacher there, served as a Major in the Air Force, as an instructor, flyer and navigator in the South Pacific during the last war. When the fight was over he returned to Cornell for a Master's Degree, then together with Walter Turek, his brother-in-law, he founded the present firm in the fall of 1947. For the past 3 years he has conducted the business alone while Walter has been operating a large poultry and crop farm in King Ferry.

Cayuga County, New York, is the largest corn-for-grain area in the State. Last year, in spite of a wet season, County Agent Charlie Nesser says the crop totalled 400,000 bushels. As long ago as 1942 the estimate was 472,000 bushels.

This shows one reason for the location of a corn drier in the County. But perhaps more important, the drier located on Route 34 just north of the village brings to farmers in the area new modern facilities for harvesting corn as a cash crop and eliminating months of delay and losses incurred when drying corn in cribs. Incidentally, the drier is an 84x24 two-story building and reaches 74 feet into the sky.

The drier, which was manufactured by the Campbell Company of Des Moines, Iowa, also provides a portable corn sheller with which corn may be shelled in the field before it is trucked to the plant. This arrangement with its time-saving features, is to the mutual advantage of both plant and farmer. Speed, points out Henry Stack, is the keynote of the whole proceeding. Immediately upon its arrival, the corn is scientifically tested for moisture in a matter of a few minutes. When the moisture is about the normal 20 per cent, it is dried to 15. But last year, due to an unusually wet season, corn showed anywhere from 26 to 49 per cent moisture with an average of 36.

Following the moisture test and screening, the grain is weighed on an automatic scale, then elevated to the

drier. The process is so mechanized that a kernel of corn travels 500 feet before it leaves the plant. Including screening it takes about 2 hours and 50 minutes to dry the corn unless the moisture content is excessive.

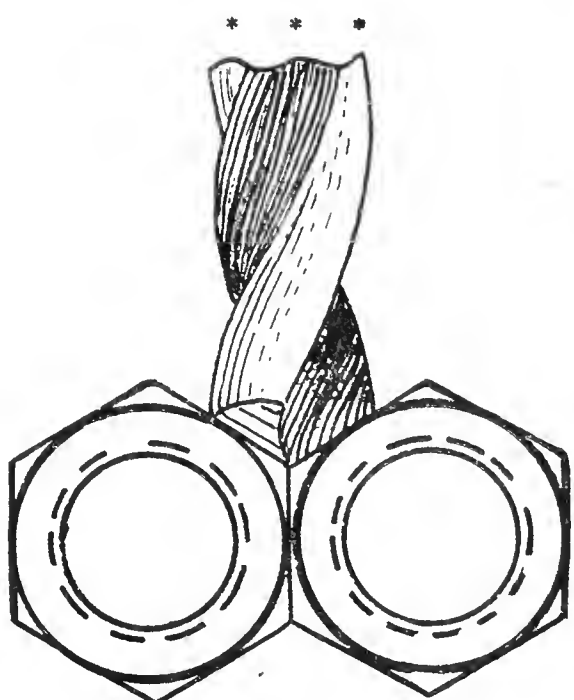
The drier which is heated automatically by oil will handle 200 bushels an hour, but it is so constructed that the capacity can be doubled when needed.

It is planned that corn from some 4,000 acres will be dried this fall. Wheat also will be handled. These new corn drying facilities will make it possible for a grower to get his money immediately upon harvesting the crop.

### It's Handy

#### CRACK FILLER

Some farmhouse floors have wide cracks. These can be filled in this manner. Soak newspapers in strong alum water until a soft pulp is formed. Fill the cracks with this pulp, pressing it down firmly and smoothing it off; then let it dry thoroughly and it will hold paint and last indefinitely.—C. E. Swender, Des Moines, Ia.



Two hexagonal nuts can be used as a gauge for grinding drills to the proper angle for most common metals.

—Edward Monroe, Schuyler Lake, N.Y.

# Good Corn Yields are no problem in NEW YORK



1950 CHAMP  
Bruce Acomb  
134.54 bu. per acre



1949 CHAMP  
Harold Metzner  
144.09 bu. per acre



1948 CHAMP  
Allan C. Brownell  
128.71 bu. per acre



1947 CHAMP  
Earl A. Noble  
118.55 bu. per acre



1946 CHAMP  
Wm. Forsythe  
133.62 bu. per acre



1945 CHAMP  
Erwin Everman  
95.31 bu. per acre

Not too long ago, New York farmers felt they didn't realize enough return on corn to make it a profitable operation. But nowadays, with the help of DeKalb Seed Corn — they find that good corn yields are no problem. Look at the record. Over a period of 6 years of DeKalb Selected 5-Acre Corn Growing Contests, 526 New York farmers have averaged 84.36 bu. per acre.\* Let your DeKalb Dealer help you select the right varieties for your farm.—DeKalb Agricultural Ass'n., Inc., DeKalb, Ill. Commercial Producers & Distributors of DeKalb Seed Corn and DeKalb Chix.  
\*All yields made on selected 5-acre contest plots.

#### 1950 COUNTY WINNERS

NAME	COUNTY	YIELD
JOHN WARING	CATTARAUGUS	72.74 bu.
BALL BROTHERS	CAYUGA	93.33 bu.
JOHN N. WOLF	CHAUTAUQUA	75.73 bu.
JACOB THOMAS	CHEMUNG	86.89 bu.
IRVING FLEMING	COLUMBIA	107.45 bu.
R. W. SHAVER & K. DALEY	DUTCHESS	88.17 bu.
R. DELLINGER	ERIE	77.09 bu.
TOTTEN BROTHERS	GENESEE	77.46 bu.
J. H. BRADBURY & SON	HERKIMER	53.81 bu.
BRUCE ACOMB	LIVINGSTON	134.54 bu.
W. J. ARGERSINGER	MADISON	101.56 bu.
W. J. FISHER	MONROE	94.30 bu.
C. NELLIS & SON	MONTGOMERY	70.39 bu.
BURT BOBZIEN	NIAGARA	118.98 bu.
SHOLTZ BROTHERS	ONEIDA	120.98 bu.
AMBER TOWNE	ONONDAGA	117.50 bu.
L. HEINZMAN	ONTARIO	122.63 bu.
W. D. JOHNSON	ORLEANS	112.67 bu.
CLARK WELCH	OSWEGO	100.57 bu.
W. WOLFRUM & SON	RENSSELAER	121.94 bu.
J. J. GORSKY	SARATOGA	60.14 bu.
W. W. PORTER	SENECA	101.71 bu.
W. D. HOPKINS	STEUBEN	74.48 bu.
F. C. HANFORD	TIOGA	86.23 bu.
HARRY D. QUICK	ULSTER	81.79 bu.
A. C. BROWNELL & SON	WASHINGTON	100.22 bu.
FRED E. KULOW	WAYNE	100.75 bu.
TAYLOR BROTHERS	WYOMING	95.23 bu.
HAROLD JEPSEN	YATES	110.54 bu.



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COSTS AS LITTLE AS

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TRACE-MINERAL **BLUSALT**

- Farm animals thrive on salt. But they become still healthier, bigger, more productive, *more profitable*, when fed **STERLING** Trace-Mineral **BLUSALT**. For it provides salt plus these vital trace minerals:
- COBALT** — for better appetites — better animal growth.
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- MANGANESE** — helps prevent sterility, increases lactation.
- IRON** — for healthy red blood ... helps prevent anemia.
- COPPER** — essential to convert iron into red blood cells.
- ZINC** — promotes better growth, longer life.

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CANVAS COVERS DIRECT FROM FACTORY  
Write for price list and samples  
**ATWOOD'S**  
92 Washington St.  
Binghamton, N. Y.



Good living for the cows means good living for the family. Here Crawford Dohnken's herd fills up on millet, which Crawford figures is a better crop for him than sudan grass.

## Good Living on Green Acres

(Continued from Page 1)

time for outside activities, including an occasional few days off to go hunting in the fall.

When County Agent Matott introduced me to George Comings and his son Phillip, partners on a farm of 103 tillable acres in Chenango County, I asked George what effect better grass has had on his family living. He answered that their farm, despite its relatively small size, was providing for two families very comfortably. "We raised seven on this farm, and now Phillip is married and has three chil-

from the Comings' place. Russell's operation shows that *you don't have to have a big farm to cash in on the results of good planning and good management*. He has only 50 acres with 18 acres of improved pasture and 18 of hay, but for the past six years he has followed carefully a program of better seeding, higher fertilization rates, and well thought out management.

A strong back and lots of energy are necessary in farming, but those things alone don't spell success. These Chenango and Broome County men, and thousands more participating in Green Acres, Green Pastures and other better roughage programs throughout the Northeast, have planned their dairy program to take full advantage of our natural grass-growing country. Through good management they are finding success, as well as more free hours to devote to "living" and more income to give their families a better life.

— A.A. —

### FLOWER FANCIERS TO COMPETE FOR \$6,000 AT NEW YORK FAIR

Flower fanciers throughout the state —professional and otherwise—will compete for state championships in more than half a hundred classes at the 105th renewal of the New York State Fair, Syracuse, September 1 to 8.

The New York State Agricultural and Industrial Exposition, which annually draws hundreds of thousands of persons to Central New York has provided \$6,000 in premiums for this year's flower show. Kenneth Post, of Ithaca, is superintendent of the Flower Department.

Competition is open to all plant and flower growers, professional and non-professional. Three sections have been set up with the non-professionals exhibiting in Section 1, Garden Clubs in Section 2, and anyone in Section 3.

Entries in the Flower Department close August 22. Premium books may be obtained by writing to: Director, New York State Fair, Syracuse, New York.

— A.A. —

### 1,200 AT BARBECUE

BEST attended session of the recent two-day New York State Poultrymen's Get-Together at Ithaca, New York, was the broiler-barbecue cooked and served on the spacious lawns of Robert Marshall near Ithaca. Marshall Brothers Hatchery was host to 1,200 guests who consumed 800 broilers and all the fixin's.



Russell Smith, above, says improved pastures and hayland are essential when you have only 50 acres. He gets machinery efficiency by purchasing equipment in partnership with a neighbor who also has a small farm.

dren of his own. We are 100% grass and like it."

Grass silage, put up in the spring with 60 pounds of molasses to the ton, is fed out even when the cows are on pasture in the summer. "And you'd be surprised how much they eat," George said. In the fall the silo is refilled with soybeans.

"Good grass has played a big part in production," George told me and then added that last year the herd of purebred Holsteins averaged 467 pounds of fat.

Five well-managed pasture fields on the Comings farm total only 20 acres, but by using one of three meadows for aftermath grazing, they have ample good pasture for 16 head of heavy producers and 17 head of young stock.

That good roughage is like money in the bank was demonstrated again at Russell Smith's farm, just a few miles

# Rural Radio Network

**Ithaca, N. Y.**

Sponsored in the interests of Northeast agriculture by the ten leading farm organizations of New York State.

## Market Prices and Comments

6:40 Produce

7:10 Livestock, Eggs

11:05 Produce & Poultry

11:45 NYC Egg Bulletin

12:20 Livestock & Poultry

6:20 Livestock & Poultry

\* \* \* \*

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WHDL-FM, Olean, 95.7 on FM Dial  
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WHCU-FM, Ithaca, 97.3 on FM Dial  
WVCN, DeRuyter, 105.1 on FM Dial  
WWNY-FM, Watertown, 100.5 on FM Dial  
WMSA-FM, Massena, 105.3 on FM Dial  
WRUN-FM, Utica-Rome, 105.7 on FM Dial  
WVCV, Cherry Valley, 101.9 on FM Dial  
WFLY, Troy, 92.3 on FM Dial  
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# Their Chocolate Cakes Take the Prizes

By MABEL HEBEL

**T**HE excitement of hearing that her chocolate cake had been judged the best in the Broome County Pomona chocolate cake contest was almost too much for Mrs. Emmerich Bares, Jr., of Binghamton, N. Y., R. D. 1, and caused her to burn a batch of shortcake biscuits.

"My family had quite a laugh over that," she says, "—winning a cake contest and then burning the biscuits!"

The contest won by Mrs. Bares was one of the county elimination contests in the big statewide chocolate cake contest which is being currently sponsored by AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and the New York State Grange. Winners of hundreds of Subordinate Grange contests are now matching cakes in the county contests to determine who will go to State Grange next fall and take part in the contest finals.

The stakes in the finals are high—\$159 in entry prizes from the State Grange; \$100 from AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, and a slew of valuable prizes from ten AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST advertisers—American Sugar Refining Company; Walter Baker Division of the General Foods Company; Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange; R. B. Davis Company; General Foods Sales Co.; Certo Division; Hazel-Atlas Glass Co.; International Harvester Co.; International Milling Co.; Kalamazoo Stove and Furnace Co.; and the Speed Queen Corporation. Several of these companies are also giving prizes to winners of the county contests.

The winner of the Washington County Contest, Mrs. Elton Borden of Schaghticoke, N. Y., and a member of Easton Grange, proved that she can bake a chocolate cake that is just as perfect as her gingerbread which made her the top State winner in our gingerbread contest in 1948. Two of the cakes entered in the Washington County contest were baked by Grange brothers, and one of them (Howard Vanier of Battle Hill Grange) tied for third place! His success made the news in a big

way. Both the Grange Monthly and the Associated Press carried the report, with the result that Mr. Vanier got newspaper clippings about it from all over the United States. The other Grange brother who entered the contest was Leon Duel, Mettowie Grange's first prize winner. Mrs. Duel, who also competed in the Mettowie Grange contest, took third place—and a lot of kidding.

Every Subordinate Grange in Oneida County was represented in the County contest, won by Mrs. Owen Cunningham of Munnsville, N. Y. Pomona chairman Mrs. Ernest Burke of Sherrill, who had charge of the County contest, wrote us: "Mrs. Cunningham is a very active member and chairman of most of our large

Granges. She raised a family of her own, educating all of them, and then raised another family of seven whose mother died. She's a wonderful cook and a grand person!"

In Essex County, a 17-year-old high school senior stole the show — Miss Barbara Simpson of Whallonsburg, N. Y. Barbara says it was a big surprise to be the winner, and a thrill. Besides entering the chocolate cake contest finals in the fall, she is going to enter the New York State Foods Contest at the State Fair next month.

Pomona chairmen in all counties where the contest has been held so far tell us of the wonderful cakes baked by contestants. Here is a list of Pomona winners whose names have been reported to us during the past few weeks:

## POMONA WINNERS

County	Grange	Winner
Broome	Hawleyton	Mrs. E. J. Bares, Jr.
Delaware	Delhi	Mrs. Paul Baylor
Greene	Greene Valley	Mrs. Joan Bouton
Jefferson	Adams Center	Mrs. Mabel Fortune
Montgomery	Florida	Mrs. John Holloway
Ontario	Canandaigua	Mrs. Richard Smith
Putnam		
Westchester	Brewster	Mrs. Edward Roth
Ulster	Plattekill	Mrs. Alfred Wager
Schoharie	Rock District	Mrs. Kenneth Bellinger
Suffolk	Sound Avenue	Mrs. Vernon Wells
Washington	Easton	Mrs. Elton Borden



Mrs. Emmerich Bares, Jr.  
—she burned her biscuits.



Miss Barbara Simpson  
—youth no handicap.



Mrs. Owen Cunningham of Munnsville, N. Y., winner of Oneida County's chocolate cake contest: "An active Grange member, a wonderful cook, and has raised two families—her own and a motherless family of seven."



Washington County's winner, Mrs. Elton Borden of Schaghticoke, N. Y., who now has a chance to duplicate her achievement of three years ago, when she was state winner in the gingerbread contest.

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**BOTH**  
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General Electric Company, Electronics Park, Syracuse, New York.

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**FRESH AND CLOSE** choice Grade Cows and first calf heifers. Also registered and grade Canadian Holsteins, mostly calhooed vaccinated. Terms arranged. We deliver. Over 25 yrs. at the same address. Tuttle Farms, King Ferry, New York. Roy A. Tuttle, Owner.

**ORCHARD HILL** Stock Farm offers choice bull calves from Carnation dams & 4 per cent Carnation and Rex Apple sires. M. R. Klock & Son, Fort Plain, N. Y.

**FOR SALE** Twenty five first and second calf Reg. Holsteins due Sept., Oct. Two yearling bulls. All from high producing cows. Calf vaccinated and bloodtested. Loneran Bros., Homer, New York.

## BROWN SWISS

**BROWN** Swiss heifer calves from classified and tested dams. Write for pedigrees and prices. Laurel Ridge, Litchfield, Conn.

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**COWS FOR SALE**, T. B. and bloodtested Holsteins and Guernseys in carload lots. E. C. Talbot, Leonardsville, New York.

**ALWAYS** on hand—Large selection of top grade cows, T. B. and blood-tested. Wholesale and retail. E. L. Foote & Son, Inc., Hobart, New York.

**FOR SALE**—T.B. and bloodtested, Canadian and Northern, cows and vaccinated heifers. Convenient terms. Wilbur Parsons, Jr., Star Route, Deposit, N. Y., Phone 351M.

**CHOICE** Dairy Cows and First Calf Heifers. Fresh and Close-up. All breeds. Blood-tested, accredited. Wholesale and retail. Frank W. Arnold, Ballston Spa, N. Y., Tel. 436JL.

**200 HEIFERS** bred for fall freshening. Vaccinated and blood tested. Always a large selection of fresh and close cows. B. J. Edinger & Sons, Otisco, N. Y. Phone Tully 2790 or 2775.

## GUERNSEYS

**FOR SALE**—Gallant Beauty Boy, born Feb. 1951. Sire—a proven son of Douglaston Lady Augusta and McDonald Farms Distinction and maternal brother to 4 Excellent cows. Dam made 13344—487 Jr2 365C and her full sister made 13482—684 Sr4 365C. From a great producing cow family. A choice individual. Also a few well bred heifers. Tarbell Guernsey Farms, Smithville Flats, New York.

**10 REGISTERED** and 5 grade 2 yr. old heifers. Bred to freshen Sept to December. Calhooed vaccinated. Fred Chalupa, Lyons, N. Y. Phone 541-M-2.

## AYRSHIRE

**REG.** Ayrshires. Cows, Calves, Service bulls, Penshurst breeding, Elmer Fisher, Madison, New York.

## BEEF CATTLE

**HEREFORDS**, Steers and heifers. One or one hundred all are tested, inoculated, and acclimated, weights 450 to 800 pounds each. Diamond P Stock Farm, Blairs town, New Jersey.

## HEREFORDS

**FOR SALE**: Polled Hereford bulls (Hornless). Also a few Hereford Heifers Bred to CMR Advance Domino 81st. The Gage Stock Farms, Delanson, New York.

**REGISTERED** Herefords—good breeding. Price reasonable. 3 2-yr., 3 3-yr., 2 6-yr. cows; 1 2-yr. service bull; 1 13 mos. bull CMR breeding; also 3 900-lb. fat steers. Glen Brook Stock Farm, Box 156, Warwick, N. Y. Phone Warwick 55-6798.

**REGISTERED** Herefords, cows with heifer calves, one three year polled bull. Geo. L. Davis, Castle Creek, New York.

## ABERDEEN-ANGUS

**FOR SALE**: 5 Angus cows with calves at their side. 5 2-yr. old, 5 1-yr. old. Registered. Well bred, and one registered bull. F. J. Huback, Sussex, New Jersey.

## SWINE

**CHOICE** young pigs—6 wks. old \$12.00 each. 7-8 wks. \$12.50 each. 9-10 wks. extras \$13.00. Berkshire & O.C. Chester Yorkshire crossed. Shipped COD. Carefully crated and selected. Dailey Stock Farm, Lexington, Mass., Tel. 9-1085.

**RUGGED** Pigs: Chester Whites, Chester-Yorkshire, Chester Berkshire, Poland China crosses. 5-6 weeks \$10.50; 6-7 weeks \$11.00; 7-8 weeks \$12.00; 8-10 weeks \$12.50. Please state second choice. 12 weeks started shoats \$17.50 each. Boars, barrows and sows. Vaccination upon request \$1.00 apiece extra. Free truck delivery on lots of 75 or more within reasonable distance. No charge crating. Ship C.O.D. check or money order. Carl Anderson, Virginia Road, Concord, Mass. Tel. 807-J.

**CHESTER WHITES** or Berkshire Cross or Yorkshire Cross. 6-7 wks old \$12.00 each. 7-8 wks. old \$12.50 each and 8-9 wks. old \$13.00 each. Ship any number C.O.D. or send check or money order. Vaccination \$1.00 each if wanted. Walter Lux, 44 Arlington Road, Woburn, Mass. Tel. No. Woburn, 2-0086.

**SPOTTED** Poland Chinas service boars, bred gilts, baby pigs. Also Blacks, all purebred, all ages. Farm raised. C. W. Hillman, Phone 8481, Vincenttown, New Jersey.

**TAMWORTH** 10-12 weeks old registered or unregistered. Write for prices. Tamworth Farm, Milton, Delaware.

**REG.** Yorkshire sow, over 500 lbs. Raised three litters of eleven. Bred to farrow late Oct. Come get her for \$125.00. Also gilt to farrow late Oct., and spring boars. No Sunday sales. Pinelma Farm, Lawrenceville, N. Y.

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## SHEEP

**FOR SALE**: Registered purebred yearling Hampshire rams from top bloodlines. Large well-boned good quality fellows ready for service. Write or visit Stanley Van Fleet, Ovid New York, R.D. 2.

**REGISTERED SUFFOLKS**: 25 lamb rams; 8 lamb ewes; some one- and two-year-old rams and ewes. Use our Suffolk rams for easy-lambing, healthy, fast-growing lambs. Visit or write Clove Creek Farm, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

**FOR SALE**, Lincoln and Marino breeding ewes, price \$30 each. Denton Neft, West Valley, New York.

**YOUNG** Purebred Corriedale rams. Crossbred your farm flock for heavier fleeces, more and better lambs. Friendly Flock Farm, Sheffield, Mass.

**NEW HAMPSHIRE** Sheep Breeders' Association Ewe and Ewe Lamb Sale. Putnam Sales Hall, Durham, New Hampshire, Oct. 20, 1951. Consign early before quotas are filled. Write: R. Milton Fish, East Kingston, N. H., Sales Manager.

**OXFORD** rams—choice registered yearlings, good size, top quality, best breeding. Lawrence L. Davey, Marcellus, Onondaga Co., New York.

**FOR SALE**—Flock of 35 Shropshire and Cheviot ewes, 6 mo. to 4 years old. H. W. Hanley, RD. 2, Unadilla, New York.

**LARGE** Registered Shropshire yearling rams. Shipped on approval. Russell Luce, Residence, East Lansing, Post Office, Groton, New York.

**PURE** bred Suffolk Ram in excellent condition, 3 years old. Reason for selling—desire not to breed back to his ewes. Price reasonable. Colonel C. W. Skeele, De-Ruyter, New York.

## HORSES

**WANTED** immediately: well-broken team around 3500 lbs., not too old. Philip W. Vancour, R.R. 3, Amherst, Mass.

## MINK

**MINK** for early delivery. Extra Dark and Silverblue females \$30—males \$40. Breath of Spring Silverblue \$35—\$45. Also have some male carriers & Dilys-breds. 10% with order, balance C.O.D. Erling Nedreberg, R. F. D. No. 2, Ashville, New York.

## POULTRY

**MARSHALL'S** White Leghorns and Red Rock Crosses bred for high egg production and Marshall's Rock Red Crosses bred for quick broiler profits are from selected strains—farm proven. Special savings on Red Rock Cockerels. Call or write today. Marshall Brothers, RD. 5-A, Ithaca, N. Y. Phone 9082.

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**MCGREGOR FARMS**, Leghorns, Reds and Crosses. They are great producers. All hatching eggs produced on our own farms. They are officially tested and Pullorum clean U. S. and N. Y. approved. Newcastle vaccinated. Write for circular. McGregor Farms, Maine, New York.

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## PUBLISHING AND CLOSING DATES

Sept. 1 Issue.....Closes Aug. 17  
Sept. 15 Issue.....Closes Aug. 31  
Oct. 6 Issue.....Closes Sept. 21  
Oct. 20 Issue.....Closes Oct. 5

## EQUIPMENT

**FOR SALE** cheap—large hydraulic cider press. Capacity 200 gallons an hour. In good condition. Wm. Alden, Conklin New York.

**FOX** HAY CUTTER and crop blower for sale. Cutter No. 4BM and blower No. C494698. Continental Red Seal engine, model No. F226, 6 cyl. Has been used to cut 52 acres grass only. Equipment may be inspected at the George Junior Republic, Freeville, New York.

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**FOR SALE**: combines 12 new and used ones, including used John Deere No. 12 A \$795.00, Allis Chalmers \$395.00, Case \$295.00, Minn. Moline \$695.00. Several others. Also corn pickers, including new New Idea \$1095.00. Nearly new one \$895.00. Several others, all makes \$75.00 & up. Phil Gardiner, 10 acres new and used farm machinery, Mullica Hill, New Jersey. Phone Mullica Hill 5-4831. Visit us—write us—tell your neighbors.

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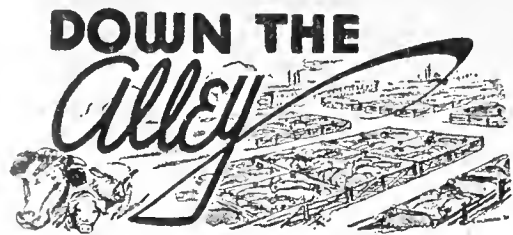
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By J. F. "Doc" ROBERTS

**W**ITH the abundant rough feeds that we now have, and with the prospective corn and small grain crops, particularly oats, that are so good, the problem of feeding or not feeding livestock this winter is still a guess, although much simpler than usual.

Congress has gone into a never ending cycle of more taxes, more money for Congress to spend, causing more pay increases with less money for the public to spend with every tax increase. This assures a great deal of money in circulation even though food is the political "goat." It looks now as if between more votes and more money, the farmer will have to take his bumps; but he still knows from experience that cheap food and high incomes just do not go together, whether by legislation or any other cause.

With this in mind and with all our feed in the Northeast, growing livestock is a "must" for this winter. I do not believe it makes too much difference what species you feed as long as you like it and understand it.

In spite of peace talk, and all that it implies, we are committed to a long, high costing, and full-employment defense effort. Given the money, we know people will eat well. I can see no real break in food prices—particularly meat—in the next year or two.

Nevertheless, regardless of what Washington may try to do, I do anticipate sharply fluctuating livestock prices over short periods. This is always true in times of so-called emergency, probably largely because the government is an in-and-out buyer for very large quantities of food.

It could be that the usual "fall" break in livestock prices will materialize, particularly with the corn crop in the West none too promising, coupled with the disasters they have been through. This could bring quite a lot of animals to market this fall, and if you are planning to purchase some young growing livestock, perhaps there is no hurry in getting it.

Now for my wheat grazing experiment of a year ago which ended this week. Remember I planted winter wheat in July and about September 1 turned a bunch of heifers on it? I was

planning to graze it again this spring and still combine the wheat this August.

The wheat made a wonderful growth, and the heifers did fine on it last fall although I left them on it until the last week of November when it was fed down very closely. The wheat did not winter kill; it came out fine early, but this spring it was too wet to put the heifers back on it. I had seeded alfalfa and smooth brome grass with the wheat last July, and both of these began appearing above the wheat about the middle of June. The brome grass eventually grew away above it, and this condition continued until this week when we combined the wheat and got a very poor yield.

Now the questions arise: Should I have planted the wheat alone as they do in the West? Should I have grazed it off again this spring to have reduced the growth of the legumes? Is it not good practice in the Northeast to plant growing wheat early and allow it to be grazed late in the fall? I would be pleased to have your answers or, better yet, your experiences.

Fall pasturing anywhere on the farm to my way of thinking is economically sound. Animals do well in the fall and go into the barns healthier and in better flesh than when handled in any other way, providing of course your after-feeds are as good as they usually are in the Northeast. The good the heifers got grazing on the wheat last fall took the sting away from the poor yield this summer, and the seedings are so good I am going to graze them this fall.

— A.A. —

**HERD CLASSIFIED**

**F**AIRLAWN Farms' Guernsey herd at Port Chester, New York, after being judged and rated by L. V. Wilson, Owatonna, Minnesota, has received the following official classifications: 12 Excellent, 24 Very Good, 7 Desirable, and 1 Acceptable.

Among the 12 Excellents in the herd owned by S. L. Katz and managed by Earle B. Hopper, is Coronation Melinda, purchased by Katz in 1950 for \$31,000 in the Sterlinggold Dispersal, Stamford, Connecticut. She is the highest priced cow of the breed.

Fairlawn Farms' herd is one of the best Guernsey herds of its kind in the country. Others high in classification studies are: McDonald Farms, Cortland, New York where last year there were 13 cows Excellent, 66 Very Good, 65 Desirable, 18 Acceptable, and 1 Fair; and Curtiss Candy Company, Cary, Illinois where 12 cows were graded Excellent, 24 Very Good, 18 Desirable, 4 Acceptable, and 2 Fair.

**EASTERN CIRCUIT ABERDEEN ANGUS SALES**

**A**PPROXIMATELY 350 head of outstanding Aberdeen Angus cattle will be sold at the five important sales on the Great Eastern Circuit which begins Friday, September 7, and continues Saturday, September 8; Monday, September 10; Tuesday, September 11 and Wednesday, September 12.

Starting September 7 at White Gate Farm, Flanders, New Jersey, Eugene Denton, owner, is offering 56 cows, 37 heifers, 14 bulls, 22 heifer calves at side of dam, and 20 bull calves at side of dam.

The sales continue Saturday, September 8, at Shadow Isle Farm, R.F.D. 1 Red Bank, New Jersey. Dr. and Mrs. Aimand Hammer, the owners of Shadow Isle Farm, have an excellent line-up for this sale, consisting of 68 head—8 bulls and 60 females.

Continuing, the Sales Circuit moves from Red Bank up to Dutchess County, N. Y., Monday, September 10, to Mole's Hill Farm, Millerton. The Dutchess County sale is the oldest one of the Circuit and has developed a great reputation over a period of years. The

breeders have promised a unique and unusual program, starting at 10:00 a.m. Monday, to take the place of the usual pre-sale judging. Sixty head of females will be sold, including Dutchess County Sale Plan Heifers from out-of-county consignors who purchased these dams in previous Dutchess County Sales.

The following day, Tuesday, September 11, Rally Farms, Millbrook, N. Y., F. H. Bontecou, owner, and Obed Potter, manager, are offering 46 heifers and 4 bulls.

The final sale of the Circuit takes place Wednesday, September 12, at Cochran Farm, North Salem, New York, Gifford Cochran, owner.

To reduce the burden of managing the sale, a new system has been evolved. Instead of a sale manager this year the Dutchess County Breeders have a Sale Committee made up of Myron Fuerst, chairman, in charge of catalogs; Theodore Ryan, advertising; Bill Landauer, hospitality and transportation; and Lee Leachman, sale mechanics.

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**DUTCHESS COUNTY ABERDEEN ANGUS BREEDERS'****Sale****MONDAY, SEPT. 10 AT MILLERTON, N. Y.**

FOR CATALOGUES AND OTHER INFORMATION WRITE

MYRON M. FUERST Chairman Sale Committee Box A Pine Plains, N. Y.

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many of which will be shown at the DUTCHESS COUNTY FAIR. The same individuality, the same breeding which year after year has won the approval of progressive cattlemen from every section of the county.

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Dutchess Co. Sept. 10  
Rally Sept. 11  
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White Gates Dispersal, Flanders, N. J. .... Friday, Sept. 7th  
Shadow Isle Farm, Red Bank, N. J. .... Sat. Sept. 8th  
Dutchess County Breeders' Sale  
Mole's Hill Farm, Millerton, N. Y. .... Mon. Sept. 10th  
Rally Farms, Millbrook, N. Y. (Dutchess Co.) .... Tues. Sept. 11th  
Cochran Farms, N. Salem, N. Y. (Westchester Co.) Wed. Sept. 12th

ALL SALES START AT 1:00 P. M.

For catalogues write to any of the above.

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Tom Norman's Milking Herd Dispersal, Saranac Lake, N. Y., Sat., Sept. 8 at 12:30 P. M.  
35 Cows, 4 Bred Heifers, 6 Yearlings, 5 Heifer Calves,  
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Lots of fall-freshening cattle in this offering. All Vaccinated. All T. B. and Blood Tested within 30 days, prior to sale.  
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Montgomery, Orange County, New York



# Put Up a Pretty Pickle

By ANNA ROGERS WILLMAN

**A**MONG my memories of good meals partaken of are recollections of Aunt Maria's superb watermelon pickles and my mother's pickled peaches. They were always brought forth for "company dinners" and were the sign of a meal prepared with special care—as well they might be, for a good pickle is a labor of love and a product to be proud of.

The first rule in pickle-making is to select firm, fresh, unbruised fruits and vegetables, and use them as soon as possible after picking. The kind of salt you use is important, too. Never use iodized or free-flowing table salt, as the substance added to it to prevent caking will interfere with brining and pickling. For best results, use pure granulated salt.

Whole spices should be used, as they are less apt to darken the pickles, and also they keep their flavor longer. It's a good idea to tie the spices loosely in a thin white cloth bag large enough so the juices can circulate freely and draw out the flavor. Remove the spice bag before putting the liquid over the pickles.

A good, clear standard vinegar, free from sediment or "mother," is needed to make good pickles — and even the water you use makes a difference. Soft water is best for brine, inasmuch as hard water, especially if iron is present, may cause pickles to darken. If you have to use hard water, boil it 20 minutes and allow it to cool and settle before using.

If your sweet pickles sometimes shrivel and lose their crispness, it may be that you are using a too heavy sirup at the beginning of the pickling process. The first liquid added may be only vinegar, or it may contain a small amount of sugar. More sugar may be added at given intervals until the desired sweetness is reached.

Pickles keep best if sealed in airtight containers. Glass jars with glass tops are best. Metal tops may be corroded by the acid of the pickles. Pickles will keep for a couple of months in an unsealed container if you keep them cool and exclude the air. A coating of paraffin or mineral oil on top of the brine will help keep out the air. Use a cover with a weight to hold the pickles under the pickling liquid.

## BRINED OR CURED CUCUMBER STOCK

When the cucumbers are cured and then made into pickles, the pickles are usually crisper and nicer than those made from fresh cucumbers. You will need:

4-gallon crock, or paraffined wooden container

16 lbs. or about  $\frac{1}{3}$  bushel cucumbers (small or medium sized)

8 quarts brine, made of 8 quarts of water and one pound ( $1\frac{3}{4}$  cups) cooking salt

$4\frac{1}{4}$  lbs. salt ( $\frac{3}{4}$  lb. to be added each week for 5 weeks)

Paraffined board to fit inside crock

A glass jar or bottle filled with water to use as a weight

Clean cloth about 6 inches larger than crock top.

Dissolve 1 pound cooking salt in 8 quarts of boiling soft water. Cool.

Select round, firm cucumbers with  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch of stem remaining. Wash and pack into the crock.

Cover the cucumbers with the cold brine and put the paraffined board on top. Place the weight on the cover to

hold all the cucumbers below the surface of the brine, but do not let the brine come over the lid. Tie the cloth over the top of the crock and set it in a warm place (65 to 70°).

Since the brine is steadily diluted by drawing juice from the cucumbers, salt must be added. At the end of one week, and of each succeeding week for 5 weeks, place  $\frac{3}{4}$  pound of salt on the cover. (Cucumbers can be used to make pickles after a week or ten days. In this case you would eliminate further addition of salt, and the cucumbers need not be freshened before making them into pickles.)

If scum forms on the brine, remove it carefully so as not to mix it with the brine. Do NOT stir the brine during fermentation. Curing is complete some time after active fermentation ceases. The white color characteristic of the inside of fresh cucumbers should have changed to the translucent appearance of pickles. The cucumbers will be somewhat clear, dark green, free from whitish spots, firm and crisp in texture.

## READY TO BE FRESHENED

Now they are ready to be freshened and made into pickles. To freshen the cured cucumbers, drain off the brine and cover them with fresh lukewarm water; soak for 12 hours or longer, changing the water 2 or 3 times. Keep as near lukewarm as possible for the entire time. This should remove the salty taste. When the cucumbers are freshened, use them to make your pickles.

(Cucumbers which have been cured for several weeks may be stored and made into pickles later. To store them, pack in clean glass jars, cover with brine and seal. Or you may skim the brine carefully, cover the surface of the brine with mineral oil, cover and set in a cool place. If sealed from the air and kept cool, the cured cucumbers will keep for several months, and may be freshened and made into pickles at your convenience.)

## SOUR PICKLES

- 4 quarts cucumbers
- $\frac{1}{2}$  cup salt
- 2 quarts water
- 1 quart vinegar
- $\frac{1}{2}$  cup sugar
- $1\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoons celery seed
- $1\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoons whole cloves
- $1\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoons peppercorns
- $1\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoons mustard seed

If cured cucumbers are used, freshen the cucumbers. Drain.

If fresh cucumbers are used, wash them and place in a brine made of  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup salt and 4 quarts water and leave for 12 hours. Rinse well with fresh cold water and drain.

Mix the vinegar and sugar. Add the spices tied loosely in a piece of cheesecloth. Heat the mixture to boiling and boil for 5 minutes. Remove the spices.

Pack the cucumbers into hot sterilized jars and fill the jars with the boiling sirup. Seal. Yield: 4 quarts.

## KOSHER DILL PICKLES

- 2 dozen 4-inch cucumbers
- 1 quart vinegar
- 1 cup salt
- 3 quarts water
- For each quart:
- 2 heads dill
- $\frac{1}{4}$  teaspoon powdered alum
- 1 clove garlic
- 1 small, hot red pepper

Wash fresh cucumbers and let stand in cold water overnight. Drain. (If

cured cucumbers are used, freshen the cucumbers and drain.)

Place one head of dill in the bottom of each quart jar. Pack the cucumbers into the jar; add the amount of alum, garlic and pepper given above to each quart; place a head of dill on top.

Combine the vinegar, salt, and water; heat to boiling; fill each jar and seal. Yield: 4 to 5 quarts.

## THOUSAND ISLAND PICKLES

- 1 quart fresh cucumbers, sliced
- 1 large onion, sliced
- $\frac{1}{4}$  cup salt
- 6 cups water
- 1 pint vinegar
- 1 tablespoon white mustard seed
- $\frac{3}{4}$  cup sugar
- 1 green pepper, sliced
- 1 red pepper, sliced
- 1 cup celery, sliced
- $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon tumeric

Combine the cucumbers, onions, salt and water and let stand for 2 hours. Drain. Heat the vinegar, mustard seed and sugar to the boiling point. Add the vegetables and tumeric. Simmer

Place the cucumbers in a clean crock and cover with a pickling sirup. To make the sirup: Boil the vinegar, 1 cup of sugar and the spices tied in a bag for 5 minutes. Remove the bag and pour the sirup over the cucumbers. (The mustard and celery seed may be packed with the pickles, if desired; they do not darken the pickles as do the other spices.)

For two successive days drain off the sirup into a kettle, add 1 more cup of sugar, and heat to a boil. Pour hot over the pickles.

On the third day drain the pickles and pack them into hot, sterilized jars. Fill the jars with the boiling sirup, making sure all the cucumbers are completely covered. Seal. Yield: 4 pints.

## PICKLED BEETS

- 4 quarts small beets, OR sliced or quartered larger beets
- 2 cups sugar
- 1 stick cinnamon
- 1 tablespoon whole allspice
- $3\frac{1}{2}$  cups vinegar
- $1\frac{1}{2}$  cups water

Cook and peel beets. Combine the



Cured cucumbers may be stored in glass jars for several months and made into pickles at any convenient time. Very large cucumbers are suitable only for sliced or chunk pickles — or better still in your fresh salads!

for 5 minutes. Pack into clean hot jars and seal. Yield: 3 pints.

This makes a crisp pickle similar to Bread and Butter pickles. Cucumbers alone may be used (2 quarts) if desired.

## SWEET GHERKINS

- 2 quarts small green cucumbers
- $\frac{1}{2}$  cup salt
- 2 quarts water
- 1 quart vinegar
- 3 cups sugar
- 2 tablespoons whole allspice
- 1 tablespoon celery seed
- 2 tablespoons stick cinnamon
- 2 tablespoons whole cloves
- $\frac{1}{2}$  cup white mustard seed

The cucumbers should be of uniform size, 1 to 2 inches. Freshen cured cucumbers; OR wash the fresh ones, place in a crock, cover with a brine made with the salt and water, let stand 24 hours and drain.

sugar, spices, vinegar and water in a large kettle, add the beets, and simmer 15 minutes. Pack the beets into clean hot jars, cover with boiling hot sirup and seal. Yield: 6 pints.

## PICKLED PEACHES

- 20 to 24 small peaches (about 4 pounds)
- 4 cups sugar
- 2 cups vinegar
- 4 long pieces stick cinnamon
- 1 tablespoon whole cloves

Skin the peaches, but do not remove stones. Make a sirup of the sugar, vinegar and spices tied loosely in a bag; boil 5 minutes. Place the peaches in the sirup, and cook until tender and somewhat clear. Pack into clean hot jars; cover with boiling sirup and seal. Yield: 4 pints.

Pears may be pickled the same way.





# Help for Your Furniture

WE'RE talking about those disfiguring white rings or spots left by wet tumblers or spilled water on tabletops or other wood surfaces. These, and even cigarette burns, can be corrected with a little know-how and elbow grease, say specialists at the New York State College of Home Economics.

The white rings can sometimes be washed off if tackled at once, but if they prove stubborn the specialists advise rubbing with one of the following:

1. Powdered pumice or any fine-grained cleaning powder and machine or salad oil.
2. Salt and mineral, salad, or machine oil. Since the salt is needed for friction, do not mix it with the oil, as the salt would dissolve. Instead, dip the thumb or index finger in the oil and then in the salt and rub the spot well. Fine steel wool lubricated with oil may be necessary if the spot is old or deep.
3. Camphorated oil or oil of pepper-



Unsightly white rings on wood surfaces can be made to disappear in a twinkling by following the directions given here by Cornell specialists.

mint, either alone or with salt, pumice or cleaning powder. When the ring has disappeared, wipe the spot dry and rub the whole surface with furniture polish or wax. Cigarette burns are more tricky to treat, but can be improved, say the Cornell specialists. First rub off the

charred places with fine steel wool, but be careful not to scratch the surround-surface. An orange stick with steel wool wrapped around it makes a handy tool for this purpose. If the burn is deep, fill the spot with a paste of pumice and varnish or commercial water putty and water after the char has been removed. Smooth off the edges. Let the paste harden and rub it carefully with fine steel wool or garnet paper. Then paint the spot with oil paint and varnish mixed to match the finish of the wood surface. A drop or two of Japan drier will speed the drying. Smooth out the edges lightly with a finger. Add a second coat, if necessary, and rub the whole surface with furniture polish.

## ONE-ACT PLAYS AT STATE FAIR

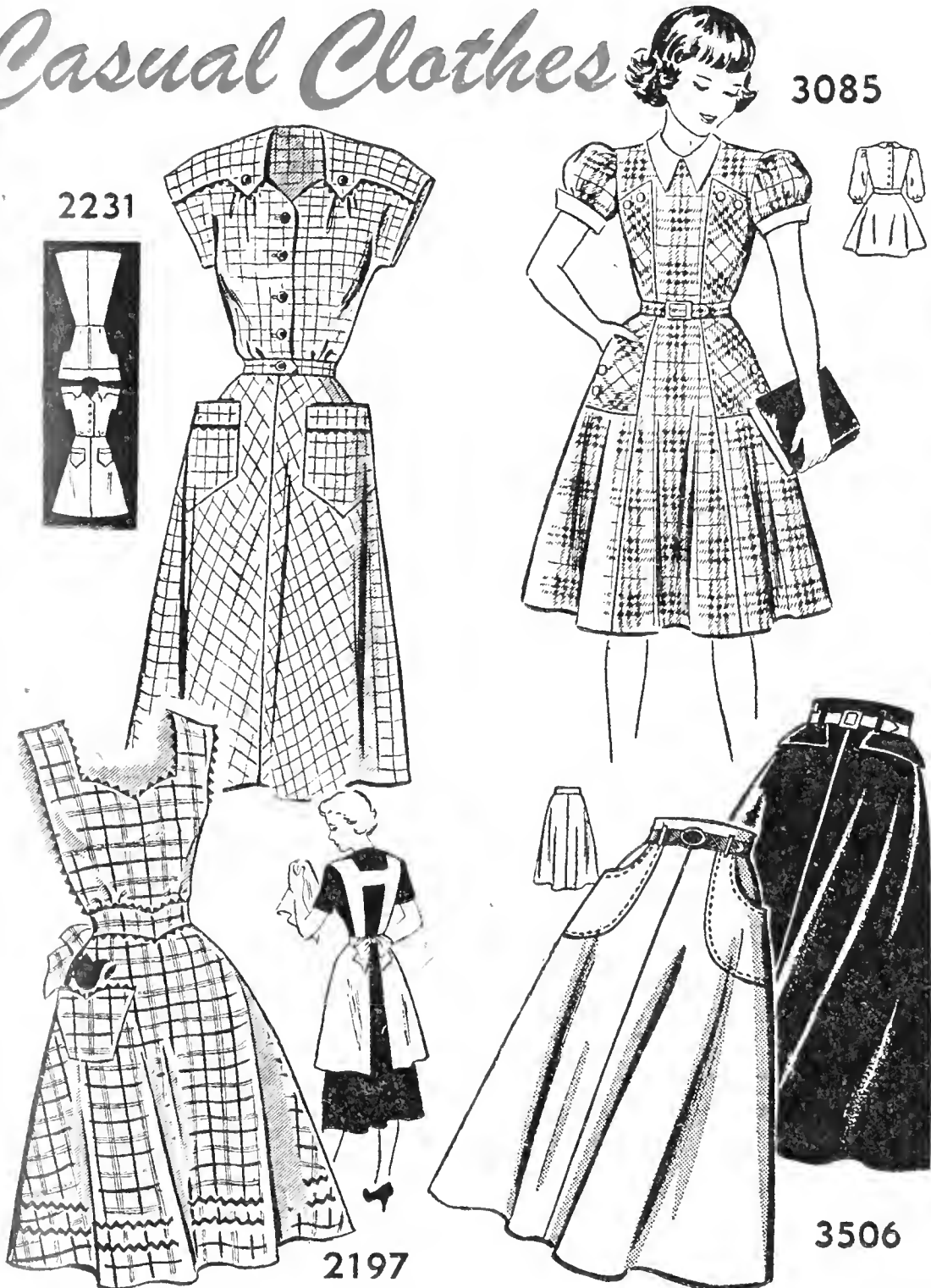
FROM Sept. 3 to 7, inclusive, fairgoers to the New York State Fair will have a chance to see good one-act plays put on by their neighbors. Ten rural and city groups are cooperating with the State Fair Theater, and there will be four performances on each of the five days, beginning at 5 p.m. Admission to the theater, which is located in the auditorium of the Women's Building, is free. Last year, every performance was packed. Fairgoers found that the theater provided first-class entertainment, not to mention a chance to rest one's tired feet. Cooperating groups are: East Clay Grange; Westford Home Bureau; Excelsior Theater of Navarino; Utica College Gaslighters; Ilion Little Theater Club; Children's Theater of Cortland State College; Fredonia State College Mimmers Club; Liverpool Theater Guild; Community Theater of Syracuse, and General Electric's Park Players.

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No. 2197. There's added appeal in this sew-easy coverall apron: Slimming midriff, flower pot pocket! Sizes small, medium, large, extra large. Medium,

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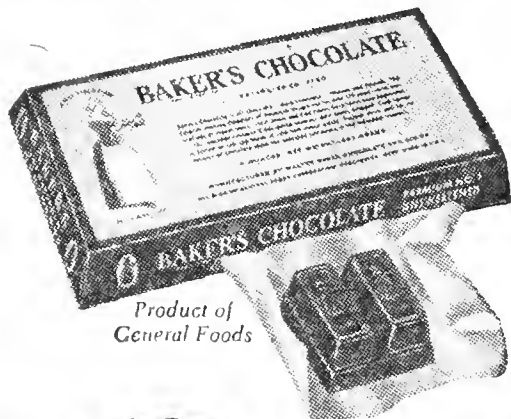
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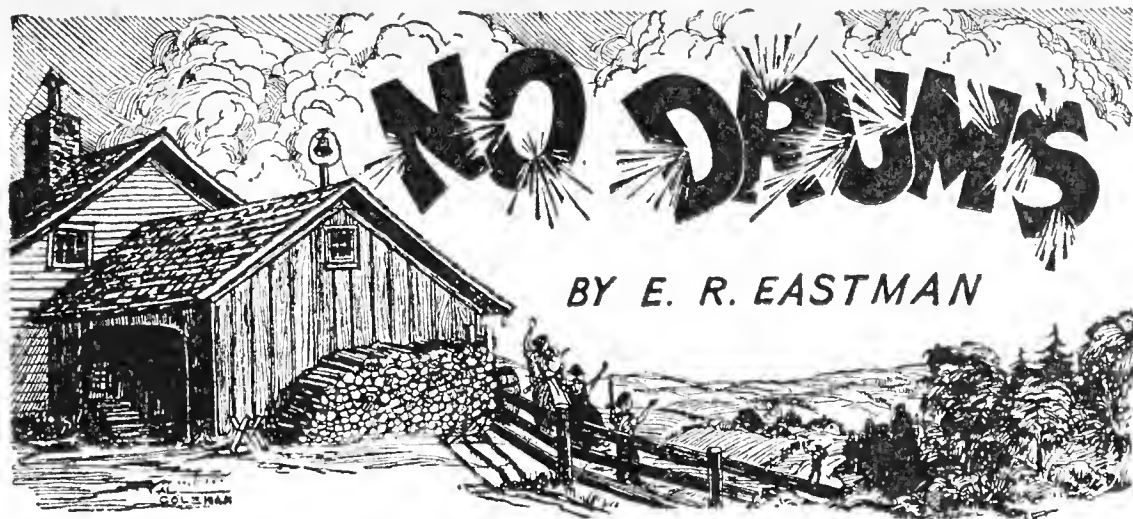
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## WHAT'S GONE BEFORE

The day after his marriage to Ann Clinton, Mark Wilson leaves to join Lincoln's volunteers. His brother, Charlie, and his father, George Wilson, follow him into the Army; also Ann's father, Fred Clinton. News comes of Mark's death in the Battle of Fredericksburg, and in her grief Ann becomes indifferent to everything, and marries Henry Bain in order to hold the farm for her mother's sake.

## CHAPTER XXV

GENERAL Grant, suiting action to words, moved on Lee and attacked him while he was entrenched in the tangled forests of the Wilderness in May of 1864. Early on the bright morning of May 6, Charlie Wilson's cavalry troop rode up to test and probe the Confederate lines, and then, having met more than they had bargained for rode back again through the infantry lines, while the boys on foot yelled and shouted curses at the cavalry for again "starting something you can't finish!"

As he listened to the foot soldiers' particularly bitter tirade this time, Charlie wondered if the hatred among the different Union services was not even worse than that between the Union forces and the Confederates. Then, because he was essentially fair-minded, he concluded that maybe if he were slogging along on foot, knowing nothing of the facts and seeing the cavalry constantly retreating after its advances, he might feel exactly the same way as the infantrymen did.

What the foot soldiers didn't know, or would not admit, was that one of the duties of the cavalry was to do just what they had been doing that morning—try out the Confederate lines and forces so that the officers could know just what was the situation ahead. Usually vastly outnumbered, the cavalry were not expected to stand and fight, although there was plenty of evidence of the glorious record of the cavalry where a stand was needed, and of hand-to-hand saber duels. Often its losses outnumbered those of the infantry.

During those early May days, Charlie had reason to revise his belief that he had seen the ultimate in horror in the fighting at Gettysburg the year before. There the dead had lain so thick on the ground that it was difficult for either man or horse not to step on them. And then had come the cloudburst on the last day of the fighting, flooding Rock Creek and washing away and drowning many of the wounded. But in this murky Wilderness, the wounded weren't drowned; they were burned to death. Soon after the fighting started, the woods were filled with powder smoke, lighted by constant flashes of guns. Out of the murk there frequently came grey lines of Confederate troops, screeching the bloodcurdling, high pitched, nasal yells which they always used in a charge. Fires soon started in the dead limbs and the leaves that littered the ground, adding to the smoke, and time again and again Charlie heard the desperate cries of the wounded as the creeping ground fires reached them.

On one of those hideous Wilderness days when the cavalry were acting as a reserve for the infantry, an officer suddenly shouted "Count Fours!" Down

the line came the short, staccato count: "One-Two-Three-Four!" "One-Two-Three-Four!" And then the order: "Dismount! Every Number 4 man hold the horses; the others prepare to go forward."

Charlie was disgusted to find that he was a fourth man, for he had no desire to hold horses while his comrades went forward into the fighting. Knowing that Sergeant Miller was ill that day and that he had had difficulty staying in the saddle, Charlie proposed to him that he take his place.

"You hold the horses, Hank," he said. "I don't want to stay here, and you aren't fit to go forward."

It didn't take much urging, for Miller knew that he was really incapable of doing much fighting. So he remained behind, but later in the day when the troops came back to where they had left their horses, the horses were gone. So were the men. A troop of Rebel cavalry had come around the flanks of the Federals, captured the horses and made prisoners of the men who were holding them.

Realizing that had he taken the apparently easier and safer job of staying behind with the horses, he would now be a prisoner of war, Charlie Wilson thought once again of how lucky he had been. So far, in all the battles and skirmishes, he had come through without a scratch, while almost every week new faces filled up the ranks of those who rode with him. How long could his luck hold? A long time afterwards, when the war was over, he

learned that his friend and comrade, Hank Miller, who had ridden the weary miles of the marches with him and stood with him so many times in the heat of battle, had died in Andersonville Prison.

Defeated in the battles of the Wilderness on the 6th and 7th of May, the indomitable Grant moved in again on May 9th and 10 against the Confederates at Spottsylvania Court House and at Cold Harbor. Again he was defeated. In a visit with his father after these fights, Charlie learned that the Federals had lost seven thousand men in one desperate charge at Cold Harbor, and that after six weeks of fighting in the Wilderness country, from May 5 to June 15, 1864, Grant lost 55,000 men, or almost as many as Lee's entire forces in the field. When these terrific losses were reported back to the northern homes from which the boys came, sadness hung like a gray pall over the North. Even with these hideous losses, Grant "the butcher" as he came to be called, seemed to be making no more progress toward the Confederate capital than had his predecessors.

But after each defeat, the short, stubby man in his unpressed uniform gritted his teeth on the cigar that was always in his mouth and moved in again, hanging on like a bulldog even when he was licked, and gradually wearing down Lee's resistance. Finally, unable to make much headway from the North toward Richmond, Grant swung his forces around to Petersburg, bordering Richmond on the south, knowing that if he could capture Petersburg, Richmond would have to fall. Here for weeks the Union forces made little progress. Someone conceived the idea of digging a great underground tunnel under the Confederate forts that defended Petersburg and laying a powder mine in the tunnel. When all was ready, the powder was exploded, causing the tunnel to erupt like a volcano. Into the crater rushed the Union forces, hoping to take Richmond. Instead, they were caught in a death trap in which thousands of them were killed or taken prisoner. Grant had failed again.

Of the early part of the Petersburg siege Charlie Wilson saw very little.

During the summer of 1864 Lee sent his great cavalryman, Early, with 20,000 men on a raid through the rich Shenandoah Valley for supplies, and possibly to capture Washington. Foreseeing this move, Grant had kept back enough forces to protect the city of Washington, but out of the Shenandoah Valley, most productive farm valley in America, Early brought back thousands of horses, cattle and other supplies to feed the Confederate Army. That this might not happen again, Grant sent General Philip Sheridan to destroy everything in the Valley, and Charlie was one of the 26,000 men who rode with Sheridan, Merritt, and Custer into the Valley.

As a farm boy, it distressed Charlie to see a great farm country laid waste. Sheridan rode the length of the Valley, up and down again, and slaughtered or drove off thousands of cattle and sheep, burned more than 70 grist mills, and destroyed over 2,000 barns filled with hay and grain. When he was through it was said that a crow couldn't fly over the Valley unless he carried his provisions with him.

But Sheridan didn't get away from his raid unscathed. When Lee learned what was up, Early was ordered to return to the Valley and drive out the destructive Union cavalrymen. Early in the morning of October 19, 1864, Charlie was eating breakfast with his messmates around a little breakfast fire. Of late the rations both for men and horses had been especially good because they were living off the rich country. It was a foggy morning, and not dreaming that the enemy was anywhere near, the men were happy and relaxed, and there was joking and laughter as they ate. Suddenly out of the fog came the screaming yip, yip, yip of the Confederates, and the gray coats were upon them. But though surprised, the discipline and experience of the veterans helped them to rally, mount their horses, and get away, with the Confederates in hot pursuit. Gradually the Federals began to slow up and to turn and fire at their pursuers from their saddles.

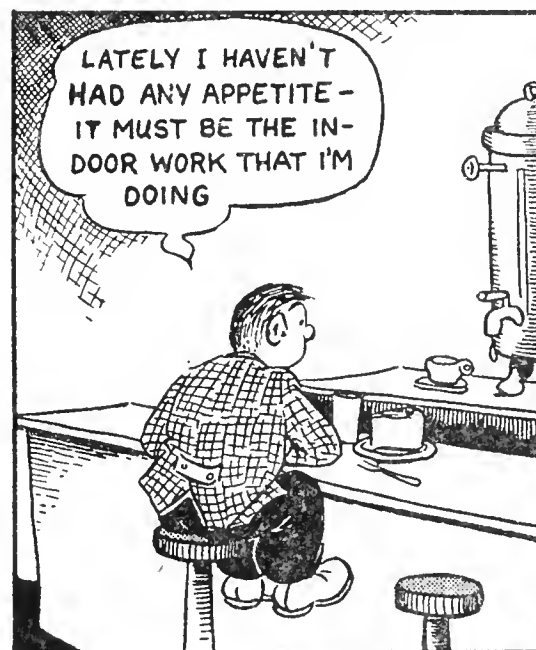
When the fighting began, Sheridan was at the village of Winchester, twenty miles away, where he had stopped overnight from a trip to confer with Washington officials. Hearing the firing, he hastily mounted his famous black horse, Rienzi, and rode the twenty miles to the battle at a gallop. His presence and leadership helped, but by the time he arrived, the Federal cavalry had already turned on their pursuers, and the situation had become reversed.

While the fighting was going on, Charlie saw Custer "the Dandy," whose uniform and accoutrements were always bright and shining, stand up in his stirrups at the edge of Cedar Creek, his long hair waving in the breeze and saber in air as he led his forces into and across the creek in pursuit of the now rapidly retreating Confederates. Back through the disordered and littered camp which the Federals had left so hastily in the morning, they now drove the Southerners, winning the battle and thoroughly discouraging Early from attempting to stop Sheridan's ruthless destruction of the Rebel Army's food supplies in the Valley.

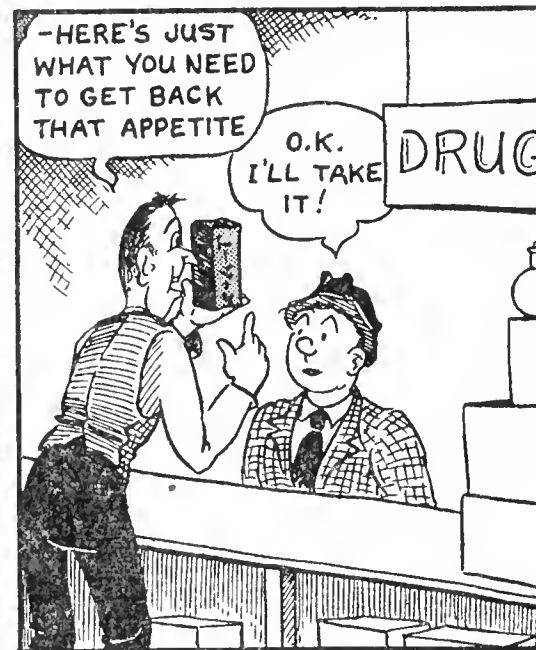
Thinking about the fight in his blankets that night, Charlie's thoughts were mostly of Rienzi, the General's fine horse. When Sheridan had come pounding in at Cedar Creek that morning, he had pulled up the foam-covered charger within a few feet of Charlie's company waved his hat in the air and yelled to rally the men. "What a horse!" thought Charlie as he lay remembering the thrill he had felt on seeing the magnificent animal in the heat of battle.

During the summer of '64, Sherman, (Continued on Opposite Page)

## SLIM &amp; SPUD



## Spud Gets Down to Eatin' Again





**M**Y BREAKFAST dishes are done, the beds are made, the floors are dusted, the hole in my husband's shirt is mended—and all this was accomplished while the washing was being done in our upstairs bathroom in an automatic washer.

It may seem odd to use an upstairs bathroom for a laundry, but it certainly is convenient. Before we got our automatic washer, I used to wash in the kitchen, after dragging in the washer from the storeroom. Then I had to bring all the soiled clothes, sheets, pillowcases, towels, etc., downstairs, wash them, hang them on the line, summer and winter; iron them, and carry them all upstairs again.

### Grandma Had it Harder

Of course, that washday procedure was nothing compared to my grandmother's. At five in the morning, she arose and built up a roaring fire in the highly polished black stove. She pulled the boiler of clothes that had been soaked overnight onto the two front grids, and I was awakened by the pungent odor of boiling yellow soap which permeated the entire house. I knew I must keep out of her way that day, even though she loved to have me visit her.

With a big hand-whittled stick, Grandmother stirred the clothes at intervals. After an hour or so of rapid boiling, she dipped each piece into a waiting tub filled with water that had been pumped and carried by the pailful into the house. The boiler was filled again with clothes that had been soaked, and she proceeded to scrub the first boilerful on a metal washboard. She rung them all out by hand, until she received a wringer one Christmas (when no doubt she felt more emancipated than I do with my automatic washer).

The clothes were then rinsed twice, blued, and starched to a fare-you-well

# I've Gone Upstairs with My Laundry!

By HAZEL W. COSLINE

—everything except Gramp's night-shirts. The wash was hung on a long clothesline between the house and barn, and I helped, when visiting Grandmother, by handing the clothespins to her. By the time she fell into bed that night, just after dark, every piece had been sprinkled "good and wet" and rolled tightly. The next day she arose at dawn, built up a roaring fire again, and heated her irons. After breakfast, she ironed until noon, hoping to finish then. Usually she shook out what she couldn't finish and did them the following day.

The next generation felt themselves somewhat emancipated by taking their wash to the basement where there was running water and good harmless bleaches, making boiling unnecessary. And now I have gone upstairs with my washing, and my ironing, too. Besides the automatic washer in our bathroom, there's room for a mangle (which doubles for a dressingtable), and a linen closet, so now the towels and washcloths never leave the bathroom.

I keep soiled clothes in a clothes hamper in the linen closet in the bathroom, sort them on the spot, put them in the washer (which washes and almost dries everything enough to iron), and finish drying them on portable bars in the bathroom. Towels and washcloths are folded and put away in the linen closet in the bathroom, and other things that do not need ironing (such as undies and pajamas) are folded and put in bedroom chests and closets. No more carrying soiled clothes downstairs and clean clothes back upstairs!

I wash twice a week—the things that need ironing one day, and the things that do not need ironing on another convenient day. Nearly all of the ironing is done on the mangle—everything except dresses. I even manage to do ruffled curtains on the mangle. As for the sheets, they are dried outdoors on the line in summer, and on the clothes bars, over a register, in the winter.

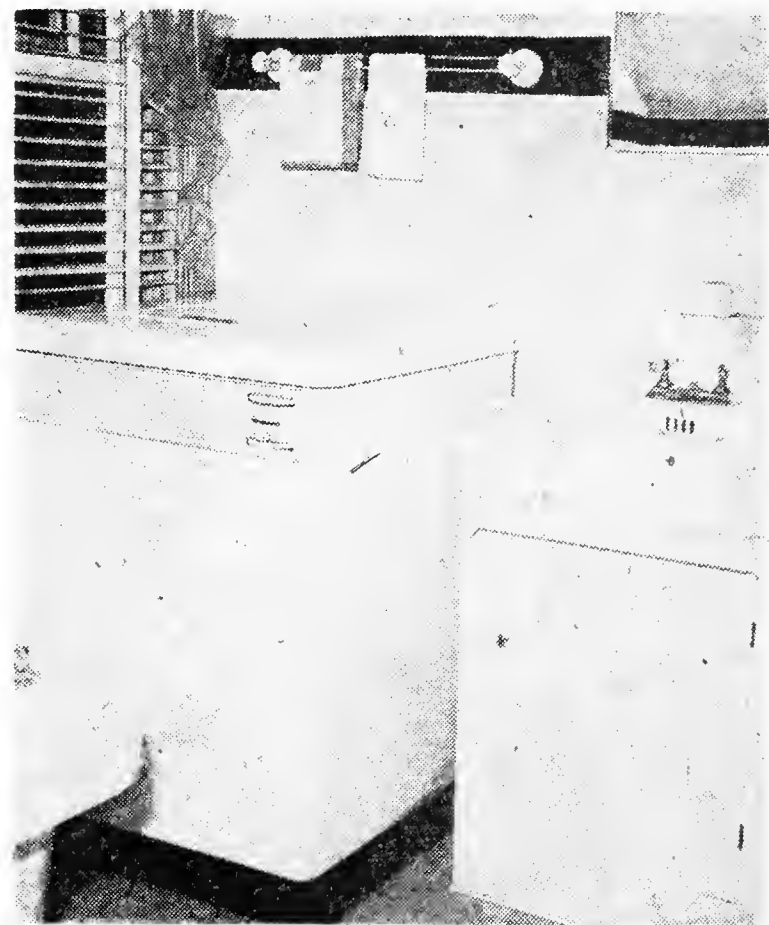
Another thing which has made all the difference in the world to me on wash

day is the use of a cup of water softener in my washer, along with the detergent I use. I saw a marvelous demonstration at last year's Cornell Farm and Home Week of the difference a water softener makes in a wash, and now I use it always and get a different looking wash.

(Editor's Note: If you have an automatic washer, we would like to hear from you. Do you like it as well as you thought you would when you bought it? Does it have any disadvantages, as far as you are concerned? For example, is your water supply adequate for it? If it needs repairs or new parts, do you find it easy to get service from your dealer or the manufacturer? Write to Mrs. Mabel Hebel, Home Editor, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.)

The Coslines' 9-foot square upstairs bathroom easily accommodates both the washer shown in the picture and a mangle (not shown), making a very convenient laundry unit. Washer's top opening enables it to fit into an otherwise tight corner.

—A.A. Staff Photo



## NO DRUMS

(Continued from Opposite Page)

acting under Grant's orders, began his part of a gigantic squeeze with his march into Georgia and then northward, catching the Confederates between the Union Army in the West and the Army of the Potomac. On May 4, the same day on which Grant advanced into the Wilderness, Sherman moved against Joseph E. Jackson, who was entrenched in the hills of Dalton, Georgia, with an army of 100,000 men, and then, in a series of battles, laying waste the country as he advanced, on September 1 Sherman finally took Atlanta, the great manufacturing center of the South. From there Sherman began his march to the East and then northward, finally joining Grant at Richmond early in 1865.

To Nancy at home it often seemed that peace would never come. It had been so long now since those distant happy days before the war that they were almost like a dream, and she sometimes lost hope that they would return again. The abnormal had become the normal.

"Maybe", she thought, "I'm getting some of the same lack of the capacity to feel, the same indifferent attitude that Ann has had."

During the awful Wilderness campaign, when the newspapers were filled with the news of Grant's repeated defeats and with the long lists of the war dead and the missing, Nancy would scan the lists feverishly, and when no one else was likely to bring the mail, she trudged down the road to the post office herself, always hoping for a letter from George or Charlie assuring her of their safety. It was like living on a keg of dynamite that might explode at any moment, destroying all possibility of happiness.

With the help of Tom and Enoch Payne and the little money that George managed to send home now and then, Nancy was able to get along and find enough for them to eat, such as it was, and clothes for them to wear. Nancy was thankful for the responsibilities of taking care of the family. The immediate problems of the day helped her to forget her worries, and the hard work tired her out so that she could sleep. It was good, too, to have Ann dropping in to see her. The girl seemed to be getting on better. Though she no longer discussed her personal problems with Nancy, Nancy knew that her distrust of her husband was growing less because of Bain's apparent change of attitude toward the war.

When Nancy spoke to Enoch about this, he laughed cynically and said:

"Don't give Hank too much credit. I think he's quit his Copperhead activities only because he had to. That warning he got and the fire were just what he needed. Moreover, he's making plenty of money now because of the high war prices for the stuff he sells. He knows the Johnnies are going to be licked, and so he's climbed on the bandwagon of the winning side."

Nancy said no more, but she was glad for Ann's sake that whatever Bain's reasons were for changing, his attitude made things pleasanter for his wife.

Ann did frequently speak of her father, and George had mentioned Fred Clinton several times in his letters. According to reports, Fred was a good soldier and, strange to say, in spite of the hardships of Army life and the general drinking, Fred seemed to have reformed on that score. George and he had had several visits, and George wrote to Nancy that the man really had a lot of character and was a good fellow. What probably had ailed him at

home was that he was not a good farmer, and the constant worry and irritation of trying to make a living for himself and his family on a poor farm had gotten him down.

Then one day following the Battle of Cold Harbor, Ann, white-faced and shaking, came in to Nancy's kitchen and held out a message for her to read. Before she took it from the girl's trembling hand, Nancy guessed what it contained, and she was right. It was the customary brief notice, addressed to Mrs. Clinton, that Fred Clinton had been killed in action.

Ann sank into a chair, and Nancy stood looking at her, wondering what she could say. What was there to say? She knew that Ann had gone through just about all that she could stand, but even in her sympathy for Ann, Nancy couldn't help thinking that maybe it was for the best. Fred Clinton had redeemed himself as a soldier

and as a man, and, after all, what did he have to come back to? Henry Bain had his farm, and there was little prospect of happiness for him in the kind of life that he would have had if he had come back. \* \* \*

The year came to an end at last, and the folks at home ate their hearts out while they watched, worried and waited. One day Mary Payne put Nancy's own thoughts into words when she said:

"Did you ever think, Nancy, about all the costs and casualties of war beyond the actual dollars and cents cost and the loss of the dead and the wounded?"

"I think I know what you mean, Mary," Nancy replied. "For one thing, it will take years to get over the hard, bitter feelings between former friends and neighbors right here in our own county, to say nothing about the hatreds that will last a long, long time between the North and South."

"Yes," Mary agreed, "that's a bad part of it, and I know from what little history I have read how war always affects people's morals. It seems to increase extravagance, waste, fraud, and dirty politics."

"Yes," said Nancy, "and also war robs us women of our youth as well as of our husbands and sons. I was a comparatively young woman when this war started. At least I thought of myself as young, even though Mark had grown up. But now I certainly am old. Only a wife or mother can ever know the price women pay for war."

"I know," said Mary. "There are no drums for us on the home front, but maybe it's God's way of getting good things done. Maybe it's worth all the cost to us here and to the soldiers to free the negroes and to save the Union, but I do wish it could be done some other way."

(To be continued)

### COURAGE

By Eleanor Alletta Chaffee

I said to myself, I'll take my grief  
Into the fields, and there, alone,  
It may turn light as a fallen leaf,  
Or be anonymous as a stone.

But a tree torn by the lightning's blade,  
Wrinkled with wisdom, gnarled by age,  
An elbow across the old wall laid  
And regarded me like a sage.

I saw the scars on the bitten bark;  
I heard its courage sing  
Out from its green heart as the lark  
Lifted on perilous wing.

I said to myself, I'll keep my grief;  
Not as a pain, a scar,  
But worn as proudly as conquerors  
Wear a victorious star.



# KERNELS, SCREENINGS and CHAFF



## SUNNYGABLES NOTES

John B. Babcock

**I**F THE degree of controls is reduced over the following months and inflation results from the remaining controls and other contributing factors, farmers and their "selfish interests" are sure to get their share of blame for this most feared economic state. The charge will be made that more stringent controls, such as have been recommended by the Administration, would have prevented the predicament. The important thing to farmers is that the burden of blame will be borne by the farmer. Too many voices will be raised against him.

Farmers are aware of the increasing lack of understanding of farm problems by non-farm people, who blame them for high prices, lack of national unity and failure to recognize the problems of the consumer. We must go beyond our own circles to those urban people who are not sympathetic with farm problems because they are not well informed. The next time you hear an unjust or inaccurate statement about the farmer's position in politics or economics, don't rush to your next door neighbor with your protest—tell the right story to your city neighbor. Like any American, he'll be fair, if he knows the facts.

### PRESSURE OF CUSTOM WORK

No one ever got a more thorough cussing at home than the fellow hired to do custom work who failed to show up when he promised and was most needed. The reason custom work is used on the farm is that the amount of work does not merit investment in a high price machine, or because this machine cannot be afforded at the time. When we hired custom work, we just never could understand why our job was continually put off and off until it was almost too late.

### Boots Knows

Boots Poelvoorde is in the other fellow's shoes now. He is under constant pressure to be a dozen places at one time. In the Ithaca, New York, area, the first time we had a day suitable for combining wheat was July 23. By that time, wheat everywhere was ready to thresh. Humid weather shortened the actual cutting day to 7 or 8 hours. No matter how willing you are, you just can't move through a wheat field when it is tough or the least bit damp.

Boots had a chance to start his own harvest almost on time. As a good machinery operator, he squeezed every bit of production out of the machinery during favorable weather. But he couldn't be more than one place at a time.

Put yourself in this position: you promise to be at a neighbor's farm to combine Thursday morning. It is Tuesday, and you figure you can finish your own work and the few acres promised another neighbor. Then it rains for two days.

No matter how fast you crowd the work, it is two days late when you start. The first neighbor is indignant that you didn't get to his work the moment the field dried off. The second neighbor is madder yet that you are three or four days late at his place. The third fellow you have on the com-

binning schedule is phoning to ask where the dickens you are. Then you hit a 'chuck hole and the machine breaks down. Then it rains again. And on it goes.

If you are the fellow hiring the combine, you are on pins and needles at this point. There's good reason for this feeling, too, with grain shelling out of the heads every day, and the threat of a good rain or windstorm ruining the entire crop. But just think of the man with the custom machine! Being merciful on pins and needles is nothing compared to the way he feels when he cannot fulfill a promise to a good neighbor.

### SECOND CUTTING GRASS

Because we are close to Cornell University and the School of Nutrition, we have been able to check on the nutritive value of our silage and hay. The results have been interesting. What's encouraging is that the feed we think best by appearance, smell, and enthusiasm of the cows, usually proves to be the best. The final test of good feed is the way cows go after it. They have their own mechanical laboratory that some way tells them which feed is best for them.

Our earliest spring forage is orchard grass. This heads out first and is ready for the silo ahead of anything else we have. Because it is cut off early, the aftermath, or second cutting, is ready while many other hay stands are being cut for the first time.

Our second cutting orchard grass does not have as much alfalfa in it as we counted on when the seeding was made in oats. Nevertheless, we cut this grass when it was still young and tender. It had not headed out, but the few legumes in the mixture were blossoming and indicated that it was time to cut.

The yield of orchard grass was not heavy, but I would bet that the quality is as good as any hay we have or will cut. The nutritional experts tell us that young grass has high protein and carotene value—much greater than the same grass after it has matured. As our second cutting grass cured, it lost very little color. Most of this grass was put in long with a long hay blower, and has not heated in the mow at all. Just as you can "feel" that a crop of hay or silage has the "punch" needed to grow youngstock or make milk, we have a hunch that this beautiful second cutting orchard grass will do a lot of good in our dairy. Chemical tests may bear this out, and the response of milk cows and calves to this feed will finally prove the value of young, tender grass.

### THISTLES AND WOODCHUCKS

Although I was never allowed a bicycle as a boy because "they are too dangerous," I had a rifle and a riding horse before I was 12 years old. Dad and the neighbors used to give me ten cents for every woodchuck tail I could produce. I'm sure I was safer stalking woodchucks after a thorough schooling in the correct manner to handle firearms than I would have been weaving down a busy highway on a bike.

From those experiences with my rifle, I learned to respect the confidence placed in me that I would use it correctly, and to accept woodchucks as a

natural enemy. In the fading light of day, I still like to wander over a freshly cut hayfield in search of a brown blurb in the distance that must be a woodchuck. Often they are at the mouths of the same dens at which I have shot literally dozens of these pests over the years.

### Good Pastures Draw Pests

For many years we have noticed that the better pastures draw the most woodchucks. Similarly our best early spring pastures draw deer from the protection of the hills to get their first square meal of the year. Thistles and other weeds also become tremendous in these fertile fields.

To keep a good pasture coming, both woodchucks and thistles must be controlled. Often, the only way to get at the woodchucks is to stalk and shoot them. Some thistles grow in places that can only be reached with a hand scythe before they ripen and spread millions of seeds over the rest of the land.

Perhaps the good pasture owner should carry two tools in his car—a rifle for 'chucks and a scythe for thistles. To me, shooting is a pleasure, but I can't say the same for using a scythe. I notice that the Russians use a sickle as part of their national symbol. For my money, if the Russians claim to be the "first" to invent the scythe, they can have the dubious distinction. I'll take the good old mowing machine.

### FARM TIRES

A tire expert who spends full time checking tire failures in the field tells me that the biggest cause of tires wearing out before their time is under-inflation. This seems to hold true on passenger cars, trucks, and farm implements. A well mechanized farm may have between 40 and 50 tires at work on various machines and vehicles. That

is an investment worth caring for.

There is nothing more aggravating than to check over the mechanical features on a machine to be sure of good working order, and then have a tire blow during an important job. Sometimes the flat tire is due to a nail or a partially buried iron stake or other accident. More often though, a little attention earlier would have prevented the breakdown.

Farm tires are called on to stand all types of operating conditions. Tires on a wagon, for instance, may appear to have plenty of air in them after standing on the barn floor, with no load for a number of weeks. When those same tires reach the field and are subjected to their share of a three or four ton load, one of them may go almost flat. When this is the case, the load usually goes to the barn on the soft tire. I know we have been guilty of this, and have even forgotten to fill the tire before making another trip. The tire seems to work partially flat, and we forget the strain on the sidewalls. The payoff comes when the tire fails, and we are inclined to condemn the tire as faulty rather than our own negligence.

### Tools for Tires

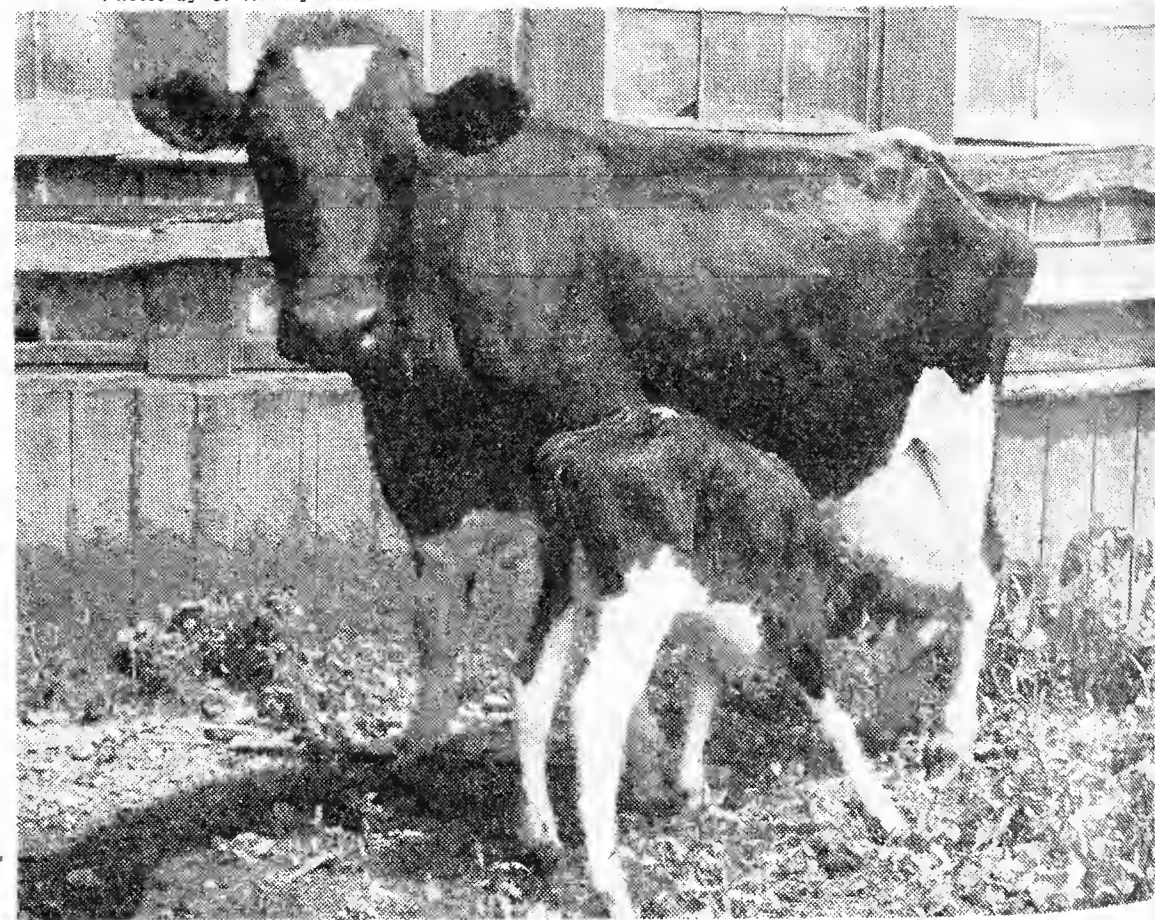
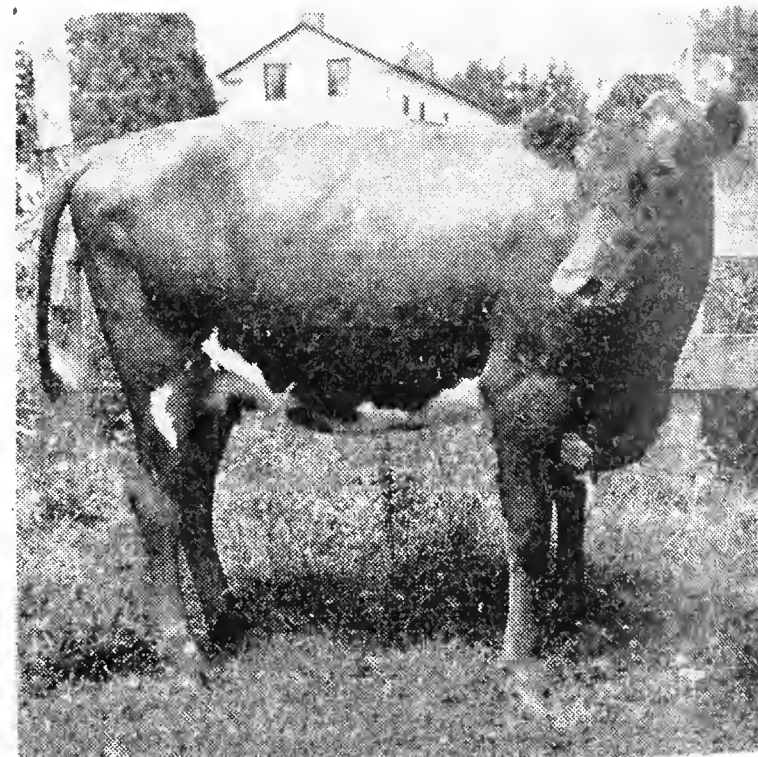
Somewhere in the farm shop there should be a place to repair tires with the proper tools, and to inflate them to the proper pressure. It also pays to have a good hand pump, sparkplug pump, or small compressor right in the tractor at all times. And most important is a good tire gauge, so that trouble can be foreseen.

Just for fun, take a good tire pressure gauge (it'll pay to buy one if you don't own one already) and go over all your farm tires, including the family car and the inside rear tires on the farm truck. I did it the other day and was ashamed of the results.

Here are two pictures of Smitty's last daughters. The older one, at right, which was caught in a nervous pose because heel flies were plaguing her, was sired by a Red Dane Bull. She shows Smitty's slope in her rear quarters, but appears to be dairy cow from one end to the other. She'll freshen this fall.

The second calf, taking lunch at Smitty's liberal cafeteria, is the freak referred to last month. With all of her tail and part of her backbone missing, she still seems to be healthy and hearty. Boots and his neighbor have decided to raise her.

— Photos by C. Hadley Smith







**CRANE, INCORPORATED**, manufacturer of Craine silos at Norwich, New York, is celebrating the golden anniversary of the Craine silo this year. It was in 1901 that the self-contained, self-supported, wood-wrapped TripleWall silo was produced by William Craine, who was then 66.

The company is now headed by his three sons: Zur W., president; Leo D., vice president; and E. Robert, executive vice president. Bruce Craine, son of Zur W., is sales manager and the 3rd generation of the family in the Craine business.

"Broiler Production" is the name of a bulletin available from the GLF Mailing Room, Terrace Hill, Ithaca, N. Y. It contains information obtained from thousands of farm visits as well as some recent research work in the Northeast.

**SHEPPARD DIESELS**, Hanover, Pa., have a 6M Diesel designed especially for Farmall M owners and which can be installed in less than a day. A postal card to Sheppard Diesel, Hanover, Penna., will bring you more information. Tell them you read about it in the American Agriculturist.

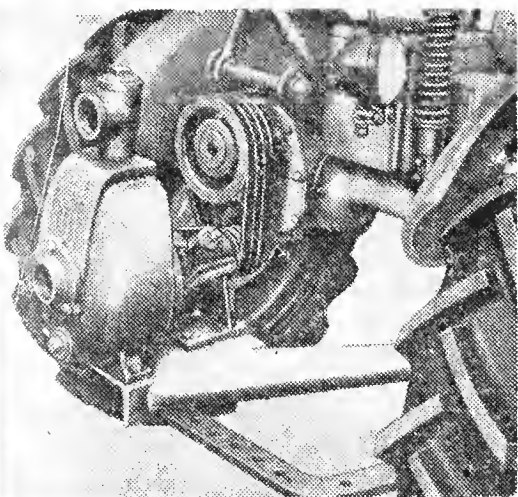
The **INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY** of 180 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill., announces that they will subcontract between 80 and 90 per cent of the material required for present government contracts.

This action is the convincing example of the interdependence of big and small industries in the American economy.

The **PHELPS DODGE REFINING CORPORATION**, 40 Wall Street, New York 5, and 230 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 1, Ill., have four booklets they will be glad to send you. They are called "Bordeaux Mixture," "Bordeaux Controls Late Blight on Tomatoes," "Better Potato Yields," and "Basic Copper Sulfate."

Whether you have a shallow or a deep well, **JACUZZI BROTHERS**, 36 Collier Street, Binghamton, N. Y., have a pump for the job. In fact, the shallow well water system can be changed to deep well by simply changing the injector assembly.

**GMC dealers** have a booklet called "GMC's Tips to Truckers in the Emergency." This booklet gives valuable advice on preventive maintenance for trucks according to a system originated by GMC in 1928 and adopted by the Armed Services in World War II.



A new self-priming centrifugal pump made by the **Barnes Manufacturing Company** of Mansfield, Ohio, for use only with International Farmall tractors. The pump is designed for use in irrigating and spraying crops and other farm pumping jobs.

## Service Bureau

By HUGH COSLINE

### GET YOUR MONEY

Some time ago I shipped some produce to a man with whom I have done business in the past. I have always found him to be thoroughly reliable, but now I cannot get my money or any answer to letters written him.

**ON CHECKING** the above complaint, we discovered that the man in question had died suddenly in the middle of the season and left a number of unpaid accounts. His son writes us that he left no assets and that there is no money to pay outstanding claims.

No matter how reliable a buyer may be, there is always the chance that something like this will happen. If you want to be sure of your money, demand payment before surrendering the goods. This is especially important when selling to a stranger.

We have had a number of cases brought to our attention where a buyer would give a check and then stop payment on it before the farmer could get it cashed. If you want to be absolutely sure of your money, ask for cash on the spot.

— A.A. —

### DUTCH BULBS CO.

Several years ago, a number of complaints came to our attention against Dutch Bulbs Co. of Burbank, Calif., Farmingdale, N. Y., and Long Island City, N. Y. At that time, letters written to them were returned marked "Unknown," and houses that dealt exclusively in bulbs reported that they knew nothing about them.

We are now getting complaints against an outfit by that name which is carrying on a radio advertising campaign. Orders sent to the company in care of the radio station are not being filled. We are making an attempt to check on this concern. If it is the same outfit, we hope to put a stop to their activities along these lines.

— A.A. —

### THANKS!

**I RECEIVED** the \$130 check from you in full settlement of the insurance claim. Thanks! Without your help, I would not have been able to collect as they completely ignored me. I have been a subscriber since 1910, and am enclosing a check so that my subscription can be extended another ten years.

— A.D.B., New York

**\$100.00  
Reward**

For Information Leading To The Arrest, Conviction And Imprisonment (For At Least 30 Days) Of Persons Guilty Of

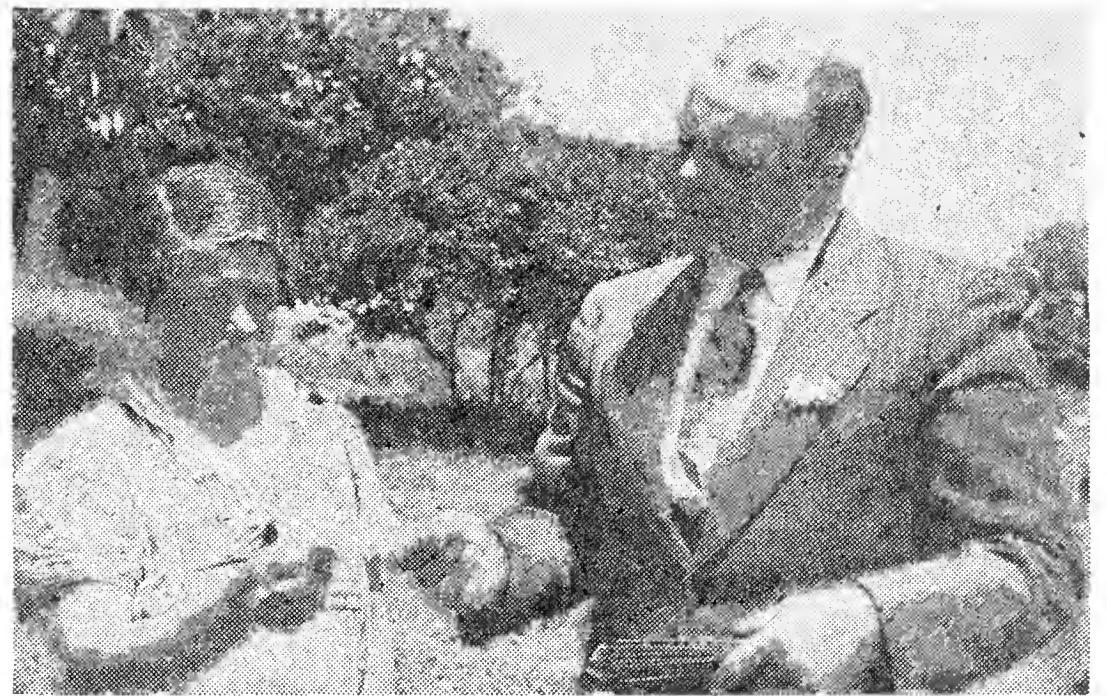
**RUSTLING  
CATTLE**

From Any Farmer Who Is A Subscriber To American Agriculturist.

This Offer Expires Dec. 31, 1951  
And Is Made By:

**AMERICAN  
AGRICULTURIST**

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST  
Editorial Offices: Ithaca, N. Y.



## A Check from the North American After A Serious Accident

**MRS. ANNA KUCERAK** tells North American Agent, Ellis Smith of Richfield Springs, N. Y., about her accident . . . "We were driving to Little Falls, N. Y. when a truck coming head on crowded us into the ditch then smashed the left side of our car. My husband got out of it luckily,

but I was knocked unconscious. When I woke up I was in the hospital with serious internal injuries."

"My husband and I and seven of my children are insured. It doesn't cost much and if anything happens it helps a lot. I'll always keep my policy renewed."

## Keep Your Policy Renewed North American Accident Insurance Co. of Chicago

N. A. ASSOCIATES DEPARTMENT

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

BE SURE TO KEEP YOUR SUBSCRIPTION RENEWED TO  
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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**PICKS UP YOUR BEANS AS GENTLY AS IF BY HAND**

**Innes WINDROW PICK-UP**

BY FAR THE MOST POPULAR PICK-UP IN THE BEAN AREA. HANDLES WINDROW EVENLY—NO BUNCHING, NO SHELLING, NO LOSS OF BEANS. NETS YOU MORE MARKETABLE BEANS. 30 TO 40% LIGHTER, CAN BE ATTACHED BY ONE MAN IN A FEW MINUTES. FINEST QUALITY, YET COSTS LESS.

**Innes BEAN WINDROWER**

FORMS AN UNBELIEVABLY CLEAN WINDROW. PLACES BEANS HIGH AND DRY, SAFE FROM ROLLING BY WIND. PRACTICALLY ELIMINATES DISCOLORATION AND DOCKAGE. GIVES YOU A BIGGER CROP OF EDIBLE BEANS THAN EVER BEFORE. SAVES WEAR ON COMBINE.

SEE YOUR DEALER OR WRITE—

**Innes COMPANY**, Bettendorf, Iowa

INNES INNES INNES INNES INNES INNES INNES INNES INNES INNES

Innes products in this area are distributed by LeRoy Plow Co., Inc., LeRoy, N. Y.



# YOU KNOW it'll be GREAT!

The 1951 **STATE FAIR** Syracuse, N. Y.  
New York



## Sat. Sept. 1 to Sat. Sept. 8



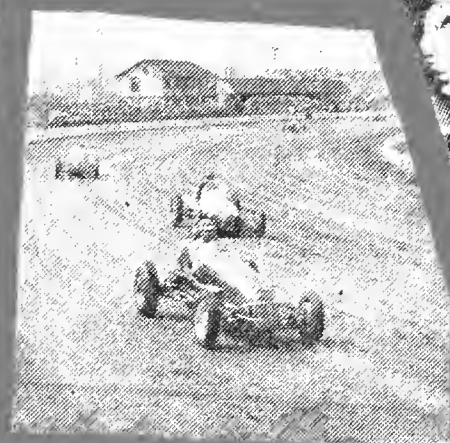
See it ALL for 1/2 PRICE!

BUY ADVANCE SALE TICKETS — good any day or night for general admission. Regular price 50¢ and 10¢ federal tax. Advance sale price 25¢ and 10¢ federal tax. On sale at: Niagara Mohawk Power Corp., N. Y. State Electric & Gas Corp. or Rochester Gas and Electric Co. offices in your community. Or by mail from: The Director, New York State Fair, Syracuse, N. Y. Limited quantity available — get yours early!



### STARS • THRILLS • PRIZES

\$107,000 in premiums — the greatest total ever. Prize-winning livestock from 48 states — the country's largest cattle show — harness racing — horse pulling and square dance contests. See the Better Homes display, new Dairy Products exhibit, old car competition, news photo contest — 100-mile auto race — daily fashion shows, art exhibit, the boys' and girls' "Fair within a Fair". Top names in entertainment.



WANT A ROOM DURING STATE FAIR WEEK?

Write State Fair Housing Committee, Chamber of Commerce, Syracuse, N. Y.

New York State Mobilizes

## 8 Exciting Days and Nights • DON'T MISS A THING!






# AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

## *We're Going to* **The FAIR!**



**C**HICKENS are being preened, Dad is putting dobbin through his paces, curry combs and polishing rags are busy on dairy and beef animals, Mom is picking out her very best looking jar of pickles, and Sis her finest needlework. They're all going to the fair—a one-day community fair, a county fair or the state fair.

Most enthusiastic of all the exhibitors and most anxious to show up well are the young people in 4-H, Future Farmer and other youth organizations, for it's at the fair that they finally find out how their animals or their



dress or their ability to handle a tractor compares with others'. And if they can beat Dad in open, friendly competition, that's the biggest thrill of all.

Everyone attending fairs—and about eight million will attend them in the Northeast this year—finds much that is interesting and informative, but for the exhibitors, especially the young ones, the fair is a place to learn. They soon find out what it takes in planning and personal attention to raise and show an animal that gets the coveted blue ribbon.

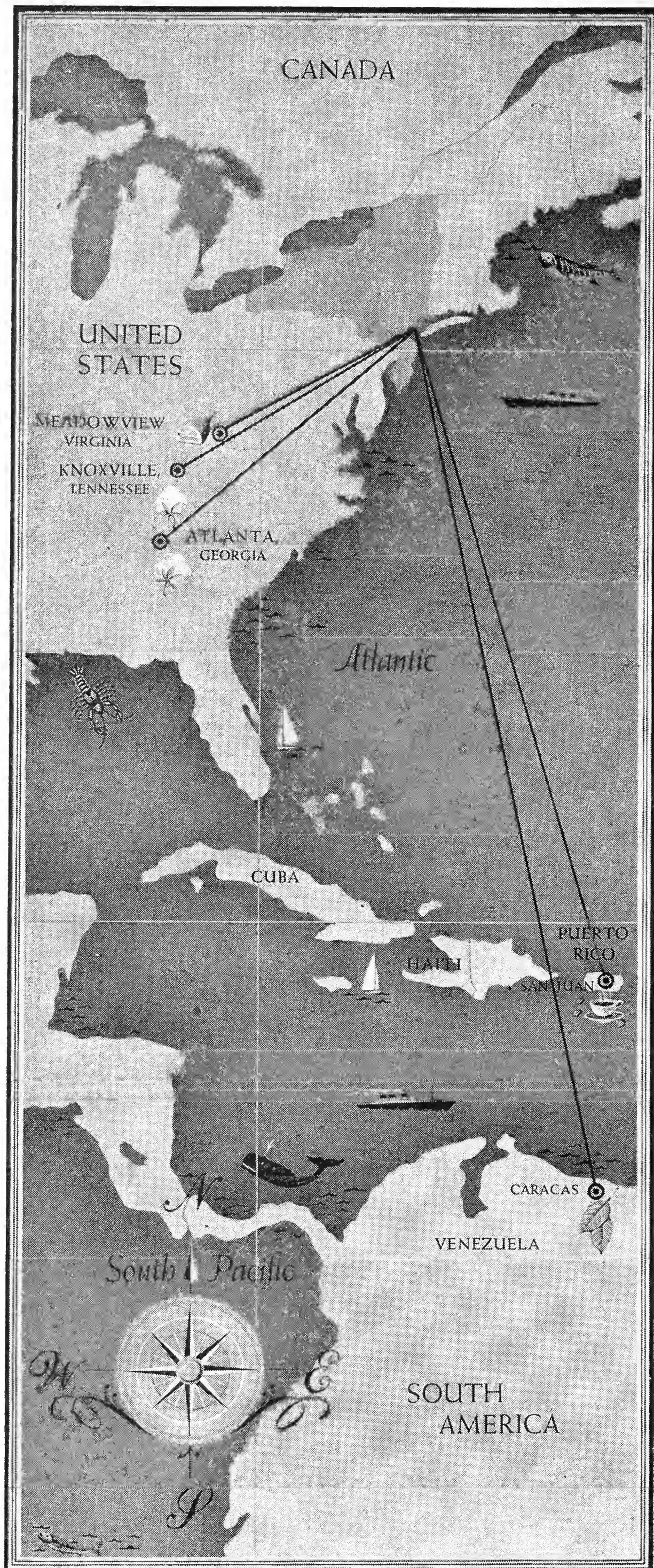
To the winner comes reward and incentive to keep producing top quality. To the loser comes the opportunity to see his exhibit through the expert's eye and a challenge to have his exhibit in top place the next year.

At thousands of commercial exhibits, visitors will see the latest products of industry designed for the farm and the modern home, and besides seeing the best produce, the best animals, the best canned goods and the best needlework, they will be entertained in hundreds of grandstands and along hundreds of midways. For a few hours, the everyday cares and worries will be forgotten and it will do us good.

*So it's heigh-ho, come to the fair*

*The sun's a-shining to welcome the day;  
Heigh-ho, come to the fair!*





# New Markets for your Eggs

ON August 15 last year, large white eggs on the New York market were 53 cents, pullet eggs were 31 cents. Four weeks later large whites had risen to 67, pullets had dropped to 27. Eggs are higher this year, but the same pattern is being followed.

As the new pullets come into production, a great rush of small eggs hits the metropolitan market. People who are accustomed to buying large eggs can't be shifted rapidly to small ones. They bid premium prices for the large eggs while the little eggs go begging.

This is no new problem. It has faced the poultryman every fall for years. Maybe it will never be fully solved. But there are some things that can be done about it and G.L.F. is doing them.

## South to New Markets

First, the most important, is to find some markets where pullet eggs this time of year are more acceptable. G.L.F. has sent men to the southern states and even to South America to search out such markets. Further south they don't have the early hatched birds that we have here; their pullets won't come into production until later. Consequently, in late summer and early fall they have nothing but high priced eggs and are looking for fresh eggs that are reasonable in price. Pullet eggs from G.L.F. territory fill this need.

So G.L.F. is now shipping eggs to a number of southern points such as Meadowview, Virginia; Knoxville, Tennessee; Atlanta, Georgia; San Juan, Puerto Rico; and Caracas, Venezuela.

These new markets are taking thousands of cases of small eggs that formerly went to New York City. Not only do they bring a better price in those localities, but they take some of the pressure off the already flooded metropolitan markets.

## Telling The Story

Another approach to this small egg problem is to educate city people on the value of small eggs. A pullet egg is worth three-quarters as much as a large egg, yet frequently pullet eggs can be bought in grocery stores for less than half. Over station WQXR in New York and the upstate stations of Rural Radio Network, G.L.F. is telling this story to city people.

Through these means G.L.F. is continually trying to develop better markets for your eggs.

Get in touch with your nearest G.L.F. Egg Station, or inquire about G.L.F. Egg Marketing Service at your local service agency.

Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc., Ithaca, New York.

# G.L.F. Egg Marketing Service



# 1 2 3 Extra-Traction Features



## REMEMBER —

Goodyear makes a better tire for every farm job and every type of implement.

**make it your No. 1 buy — and America's No. 1 favorite!**

**N**O other tire gives you SUPER-SURE-GRIP's *three* extra-traction features. No other tire gives you SUPER-SURE-GRIP's extra-long service, so important these days! That's why no other tire can

compare in popularity with SUPER-SURE-GRIP—the *best-liked tractor tire in America*. Get SUPER-SURE-GRIPS at no extra cost and see them pull where other tires won't!

**1. GOODYEAR SURE-GRIP ACTION.** Goodyear lugs are set closer at the shoulder than at the center. This exclusive design provides a vise-like grip that holds the soil in the ground, giving the lugs greater traction than curved lugs that "plow out" the soil. Result — *Goodyears pull where other tires won't!*

**2. STRAIGHT-BAR LUGS.** Because Goodyear lugs are set straight as a ruler, they have greater traction area than lugs that toe in. Result—Goodyear lugs thrust against the soil with equal force from center to shoulder, giving better traction both backwards and forwards — "*the greatest pull on earth!*"

**3. EXTRA-LONG WEAR.** Since Goodyear's SURE-GRIP lug action holds the soil firmly in the ground, skid, slippage and abrasion are greatly reduced. Goodyear's famous O-P-E-N C-E-N-T-E-R self-cleaning lugs have no mud-catching hooks or cups. The result is smoother riding, less slip, *far longer life!*

# GOODYEAR

## Super-Sure-Grip Tractor Tires



# THE EDITORIAL PAGE

## A DATE TO KEEP

**B**ACKED by nearly 300 organizations, Elmira, New York, is holding a **Liberty and Constitution Day** on Sunday, September 16. There will be a great parade with several bands. The exercises will be held in the public square with a speech by a nationally and internationally known speaker and with Irving Berlin, the famous songwriter, leading the great crowd in the song which he wrote, "God Bless America." The United States Constitution, with its great Bill of Rights, will be read, with the emphasis of the whole celebration on the need of better support of our Constitution and of the liberties which made this country great. Mark the date on your calendar and go. It will be one of the high, thrilling experiences of your lifetime.

## GARDEN ADVENTURES

"I can't resist telling about my sweet corn experience. On June 2, 1951, I planted Gold Mine sweet corn, and on July 30 our family and son's family had corn on the cob."—J.W.L., Vt.

**T**HAT'S CORN in just 58 days, and it is pretty close to a record for the Vermont latitude, so far as I know. Can you beat it?

Never in my experience have we had a garden producing as much as ours this year, although we have had a constant fight to protect it from vermin. Woodchucks started in on our peas. After we had trapped 12 old and young out of one hole, the chucks were taken care of. Then a kind of blackbird, called grackles, got about half of the rest of our peas. However, I always believe in planting enough of everything to take care of the needs of three families, and to be sure of having enough in spite of vermin and bad weather. So we still had enough peas, but it was a fight to see who was going to get them first, the blackbirds or the Eastmans.

Rabbits have been a bad pest this year and have destroyed some of our garden truck. Our latest problem is an old mother coon, apparently with a young family. She pulls down the sweet corn stalks, eats part of the ear, and makes a bad mess.

We planted several different varieties of sweet corn and had an excellent early variety called Spancross; but every year I am more and more impressed with the uniformity and quality of Golden Cross Bantam. In my book it can't be beaten.

## A GREAT LEGUME

**S**OME farmers have had failures in getting started with birdsfoot trefoil, but these adverse experiences are far outweighed by those of hundreds of other farmers who are enthusiastic over this truly wonderful legume, both for pasture and meadow. It would be very helpful to have letters from you who have had success with birdsfoot trefoil, telling how you did it. We will pass these letters on to our readers. To anyone requesting it, we will send, by mail, concise information on the advantages of trefoil and how to get started with it.

## CHORE TIME IS JUST AHEAD

**F**ARM help, either full or part time, is harder and harder to get, and farmers are answering the problem with more and more equipment. Hundreds of dairymen are installing gutter cleaners. What a lot of backache they save! A lesser number of farmers are using silo unloaders. Some are starting to use pipelines in conventional stables, as well as in pen stables, for transporting the milk from the cow in the stable to the milk house. Many dairymen are waiting to install pen stables as a means of saving labor, as well as for their other advantages. Board of Health regulations will be forthcoming before long so that milk from pen stables can soon be approved by health authorities.

A visit to several dairy barns recently impressed me all over again with the fact that thousands of farmers could save steps and labor by a little study

*By E. R. Eastman*

and some minor expense and work in rearranging the stables to cut down the work at chore time. Many are still carrying both hay and silage farther than necessary. Last winter I was in two barns where the farmers made a trip between the feed bin and the mangers for nearly every cow. On the other hand, I saw one barn (and there are many others, of course) where feed was let down through chutes from the bins above, eliminating steps and much of the heavy lifting.

Fall and winter chore time will soon be on us. Think over the jobs you have to do to see if there aren't some ways of making them shorter and easier and of cutting down on the steps you have to take.

## BEST PLACE FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

**W**E HAVE had a great time on our farm this summer because our 8½-year-old grandson, Dickie, has spent the summer with us.

I have been impressed all over again with the value of farm life and work for a boy or girl, and Dickie himself will never forget this summer nor the knowledge he has gained of how things are done on the farm and in the garden. His love of beauty, taught him by his mother and his teachers, has been increased by the flowers, all other manner of growing things, the clouds and the beautiful sunsets. It has been said many times, and it is worth saying again, that the farm is the best place in the world to bring up children.

I should add also that the best way for us grown-ups to keep young is to have the opportunity to live with the energy and enthusiasm of fun-loving, high-spirited, lovable boys like Dickie.

## HAS WOMAN SUFFRAGE FAILED?

**I**N THE last issue, I said that I had worked hard for woman suffrage, but have seen no improvement in government since women got the right to vote. In fact, conditions in this country and the world are much worse than they were before women voted!

I expected to get my ears pinned back by hundreds of women, but so far I haven't heard from very many, so it must be they agree with me. On the other hand, I am hearing from the men. One man wrote:

"A cousin, an ardent suffragist, visited us after women had been voting for some time. I asked her if she felt any better now than she did before she had the vote. She replied: 'Well, I can't say that I do', but really she must have felt worse as she shortly left this life by her own hand: My wife hates to vote, but I tell her she must to offset the bad voters."

Another man wrote: All that woman suffrage has done is to add greatly to the cost of holding the elections."

I certainly am not advocating taking suffrage from women. I am trying to stir them up to do more than they apparently are doing to get clean and efficient government and to save our liberties.

## GOING TO THE FAIR

**W**HEN I was a kid back in the horse and buggy days, "fun on the farm" was surely limited. There were no automobiles, movies, radios, or television. Absent also was something to use for money.

I never saw but one or two circuses before I was 18, but I did go to the fair. How I looked forward to it! How impatiently we watched the early fairgoers go past our place, raising a cloud of dust on the country road like the smoke of battle. At last we ourselves were on the fairgrounds, our hearts thumping in anticipation as we listened to the merry-go-round organ playing "In the Good Old

Summertime," or watched the band proudly marching up the race track to take its place in the bandstand.

Well, times have certainly changed, but a good fair still brings just as much joy and happiness as it ever did, providing you go in the right spirit. I don't care for the man or woman who goes through life with an attitude of "Try and make me laugh," or "If you've seen it once, that's enough."

The New York State Fair is a great educational institution. It is just as up-to-date in its exhibits as today. No one can look at those exhibits of flowers, vegetables, fruits, field crops, poultry, and animals without being proud of the farms and farmers of this great Northeast. No one can look at all the farm equipment without being amazed all over again at the mechanical progress we have made. No one can study the exhibits of the farm young people and the enthusiastic faces of the exhibitors without the feeling that the agriculture of the future is secure.

Best of all, you can have just as good a time at the Fair today as you old-timers used to in the horse and buggy days, for here, in addition to all the interesting exhibits and all the fun, is the opportunity to shake hands and visit with friends that perhaps you have not seen since last fair time.

## LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE BY RADIO

**A**S A BOY I was always fascinated to read about the Pony Express, which was started in 1860 to carry the mail from St. Joseph, Missouri, across the plains and the mountains to the Pacific coast. The horses were the swiftest and hardiest that could be secured; the men the most courageous. Relays of horses were stationed from 10 to 15 miles apart, and each rider rode three animals successively, traveling not less than 33 miles before he passed his mail bag on to his successor.

The record trip was made in 7 days and 17 hours when Abraham Lincoln's first Inaugural Address was carried; but the regular schedule was 10 days—about 24 days faster than Butterfield's Overland Stage Line. The Pony Express was soon succeeded by the telegraph, but the tales of what those riders faced in the way of danger from Indians, bad weather, and the adventures they had, made great reading when I was a boy.

I am reminded of the Pony Express now by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company's announcement of the opening on Friday, August 17, of the coast to coast new Microwave Radio Relay Skyway. For the first time, telephone conversations will be carried across the continent by radio rather than by wire or cable, and, just as the horses and the riders tired and had to travel in relays, so the electrical waves have to be picked up and strengthened by stations placed at regular intervals across the land.

I predict that the time is coming when you can take up some kind of a gadget and not only talk to a friend a long distance away but also see him face to face.

## EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

**S**TOCKMEN'S LETTER," issued by the Morrell Packing Company, tells a story about a very proper American who was always exceedingly careful to observe all the proprieties. One day he was having dinner with a fat little foreigner, fond of his creature comforts and his family. As the meal progressed, the foreigner suddenly gave out with a resounding burp.

"Oh, my gracious!" said the proper American, aghast. "Are you in the habit of doing this before your children?"

The other shrugged his shoulders:

"Ve have no rules. Sometimes I go first, sometimes de kids go first."



# AA's Farmers' Dollar Guide

**PRICE PROSPECTS:** At summer meeting of the New York State Horticultural Society at Geneva, Herrell DeGraff gave an outlook summary helpful not only to apple growers but to all farmers. The following comments are largely based on what he said:

Prices are unlikely to skyrocket this fall, may be lower instead of higher. Prices of basic commodities have declined since February, 1951, and have lost half the gains made from June, 1950, to February. Living costs have leveled off at about 9% above a year ago. Food costs are 12% above a year ago, and all farm prices 19% up, but most of gain is caused by meat and cotton, relatively unimportant in the Northeast.

Much of price rise was psychological; consumers feared shortages and bought "before hoarders could empty the shelves." Now, finding no shortages, consumers must use up what they bought, and appear to be buying only at reduced prices! Savings are up.

Food, textiles, autos and buildings account for 90% of American business. Food sales are quite stable, textiles are very slow, automobiles are easy, and we apparently are on the downtrend of the building cycle. It looks as though business will be very competitive in the months ahead without heavy unemployment or critical shortages of goods.

Many people believe all-out war will not come, but that further "incidents" and the danger of war will require continued defense preparations. Recent expenditures of 2 billion a month means a cost of \$14 per month for every man, woman and child. Cost is expected to increase to 3 billion a month (\$21 per person), and may go to 4 billion (\$28 per person or \$140 a month for a family of 5). That would require about 20% of U. S. industrial output.

Question is whether or not that rate can be maintained for several years. Chances would be better if Washington would make drastic cuts in domestic government expenses.

**MARKETS:** For fruit growers (and for all cash crop growers) the indications are for competitive markets at present or slightly lower prices. Crops won't sell themselves; it will take work. Holding for possible price increases doesn't look attractive unless you believe the supply of a particular crop is short of probable demand.

**CROPS:** August crop report shows declines in estimates of several crops, but over-all picture still indicates second highest total crop volume. Wheat—Estimate is 998,286,000 bushels; 72,000,000 below July estimate. Winter wheat, 650,738,000; spring wheat, 347,548,000. Last year, total was 1,027,000,000, and 10-year average was 1,071,000,000. Corn—Estimate is 3,027,000,000 bushels; 88,000,000 below July estimate. Last year, 3,131,000,000; 10-year average, 2,981,000,000. Oats—1,393,000,000 bushels; 5% below 1950 but 6% above average. Buckwheat—4,053,000 bushels, smallest on record. Last year, 4,749,000; 10-year average, 6,976,000. Soybeans—Bumper crop of 270,000,000 bushels, second highest on record. Last year, 287,000,000; 10-year average, 179,000,000. Dry Beans—Estimate is 16,234,000 bags (100 lbs.), smallest crop since 1946; 10% below 10-year average. Potatoes—351,186,000 bushels, 20% below 1950. For 18 surplus late states, 254,651,000 bushels compared to 316,495,000 last year. This year's smaller crop is proof that growers can adjust operations to meet new conditions when they have the facts.

**FRUIT:** Apples—Commercial crop, 121,338,000 bushels, 1% below 1950. Eastern crop is 5% above last year. Peaches—67,772,000 bushels, 27% above last year but 5% below average. Southern states up 300%. North-east some above last year. Central states very short. Pears—31,697,000 bushels, 2% above last year and above average. Grapes—3,244,600 tons, 20% above 1950. In New York, forecast is 64,800 tons; last year, 104,000. Sweet Cherries—1951 production was 73,210 tons, 8,670 below last year; New York about the same as 1950. Sour Cherries—159,000 tons, slightly below last year but 68% above 10-year average. New York crop was 31,200 tons; last year 27,100.—Hugh Cosline

## The Song of the Lazy Farmer



grief; I think she secretly enjoys lambasting me with lots of noise. But I'm surprised that she'd admit she may be putting on a bit; that's something I would like to see put down in written form, by gee.

MIRANDY'S got a new complaint that leaves me just a little faint; she claims I've been completely wrong in talking 'bout her in my "song." The folks, she says, who read my stuff have been long-suffering enough; the very least that I could do would be to make my stories true. Instead, she says, I tell 'em lies and pull the wool across their eyes by making them think that my wife spends ev'ry moment of her life a-fussin' and a-fumin' 'bout the fact that I'm a lazy lout, whereas, says she, the facts are these: She really ain't so hard to please.

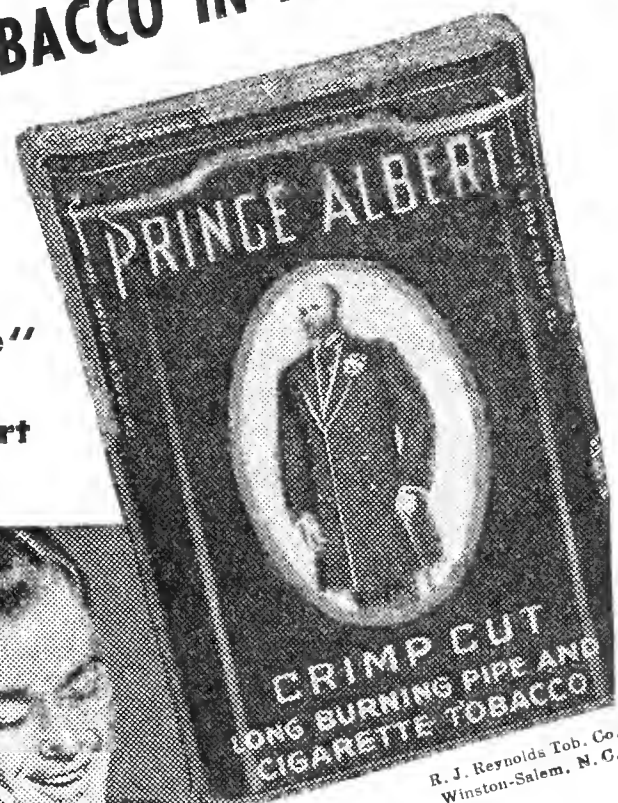
Of course, it may be that I've stretched the point 'til it's a bit far-fetched; Mirandy really ain't so bad, she's happy more than she is mad, and I'll admit the times when she is smiling prettily at me outnumber moments when she roars because I don't help more with chores. And, anyway, it's my belief, my laziness gives her no



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patented\* "no-bite"  
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\*Process Patented July 30, 1907

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# Prince Albert

THAN ANY OTHER TOBACCO

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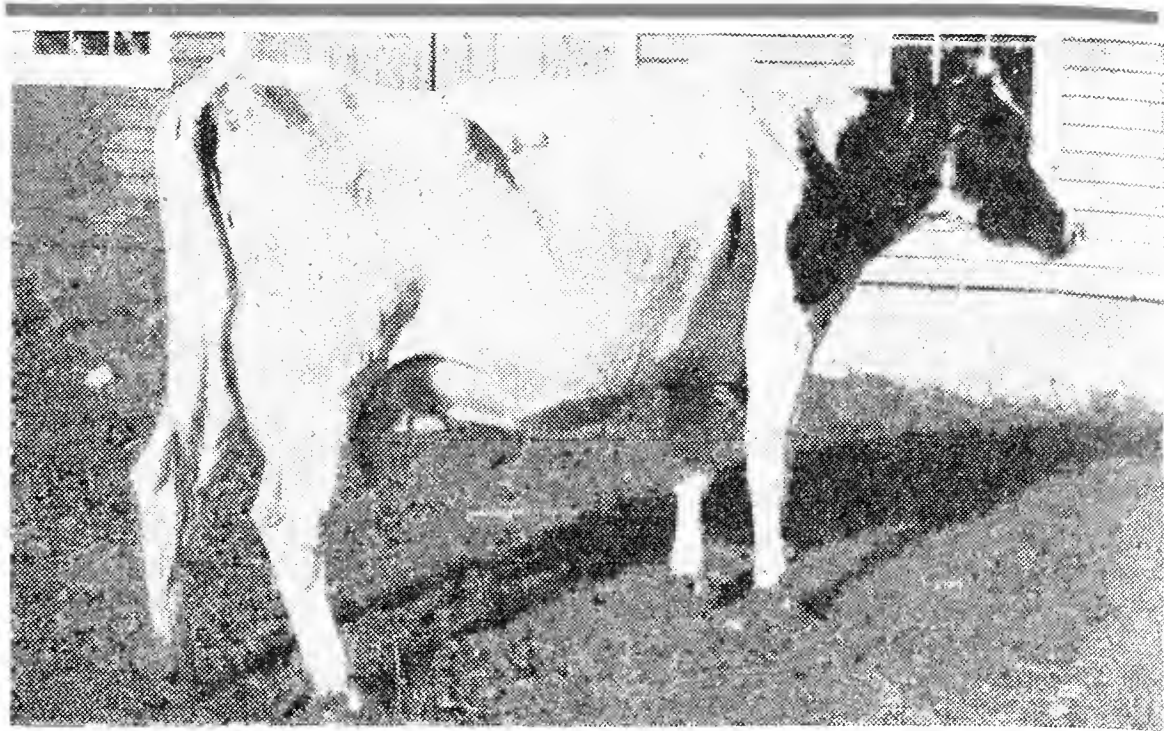
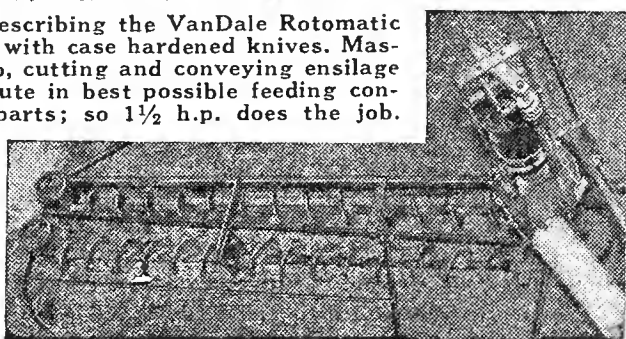
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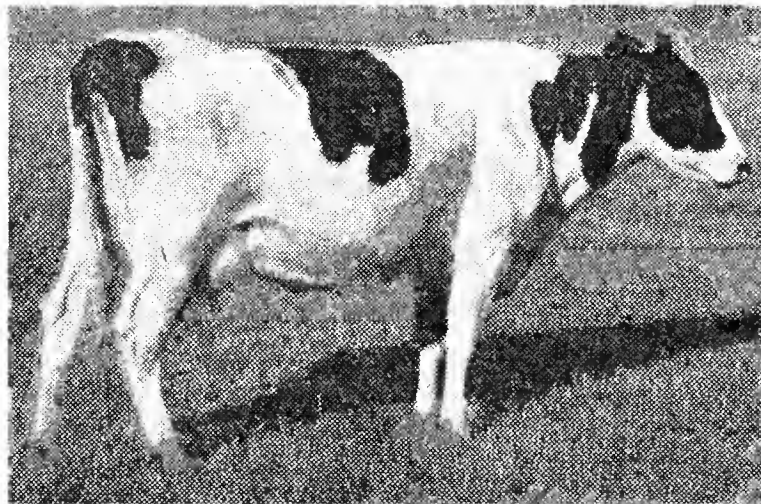
Suzannah born January 2, 1943 and the dam of seven artificially sired daughters, five of whom are shown below.

## A Grand Old Matron

OWNED by Lynn Clark of Delhi, N. Y., Suzannah, the cow shown above, has the notable distinction of being the dam of seven artificially sired daughters. Suzannah was sired by Winterthur Posch Dad Boast Ocapok and has three records averaging 11,500 pounds of milk and 373 pounds of fat.

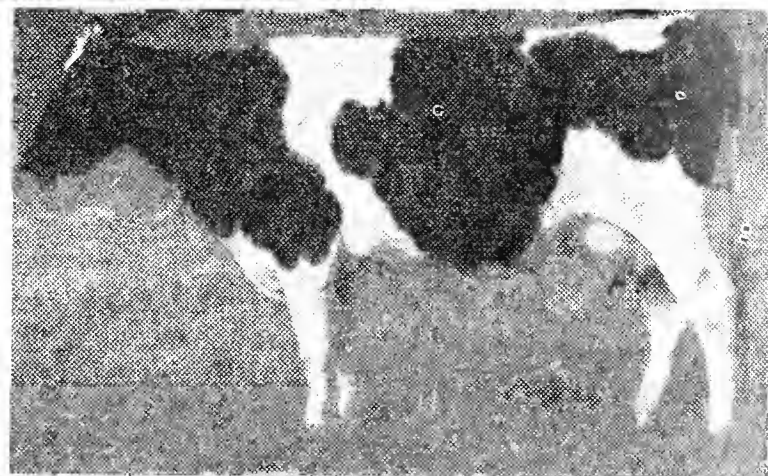
Mr. Clark's herd averaged 410 pounds of fat for the testing year ending in February 1950. Thirty-three of the forty-five producers in the herd are sired by bulls owned by the New York Artificial Breeders Cooperative.

Two daughters not shown below are Suzzette born December 14, 1948 and sired by Clovercourt Ormsby Royal Blend, and Edith born November 16, 1949 and sired by Carnation Dominator.



Honeybunch born February 21, 1946. She was sired by Chief Piebe Pride Gerb Colan and has two records averaging 14,200 pounds of milk and 533 pounds of fat.

Whiz, whose twin Gee is shown below, was born February 1, 1947 and sired by Granville Regina Prospect. Her one record is for 12,980 pounds of milk and 446 pounds of fat.



Gee, the twin of Whiz shown above, has one record of 11,830 pounds of milk and 445 pounds of fat.

Below, Sadantha was born October 14, 1950 and was sired by Dunloggin Master Adantha.

Jeepers born December 27, 1947. She was sired by Staffordshire Montvic Crusader and has one record of 12,900 pounds of milk and 440 pounds of fat.





# New A B C's of Animal Nutrition

**A** stands for antibiotics . . . **B** for B-12 . . . **C** for carotene . . . and so on down the new alphabet which livestock and poultry people are learning today. There's a long list of newly found aids to better health, faster growth and better gains for livestock . . . to more meat for America . . . to better earnings for producers.

**A for the antibiotics**—aureomycin, penicillin, streptomycin, terramycin, many more. Nobody knows quite why, but added in tiny amounts to hog, calf and poultry rations (not for sheep or adult cattle), they often seem to speed growth, especially of animals in subnormal condition. Most runty pigs catch up with the litter, make 10 to 20% faster gains. Diseases in turkey flocks can be reduced, and the time from poult to market-weight bird speeded up.

**B for B-12**—We know now that this is the vitamin which made APF famous. Found in its natural state in such packing house by-products as meat scraps and tankage (also manufactured by fermentation process), this working partner of the antibiotics is making more meat at lower feed cost. Broilers, for example, are ready for market in 10 to 11 weeks, instead of 12 to 15.

**C for carotene**—Found in the green leaves of growing grasses, legumes and other plants, carotene helps cattle, hogs and poultry produce vitamin A as they digest their feeds. Vitamin A is a must if livestock is to live and be thrifty.

Those are a few of the many new things recently learned about the science and economics of animal feeding. In a very few years research has added many pounds to the meat output per acre of grass or grain—shortened feeding periods, increased animal livability. All of this adds to the supply of meat for our people, and is the farmers' and ranchers' contribution to our country's strength.

And many other promising things are probably over the horizon. Experiment stations are working on the use of thyroproteins and hormones in cattle feeding. There's growing knowledge about the importance of cobalt and other trace elements to livestock. At federal and state experiment stations, in many a private laboratory, these and many other little-known areas of animal nutrition are being explored and charted. And thus, as has happened so often in the past, the study of animal nutrition is blazing the trail to better human nutrition also. Your local county agent, your high school and college agricultural instructors, your agricultural publications can keep you informed.

## Quotes of the Month

"In the democratic way of life it is not 'the best things in life are free,' but rather 'the best things in life are worth working for.' Certainly good food is one of the best things in life."

Dr. Ruth M. Leverton  
Professor of Nutrition Research  
University of Nebraska

"How can consumers be educated to the fact that food will have its price, in regular market channels or in the black market, and not because farmers say so, but because they, the purchasers, say so?"

Dr. Herrell De Graff  
National Institute of Animal Agriculture

### OUR CITY COUSIN



Says City Cousin, "What the deuce! This cider tastes like apple juice!"



## Big "Know-How" is Good!



In times of national emergency, I often notice quite a change in the thinking of some folks. I have in mind those who criticize business just for being big.

However, when up against the need for large scale production and distribution of materials and food, the government often turns for "know-how" to businessmen—little and big. This, of course, is a sensible thing to do. And isn't it fortunate that our nation can take advantage of the fact that we have a ready source of successful and experienced management to turn to?

Another thing. When emergencies arise, it's often in business that we find the specially trained manpower used to dealing with big, complicated problems and big, complicated operations. Many businessmen resign from their companies and join the government—to help handle the problems created by the emergency. Others give their experienced counsel on the organization of many important government projects.

Personally, I have never gone along with those who argue that it is bad to be big. For bigness means growth and is a reward of valuable service. It is my own conviction that business—both "big," medium and small—helps the American people live better, at lower cost. And I maintain that our nation's businesses of all sizes form one of the essentials in the defense of all the big and little things for

F.M. Simpson.  
Agricultural Research Dept.

### Martha Logan's Recipe for BEEFARONI SALAD

Yield: 2 qts. (8 to 10 servings)	2 tbsp. pickle relish
1 pound hamburger	2 tbsp. finely chopped onion
2 cups shell macaroni	1 teaspoon salt
1/4 cup chopped onion	2 cups salad dressing
1 teaspoon salt	1 carrot, shredded

Brown the hamburger slightly. Drain off drippings and chill the meat. Boil macaroni and 1/4 cup onion in salted water 15 minutes. Drain and chill. Combine chilled hamburger, macaroni, pickle relish, finely chopped onion, salt, salad dressing and carrot. Mix well. Chill about 2 hours.

Variation: Add 1/2 cup chopped celery, 2 tablespoons chopped green pepper, or 1/4 cup sliced pimiento olives.

## A Meaty Mouthful

Americans all like to eat good wholesome food, especially meat. To you producers we give praise, and gobble up the meat you raise. It seems we never get too much of beef, pork chops, veal, lamb and such. And so demand "eats up" supply as U. S. housewives buy and buy. Yet prices vary, week to week, for reasons not too hard to seek. When scads of hogs pour into town, the price of pork then soon comes down; but when hog marketings are slow—why, up pork's price is sure to go. Still, whether prices rise or fall on meat, we eat it all. The problem's never surplus meat—you can't raise more than we can eat. But prices change, across the land, as you supply and folks demand.



### Soda Bill Sez . . .

Government controls are like thistles in a corn field . . . they grow fast and are hard to get rid of.

## Balance Roughage and Concentrates for Lambs

by Rufus F. Cox  
Head of Animal Husbandry Department,  
Kansas State College, Manhattan, Kansas



Lambs fed the most concentrated rations do not always fatten fastest nor most economically, Kansas experiments show.

A series of experiments has been run to test the physical balance of rations. They were designed to determine whether the ratio of concentrates to roughage was a factor in determining the efficiency of feed utilization.

The most noteworthy result of these tests is that regardless of the kind or combination of feeds used, lambs fed rations of medium concentration made larger and more economical gains and were as well finished as lambs fed either more bulky or more concentrated rations. It was concluded from these experiments that an optimum physical balance actually exists for lambs. Thus as bulky rations are increased in concentration, the gains increase up to a certain level. Then, as the concentration is further increased, the gains and efficiency of feed utilization turn downward. It was further proved that the gains made by lambs are not always positively correlated with either the dry matter intake or the total digestible nutrient intake. Rather, the gains and the efficiency of feed utilization clearly follow a certain balance between these two factors.

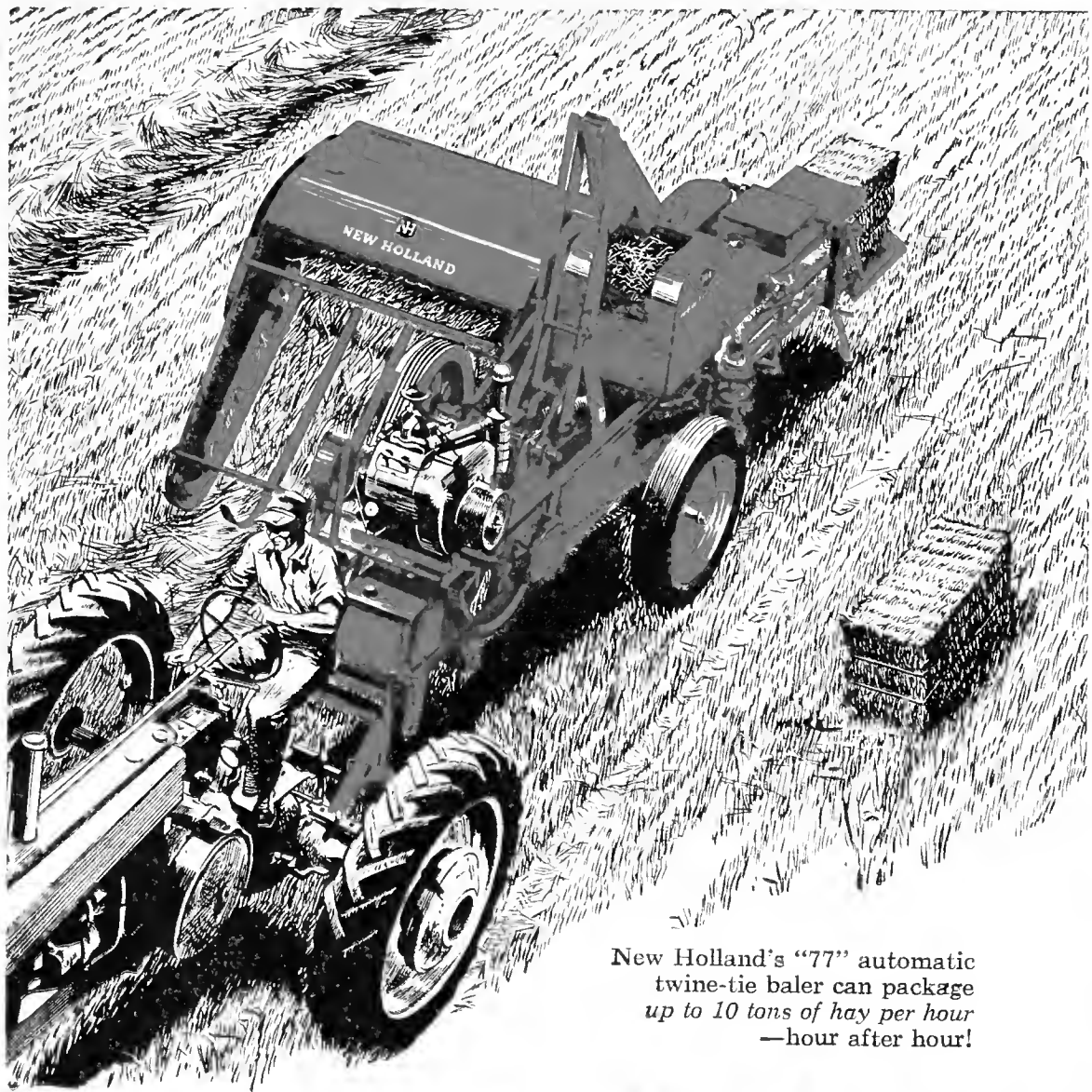
Experimental work at various State Experiment Stations is showing that physical balance in rations for ruminants may be fully as important as chemical balance.

## Swift & Company

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Nutrition is our business—and yours





New Holland's "77" automatic twine-tie baler can package up to 10 tons of hay per hour—hour after hour!

## "You can count on New Holland for highest capacity—highest performance"

says Walton W. Thorp—Thorp Hereford Farms, Britton, S. Dakota

● "When you're putting up enough feed to carry 1,000 registered Herefords through one of our long Dakota winters, the hay season seems mighty short," says stockman Thorp. "Our New Hollands are in the field as soon as the dew's off and running right up to darkness."

"We depend on our '77's" to get a big job done fast, and they have our highest recommendation."

There's a slim margin between good hay stored in the barn and spoiled hay lying in the field. You can count on a New Holland "77" to make that difference.

The "77" with its high capacity—up to 10 tons an hour—helps you beat rain and sun damage. The "77's" floating pick-up handles the windrows big as they come. Its open-end feed auger sends a steady flow of hay to the baling chamber without clogging. Inverted twine knotters clean themselves—tie hundreds of bales without a miss.

Baling action is designed to save nutritious leaves and blossoms. This assures quality feed for your stock with fewer costly grain rations.



Walton W. Thorp with TH Royal Domino 37th, bred on Thorp Hereford Farms.

You have little "down time" when you bale with a "77". All steel in construction, it is of simplified design with 20% fewer parts. 500 owners reported an average maintenance of \$21.40 per season—many had no maintenance costs.

These are some of the reasons why farmers count on the "77" to put up good hay as fast as possible and at the lowest possible cost. For details, see your New Holland dealer soon. New Holland Machine Co., New Holland, Pa. A Subsidiary of The Sperry Corporation.



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| <input type="checkbox"/> Forage Harvester— | <input type="checkbox"/> Baler W.re         | <input type="checkbox"/> Farm Wagon           |
| Row Crop or Hay Unit                       | <input type="checkbox"/> Side Delivery Rake |   |

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Street or RFD \_\_\_\_\_ Acres Farmed? \_\_\_\_\_  
Town \_\_\_\_\_ County \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_



H. J. (Red) Evans, president of the Empire State Potato Club, introduces New York's three best potato parers to spectators attending the Field Day. From left, Mr. Evans, Mrs. Clayton Snyder, Neffs, Pa., the champion; Mrs. Royal Bence, Watertown, N. Y., the runner-up; and the third prize winner, Miss Mary Harper, Goodwood, Ontario, Canada.

## In Honor of "SPUDS"

PARING KNIVES flashed as the women attacked their individual piles of New York State potatoes to determine the champion potato parer at the 17th Annual Field Day of the Empire State Potato Club. When the peelings all settled and were weighed by the judges; the pared spuds checked for any spots that were missed; and the elapsed time compared, Mrs. Clay-

crowd estimated at more than 12,000 toured the Oneida County farm of Wells Aldrich at Sauquoit, N. Y., to witness demonstrations of everything from digging and plowing to potato washing, irrigation and airplane dusting. As usual at the Field Day the Trade Show proved to be the center of interest for thousands of potato growers attending. About 50 dealers and manufacturers were present with the latest equipment and machinery for raising and handling potatoes.

Milton E. Hislop, Oneida County Agricultural Agent, was general chairman of the Field Day, which was put on by the Empire State Potato Growers Club in cooperation with the New York State Extension Service. Experts demonstrated and discussed everything from new and promising potato seedlings to chemical weed control.

Finalists in the contest where New York State Potato Queen Diane Dickinson was chosen, were: Misses Janice Brownell, 17, of Cassville, Oneida County, alternate choice; Theresa Meyer of Ithaca, Tompkins County; Arlene Ald-

The 50 machinery and equipment exhibits made the Field Day Trade Show more popular than ever. Shown looking at a new hydraulic lift on a potato planter are Harold Billings, who has 45 acres of potatoes at Prattsburg, Steuben County, left, and his son-in-law, Melvin Partridge, who works for one of Steuben County's largest potato operators, Harry Goodrich and Sons of Avoca.

ton Snyder of Neffs, Penna., emerged as the champ. Winner of the second prize was Mrs. Royal Bence, Watertown, N. Y., while a Canadian, Miss Mary Harper of Goodwood, Ontario, captured third prize.

The potato peeling event and the choosing of Miss Diane Dickinson, 17, of Fulton in Oswego County, as New York State Potato Queen, were entertainment highlights in a very full program packed with interest from 9 in the morning until 4 in the afternoon.

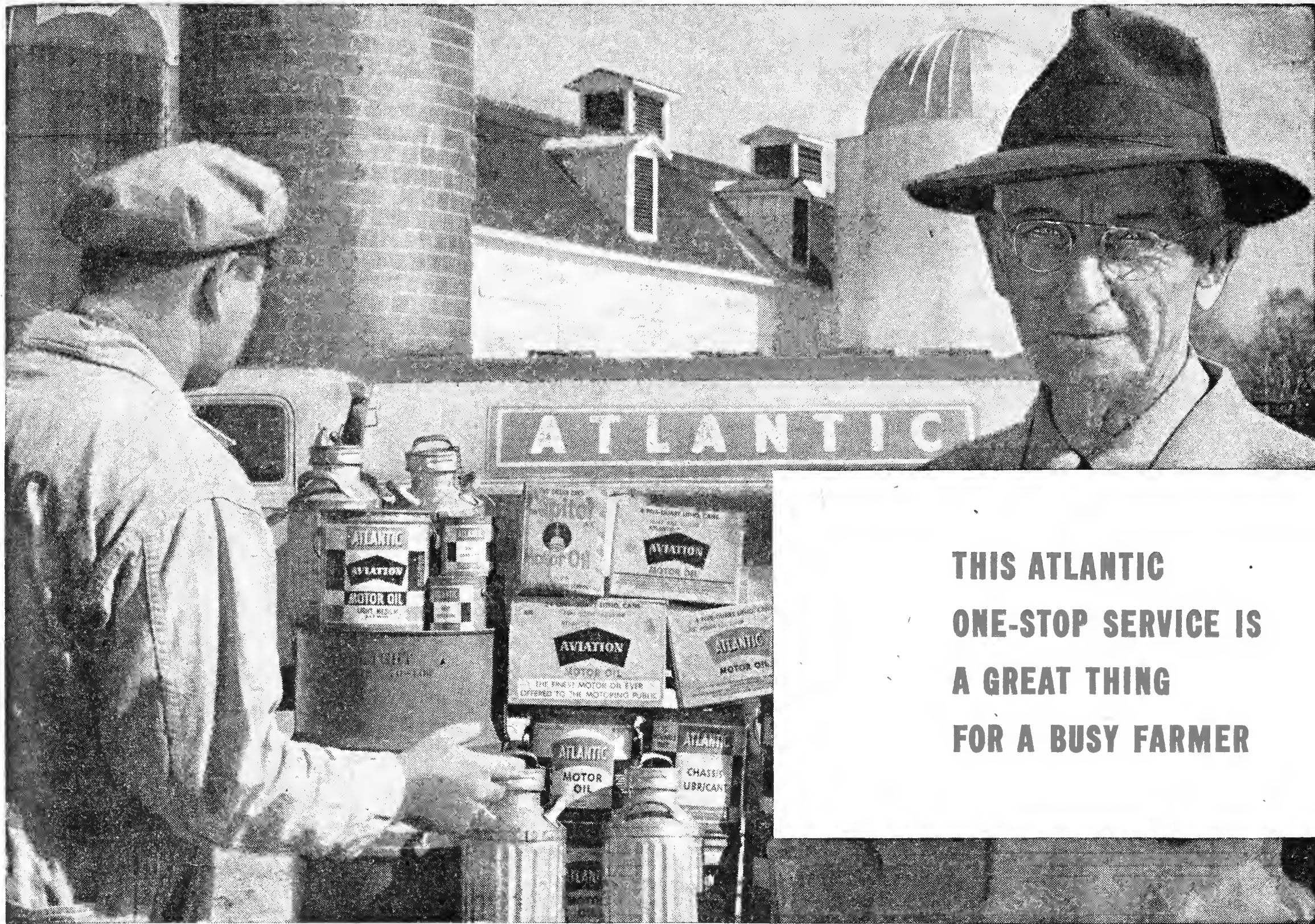
During the day a

inger, Lancaster, Erie County; Betty Jean Hiscock, of Lafayette in Onondaga County; Shirley Foster of Savannah, Wayne County; Janice Hohorst, Prattsburg, Steuben County; Elsa Shearing, Gainesville, Wyoming County; Maria Emerling of Boston, Erie County; Janet Usher of Tully, Onondaga County; and Mrs. Stella Armison of Fillmore, Allegheny County.

Pretty 17-year-old Diane Dickinson was crowned 1951 New York State Potato Queen at the Field Day. She is shown above with, at left, Lieut.-Governor Frank C. Moore, who officiated at the coronation ceremony, and Wells Aldrich on whose farm near Sauquoit, N.Y., the Field Day was held.





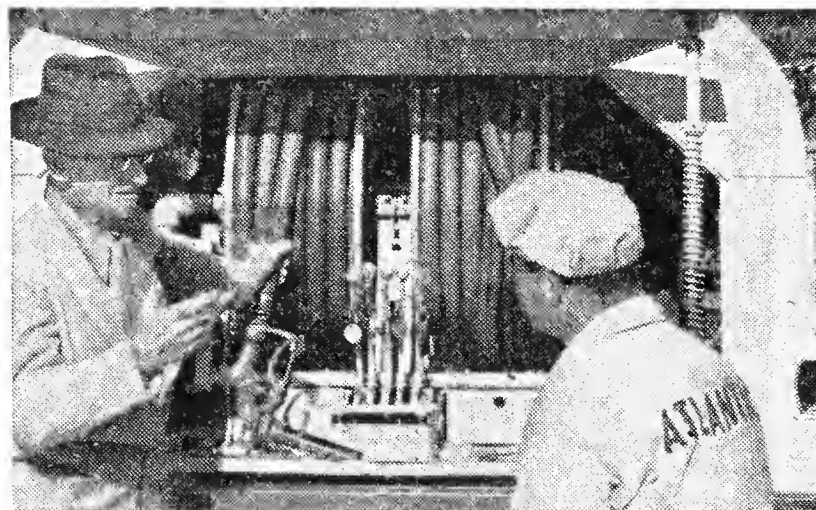
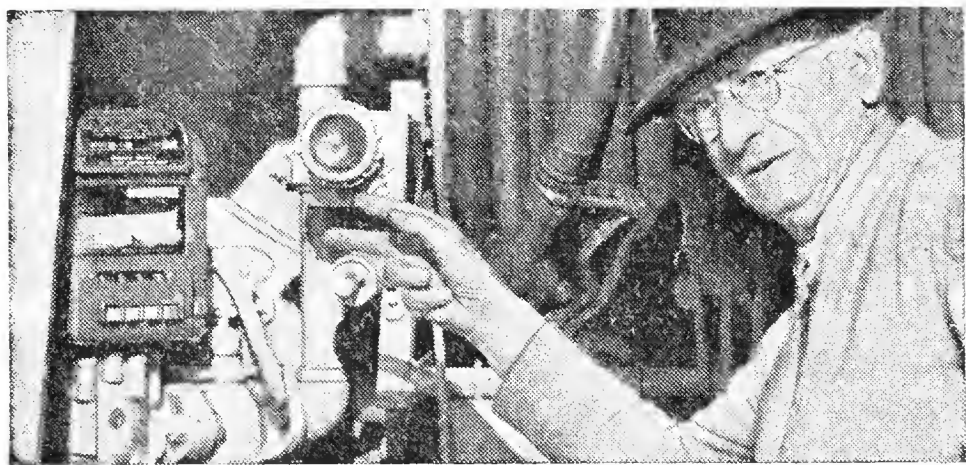


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A GREAT THING  
FOR A BUSY FARMER**

**That's what Harry Erwin told me** the first time I drove up to his farm. "You know," he told me, "I've had my gasoline, tractor fuels, kerosene and fuel oils delivered for years. But it always seemed that all the things I wanted were never on the truck."

Well, just to show both you and Harry that won't happen now, we unloaded every compartment of my new truck, and had this picture taken. Not much chance of my running out or not having enough, is there?

**"And these ticket printers,"** Harry said, "tell a man what he's getting. I see it in black and white, and I've got a record for taxes. And I don't even have to be on hand."



**"I like your** having separate tanks, meters and hoses for gasoline and oil, 'too," Harry told me. "There's no chance of any gasoline or tractor fuels getting in a kerosene or fuel oil tank that way."

**Just before I left, Harry said,** "You know, this is the first time I've ever been able to get all I wanted at one time. And I like it! Because when a man's busy he just doesn't like to fuss around waiting for a gallon of this or that." You can see from what Harry Erwin said that he's mighty glad he called us. And we think that, if you give us a try, you'll be happy about it too. We'll do our best to give you good service. And we've got the finest products you can buy . . . Atlantic products. So let's hear from you. All it takes is a telephone call.

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Auburn	3-5641	Oneida	811
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Corning	1326	Watertown	4277
Elmira	8104	Wayland	2741
Fulton	167		

**ATLANTIC**

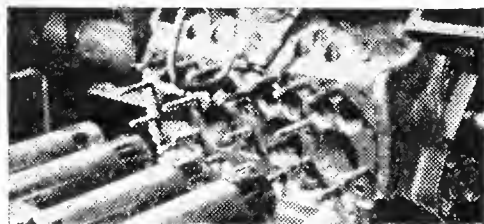
**P. S.** There may be an opening for a qualified man to run one of these new Atlantic one-stop farm services. If you know of someone, tell him to write The Atlantic Refining Company, Syracuse Savings Bank, Syracuse 2, New York.



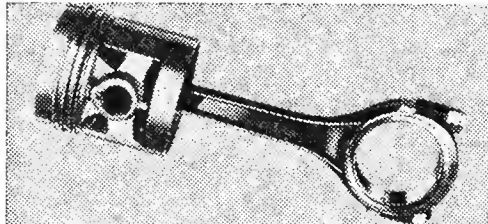


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Save with these **AUTHORIZED Reconditioned Ford Parts**, too—just like new at about half the cost!



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**NORTHEAST FARMERS**

# Self-feeding Silos Show Promise

By **EARL D. MERRILL**

**S**ELF-FEEDING silos are one of the many new ideas that livestock people are talking about for cutting costs and saving labor. Much has been done to save labor in field operations, but we are just beginning to figure out ways and equipment to save time on chores. Many a farmer who did not like the idea of climbing up and throwing down silage has been speculating on how this chore could be avoided. Trench silos, silo unloaders, and the new glass-lined silo with a bottom unloader are partial answers. A few farmers have used a conveyor and feed bunks in conjunction with a silo unloader.

Four years ago, a farmer in Indiana and another in the Hudson Valley put up silos with openings at the bottom and a cone in the center of the floor so that the cows could help themselves. They were largely modifications of the self-feeding cylindrical hay structures. But due to faults in the design, the silage did not feed down satisfactorily. This new self-feeding idea has been called a "cowfeteria."

## Persistence Gets Results

Finally, in 1949, Paul Mazur of Fiddler's Creek Farm, Lambertville, New Jersey, working with Professor Charles H. Reed, Department of Agricultural Engineering at Rutgers University, divided a 12' x 28' rectangular self-feeder into four 6' x 14' compartments and filled them with grass silage which fed down satisfactorily in the small experimental bins. Professor Reed also worked with D. W. Ruedemann of Plainsboro, New Jersey, in developing the basic principles of a successful design in two 14' x 40' cylindrical silos. This new idea worked successfully with corn silage on Mr. Ruedemann's farm. Mr. Ruedemann liked the idea so well that he now has four self-feeding silos with some modifications from the original design. Two of these silos are 14' x 40' and two are 14' x 50'. He and Mr. Mazur used their silos in conjunction with self-feeding hay barns.

This experience led to the erection in 1950 of 14 other self-feeding silos—2 by the New Jersey Experiment Station, 4 on New Jersey farms, 3 in Maryland, 2 in Wisconsin and one each in Kentucky, Indiana, and Kansas. Several additional self-feeding silos are being erected this year—including two by state colleges of agriculture in Pennsylvania and Michigan. These silos

were all modifications of the 1949 New Jersey designs.

They varied in diameter from 11' to 16' and in height from 25' to 50'. They included wood, steel and concrete stave silos. A new silo at Fiddler's Creek Farm has a square base and an "A" shape divider instead of a cone. For unexplained reasons, this silo appears to function better than most of those with round bases.

## Grass Brings Difficulties

Most of these silos were filled with grass silage in 1950. However, the grass silage did not feed down as satisfactorily as the corn silage. In fact, great difficulty was experienced in some cases. Dynamite and various devices were used to work the silage loose, and one silo in Wisconsin collapsed.

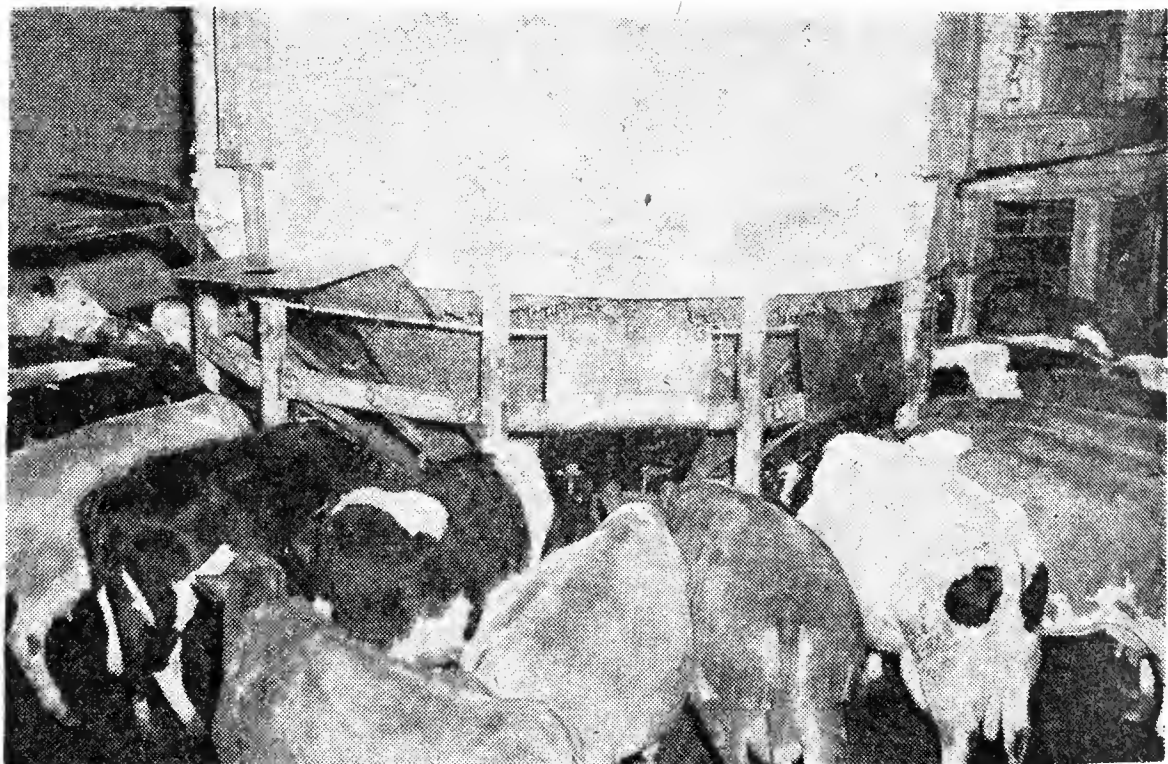
The engineers and some of the farmers working on these self-feeding silos, however, are confident that some further modifications in design and, possibly, changes in methods of filling and feeding will lick this difficulty with the grass silage. The idea is too good to give up. Yankee ingenuity and persistence should come up with the right answer.

The basic design is neither complicated nor expensive. While any farmer with the help of a welder and mason can put one up, the steel parts eventually will probably be produced by a manufacturer. A conventional silo without doors or chutes is erected on the self-feeding base. This base in almost all of these silos is made up of a ring of 8 to 12 "H" beam posts about 60" high, securely anchored in the silo foundation wall and feeding curb. An angle iron ring is bolted or welded to the top of these posts. The silo is set on this ring. A sharp pointed concrete cone not more than 60" high and with a smooth 45 to 60 degree slope is built in the center of the silo floor.

Several kinds of doors have been used to close the openings between the posts. Most of these silos were set up outside in the barnyard with a concrete feeding apron around the base and most have a flexible swinging gate of 2"x 2"s or 2"x 4"s hung from the top of the opening and spaced with chains so the cows can reach through to eat. These gates keep the silage from falling out if the silage comes down too fast, and they prevent the cows from getting caught in the silo.

How did the idea work out? While the experience was not exactly the

(Continued on Opposite Page)



Cows helping themselves at a "Cowfeteria" self-feeding silo on the farm of D. E. Ruedemann of Plainsboro, New Jersey.



# Shoemaker Heads New Market Group

By L. B. SKEFFINGTON

DONALD SHOEMAKER of Webster is the first president of the Genesee Valley Regional Market Authority, organized under an act of the Legislature last winter. W. Lorenzo Palmer of Williamson is vice-president; Joseph W. Robson of Hall, secretary, and Ward A. West, treasurer. Members of the executive committee are Shoemaker; Anthony H. Garnish of Elba; Kenneth A. Noble of Linwood, and Robert G. Wilcox of Albany, who represents State Agricultural Commissioner DuMond on the Authority.

Shoemaker was chairman of the nine-county growers, committee which for years conducted studies and carried on a campaign for establishment of the market authority. Expression among farmers is that the membership of the authority, appointed by supervisors of the nine counties, is exceptionally well representative of the farm interests of the region.

The authority is holding frequent meetings, in spite of the fact that the law limits compensation of members to a maximum of \$60 per year. No decision has been made as to where the market will be located, but informal discussion indicates a site somewhere south of Rochester adjacent to arterial highways. As a first step, members will visit other markets and will begin studies to develop preliminary plans for a market.

## Weather

Weather has continued to be the chief controlling factor in farm operations upstate. Many crops have suffered from lack of rain. At Gannett Farms our rain chart showed five-eighths of an inch July 22 and nothing again until we had six-tenths of an inch August 21. Pastures which were exceptionally good up to August 1 deteriorated rapidly after that date. Indications are that unless there is considerable rain right away feeding of grass silage will be in order. This year it is apparent that much more grass was ensiled than ever before, partly due to frequent showers in early June and the lush growth on meadows and improved pastures.

Corn, potatoes, dry beans and some other crops show the effects of lack of rain, but generally the second cutting of alfalfa hay was excellent. A heavy crop of sour cherries in the lake counties was harvested without interference of rain. The main delay in getting the crop off was capacity of processing plants. The Montmorency variety moved generally at six cents a pound and English Morellos at eight. Peaches have been ripening rapidly, with good demand for the early varieties.

## Fairs Doing Well

I have been to several county fairs so far and noted that several vegetable displays were larger and more attractive than in several years. I don't know the reason, unless it be that growers have become ashamed of some of the sparse, unattractive displays I have seen in recent years. At the Seneca County Fair fruits and vegetables were displayed on damp peat moss.

## Apple Marketing

The Western New-York Apple Growers' Association, with a sign-up of six million bushels, has been through its first marketing year and is planning for the second. It is faced with the unusual situation of the third large apple crop in as many years. Cameron G. Garman of Burt, association president, says this calls for the most intensified effort which the association can put forth.

"All of our directors are apple

growers," he says, "and they know the problems growers are facing. We are leaving no stone unturned to develop markets for good apples. We have been organized just long enough to have gained some experience which should help us this year. We are hoping that we can have a strong demand for apples early in the season and keep them moving constantly. Naturally, that means we have got to emphasize the quality of the pack."

— A. A. —

## MILK ORDER AMENDMENT COMING

As a result of hearings held at Elmira last spring, some amendments to the Milk Marketing Order for the Metropolitan Area have been proposed by the United States Department of Agriculture. More and more, milk order provisions are becoming too complicated to be understood without detailed study, but the effect of the amendment will be to raise the price of Class III milk about 3c per cwt.

Cooperatives and others interested in milk are submitting to the department any objections to the proposals and after they have been studied an amendment will be offered to dairymen for their approval.

The estimated uniform price for August milk for the Metropolitan Area is \$4.51.

— A. A. —

## SELF-FEEDING SILOS SHOW PROMISE

(Continued from Opposite Page)

same in all cases because of differences in silos and silage, it was the same for the most part on certain points. Even though doors for the base were not too well made, there was very little spoilage at the bottom on opening or later in feeding; there was surprisingly little wastage; the cows getting into the silo with their front feet did not prove to be objectionable; freezing to the sides of the silo did not appear to present a problem even in Wisconsin, but when temperatures approached zero, the exposed silage at the bottom froze so the cows could not eat it. Rutgers University licked this problem by closing the openings with plywood sheets and using a small oil heater in the coldest weather.

When the silage came down O.K. the cattle ate more silage than normally had been fed. Because of the longer period of exposure, there was considerable spoilage on top. Several self-feeding silos will be equipped with the new synthetic rubber silo caps this season to reduce this spoilage.

Many farmers are asking about building a self-feeding silo. Those working on the problem are advising that if the silo is planned for grass silage, farmers may avoid mistakes by waiting another year until some further new ideas can be tested. It is recommended that anyone building a self-feeding silo should work with agricultural engineers at their state college of agriculture to avoid making mistakes in design.

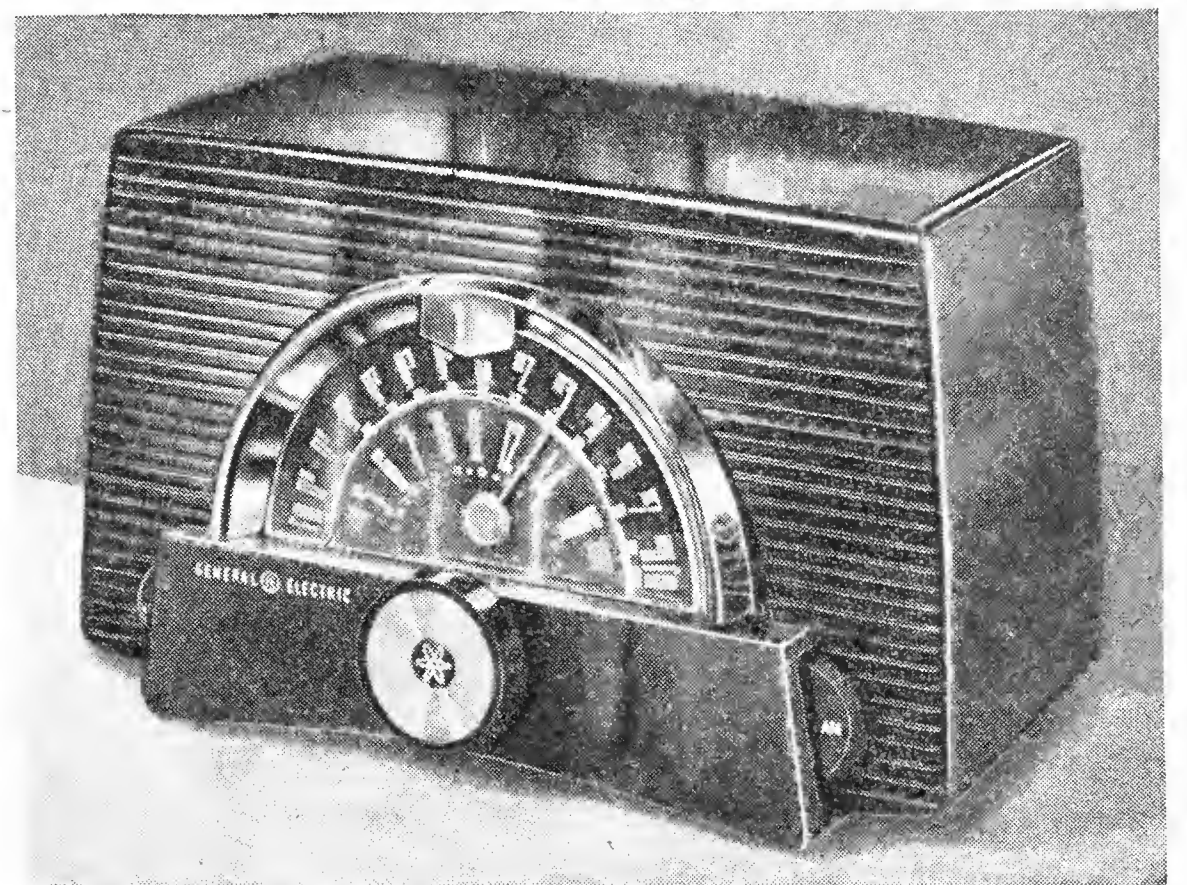
Here are the arguments for a self-feeding silo: It saves all the labor of handling silage after filling; gives the cattle all the silage they can eat; increases the use of silos.

The self-feeding idea holds out the most promise for the beef farmer and for the dairyman with a pen stabling set-up. It is a natural complement to the self-feeding hay structure.

This is but one of the new tools being developed to cut costs in the new grass-animal agriculture.

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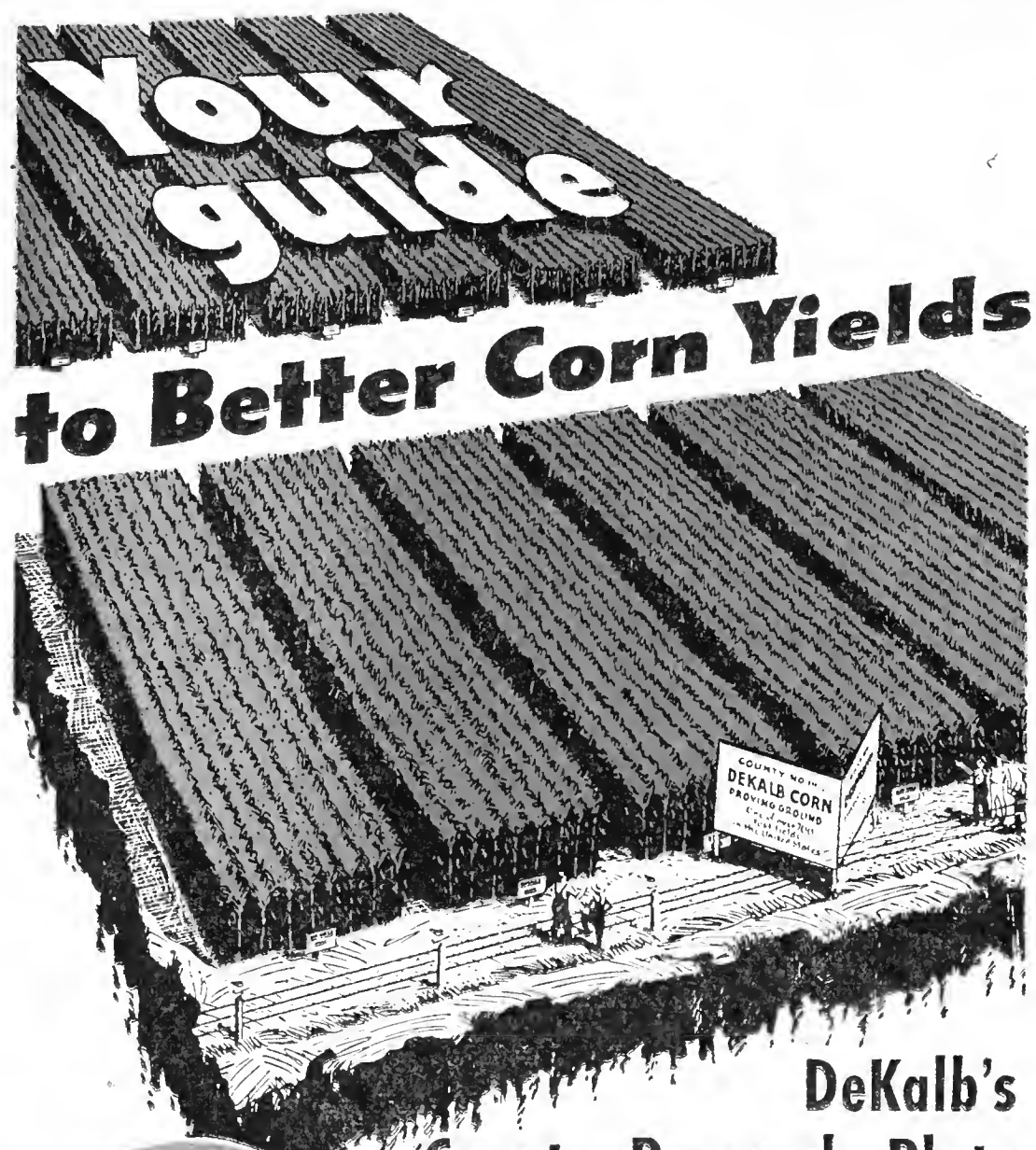
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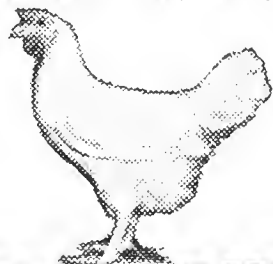


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## The "Daddy" of Power Sprayers



THIS sprayer attracted much attention at the summer meeting of the New York State Horticultural Society at Geneva. From left to right, the men looking at it are:

Morris Butts, Sodus; Jim Clarke, Milton; Sam Dillon, State of Maryland; Horace Putnam, Lyons; and Bruce Jones of Hall, whose father-in-law built the sprayer.

The sprayer was built by T. B. Wilson of Hall, N. Y., and was used about 1895. It was steam operated and oil was the fuel. If you know of an older power sprayer, we would certainly like to have the information. T. B. Wilson was the father of Charles Wilson and the father-in-law of Bruce Jones of Hall.

Mr. Sam Dillon of Hancock, Maryland, told those attending the meeting that it will be profitable to analyze this year's market. Last year, he said, some of the troubles were: that it was a late season (over which, of course, growers had no control); that consumers were stretching their finances to buy automobiles and refrigerators instead of fruit; that producers put prices too high, remembering the de-

mand in war years; that the quality was poor; and that growers didn't realize until too late that apples weren't moving.

Mr. Dillon emphasized the need for advertising and publicity, and said that it is extremely important to move a good proportion of the crop before December 1.

Jim Clarke of Milton, N. Y., reported as chairman of a committee appointed at the Hudson Valley meeting of the Society to study the most important fruit problems. Jim reported excellent cooperation with Hudson Valley Farm Bureau Fruit Commodity Committees and the Hudson Valley Association of Refrigerated Warehouses.

The Committee has recommended broader support of advertising and promotion, better market information, more attention to grades and quality control, a renewed interest in removing unprofitable trees, and more attention to contacting retailers who sell the fruit.

Dr. Herrell De Graff, Babcock Memorial Professor at Cornell, reviewed the economic situation. Turn to page 5 for some of the conclusions he reached.

## Vegetable Growers Visit Geneva

THE summer field day of the New York State Vegetable Growers Association at Geneva August 11, 1951, was more like a big neighborhood picnic than a state fair, and it was good. The 600 or so growers, families and friends had an unusual opportunity to see the work of the New York State Experiment Station, much of which is concerned with vegetables. Special emphasis is given to production for processing and to the processing itself. Everything but the money and materials have been ready for a long time to build a great laboratory and pilot processing plant for Dr. D. B. Hand and his associates. This work has been going on for years on a small scale and with inadequate facilities.

C. B. Sayre is head of the Vegetable Crops Department, and the work includes breeding for better varieties of tomatoes, sweet corn, snap beans, peas and squash; extensive rotation, fertilizer, and irrigation experiments and studies of tillage and conservation practices. Use of sawdust or wood-chips seems promising to improve tilth of soil, provided supplemental nitrogen is added. Disease and insect work with vegetables receives emphasis in the respective departments. A low gallonage spray rig which saves the handling of many barrels of water was demonstrated. New seed treatments are proving effective as protection against soil organisms and maggots which ordinarily

reduce stands of green and dry beans, especially limas.

Dr. J. D. Luckett was in charge of plans for the day and he had prepared a map of the station farms showing just what was to be seen at each place and how to get there.

Seneca Castle Grange served excellent food, cafeteria style, and the visitors took advantage of the beautiful day to picnic under the trees of the Station "campus."

After lunch, Director Arthur J. Heinicke reminded growers of their essential role in research—bringing in problems, asking questions, and keeping in touch with the scientists as work progresses, all of which helps them to keep on the right track.

Austin Avery of Syracuse, a vice president of the N.Y.S.V.G.A. presided for the speaking and introduced Webster Birdsall of the N.Y.S. Dept. of Agriculture and Markets, who bestowed upon Miss Clara Hay of Baldwinsville the crown as Vegetable Queen of New York. The charming and gracious young lady is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Hay who live on a vegetable farm. Clara has long been active in 4-H work.

Peter Vercrouse, veteran muckland vegetable grower of Oswego, was introduced and spoke briefly, winding up with a plea for faith in God and belief in one's self.—Paul Work.





A big hopyard near Malone in Franklin Co., N. Y. Photo taken May 26.

## "North Country" Grows Hops

**F**OR many years, hops have been grown in New York State. They have had their ups and downs, the most recent "up" being in Franklin County, N. Y. North of Malone there are several hopyards, the largest being 135 acres owned by John Siegel of New York City who, we were told, is a hop broker.

This yard was started three years ago. Some Bavarian hop cuttings were flown from Europe, but were very disappointing. The plants were then secured from Oregon and, more recently, cuttings have been secured from the vines right on the farm.

The early vines set out were spaced

9 x 9 feet, which gives 560 vines to the acre, but now they are being set 8 x 8 feet. This permits cultivation both ways, which helps in weed control. Posts to hold the wires are cedar and cost between two and three dollars apiece. Each vine has two strings which it can climb, and two branches only are allowed on each string. A great deal of hand work is necessary to remove unwanted vines and to train them up the string.

I was told that in a nearby ditch dug for a water supply, hop roots were actually discovered to be 26 feet below the surface of the ground. The ground around Malone is very sandy. To date about two shovels of rotted manure

have been used per plant in the fall, partially for winter protection. Also about one pound per plant of 5-10-10 fertilizer is used when plants are first set out, and the same amount of 10-10-10 is used when plants get older.

The harvest begins about August 10. Twelve hundred pounds of dry hops are considered a good yield and the price has been around 80 cents a pound.

In the old days, a considerable amount of glamor surrounded hop harvest in northern and central New York. Entire families worked in the fields. The evenings around campfires afforded unmatched opportunities for developing

any latent talent for entertaining, as well as for nurturing budding romance among the younger generation.

To the casual observer the gross income from hops does not point toward sudden wealth when you consider the cost of raising an acre of hops, but there has been much interest, both locally and by tourists. For example, last fall a car stopped and a man came over to make inquiry saying that he and his wife disagreed, his wife claiming it was buckwheat and he claiming it was not, and to stop further argument they wanted someone to settle the argument. —Hugh L. Cosline.



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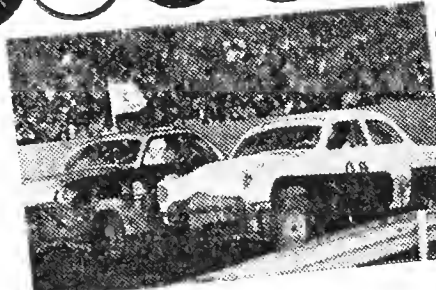
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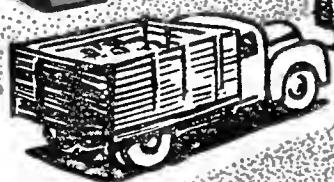
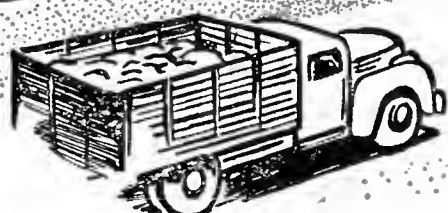
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# CO-OPERATION



## The Straight Road to Farm Prosperity and Independence!

We farmers value our independence. We choose it in preference to the high wages of the city with its countless bosses, foremen and supervisors.

Yet, today, farm independence is being threatened by the city . . . particularly by the demands of city labor leaders and other high wage earners for below-cost food and farm subsidies. Demands that lead straight to farm regimentation, regulation and allocation . . . and to all the government dictation that fixed prices and food subsidies mean.

### Co-operation is Our Only Hope

Yes, farmers can escape this threat to their independence. But the way to do it is by self-help . . . by co-operative effort among farmers for farmers.

For almost 50 years, the Dairymen's League has been showing the way. Before World War I, we acted as a bargaining agency. But in the distressed days of 1920, we found we could not bargain for prices when supply was greater than demand. So we re-organized the League into a co-operative marketing association.

Our leaders came up with the practical idea of the Classified Price Plan . . . and with the equally practical idea of pooling returns so that all producers shared equally in existing markets. That did away with one farmer underbidding his neighbor to gain a choice market. It did away with price cutting.

### We Even Sold At Retail

Our Association went further in some markets and delivered milk direct to consumers. The facts and figures of that operation enabled us to set up yardsticks by which we could measure the actual costs of distribution, and determine the prices which dealers could afford to pay producers for milk.

Co-operation as practiced by the Dairymen's League has brought benefits to all producers in the milkshed. The Classified Price Plan and Equalization of Return have been adopted in most major markets throughout the country.

But co-operation—if it is to yield its greatest values in this milkshed—must mean the co-operation of *every* dairy farmer with *every other* dairy farmer. Numerical strength is vital . . . particularly in such political matters as price controls and food subsidies where we are being opposed by powerful consumer groups. So let all of us join together. Let us unify our thinking and our actions for the defense of our farm way of life, our farms and our economic and political freedom. We members of the Dairymen's League invite you to be one with us.

## DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE

*Co-operative*

**ASSOCIATION, INC.**

## Question Box

Mainly as a result of reading articles in your magazine, I planted three acres of birdsfoot trefoil in the spring of 1950. That summer we had a fair catch and only clipped the field to get rid of the weeds. We fertilized it last October. This spring the stand was much better, so we cut it the middle of June and put it into the silo.

The second growth is coming along pretty well, but it is quite patchy so I am most anxious to give it every chance to reseed itself. For this reason I am writing you as I have yet to read in any of your articles the process by which birdsfoot reseeds itself. To ask a specific question: Is it necessary to let it flower and then head in order to get the best results? If so, is it wise to pasture the field after the plants have headed, especially in view of the fact that this is only the second summer for the plants?

It is unnecessary to provide for re-seeding, as the individual birdsfoot trefoil plant grows to a considerable size, covers quite an area, and lives for many years. That is one reason why it is such a valuable plant, because you can seed it on hilly land that should not be cultivated and can leave the field in birdsfoot for a long period of time.

From observations we have made, it seems that it is difficult to damage birdsfoot by grazing, although of course any plant should have a rest period and an opportunity to store nutrients in the roots. In general, the biggest damage to any pasture plant is to continue to graze it too closely late into the fall.

I would like to know how much soil cable I should use for a hotbed 4x5 feet?

For the usual 110 volt power line the cable should be in 60-foot lengths and one 60-foot length should be enough for a hotbed 4 x 5 feet. I would suggest that in placing the cable you start 3 or 4 inches in from the outside of the bed and make a coil completely around it. The balance of the cable should be coiled back and forth through the bed, distributed as evenly as possible.

If you are growing your plants directly in the soil then the cable should be covered with approximately 6 inches of soil. However, if you are growing your plants in flats which are set on top of the soil, then 2 or 3 inches of soil over the cable will be enough to give a good distribution of the heat.

—A. J. Pratt

I plan to build a silo and I do not know whether to use concrete blocks or cinder blocks. Will you please advise me?

I will have to confess that I have never seen a cinder block silo. From my knowledge of cinder blocks I doubt that they could be used successfully for building a silo. Since cinder blocks are extremely porous, in order to have the silo walls air-tight and reduce excessive spoilage the inside surface of the silo would have to be well-plastered with concrete mortar containing no lime. Should the plaster coat crack, the wall would not be tight at that point. A second objection would be the difficulty of getting sufficient reinforcing to withstand the pressure of the silage on the lower part of the walls.

The use of standard concrete blocks for silo construction would involve the same difficulty of reinforcing. It would be possible, however, to secure a tight wall since concrete blocks are not porous as are cinder blocks—especially if the masonry joints were well made. I recommend that you build your silo of regular concrete silo staves which are made for the job. I am not sure that they will be any more expensive than a standard concrete block would be, but should you find they are, I believe the extra cost would be good insurance that you would have a more satisfactory silo.—Paul Hoff.





## From the Editor's MAILBAG

### LARGER STALLS MEAN FULLER MILK PAILS

**C**OW comfort is profitable. If you give her room, you'll find your milk pails are fuller and your medical expenses are lower.

Research findings by the West Virginia Experiment Station showed that cows in larger stalls produced from 2 to 12 pounds more milk each day, and they were easier to keep clean. Over a three-year period there were 10 injuries in the comfort stalls compared with 20 in smaller stalls.

Comfort stalls for Holsteins measured 48 by 84 inches while the small stalls were 42 by 56 inches. Increased production resulted in \$45 extra income per cow per year, according to the research report, plus the saving due to fewer injuries.

Chore time remained the same in both size stalls, but the larger ones took an extra two pounds of bedding.

It is recognized that many farmers have old barns they have had to make do. Some of the stalls are so small that when two cows lie down, the middle one has to stand. In the long run, this condition is not economical.

If you are remodeling look into the latest research on barn specifications so that your new barn can help you and your dairy animals to be more efficient.

—Lucien D. Paquette

—A.A.—

### TIME FOR A CHANGE

**A**S A CONSTANT reader of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, I have noted your courage and your convictions about some developments in the past few years.

I recall a statement by Abraham Lincoln: "There is an important sense in which the Government is distinct from the Administration. One is perpetual, the other temporary and changeable. A man may be loyal to his Government and yet oppose the peculiar principles and methods of the Administration."

This quotation appears apt for the present time when there seems to be such an effort to turn our economy into a socialistic scheme. Today we have the spectacle of an effort to control inflation, while doing the very things that make it.

Your plain English and your courageous stand have been of special interest, and I deem it may not be out of order to write you and compliment you on your good work. The Farm Bureau, the Grange, and other farm organizations have become awakened to the propaganda pressed upon us. It may be well for the American people to begin to look for leaders who believe in those old homely principles that have made America great. We are fast traveling the socialistic road. Have we already gone too far ever to regain our "way of living" for Americans?—F. M. Danna, Vergennes, Vermont.

—A.A.—

### SENT BY DUCK

One night, recently, we solved a problem that may help someone else. We were putting up an electric fence. The fence was in a building below the railroad tracks and our pasture was above the tracks. How to get the wire under the tracks through a sluiceway (about 75 feet) baffled us. Finally, we spied one of our ducks and tying a string to one leg we turned her loose

at one end of the sluiceway. She waddled through and pulled the string with her. We tied our wire to the string and presto! — all done thanks to the duck!—Mrs. B. H. Robinson, Robinson's Fruit Farm, Burdett, N. Y.

—A.A.—

### SQUIRREL TROUBLE CURE

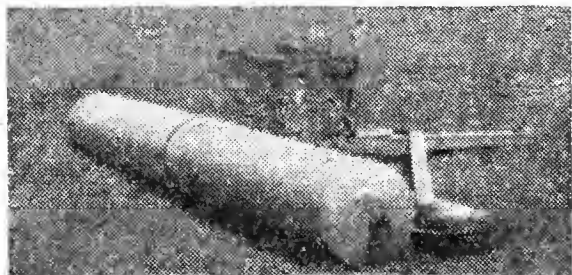
Our house was over-run with squirrels and they did considerable damage destroying records in desk drawers, etc. After months of trying everything we mixed antu rat poison with peanut butter and dry oatmeal. Rolled into pellets, we place them in the attic at logical spots and have never been bothered since. —A. D. Miller, Wellsburg, N. Y.

—A.A.—

## It's Handy

### HOME MADE LAND ROLLER

Two discarded hot water tanks welded together made this land roller, used by Marshall S. Holman on his



fruit and vegetable farm in Hampton, New Hampshire. — M. S. Holman, Hampton, N. H.

\* \* \*

### SCALDS HOG WITH TRACTOR

I find my tractor very convenient for butchering a large hog with little or no help. I get everything ready, then kill and bleed the hog, roll it on to a stone boat, and pull it to a large tree where I have chained a pulley to a large limb, with the scalding barrel beneath it. I then use the tractor to pull the hog up with a hook fastened to its nose and lower it into the scalding water until the hair slips, then lower it and insert the gambrel stick and scald the front end. I can hold it with the tractor while I scrape and clean it or slide the gambrel stick on to a supporting pole. The wire stretcher is also useful in handling the sides and quarters when cutting up.

NOTE BY EDITOR: Sure would make it a one-man job.—I.W.D.

\* \* \*

### HANDY GATE

I have a handy way of gaining entrance to a barnyard protected with an electric fence, without having to unhook the fence.

I made a gate, or rather an opening, by setting two poles 18 inches apart. They extend 6½ feet above the ground, and the tops of the poles are held together by wire. This opening is too narrow for any animals to pass through but I can get through it easily.

The fence is handled by passing a wire over the gate opening. It is hooked to the sides of the poles with ring-type electric insulators and to the top by ordinary nail-type insulators. The current doesn't get interrupted, and I don't get shocked! — Vincent Aldrich, Fredonia, N. Y.

# Ask your druggist for these 2 proved treatments for MASTITIS



## NOTE THE THOROUGH DISPERSION OF SQUIBB OINTMENT IN A TREATED QUARTER SQUIBB PENDISTRIN\*

Each tube of Squibb PENDISTRIN contains 100,000 units of penicillin plus 100 mg. of dihydrostreptomycin. This potent combination of antibiotics makes PENDISTRIN especially effective for nearly all kinds of mastitis cases—and particularly those caused by Staphylococci. PENDISTRIN is stable, non-irritating, won't discolor milk. It comes in the "instant-use" tube—requires no refrigeration.

### SQUIBB PENICILLIN OINTMENT

This is now a 3-year success in treating 9 out of 10 cases of mastitis (those caused by Streptococcus Agalactiae). Millions of cases have been successfully treated. This product is stable, non-irritating, won't discolor milk. Write for special literature on PENDISTRIN and PENICILLIN OINTMENT. E. R. Squibb & Sons, Veterinary and Animal Feeding Products Division, Dept. AA-9, 745 Fifth Avenue, New York 22, N. Y.

For accurate diagnosis of mastitis, consult your veterinarian.

\*Trademark of E. R. Squibb & Sons

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—A NAME YOU CAN TRUST

## "Shoulder gall

didn't keep my horse from work"

says Martin Paul,  
Peewee Valley, Kentucky

"I thought my horse would be laid up for a week until I tried Absorbine. It helped give relief in a few hours. I'd recommend it to any farmer."

There's nothing like Absorbine for lomeness due to strains, puffs, bruises. Not a "cure-all," but a time-proved help in relieving fresh bog spavin, windgall, similar congestive troubles. A stand-by over 50 years, used by many veterinarians. Will not blister, remove hair. Only \$2.50 a long-lasting bottle of all druggists.

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# ABSORBINE

THE HOUSE OF QUALITY  
**DIBBLE'S**  
FARM SEEDS

SEND TODAY FOR  
FALL PRICE LIST

## WINTER WHEAT RYE & BARLEY

AND OTHER SEASONAL SEEDS  
For FALL Sowing

HEADQUARTERS FOR QUALITY FARM SEEDS

## EDWARD F DIBBLE SEEDGROWER

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# SEE US

AT THE '51 NEW YORK

# STATE FAIR



**Babson Brothers Company**  
Syracuse, New York

THE  
SURGE  
MILKER



SURGE  
PARLOR  
STALLS

**SURGE SYPHON SYSTEM OF MILKING**

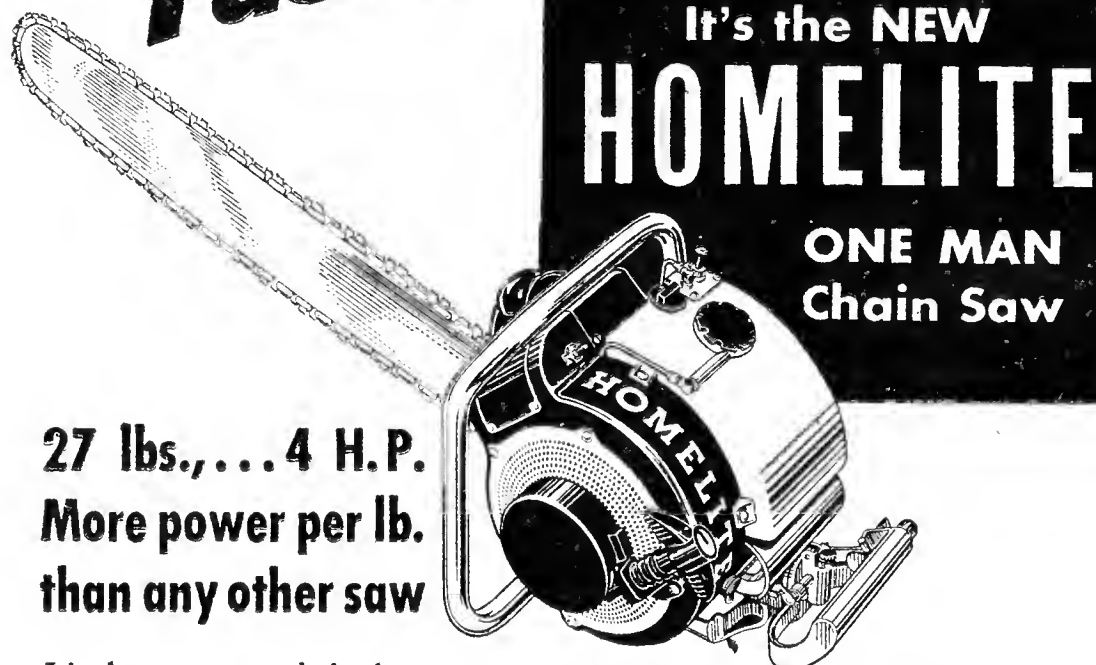
GUERNSEY  
BUILDING



AT SOUTH DOOR  
CATTLE BARN

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SYRACUSE, N. Y.

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Faster... Tougher**



It's the NEW  
**HOMELITE**  
ONE MAN  
Chain Saw

**27 lbs.,... 4 H.P.**  
**More power per lb.**  
**than any other saw**

It's the newest and the best... lighter and easier to handle. Yes and faster, *much faster*. Cuts an 18 inch tree in 16 seconds. Cuts trees 48 inches or more in diameter. It's a one-man saw that really does the work of other two-man saws. And whether you're felling, bucking, undercutting or notching, this new Homelite Saw will give you greater output because of its easier handling, less fatigue on the operator and greater productive power. Built and backed by Homelite, manufacturers of more than 300,000 gasoline-engine-driven units. This new, rugged, lightweight saw is the one saw that will give you more cutting with less maintenance than any other saw. We can prove it. Ask for a Free on-the-Job Demonstration.

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The nearly-completed home which the Spicers built.

## They Built It!

By **GEORGE DOWDELL**

**I**F YOU lack the cash to buy a home or to hire a contractor to build it, consider building one in your spare time. That's what Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Spicer who lived near Bellefonte, Pa., did!

Mr. Spicer is associated with his father in a cattle business and the operation of the family farm. Mrs. Spicer works in a Bellefonte store, so you can see that the construction was really a spare-time project. In World War II, Kenneth fought through the battle of

and Army experience to do such work as constructing the foundation and installing plumbing for a modern kitchen, basement laundry, bathroom and downstairs lavatory.

As the work progressed, Mrs. Spicer who is a naturally skillful woman, learned to do more and more of the work. "She worked at the job like an old hand," Spicer said. "In fact I sometimes think she did a better job than I could have done, but I shouldn't admit it."



Mrs. Spicer puts down the flooring as part of her contribution to the home-building project.

Kenneth, of course, did most of the heavy work, including plumbing and wiring, but it was a thoroughly cooperative project. Mrs. Spicer did her share by laying floors, shingling the roof, and helping with the lighter carpenter work. The only work hired was plastering, which cost \$285. Both Mr. and Mrs. Spicer say, "That is one job that a couple of amateurs should not tackle!"

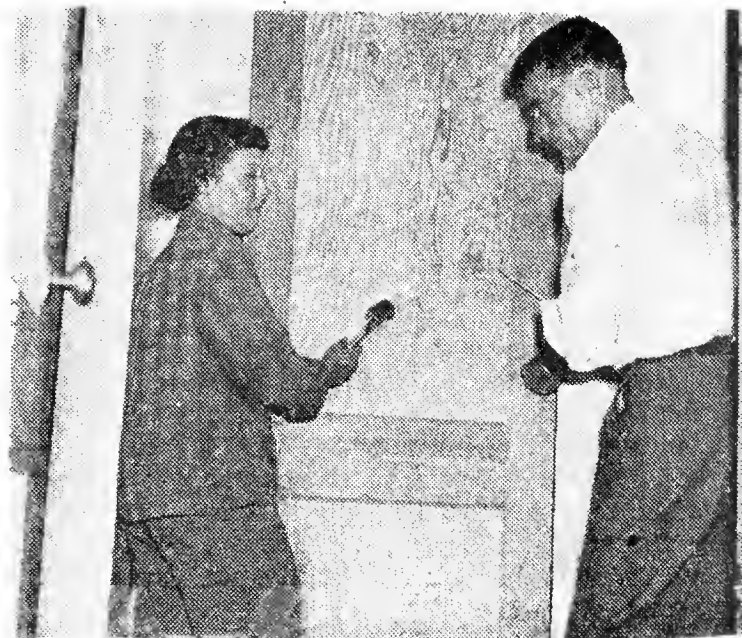
Mrs. Spicer feels that building a home is a real job but worth the effort. The kitchen alone, she says, repays her for her share of the work. By

doing their own work the couple figure that they will have a home with a conservative value of \$12,000, though the actual cash outlay was less than half that figure.

The house was started about a year ago. It is located on the Buffalo Run Road on a two-acre plot which is a part of the family farm. The home is now practically completed, although there are a few jobs still to be done, such as grading, landscaping, and constructing porches and walks.

The whole undertaking was very systematically planned. Plans for the dwelling were purchased months before any work was done, and were studied thoroughly many winter evenings before they actually dug into the building part of the job. Spicer excavated the basement with a farm tractor and scoop, and called on both his farm

The Spicers today are living in their modern 7-room farm home (pictured above) which they built together in evenings and on holidays when both could spare time from their regular jobs.



Mr. and Mrs. Spicer hang a door in their home.



# BIG CASE TRACTOR

## ...Helps Solve Labor Shortage

**SAVES TIME  
SAVES FUEL  
SAVES UPKEEP**

Have you been behind in your work all summer because of wet fields, lack of power, not enough help? Get the jump on tomorrow's work *today* by making sure you'll have the lugging power and traction to push right through tough spots . . . the pulling power to whip big jobs fast . . . the extra speed that makes one man's time cover extra acres every day. See the fast 3-plow "DC" Case Tractor that's pulled many a farmer out of tight places—helped him stay ahead of his work. Get a demonstration. Drive it yourself.

You'll find it puts new pleasure and profit in farming.

### Ask for Demonstration of All This



#### **GREAT LUGGING POWER SAVES GEAR SHIFTING**

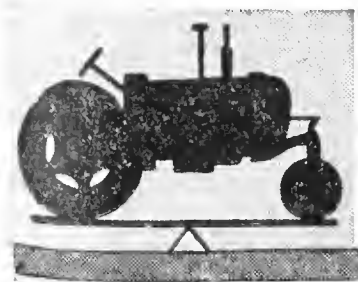
When throttled down, or slowed by a hard pull, the Case "DC" Engine does not falter. Instead, it pulls stronger—keeps right on going through many a tough spot where you would likely be stuck if you stopped. You save lots of gear shifting, lots of time and effort.

#### **SHOCK-PROOF STEERING SAVES HANDS, AVOIDS FATIGUE**

Case irreversible steering stops the jerks and jolts from rocks and rough ground. You don't fight the wheel to climb ridges and cross furrows. Case steering stays snug. Triple-life steering gear works in warm transmission oil, for easy action and constant lubrication without attention.

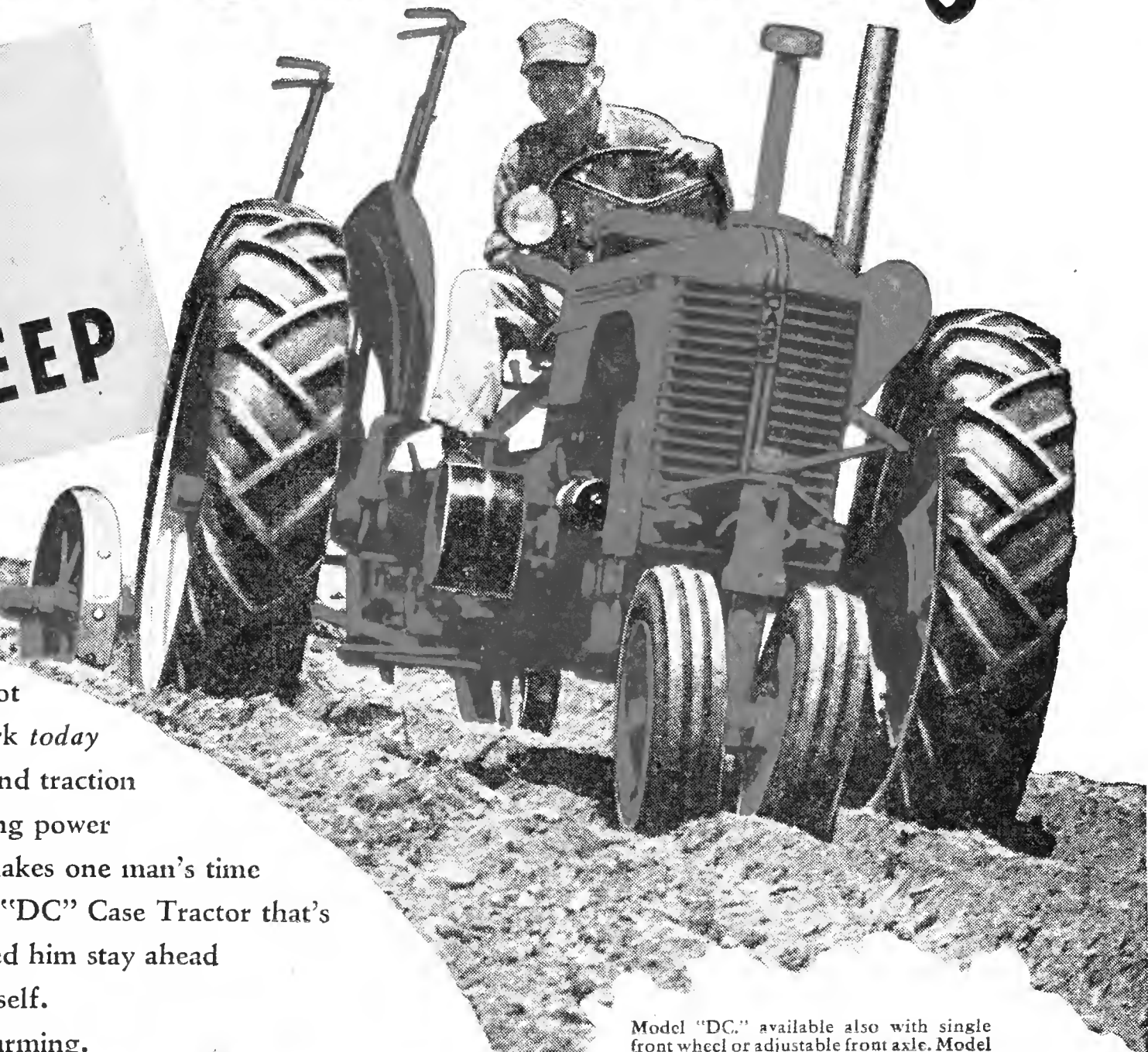
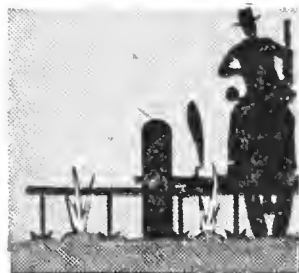
#### **"QUICK DODGE" GETS THE WEEDS SPARES THE CROPS**

Case front-mounted cultivator gangs are close to front wheels—they go where you steer, *when* you steer. Case Variable-Ratio Steering gives extra fast dodge when going ahead, extra leverage when making short turns. Four rows or two rows, you find it easy to cultivate close, clean and fast.

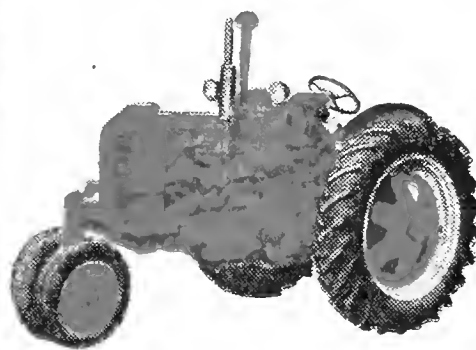


#### **WEIGHT BALANCED FOR SURE-FOOTED TRACTION**

Compact Case construction puts weight to work where it is needed—mainly on rear wheels when needed for traction with heavy drawbar loads, plenty on front wheels when wanted for quick, positive steering. Tires wear less, fuel goes further, work goes faster.



Model "DC" available also with single front wheel or adjustable front axle. Model "D" is regular 4-wheel type.



#### **FACTORY-BUILT TO BURN LP Gas**

As shown here, Model "DC" . . . like the mighty 4-5 plow Model "LA" . . . can now be ordered equipped for LP (butane-propane) fuels. Besides a full line of implements, there are 25 models of Case tractors. They include the big bargain in farm power and utility—the 2-plow "VA" Series with one-minute Eagle Hitch for Latch-On rear-mounted implements, and the larger 2-plow "S" Series.



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#### **BIG LABOR-SAVING TRACTOR**

Case builds a full line of farm machines. Mark in squares or write in margin any that interest you; mail today to J. I. Case Co., Dept. J 11, Racine, Wis.

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| <input type="checkbox"/> 3-plow "D" Series Tractors  | <input type="checkbox"/> 4-5 plow "LA" Tractor    |
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| <input type="checkbox"/> Larger 2-plow "S" Series    | <input type="checkbox"/> Centennial Tractor Plows |

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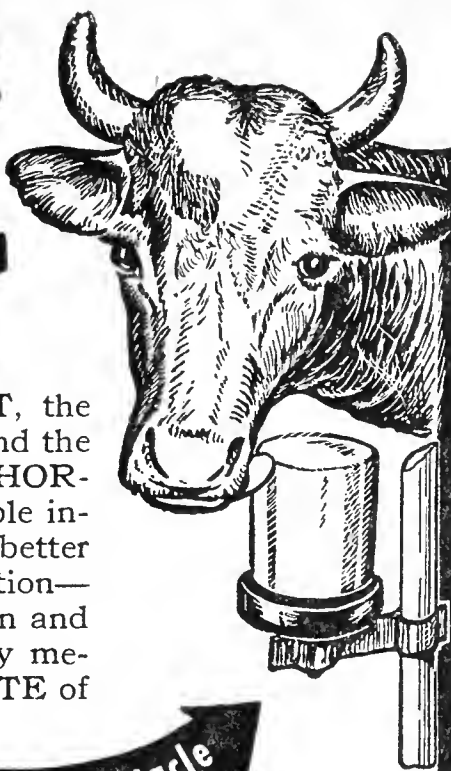
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**No Work, No Waste**

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**10 lb. blocks also in**  
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Roto's famous patented sanitary receptacle allows the compressed block to rotate as used, right down to the last lick. Over a million in daily use. See your dealer, or write us for special folder and prices today.



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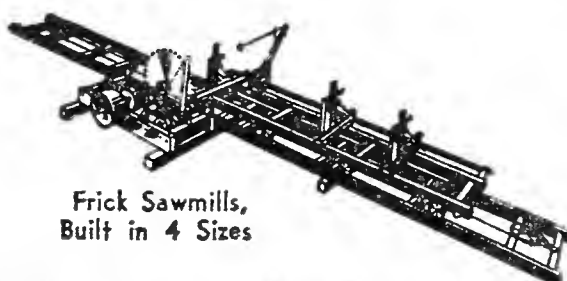
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Almost GONE

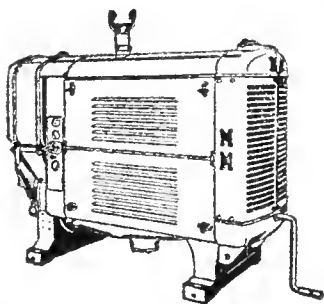
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**MAKERS OF**  
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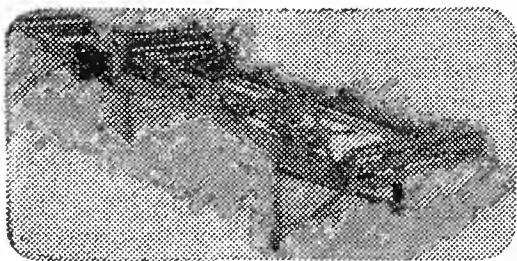


Frick Sawmills,  
Built in 4 Sizes

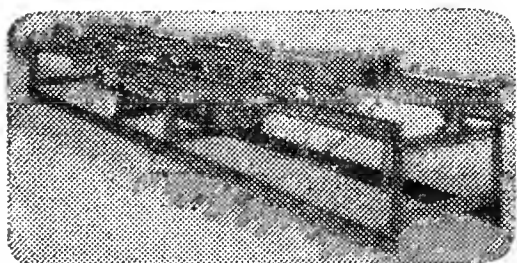
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Frick 27" and 32" Edgers



Frick 20' Steel Trimmers

Are designed to cut and trim the most accurate lumber and do it most rapidly, because they are precision machines. Timken and Hyatt roller bearings, adjustable carriage trucks without end play, networks accurate to 1/32", cut steel adjustable rack bars and similar features make Frick Sawmills the choice of sawyers and owners alike. Square-edged lumber means bigger profits. For this operation we suggest the

Frick all-steel edger, built in two sizes, 27 and 32 inch, with 2 or 3 saws. Frick all-steel trimmers are built with 2 saws, are 20 ft. long and are of welded construction. Minneapolis-Moline Power Units are ideal drives for this equipment.

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## Housework Easy Without Nagging Backache

Nagging backache, loss of pep and energy, headaches and dizziness may be due to slow-down of kidney function. Doctors say good kidney function is very important to good health. When some everyday condition, such as stress and strain, causes this important function to slow down, many folks suffer nagging backache—feel miserable. Minor bladder irritations due to cold or wrong diet may cause getting up nights or frequent passages. Don't neglect your kidneys if these conditions bother you. Try Doan's Pills—a mild diuretic. Used successfully by millions for over 50 years. It's amazing how many times Doan's give happy relief from these discomforts—help the 15 miles of kidney tubes and filters flush out waste. Get Doan's Pills today!

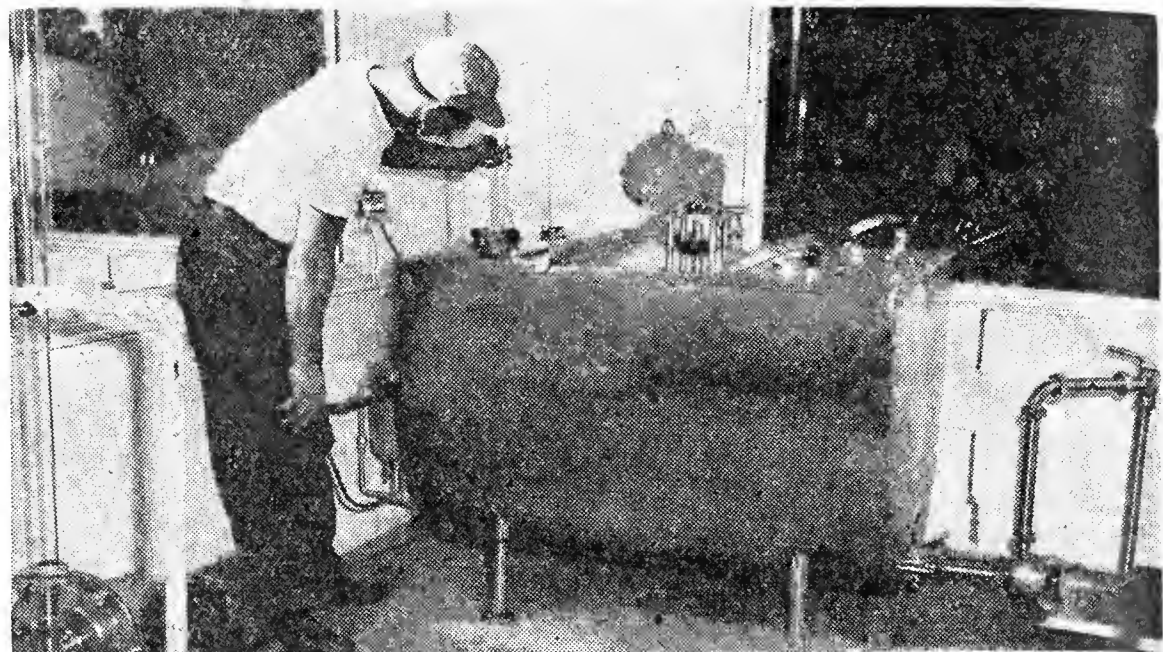
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Greater Capacity • Longer Life  
Greater Strength

# GRANGE SILOS

CONCRETE  
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Send for  
**FREE FOLDER**

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Visitors won't find any milk cans in the milkhouse that is part of the pen stable exhibit at the New York State Fair in Syracuse. In the above picture, Harvey Alford checks the temperature of the milk which has traveled directly from the cow, through glass pipelines, into the tank.

## MILKHOUSE TANKS REDUCE LABOR

PERHAPS the greatest labor saving in the loose housing system for dairy animals occurs in the milk parlors built to fit the system. When cows are milked in elevated stalls, the squats and bends are eliminated; the use of a pipeline or combine milker does away with carrying milk from the cow to the milkhouse; and now farmers don't have to lift heavy cans in and out of coolers and onto trucks.

Refrigerated milk tanks have replaced 40-quart cans in the milkhouse which is part of the pen stable exhibit at the New York State Fair in Syracuse. Milk travels from the cow, through glass pipelines, to the tank, where it is quickly chilled and ready to be picked up by milk tank trucks.

Thus the milk is transported from the cow to the milk plant without the farmer carrying one ounce of it.

In 1949 a pen stable was erected at the State Fairgrounds to bring to the eyes of the farmer the advantages of the loose housing system. This year the milking parlor at the exhibit has been converted from a 2-cow to a 4-cow milking room with chute type stalls. The operator's pit is in the middle with 2 stalls on each side.

The exhibit demonstrates the method of reducing costs with simplified pole type construction. Farmers have built pole type barns such as that demonstrated at Syracuse for as low as 85¢ per square foot of floor area.—I.B.

## Calf Raising Hints

1. Every calf should remain with its mother at least 24 hours after birth to get that first milk (colostrum) which is vital to its future growth and well-being.

2. A good practice is to starve the calf for 12 to 24 hours after you are sure the calf has gotten this first milk, and then return it to its mother after the cow has been well milked out.

3. A calf should get about ten pounds of milk a day, not much more or less at any period, although this will vary some, depending upon the weight of the calf at birth. This is carried through by making available to the calf (not cow) good second cutting or fine hay and calf-prepared grains at all times; that is, calf pellets, calf grower ration, etc. As the calf grows, it will eat more and more of this ration and still come along fine on the ten pounds of milk per day. This milk is a must.

4. If the calf develops scours, tie it up for 24 hours and do not give it any feed or water. It would be advisable to call a veterinarian if the scours do not clear up soon. Much can be done for calf scours with present day methods and medicine. The first three weeks will about eliminate your calf-scur problem. Keeping the calf dry and out of drafts, with good sanitary procedures, will pay big dividends. If the calf is weak during any starving period, two raw eggs twice a day will give some nourishment. (Break the eggs and put them down the calf's throat in one operation.) Don't try to do this in your Sunday clothes until you have learned how!

5. Keep calves of approximately the same age together; separate them if there is over two or three weeks' difference in ages. Paragraph 4 is the main reason for this but not the only one.

6. Beware of buying 'bob-calves' from public markets. Buy from a

neighbor or from someone you know who has had the calf with its mother for at least two or three days. If you buy a calf which has been taken away from the cow too soon (without first milk), you are sure to have trouble.

7. You can increase the number of calves per cow so long as you allow ten pounds of milk per calf, and so long as the calves are approximately the same age and have calf hay and calf-prepared grains available at all times.

8. Your success will increase, or your failures decrease, if you can have separate and isolated pens scattered around the farm for each cow and the calves she is nursing.

9. Your first three weeks are really a problem if you are new at the game or have had bad luck buying calves that are over three weeks old.

10. There is a profitable field for this calf-raising operation without the work and the other necessary details that the good dairyman has to go through. Your big problem is obtaining the calves at the right age, when you want them or need them, and to have room enough to pen off each cow and her calves—preferably as far apart as possible.

—Doc Roberts

—A.A.—

## PACKAGING GROUND MEAT

Ken Warner, U.S.D.A. Meat Specialist, has passed us a tip on packaging ground meat. Place the meat in a square pan with sides about two inches high and level it off into a "cake" of pressed, ground meat. A large bake pan or cake tin could be used for this. Now turn the meat "cake" over onto a paper and cut it into the size packages you like. You can cut it into one or two pound cakes by measurement. The rectangular blocks are easy to wrap and identify for frozen storage.

—George H. Wellington





### THE ODDS WERE 6,400 TO 1

Leigh Babcock, Manager of the Dr. Philip D. Allen Farm in Otsego County, N. Y., is shown above holding the proud mother of triplet bull calves born on the farm in June. The dam is a registered Holstein, and was artificially bred. When the picture was taken the calves were one day old. The new arrivals boost the Allen herd to 35 head of Holsteins, of which 20 are milking. Triplets occur only once in every 6,400 births among cows.

### RABBIT FEEDING MADE EASY



COMMERCIAL rabbit breeder Adrian Rondeau, Middlesex County, Pepperell, Massachusetts, feeds two pens of rabbits at one time by cutting a round hole in the front of the hutch, and installing a simple wire basket on each side of the partition.

When it's feeding time, Rondeau stuffs each wire basket full of hay through the one circular opening. He

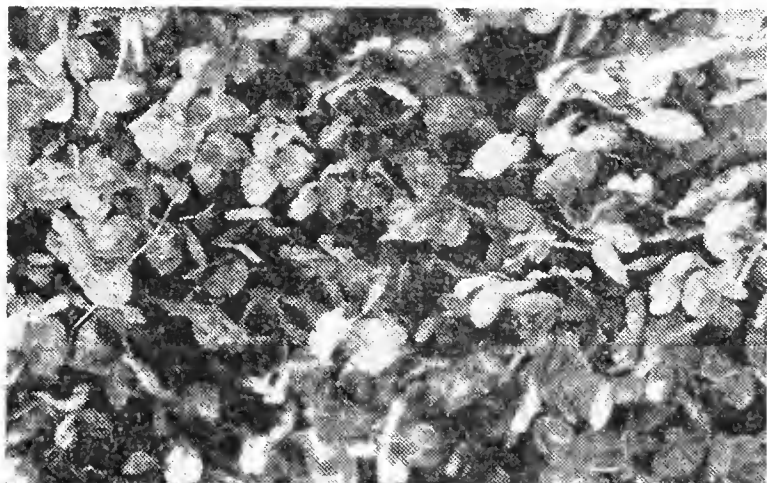
not only saves time, but the hay is kept clean and dry, and the rabbits may feed at any time.—C.L.S.



New York State's Dairy Queen, 17-year-old Beverly Prior of Sauquoit, N. Y., had her picture taken at the Stark Club with host Sherman Billingsley personally pouring her milk. Beverly was on a prize trip to New York City as guest of Dairymen's League Cooperative Ass'n., and the railroads.

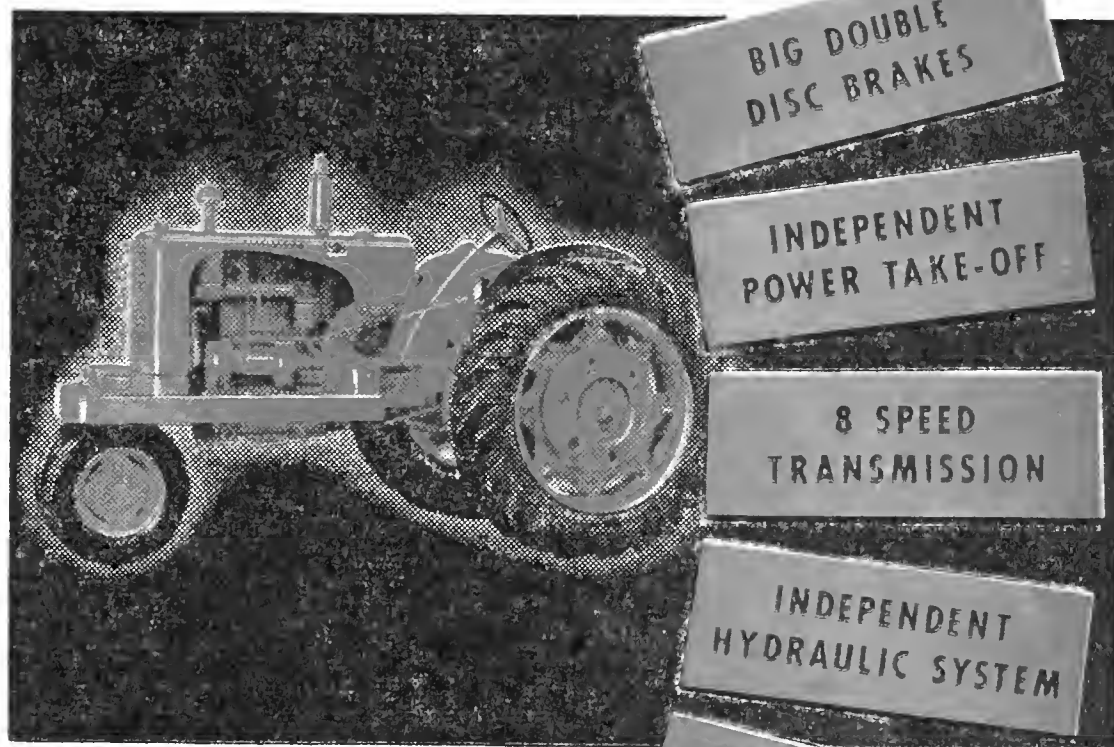
### REMOVING STRAW SAVES CLOVER

Agronomists at the Maryland Experiment Station have made a close check on the number of red clover plants surviving under various seedling treatments. They have found that the stand of red clover plants has varied in much the same manner as yields have varied. As shown at right, for example, counts made in the spring on areas mowed



within one week after combining, with all straw and growth of clover seedlings removed, and followed by cutting for hay the latter part of August, averaged 9.4 plants per square foot. Similar areas which were not clipped and from which no straw and plant growth were removed averaged 4.5 plants per square foot, as shown at left. —Courtesy: The Furrow

# Sheppard DIESEL leads in quality, too



BIG DOUBLE  
DISC BRAKES

INDEPENDENT  
POWER TAKE-OFF

8 SPEED  
TRANSMISSION

INDEPENDENT  
HYDRAULIC SYSTEM

75% FUEL COST  
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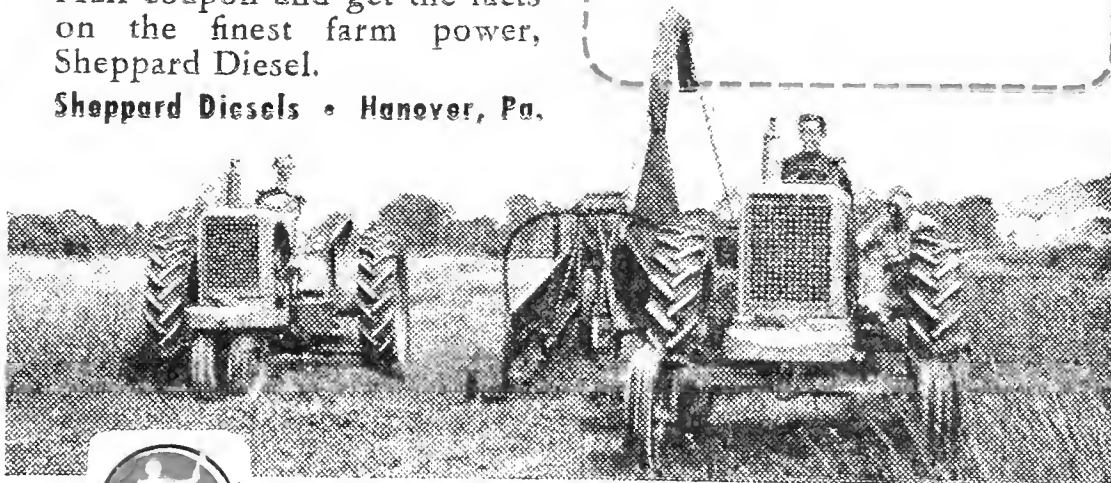
### the only tractor with all FIVE *Quality* Features

In every field, one leader emerges as the accepted standard for comparison of all others. 75% fuel cost saving, power flexibility, rugged durability, has firmly established Sheppard Diesel as the yardstick for comparing tractor operating economy and quality! Sheppard Diesel is the tractor for the man who buys the best. Mail coupon and get the facts on the finest farm power, Sheppard Diesel.

Sheppard Diesels • Hanover, Pa.

### Saves \$150.00 in 1 Month

William D. Inscho of Mansfield, Penna. reports: "I farm 400 acres and do custom work besides, using a Sheppard SD-2 and SD-3. From April 12 thru May 12, using my Sheppard Diesel tractors this year I saved \$150.00 over what my fuel bills were last year in this same period when I was using gasoline tractors. I take my SD-2 in the field with a forage chopper and wagon and work for 8 hours and use only 3 gallons of furnace oil."



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to

SAT. SEPT. 8

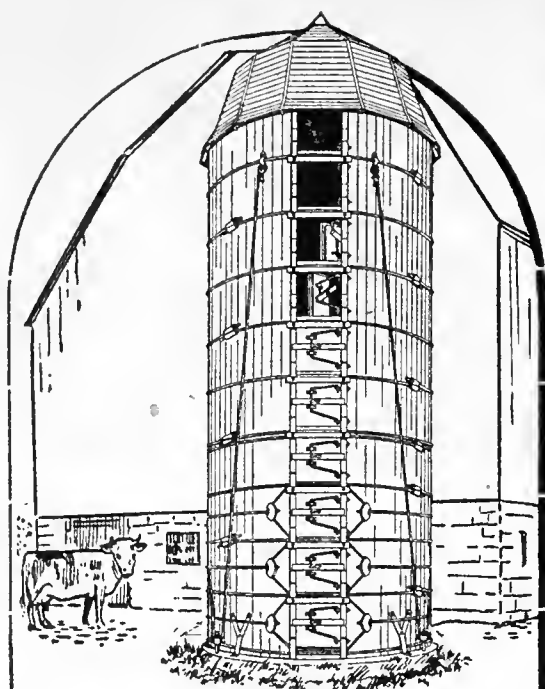
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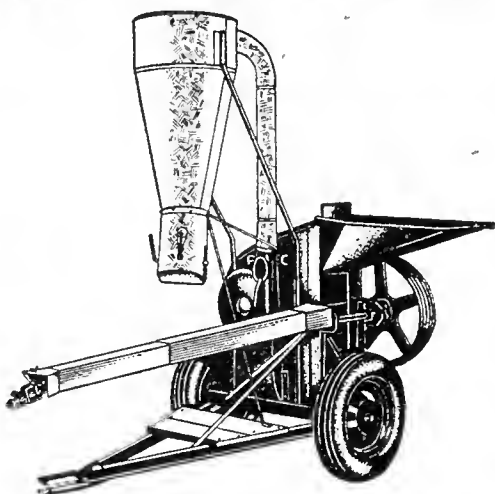
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# How to Control Cannibalism

**C**ANNIBALISM in chickens is a vicious habit of picking toes, combs, vents, feathers, and other parts of the body. Mortality can be high in many cases and a large amount of injury can be caused by the pullets picking the new succulent tail feathers as they develop. The attraction for the red color of freshly picked sections of the body, and the instinctive desire to imitate, largely account for the rapidity with which cannibalism spreads in a flock. The habit may be quickly acquired and when once well established defies control.

### Causes of Cannibalism

1. **Crowding:** Some form of cannibalism is sure to start when chicks or older birds do not have enough room. The desire to be the boss becomes more ferocious the smaller the space per bird. A warm stuffy brooder house is sure to start cannibalism among chicks.

2. **Inadequate eating or drinking space:** Chicks that have to crowd at the hoppers and fountains soon start some form of cannibalism. The eating and drinking space must be increased constantly with the growth of the birds.

3. **Idleness:** All-mash methods of feeding, trough feeding of grain, confinement rearing of birds tend to reduce the amount of exercise of the birds and increase the tendency toward cannibalism. Birds on a good roomy range seldom develop cannibalism.

4. **Floor laying and injured birds:** Many an outbreak of "pick outs" has its start when some bird lays on the floor. In the process of laying, the delicate membranes of the vent protrude. Its attractive appearance invites some nearby member of the flock to pick at it; blood flows and the chase is on until that individual is either disemboweled, rescued by the caretaker, or in rare instances escapes. But the attackers do not stop with that. Having become bloodthirsty, they continue their depredation—seeking out birds that may or may not be in the act of laying, and in a short time a cannibalistic habit has been established. Birds showing traces of blood on their feathers, either from injury to the flesh or from broken feather quills, should be promptly removed before the flock has any chance to practice on them.

5. **Insufficient and improperly constructed nests:** Nests are in most demand for just a few hours, and in high producing flocks there will be quite a rush for laying space during this time. If the birds have to await their turn for very long, they will bother those hens on the nests considerably, or lay on the floor. It is, therefore, essential to supply plenty of nests. They should be built so that the birds may be comfortable and unmolested while laying.

6. **Malnutrition:** Rations that are out of balance, that are too low in fiber, or that are lacking in vitamins, minerals and hard grit may lead to abnormal appetites and cannibalism. Experimental work indicates that cannibalism is more prevalent on rations containing a high percentage of yellow corn.

In the brooder house the chicks should have adequate ventilation, room, eating and drinking space. Provide enough space so that all the chicks can eat at the same time. Keep the chicks busy—deep litter might help; fresh-cut green feed might help. Keep chicks of different ages, breeds and sexes separate. Move pullets to range as soon as possible.

In the pullet flock, pullets in confinement should have every needed food element, plenty of fresh water in clean fountains, and enough room so they can get a little exercise.

If cannibalism has started among pullets before they go on range, immediate steps should be taken to con-

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Control the vice in the range shelters. The birds should not be confined in the shelters too late in the morning. An automatic door opener will let them out early. On the range as inside—provide plenty of hopper and fountain space.

In the laying house keep only the best grade pullets that are healthy, vigorous and of good body weight.

Place pullets in the laying house before they start to lay. This will give them an opportunity to acquaint themselves with the location of the nests and other equipment before production starts. When pullets are first placed in the laying house, do not abruptly change them from their environment and feeding system to which they have been accustomed. Utilize the next four weeks as a gradual transition period. If the birds have been reared on range it is difficult to shut them up in close confinement in the laying house without having trouble from feather eating, vent picking and other forms of cannibalism.

After the birds have been housed for one day and are accustomed to their quarters, turn them into a sun yard or porch. This will enable them to secure some of the freedom to which they have been accustomed on the range, and will assist in preventing development of vicious habits of picking, which have caused such heavy losses in pullet flocks each fall. Discourage the laying of eggs on the floor by making the nests attractive and abundant. Provide 20 to 25 nests per hundred birds. Catch the birds that lay in the corners and put them in nests. Jump perches on the nests and feed hoppers should be high enough so that the birds on the floor cannot reach and pick at the exposed abdomens of birds standing on them. Nest perches should be far enough in front of the nests to prevent birds waiting their turn to lay from bothering those in the nests. Oil cloth curtains or shutout doors are also helpful in stopping this.

Remove "blowouts" before they become "pickouts."

### Other Control Measures

Bright light or sunlight makes the toes and blood-filled feathers more attractive to the chickens. Darkening the house to a point where the flock can barely see the feed troughs, water fountains will help some. The injured chicken or chickens may be daubed with one of the blood-colored distasteful ointments, or crank case oil or tar. To be effective, many chickens in the flock have to be painted in this manner, particularly in a severe outbreak. Mechanical devices such as vent protectors, pick guards, and specs are also somewhat useful in helping to control cannibalism.

The salt water treatment for cannibalism consists of adding 1 tablespoonful of salt to each gallon of drinking water for one forenoon. The salt water is emptied at noon and regular water is supplied during the afternoon. Three days later, repeat the treatment for another half day.

If it becomes necessary to debeak, an electric debeaker will do the best job. The beak should be removed at a line about half-way between the nostrils and the forward end of the beak.

— Anthony W. Sylstra, University of Massachusetts.

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# What Do YOU Think?

By JIM HALL

## More On Heifer Calves

**S**O YOU want to breed your cows to have all heifer calves?

Well, according to dozens of people in the Northeast who have written or talked to me in the past six weeks, it's a cinch!

The letters poured in as a result of an item in a July column requesting Mr. J. F. Goddard to get in touch with me to tell me his secret about always being sure of having cows produce heifer calves. He did phone me and I went out to get his method, but before I get into what he had to say, I want to point out that scientists and researchers, after many years of trials and tests, are unanimous in saying that only Nature has control of what the sex of a calf will be.

## Goddard Method

Here's what Mr. Goddard of Tompkins County, New York, had to tell me: "My system is very simple. Cows have two ovaries that I say are active in alternate heat periods. I contend that Mother Nature, in order to keep a balance between sexes, does it by having one of the ovaries govern male cells and the other female cells. With this knowledge, a dairyman who is very careful to watch heat periods can determine the sex of future calves in every instance, except for a heifer's first calf, and in unusual circumstances, such as a cow having twins or triplets.

"If a cow produces a bull calf, then she should be bred at the next heat period if you want her to have a heifer calf. If the cow produces a heifer calf, and you want her to have another, then skip one heat period before breeding her again. I followed this system in my herd for more than 20 years, and the only time it failed was when I had a young bull loose in the field with the cows and he wasn't as young as I thought."

## Contrary To Science

Now let me hasten to say right here that according to Dr. S. E. Smith of the Animal Husbandry Department at Cornell University and other scientists, those statements maintained by Mr. Goddard, and by lots of other farmers, are quite contrary to scientific knowledge. In the first place, says Dr. Smith, the activity of the ovaries does not alternate. They are active at random. Dr.

Smith also says it's positive knowledge that ovaries all have exactly the same X chromosomes, and for that reason the female has absolutely no part in deciding the sex of her offspring. He says it is the bull that produces two kinds of sperm, and that when the male X sperm meets up with the female X chromosome, then the calf will be a female; and when a male Y sperm meets up with the female X chromosome, then the calf will be a male.

Many of the people who wrote me about methods of breeding for heifers did not outline their system perhaps because they are interested in the suggestion in my column that such a system would be worth many dollars to lots of dairymen. Mrs. E. N. Spoor of Pittsfield, New Hampshire, says that a relative of hers who is a veterinary surgeon proved their system beyond a doubt, and Giuseppe Carbonera of Sussex, New Jersey, also says he has the answer.

## Tired Bull Theory

Another gentleman in Bristol, Vermont, writes that for 20 years his cows have had at least 75% heifer calves, and in many years 90% heifer calves. Martin Mather of Mayfield, New York, says that the last 7 calves out of his old bull were heifers and believes that it is not just an accident that he has such runs of heifer calves. Mr. Mather says he knows of no sure way to have all heifer calves, but says "If you keep the bull so that he is just a little lazy, and at the same time keep your cows in their very best possible physical condition, you will get a big majority of heifer calves; on the other hand, if you grain your bull and keep him in A-1 condition, you will get more bull calves."

W. R. Garlick of Camden, New Jersey, who has a small herd of registered Jerseys and breeds artificially, writes that he has bred 4 cows for heifers and that all of them have been heifers.

C. I. Reed of Walton, New York, says that under a system of breeding heifers he has made only one mistake in 7 years, and he can even explain what happened to mix that up. Mrs. Earl C. Lee of Harpursville, New York, says that her father's system yielded him 11 heifers out of 12 and that the method is still working for her and her brother's herd and for two other farmers whom they have gotten to try it.

Charles A. Wright of Lebanon, New Hampshire follows Goddard's method and says that it works, "even though some people may laugh at the idea." Rodney O. Clark of Williamson, New York, says that he has a system which he has followed for the last 14 years and during that time 9 out of 10 of his calves have been heifers.

Well, there you have it: Some theories that are absolutely contrary to scientific knowledge, which have worked out successfully in many herds. Would just "luck" give a man all heifer calves for 20 years? What do YOU think?

The picture of our editor (Continued on Page 29)



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**GOSLINGS** Trios \$20.00. Baby Guineas. Whites, Pearls, Lavenders. Breeding Trio \$10.00. Albertus Knoll, Holland, Michigan.

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**GERMAN** Shepherd pups from excellent bloodlines, friendly, farm raised, reasonably priced. Write us your requirements. L. B. Underwood Locke, New York Phone Moravia, 482M3.

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**PEDIGREED** Collie Puppies. Beautiful, intelligent, Championship breeding. Males \$35.00. Females \$30.00. Plummer McCulloch, Mercer, Pa.

**A.K.C.** Irish Setters, Cocker Spaniels. Meier Pine Knoll Kennels, Noxon Road, Poughkeepsie, New York.

**COLLIE** Pups. Mrs. James Howland, Walton, N. Y.

**COLLIE** Puppies, registered. Sturdy, sound, intelligent. Belle Mount Kennels, New Paltz 3, New York.

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**570 ACRES** all tillable land near village, school bus, well watered pasture, good buildings, modern improvements. Write Mrs. Paul Scholl, 17 Washington Street, Phone No. 4943, Cattaraugus, New York.

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**PRICE** reduced, 142 acres. One of best dairy and general purpose farms, dairy barn, 50 stanchions, milker, electrically equipped milkroom, other barns, 10 room house, bath, furnace, hardwood floors, school bus, very pleasantly located 2 miles west of Homer, Route 90, Price \$18,500. Equipment and other houses available. Hay and oats harvested, 14 acres fine ensilage corn. Ralph A. Butler, Cortland, New York. 4.

## EMPLOYMENT

**WANTED**—Gardener-farmer to work on 100 acre fully mechanized farm estate in Northern New Jersey. Completely modern apartment available including television. Write Box No. 514-Q, c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York.

**GENERAL** Dairy farm man, 3 room bungalow, furnished or unfurnished. Improvements, William Fleury, Pine Bush, New York, RR 1. Tel. Wallkill 13-1362.

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## SITUATION WANTED

**ELDERLY** single gardener, handy man to care for small country home vegetable garden, no farm animals. Year round position. Box 514-X, c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York.

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**STRAW** and all grades of hay delivered subject to inspection. J. W. Christman, R. D. 4, Fort Plain, N. Y. Tel. 48-282.

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**KNIVES:** Ensilage—Field Harvesters—Balers. Save up to ½ and more. Forged tool steel edge. Direct from factory. Same as used by leading manufacturers. Thousands in use on money back guarantee. Immediate delivery United States Postage paid (C.O.D. add 50c). Papec N or 81 and Blizzard 5010, \$3.00 each. Papec L or 127 and Blizzard 6010, \$3.66 each. Papec K or 158, \$4.33 each. Case, John Deere, Rumley, Skyline, New Holland, Dellinger, Bradley \$4.00 each. McCormick-Deering silo and hay chopper also \$4.00 each. Baler slicing knives are \$5.00 each. Agricultural Knives 12 Lock Street, Baldwinville, New York.

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**RICE** Potato Diggers at Attractive low prices. Outstanding performance. Exclusive features. Order now for immediate shipment. Repair parts in stock for all Model Rice Diggers. Full information will be sent to you upon request. The Rice Mfg. Co., Inc., Box A, Honeoye Falls, New York.

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## PUBLISHING AND CLOSING DATES

Sept. 15 Issue.....Closes Aug. 31  
Oct. 6 Issue.....Closes Sept. 21  
Oct. 20 Issue.....Closes Oct. 5  
Nov. 3 Issue.....Closes Oct. 19

## MAPLE SYRUP

**PURE** Maple Syrup, also Maple Cream, hard and soft sugar, maple candies and a combination gift package for sale. Mail orders solicited. Write for further information and price list. Maple Producers' Cooperative Ass'n. Gouverneur, N. Y.

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**LADIES** dresses, \$1.09. Shoes \$1.49. Women's, children's. Wool sweaters 99c. Rubbers, boots. Men's work clothing, shoes, shirts, underwear, coats, mackinaws, housedresses, hose, slacks, pants, skirts, blouses. Blankets \$1.49. Towels. Housefurnishings. Send for free catalog. Consumers Sales Co. 419 63rd Street, Department AA, West New York, New Jersey.

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Milking Herd and First Calf Heifers

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8

ILION, N. Y. 14 miles southeast of Utica on Route 5-S. Sale is on Otsego Street.

50 REGISTERED HOLSTEINS

T. B. Accredited, blood tested, calfhooed vaccinated. **ONE OF THE HIGHEST RECORD 4%-bred herds in America. All home-raised — breeder in business for 50 years.**

Many fresh and close springers; High record Herd Sire of the most popular blood lines; 10 Sisters to World Champions and Grand Champions show animals.

For the best in the famous 4% Rag Apple blood lines come to this sale. Sale in tent, starting at 1:30 P.M.—F. C. WHITNEY, Owner, Ilion, N. Y.

Sales Manager & Auctioneer  
R. AUSTIN BACKUS MEXICO, N. Y.

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# YOUR PROFITS START WITH TILLAGE

● Cover crops, stubble, green manure mixed and milled to full tillage depth. ● Aerated seed-bed helps humus formation. Rapid seed germination and higher resistance to both drought and heavy rains.

*That's what your crops need, and that's what you get from SEAMAN-tilled seedbeds—and one machine does it all.*

**SEAMAN**

ROTARY TILLERS

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*Old Doc TRESCOTT Says—*

**PREPACKAGE YOUR  
Potatoes, Onions, etc.**

Your produce in 10- and 15-pound bags will woo Mrs. Shopper and get premium prices.

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THE TRESCOTT 6-Holer Bagger**

for 10- and 15-pound bags. Handles 450 bags per hour. Only \$90. f.o.b. Fairport. A boy or girl can slip empty bags on this machine, turn it as each bag fills. Trescott's "Sure-Grip" holds bags until released by finger touch. (Or bags can be dropped automatically onto conveyor belt to weighing station.)

A larger 12-Holer gives 750 bags per hour capacity—\$150. f.o.b. Fairport. Detachable front hooks furnished for mesh bags.

Write today for complete information on these and Trescott's complete prepacking machine, ready to plug in.

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**THE TRESCOTT COMPANY, INC.**

Dept. A

Fairport, New York

## AYRSHIRE AUCTION

The Eighth Northeastern Penna. Club Sale, NEPA Bull Barn, Tunkhannock, Pa., Saturday, Sept. 15 at 12:30 P.M.

30 Cows, 6 Bred Heifers, 7 Open Heifers, 11-Mo. old bull. Sale includes a great lot of fall calving cattle of good pedigrees and they will sell at farmers' prices. Nearly all from Bangs Acc'd. herds. Majority Vaccinated. All Blood and T.B. tested within 30 days prior to sale.

FOR CATALOG WRITE

Ayrshire Sales Service, Box 152, Brandon, Vt.

8th ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY CLUB SALE

55 REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Healthy on all tests—Fair Grounds, GOUVERNEUR, N. Y., which is on Route 11.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 22—All personally selected from leading herds in this noted dairy county. 45 Strictly fresh and Close Springers, many have large production records. A Grand Array of Nice Animals with Heavy Production and Royal Blood Lines. Sale in big tent starts at 12:30 P.M. YOUR KIND SELLING, and you always get splendid values in these north country sales.—DALE PUTNAM, Chairman, Heuvelton, N. Y.

Sales Manager & Auctioneer

R. AUSTIN BACKUS MEXICO, N. Y.

REVOLVING CHIMNEY CAPS. Galv. Steel, all sizes & styles. Eliminate back draft & creosote. Cat. FREE.

G. D. SHRAWDER, Mfr., RICHFIELD 10, PENNA.

## DOWN THE



By J. F. "Doc" ROBERTS

**L**IVESTOCK prices, unlike egg or vegetable prices, more than double before the meat gets to the housewife. The average animal carries about half its weight in edible meat; in cows the average is less than this; in hogs, more.

Hides, fats, inedible greases, etc., have value as by-products but seldom a value of over half the live price. Hides and pelts, as well as fats and greases, have all dropped sharply in price within the last few weeks (shoes should be cheaper). This of course raises the cost of meat per bite and does not take into account any of the bone and fat sold with the meat. Live animal costs have dropped so that they more than offset the lower prices of by-products, and all meats are cheaper.

With the prevalent fad for boneless meats and prepared meats, with the average housewife demanding lean meat, the livestock producer is in a dilemma most of the time. Lean meat is not good meat, and, to meet price competition, prepared meats can only be made from the poorer animals or bulls. Therefore the livestock man cannot get his animals too fat (wasty), and yet if he doesn't get a good gain in weight from his feed, he is sure to lose money.

All these conditions you seldom hear mentioned when you hear criticisms of the cost of meat. Nor do you hear anything about the perishability of meats—the cost of keeping it under continued refrigeration, or the cost of state and government inspections, board of health rules, etc., all of which must be added to the price of meat.

### Can't "Hold Back"

Mostly, our livestock men are falsely accused of "holding back" animals for higher prices. For a number of years now, young, immature animals have been selling for more per pound than the mature animal would bring per pound; therefore, the farmer or feeder has had to keep his feed costs down, per pound of gain, and then get enough pounds of added weight to make up this difference in cost and at the same time pay his feed costs.

I have recently seen many examples of this, i.e., three-hundred-pound heifers bringing \$115 each—that is about 38¢ per lb., with market price on top dairy heifers for meat around 28¢ per lb. This is just as true of beef-bred feeding calves, feeding hogs or lambs. So again the farmer cannot market these animals when the public say they want them, for he must get a low costing gain on them which takes time—or go broke.

Right now the black marketeers have pretty well disappeared from our markets. Meat, as you have noticed, is available everywhere. Prices at retail should be lower and below Mike Di-Salle's ceilings, because livestock is lower and selling below the set ceilings or compliance prices. All this is because you advised Congress to remove from legal, long-established slaughterers the killing quotas which were set below their kill of a year ago.

I am hearing now that the "gang" in Washington is crying for the return of those limitations on legal packing houses. Can you figure why anyone would want to throw the meat and livestock industry back to black market operators and into shortages—the confusions and higher prices of a few weeks ago?

— A. A. —

One of the secrets of producing high quality hay is getting rid of the moisture in the hay as fast as possible and at the same time retain in the hay a bright green color.

# BEACON-FED HERD WINS NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP



Sets 1950 Production Record of  
14,095 lbs. M., M. E., in Ayrshire 15-25 Cow Division

## OWNER DESCRIBES FEEDING PROGRAM THAT WON CHAMPIONSHIP . . .

Fred Buell, Holcomb, N. Y., owner of the remarkable 15-cow Ayrshire herd that was first in 1950 and ranks second among U. S. all-time high Ayrshire herd averages regardless of size, believes strongly in adequate feeding for economical milk production.

"High quality hay is basic to successful dairy feeding," Mr. Buell asserts. Every effort is made to keep the herd on good pasture during the summer. Early cut grass silage and high quality hay are important factors in his roughage feeding.

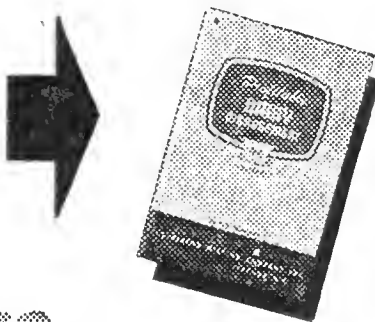
### Beacon Feeds Sustain High Production

Mr. Buell's concentrate feeding plan makes good use of home grown grains in the Beacon Program. During the three years that the Buellay herd has been on the Beacon Dairy Feeding Program, the herd has increased steadily in production with a minimum of trouble at calving time.

### FRED BUELL'S DAIRY FEEDING PROGRAM

- 1 Calves started and grown on the Beacon Calf Feeding Program.
- 2 Heifers and dry cows fitted on Beacon Fitting Ration and freshened on Be-Co-Lass.
- 3 Fresh cows started on Be-Co-Lass and Fitting Ration and then put on milking ration as soon as possible depending on udder condition.
- 4 Cows milked on a 17% protein mixture of home grown grains and Beacon "32" Supplement.

For more information on the complete Beacon Dairy Feeding Program, see your Beacon dealer in states from Maine to Virginia and West Virginia inclusive. Or send for free copy of new 8th Edition of "Profitable Dairy Management" by Dr. Paul E. Newman, if you reside in the above states.



Visit the BEACON  
Booth New York  
State Fair in  
Model Dairy Bldg.

THE **Beacon** ★ ★ ★

Milling Co., Inc., Cayuga, N. Y.  
Eastport, N. Y. York, Pa.

## WESTERN NEW YORK DISPERSAL

SATURDAY, SEPT. 15

J. M. BARKER selling at his farm 2 miles north of Depew and 6 miles east of Buffalo City Line at 96 Pleasant View Drive, 1/2 mile east of Route 78.

50 HOLSTEIN CATTLE

(45 Registered—5 Grades)

T.B. Accredited, blood tested, many calving vaccinated.

Excellent DHIA records, some fresh and close springers. Daughters of leading sires in New York Artificial Association. A well-bred herd of exceptionally heavy producers.

ALL DAIRY EQUIPMENT AND SOME FARM EQUIPMENT SELLING

Sale Starts at 12:00 Noon, lunch served.

J. M. BARKER, Owner, Bowmansville, N. Y.

Sales Manager & Auctioneer

R. AUSTIN BACKUS MEXICO, N. Y.

## KEEP YOUR SUBSCRIPTION TO AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST RENEWED

### WESTERN NEW YORK SALE

FRI. SEPT. 14

60 HOLSTEIN CATTLE

(45 Registered—15 Grades)

T.B. Accredited, blood tested, calving vaccinated. RICHARD ROSS selling the herd recently acquired with his new farm, supplemented by animals from his own herd at his No. 2 Farm, 1 mile northeast of COLLINS, Erie Co., N. Y. on Quaker Street, 28 miles south of Buffalo.

Some fresh and close springers; Heifers of all ages; 2 Sons of a \$5000 sire, from highest testing family of the breed. Also, a 2-year-old son of SIR BESS ORMSBY FORBES DEAN.

AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR YOU. Starts at 12:30 P.M., held in tent, catalogs at ringside.

RICHARD B. ROSS, Owner, Gowanda, N. Y.

Sales Manager & Auctioneer

R. AUSTIN BACKUS MEXICO, N. Y.



# They're Growing Up!



—Photo: Harold M. Lambert

By

Edward V. Pope and Marion K. Stocker

*No. 1 in a series of articles on problems of teen-agers and how parents can help their children meet these problems. The authors are on the staff of the College of Home Economics at Cornell University.*

it's time to do the dishes.

What has become of your handsome, well-behaved children of yesterday? Those children have gone; and you had better make up your mind to it. Because they won't come back as they were. They have reached the stage of development known as adolescence.

Yes, they have changed, but there's something you can do about it. You can change, too. You can grow with them. Just as Mary and Johnny no longer are children but adolescents, so you no longer are the parents of children but the parents of adolescents. And you will need to adjust to your new role if you are to help, as you certainly want to, while your son and daughter are traveling the sometimes rocky path from childhood to maturity.

The physical and emotional changes of adolescence probably are the more disturbing because neither you nor your children have much control over them. Furthermore, the path from childhood to adolescence leads gradually out into the open, away from the protection of home. Therefore, any mistakes that Mary and Johnny make in tackling the rough spots are the more conspicuous—the more open to public censure.

For the most part, though, adolescence is a time of pleasant adventure and excitement; and, by your attitude, you can help to make it even more so. Think back to your own youth and remember some of those rough spots you encountered; then, perhaps, you will know when to tighten your guiding hand and when to loosen it. Watchful and sympathetic waiting is a good guidance principle to follow. Don't cross some bridges unless you must!

Lest you have forgotten, here are some of the adventures ("developmental tasks," modern psychologists call them) that your son and daughter will meet and need to master if they are to reach a well-balanced maturity:

1. Getting used to their changing physical appearance, even when it's different from the rest of the gang. (It's tough to be a head shorter than the other fellows—but if that's the way you're to be, you have to accept it.)
2. Learning what society expects from a young man or a young woman and to act accordingly.
3. Learning to be adults among adults.
4. Breaking away from emotional dependence on their parents and learning to meet what comes on their own two feet.
5. Looking ahead to economic independence, deciding on an occupation, and preparing for it.
6. Looking ahead to marriage and a family of their own.

Mary and Johnny may seem to ignore you as they meet these "adventures" and make their important decisions. But they need you all right, and they count on you—just as you count on the firm foundation of the house you live in.

And when they seem to forge ahead too rapidly and make mistakes, you can comfort yourself with this thought: What you have taught them in childhood—and apparently they have forgotten—isn't lost. The ideals you helped to instill in Mary and Johnny are still there, standing by them as they meet the hazards in the adventure of growing up.

**J**OHNNY, 14, is shooting up like a cornstalk in the August sun and he's likely to have unbecoming blemishes on his face. He's not so dependable and considerate as he used to be, either. Once he did chores around the house willingly; but now he bristles if you just mention that the furnace should be checked. And yet he wants to get an after-

school job at the local garage!

Mary, who is only two years younger, seems to be changing, too. Suddenly her appearance is her chief concern—Mary the tomboy who preferred dungarees to skirts and baseballs to dolls. Now she sits for what seems like hours in front of her mirror—with the door closed—brushing out pin curls and testing lipstick. She's never around when

## POTATOES Can Be Different

By KATHLEEN BERRESFORD

**W**E MAY get tired of peeling them, but we never weary of eating them. Boiled, baked, mashed and fried — potatoes, always potatoes. It wouldn't be dinner without them, would it? Our forefathers thrived on them, and so do we. Of course it's better if we don't peel them before cooking, because the jacket holds in the goodness so that it doesn't get lost in the cooking water.

Potatoes are rich in iron, vitamins and minerals. They are one of our most valuable foods—inexpensive, plentiful, and available the year round. But because we eat them nearly every day, and often twice a day, we need different ways to prepare them. Why don't you look through your cookbooks and see if you've forgotten some of the recipes you used to use? And here are

some reminders to start you off. You might like to try some of these for supper dishes.

### CHEESE POTATO PUFFS

4 cups seasoned, mashed potatoes  
1 cup grated American cheese  
2 teaspoons chopped onion  
Cereal flakes

Mix cheese and onion thoroughly with mashed potatoes. Make into balls, roll in cereal flakes and place in hot oven (400° F.) on a greased baking sheet. Bake 20 minutes. Makes 12 puffs.

### POTATOES A L'ITALIENNE

4 cups potatoes, sliced thinly  
1 cup canned tomatoes  
1 bud garlic, minced  
3 tablespoons parsley, minced  
½ cup olive oil  
Juice of 1 lemon

Arrange potatoes in a greased baking dish. Break up tomatoes and add

For variety  
serve a colorful  
platter of new potatoes  
and green beans with cheese sauce.



to these, garlic, parsley, olive oil, and lemon juice. Pour this over potatoes and bake in a moderate oven (350° F.) without covering until cooked through, about 45 minutes. Serves 6 to 8.

### HOT POTATO SALAD

¾ cup diced salt pork  
¼ cup vinegar  
¼ cup water  
1 medium sized onion, chopped  
1 quart cubed, cooked potatoes

Cook salt pork until crisp. Add vinegar, water, onion, and potatoes.

Season with salt and pepper and heat well. Serves 6.

### STUFFED POTATOES

Bake six potatoes. When done, cut a lengthwise slice off the top and scoop out the potato with a spoon. Mash; then add one tablespoon butter, salt and pepper to taste, one half cup milk, and two egg whites beaten stiff. Fill skins with this mixture, piling in lightly. Replace potatoes in hot oven and bake until they are puffed and brown. Grated

(Continued on Opposite Page)



(Continued from Opposite Page)

cheese may also be mixed with the mashed potato and sprinkled over the top before baking.

**POTATO CRUST**

Line baking dish with mashed potatoes. Fill center with vegetable stew and left-over bits of meat or fish. Cover with mashed potatoes. Bake in hot oven (400° F.) until hot through and brown on top. If you have just a little potato, make only upper crust.

**QUICK POTATO SOUP**

- 3 cups cubed potatoes
- 2 tablespoons onion, chopped
- 2 tablespoons fat
- 1½ cups boiling water
- 4 cups milk
- 1½ teaspoons salt
- Pepper

Cook the potatoes, onion, and fat in the water until the potatoes are tender. Add the milk, salt, and pepper. Heat and serve. Serves 6.

**FRANCONIA POTATOES**

Peel potatoes and parboil for 10 minutes. Drain well and place in pan in which meat is roasting. Baste at the same time meat is basted. Allow at least 40 minutes for potatoes to bake. They should be nicely browned. This method makes last-minute serving easier.

**NEW POTATOES AND GREEN BEANS WITH CHEESE SAUCE**

- 1½ lbs. green beans
- 2 lbs. small potatoes
- ½ cup butter
- ½ cup flour
- 2½ cups whole milk
- 6 oz. sharp cheese, grated (1½ cups)
- 1 teaspoon prepared mustard
- 1 teaspoon salt

Wash beans, remove ends; leave beans whole. Cook in boiling, salted

**New Wrinkle in Freezing Lima Beans**

EVERYBODY enjoys home frozen lima beans except the person who has to shell them—but North Dakota home economists have come up with an idea to lessen that difficulty. If the pods are softened by preheating in boiling water, the beans may be squeezed out of the pod, washed, sorted and packed for freezer storage. Beans prepared this way may be kept as long as those blanched in other ways, say the North Dakota specialists.

Here is how you do it:

1. Wash the pods in cold water.
2. Scald in boiling water, small beans 2½ minutes; large beans, 3 to 4 minutes.
3. Cool in ice water, then squeeze the beans out of the pods.
4. Sort out over-ripe or imperfect beans.
5. Wash beans in cold running water, drain, then package and freeze.

Beans fixed this way are not only much easier to prepare, but are said to score high in both color and flavor compared to those that are blanched after shelling.

water until tender. Scrape potatoes, and cook in boiling, salted water until tender. Melt butter in top of double boiler, blend in flour, and add milk; cook over direct heat, stirring constantly, until sauce boils and thickens; place over boiling water, add cheese and stir until cheese is melted. Add mustard and salt. Pour cheese sauce onto a warm platter and arrange potatoes and beans on it. Serves 6.

**SONG FOR AN APPLE PEDDLER**

By Edith Shaw Butler

Who will buy apples, ripe rosy apples,  
Apples to eat or to bake in a pie?  
Sample their goodness, savor their sweetness,  
McIntosh, Baldwin and Northern Spy.

Get them in bags or get them in baskets,  
A pound or a bushel, what do you say?  
Here is a bargain, so come now and purchase  
The blessing of Summer in apples today.

**GOOD ENTERTAINMENT AT STATE FAIR THEATER**

ONE-ACT plays to be presented by rural, city, and college groups at New York State Fair are as follows:

Sept. 3—"Cracked Ice" (Utica College Gaslighters) "Her Fatal Beauty" (General Electric Park Players).

Sept. 4—"A Quiet Home Wedding" (Excelsior Theater of Navarino) "The Farmer's Daughter" (East Clay Grange)

Sept. 5—"Three Cheers for Woody" (Vanguard Players) "A Woman's Privilege" (Liverpool Theater Guild)

Sept. 6—"When Shakespeare's Gentlemen Meet" (Ilion Little Theater) "Thin Ice" (Westford Home Bureau)

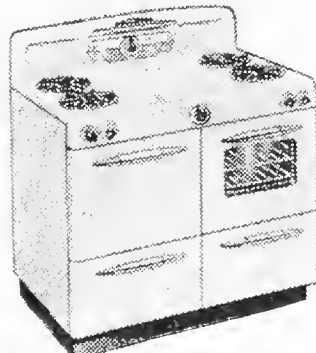
Sept. 7—"The Workhouse Ward" (Fredonia State College Mummies) "We Murdered Shakespeare" (Community Theater of Syracuse)

There will be four performances daily, starting at 5 p.m., each taking one-half hour. The place is the auditorium of the Women's Building, and admission is free.

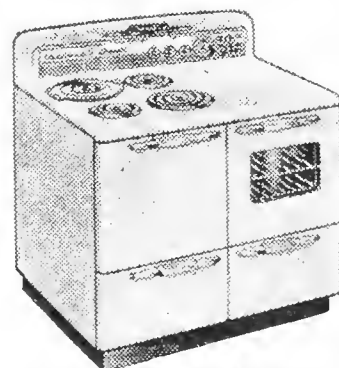


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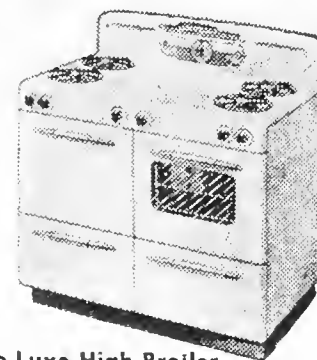


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# Cut Hours from Your Sewing Time

By MABEL HEBEL

**M**Y FRIEND Mary makes all of her daughter's clothes, including tailored wool suits. When I stopped in to see her last month, she showed me several garments that she had made this year—a bridesmaid's gown; a white organdy dress for her daughter's graduation from high school last June; a checked wool suit; a brown silk faille dressmaker suit, and a taffeta evening gown.

They were all so stunning and so perfectly made that if she had told me they came from Paris, I would have believed her. My surprise was great, therefore, when she remarked that she would like to take a course in dressmaking—but she added that what she wanted was a course in shortcuts in sewing, so that she wouldn't have to spend such long hours in making a garment.

The day I called on Mary she was trying to make a white linen dress in a hurry for her daughter to wear to a dance the following night. For once, she was sacrificing perfection to speed, but she wasn't too happy about it.

Shortcuts in sewing and satisfaction can go together, however, according to students who learned easier methods of clothing construction at the New York State College of Home Economics at



Cornell this past summer. Many of them were teachers of sewing in grade and high schools, but they were looking for quicker, easier ways. They found them, and learned to make an attractive dress in from 4 to 6 hours, including cutting time. The girls say anyone can do it if they follow these four basic rules:

1. Select an easy pattern with few pieces. Choose simple styles with plain necklines; cap or kimono or no sleeves; tie fasteners or openings that will take

Shortcuts in dressmaking, learned in a clothing course at the College of Home Economics at Cornell, enabled these three students to make in from 4 to 6 hours, including cutting time, the pretty dresses they are wearing. One time-saver was the stitching of hems, done in such a way as to show very little from the right side of the dress.

dot or grip snappers. (Difficult features for beginners are set-in sleeves, collars, facings, and buttonholes.)

2. Assemble equipment so it's handy. Fasten pattern instruction sheet to sewing machine or work table with scotch or masking tape. Then you won't waste time looking for it when you need it.

3. Look for shortcuts. To transfer pattern markings from pattern pieces to the cloth, insert dressmaker's carbon between the two cut layers of cloth and trace the outline of darts and seams with a tracing wheel. Use bits of masking tape instead of pins and bastings to hold zippers and hems in place for stitching. You can also place masking tape along seam lines as a guide to straight sewing.

Make boleros and halters double to eliminate facings and difficult stitching. Some of the girls used contrasting materials, such as plaid and plain red for their reversible halters or boleros. The garment can then be worn either side.

In many of the outfits made at the College, machine stitching took the place of hand sewing wherever possible. Hems were stitched, but in such a way as to show little from the right side of the dress. The method applied was the same as that of the machine attachment for skirt hems; that is, the top of the hem was stitched close to the edge and every eighth stitch or so was caught in the dress.

4. Use assembly line methods. Why should men have a monopoly on them? Sew as many darts and seams as practicable at one sitting—making sure not to stitch over an unpressed seam. Then do all the necessary pressing. Again, stitch as much as practicable.

You may already be using some of these shortcuts, but if not, why not try them out? Your sewing methods may be all the better for a little streamlining.

**No. 2345.** In this seasonless shirt-waist dress, interest lies in the new collar and cuff detail, buttons to hip length. Short-sleeve version is included. Sizes 12-20, 36-44. Size 18, 4 3/8 yds. 39-in.

**No. 2480.** For many occasions, make this shutter-neckline casual with soft touches—a deep back pleat for extra ease, and pushup sleeve cut-in-one with bodice. Sizes 10-20, 36-40. Size 16, 4 1/2 yds. 39-in.

**No. 2483.** One pattern makes three mix-match separates — money-savers, wardrobe stretchers! Sizes 10-20. Size 16 skirt, 1 1/2 yds. 54-in. High neck weskit, 1 yd. 54-in. V-neck weskit, 1 1/2 yds. 54-in.

**No. 2522.** Versatile V-neck jumper—to wear as a dress minus the classic casual blouse! Very simple to sew, too. Sizes 10-20. Size 16, 2 yds. 54-in. for the jumper. The blouse, 2 1/2 yds. 39-in.

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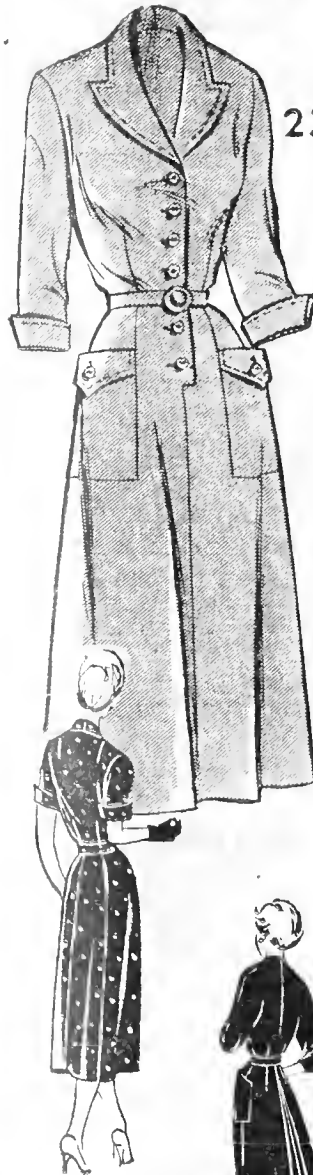
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## Fall Favorites



2345



2480

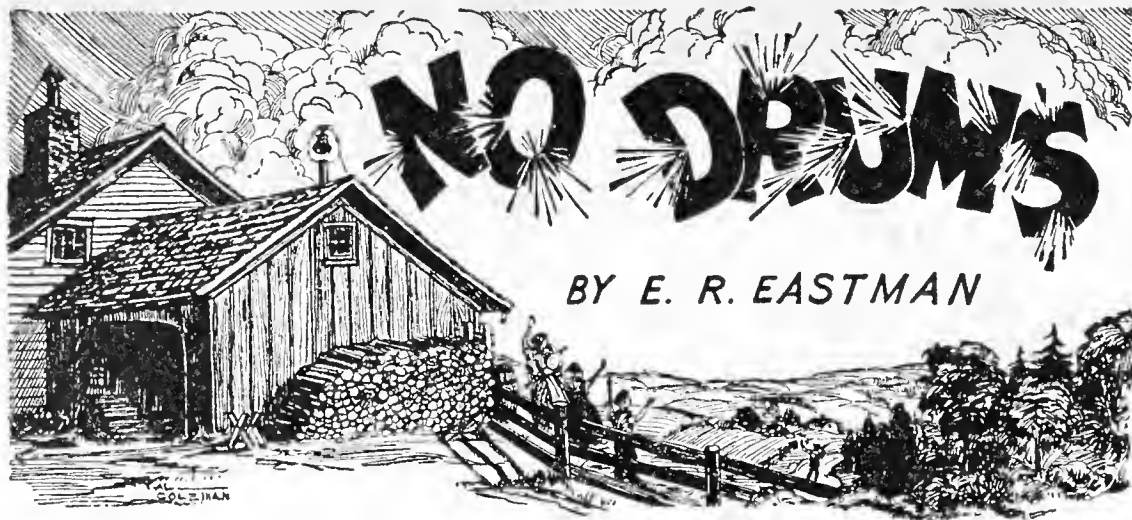


2483



2522





# WHAT'S GONE BEFORE

When the news comes to Jenkstown of the death of Mark Wilson in the Battle of Fredericksburg, his young wife, Ann Clinton, becomes so indifferent to everything that she allows herself to be persuaded by her mother to marry Henry Bain, a neighboring farmer who holds the mortgage on the Clinton farm. Bain is a Copperhead, but with the change in the war news, he changes his sympathies to the winning side. Charlie Wilson, Mark's younger brother, is with the cavalry, and takes part in the battles of the Wilderness and Early's raid of the Shenandoah Valley. At home, Ann and her mother get word of her father's death in the Battle of Cold Harbor.

## CHAPTER XXVI

After the Shenandoah Valley campaign, Sheridan's cavalry helped Grant and Meade in their campaign to take Petersburg and Richmond.

Riding almost constantly with the cavalry to destroy railroads and intercept supplies for the Confederates in and around Richmond, Charlie lived on hope that the war would soon be over.

And there were signs that this hope was justified. No matter how brave the veteran Confederate Army was, no matter how skilful Lee and his generals, there were limits to what human beings could take, and the Confederates were fast approaching those limits. The soldiers were almost starving, their uniforms were in rags, many of them were barefoot. Hundreds were sick. Lee knew that the end was approaching.

On the fourth of March, thousands of soldiers and the millions on the home front read Lincoln's second inaugural address. It was not pleasing to those who hated with bitter intensity the South and all of its works, but to the soldiers who had actually done the fighting, to George and Charlie Wilson and to Ann and Nancy, Lincoln's words struck a responsive chord in their hearts when they read:

"Fondly do we hope, fervently do we pray that the mighty scourge of war may speedily pass away. With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us press on to finish the work we are in, to bind up the nation's wounds, to care for him who shall have borne the battle and for his widow and orphan, to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations."

Yes, there were many who knew and appreciated the wisdom and the charity of those words and the great man who uttered them.

The inaugural address was given on March 4, 1865. On April 2, Grant and Meade assaulted Petersburg and captured it, forcing Lee to abandon both Petersburg and Richmond. Charlie never forgot the awesome spectacle of a city on fire when he entered the Southern capital with the Union forces, to find that the retreating Confederates had tried to burn their own city. The first job of the Union troops was to save it from destruction. Seven days later, on April 9, General Robert E. Lee surrendered his Army to Grant at a house owned by a man named McLean at Appomattox Court House. The ceremonies were simple and soon over.

Lee was told that his forces must lay down their arms and pledge themselves to obey the laws of the United States. Grant allowed the men to keep their personal property and their horses "to work their little farms."

When the terms were signed, the proud Lee stood erect, his face drawn with suffering, and said:

"General Grant, I have one request. My men are starving—"

Without waiting for him to finish, Grant said:

"Sir, rations will be provided immediately"—and they were.

As the news spread and reached the waiting armies, a great cheer was started by the Federals, only to die out in complete silence almost before it was born. There was something infinitely sad about the end of such a conflict and the defeat of men who had fought so valiantly for a lost cause, a sadness that was sensed and felt even by the soldiers who had won.

To Nancy and all the other mothers and wives, and to the soldiers themselves, almost the hardest part of the whole war was what seemed to them the unnecessary delay after Lee's surrender, in mustering the men out of the Army so that they could go home again. Letters to Nancy from George and Charlie told of forced hard marches from Richmond to Arlington, near Washington, and then, after all the hurry, of sitting down to wait a long time to be released. With discipline re-

laxed, there were constant brawls among the men, particularly between the soldiers of the Army of the West and those in the Army of the Potomac. Each claimed all credit for winning the war, and they were willing to fight to prove their point.

One relief from the long wait was the Grand Review of all the Union forces on Pennsylvania Avenue in Washington. Proudly George Wilson led his band ahead of his brigade, proudly Charlie Wilson rode in that great parade, with thousands looking on and cheering. Even Rienzi and the other prancing, dancing horses seemed to know that the war was over. Only four years before, most of those marching men had been, like Charlie Wilson, just beardless boys, mostly farm boys. Now, after four years of the shouting and tumult of war, they had left boyhood far behind. They were veterans, many of them skin poor, eyes sunken, their tanned and weatherbeaten faces almost black from constant exposure to the southern sun and wind. But they were hard as nails, and if they remembered their comrades who no longer marched or rode with them, if any were saddened because their great President was not there to greet them, it did not show in their jaunty, springy step or their erect soldierly bearing. The past was gone beyond recall, the war was won, and they had helped to win it. The most important thing now was that they were going home.

It was a great moment for Charlie, and the climax of all that had gone before. Great was the rejoicing in the Wilson home when they arrived. As they all sat down to supper that night, Nancy's heart would have overflowed with joy and thankfulness, had it not been for Mark's vacant chair. The war was over at last, but Mark, her first-born, was dead and would never come home again.

On a bright summer morning in 1865 Ann Bain, who had been Ann Wilson, and before that Ann Clinton, stood looking from her kitchen window across the fields that led to a bend in the road toward Jenkstown. Ann often stood in that window watching the

road, though why she could not have said; she didn't even realize that she had developed the habit. This morning, as she stared at the road, she saw a man come around the bend of the road and into view. He was walking very slowly and with a limp. Something familiar about that solitary figure set Ann's heart to pounding. Who could it be? Surely someone she had known.

Then, suddenly, as he drew nearer, she knew! Even though the man seemed almost old, with unkempt hair, long beard and limping slow footsteps, she knew that it was Mark. As recognition became a certainty, she pressed a hand to her heart and sank almost fainting to a chair, but never taking her eyes off that slow-moving figure which kept coming toward her.

As she watched, he crossed the yard, climbed the porch steps, and slowly, so slowly, opened the door without knocking, and called in a deep, hollow voice:

"Ann, my Ann! Where are you?"

The girl came slowly to her feet to face him, bewildered, horrified.

"But you're dead," she cried. "You're dead!"

He grinned wryly:

"No, I'm not, dear. Almost, I admit, but not quite."

Opening his arms he stepped toward her, but she threw up her hands, palms out, and as he advanced she moved backwards.

"No, oh no!" she cried, in anguish.

He stopped.

"Don't you know me, Ann? It's Mark, your husband. What's the matter?" he asked.

"I—I thought you were dead!"

"But I'm not," he insisted. "I'm alive. I'm here."

"Where have you been?" she gasped. "You were reported dead. A memorial service was held here for you."

"I was wounded and captured, and I've been in Andersonville, where men died like flies. But I didn't die." He paused. "They couldn't kill me because I had you to come back to."

"We had no word. All these years we had no word," she moaned.

Not understanding but still patient, he said:

"There was no way of getting word to you. You have no idea of the horrors at Andersonville. No one could write, no one received any mail. We lived in holes in the ground, like hogs. But I'm here, Ann darling. I'm here. I know I look terrible, but I'll get over that."

Sympathy flooded her heart:

"Of course you'll get over it. But what am I to do? What am I to do?"

Bewildered in turn, he said:

"Do? Why, our troubles are over, Ann, dear. I'm home again. Nothing else counts."

Again he started toward her and again she put up her hands to ward him off. Then she took him by the arm, even in her mental stress thinking how poor that arm was, nothing but skin and bone. She led him to a chair, and seated herself in one on the other side of the table, saying:

"Mark, let me explain. Listen, and tell me what to do."

More bewildered every minute, he sat staring at her with his deep-sunken eyes.

"What's happened? Tell me?"

"We had official notice from the Adjutant-General's office that you had been killed in action. Funeral services were preached here in Jenkstown for you. I thought you were dead, Mark; I thought you were dead, and I wished I was dead, too."

"But I'm not dead." He grinned a little. "Why so serious? I'm here, and we're together again."

She shook her head.

"How can I ever tell you, Mark? Pray God that you will understand. A long time after the memorial services, Mother and I were having a difficult time to get along. I couldn't continue

(Continued on Opposite Page)

## SLIM & SPUD



## Shocking News





## NO DRUMS

(Continued from Opposite Page)

to work the farm, and Mother was worried and fretting. Besides, I thought you were dead and nothing else mattered. I cared about nothing in the world. So—"she hesitated—"to help Mother keep her home, to have a home for father when he returned—" a sob choked her—"he's dead, you know, killed at Cold Harbor."

When she could control herself, she continued, speaking slowly and painfully:

"So—I married again!"

The man across the table from her looked at her with incredulous eyes.

"Married again? My God! You married again, Ann! Who? Who was it?"

Then he answered his own question: "Henry Bain!"

She nodded silently.

"And I didn't know! I was so eager to get home to you that I stopped to talk to no one! I didn't even go home!" He swallowed. "Home? Home? I haven't any home."

Slowly he pulled himself to his feet, turned to take a long look at the crushed girl now weeping with her head on her arms on the table, then slowly limped out of the door and down the steps and up the road to the Wilson farm.

To Nancy the coming of Mark was almost as much of a shock as it would have been had he actually risen from the dead. He looked so ill and changed that the first thing she did was to get his clothes off and put him to bed. Her questions as to what had happened to him were answered almost in monosyllables, or not at all. Without asking, she knew that he had seen Ann.

From then on Nancy kept him perfectly quiet, but he wouldn't eat, and she knew that he didn't sleep. Finally she had Dr. Barr come to see him, and when the doctor came down from the upstairs bedroom after giving Mark a careful examination, his face was very serious.

"This young man has had an experience that few survive," he said, gravely. "On top of that we know, without discussing the matter, what a shock he had in learning that his wife had remarried. I want to be honest with you. His very reason is in danger. I have given him something to make him sleep, and I'll come again tomorrow. Keep him quiet."

Henry Bain returned to the Clinton homestead that evening to learn from Ann's lips of Mark's return. He had stopped at the post office on his way home and wondered at the quick cessation of conversation when he had entered the store and the peculiar looks he had received. But he was used to his unpopularity now and didn't think much about it, although he had hoped that the situation was improving. When Ann told him the news, he only said:

"We can fix this up. You can get a divorce from Wilson."

Mrs. Clinton, who was listening to the conversation, nodded her head.

"Yes, that's the thing to do!" she cried.

Ann turned to look at her.

"Mother," she said, coolly, "from now on you keep out of this. I don't know how we can settle this, but whatever the decision I propose to make it myself."

With an injured air, Mrs. Clinton rose and slowly went out of the room. When she had gone, Henry continued:

"I'll move out for a while, and you can get the divorce. Surely you want nothing more to do with this ne'er-do-well who has been alive all this time and never let you have a word from him!"

Ann sat for a long moment looking steadily at him, and then she said:

"Henry, I'm neither wise nor good. If I had been good, I never would have married you without love. And it's no

excuse that I did it because I thought Mark was dead and because I thought it would make my mother and father happier. I told you when I married you—God forgive me—that I didn't love you. I've tried as hard as I could to be a good wife. I thought that maybe in time we could at least live together in peace with some contentment."

She paused for a moment, and then, sitting straight in her chair and pointing her finger at him, she said, passionately:

"But no man and woman can live together in the intimacy of marriage without knowing full well the real character of the other, and I know you, Henry Bain! I'm not talking about faults such as we all have. I'm talking about the principles that you don't have, never have had, and never will have. I've tried to see some sincerity in your apparent change of heart in the past year, but I know there's no real change. You made believe that you favored the Union cause, and that you were no longer a Copperhead only because you were just plain scared. You're a coward! I've known this in my heart for a long long time, but I was your wife, and my idea of marriage is to keep the faith even if the other fellow doesn't. Now I no longer have to. I have no hope in the world that Mark Wilson, the man whose memory I revered, the man I loved and still love, will ever look at me again, and for that I cannot blame him; but at least I don't have to go on living with you."

Jumping to his feet, Bain said, hotly:

"You've had your little say. Now you listen to me. I married you chiefly to give me some standing in this part of the county—although little good that did me. I've taken this poor old rocky farm, put stock on it, fertilized and seeded it, made something of it, and given you and your mother a home. And this is the thanks I get!"

"But I'll tell you one thing, young lady. No one gets very far ahead of Henry Bain! Need I remind you that when I married you I held the mortgage on this farm? And you haven't paid a cent on the mortgage or the interest since. Don't look for any generosity from me so far as this property is concerned. You're not going to be able to turn around and give it to Wilson, who no doubt was glad to save his hide in a Confederate prison in order to keep out of the battles."

"That will be enough, Henry," Ann said, calmly. "If I had followed Mark Wilson's advice in the first place and let you take this farm, how much better off we all would have been than we are now. You're so wrong in your whole attitude toward people and toward life that I actually feel sorry for you. You'll never be a happy man. Mother and I will move out of here just as soon as we can find another place to go. And now, Henry, I'll say goodnight and goodby."

(To be continued)

— A. A. —

## WHAT DO YOU THINK ?

(Continued from Page 21)

tor, E. R. Eastman, and E. H. Bakken, National Director of Rural Scouting, is one borrowed from the Ithaca Journal. I'm printing it because I think thousands of Ed's friends in the Northeast would like to know about another of his many activities to promote better rural education, better rural living and an agriculture of plenty to help keep America strong and free.

The picture was taken at a recent ceremony at Ithaca in which Editor Eastman was presented a Boy Scout statuette in recognition of 25 years of service on the National Rural Scouting Committee. He helped initiate the first meeting of the committee and is one of only three men who has served on the committee since its creation in 1926. In accepting his commendation, Editor Eastman said that today we must make a greater effort than ever in the guidance of youth.

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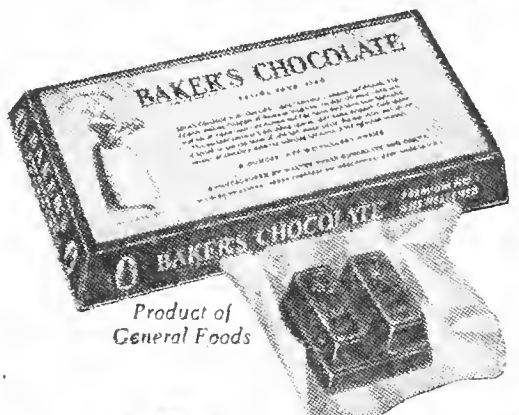
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By TOM MILLIMAN

### FERTILIZER SPREADING

**O**N JULY 24, while Hayfields' men were rushing in the last of the first-cutting hay in this delayed season, and 45 acres of wheat awaited combining, there was no time and no energy for spreading fertilizer. Yet 0-19-19 fertilizer with borax was required on 18 acres of second-cutting alfalfa, 10 acres of birdsfoot-timothy aftermath, a 4-acre patch of birdsfoot pasture and about 4 acres of ladino-brome calf pasture. The need was met by phoning for a 7½ ton load of 0-19-19 fertilizer to be spread on these fields at the minimum rate of 400 lbs. to the acre.

The truck arrived at 9:00 a.m. with only one man aboard, did a good job of uniform spreading on the 36 acres, and was gone shortly after noon. At Hayfields the only effort required was to point out the fields. Cost was 50c an acre or \$2.50 a ton higher than the price of the same fertilizer in paper bags at the nearest dealers. At a higher rate per acre the extra cost per ton goes down.

The same rig came again in early August, when another 40 acres of mixed legume pastures and hayfields, also some alfalfa in wheat stubble, were treated with 0-19-19 at the rate of exactly 400 lbs. This time it took the full 8-ton capacity of the truck-spreader to cover 40 acres.

For \$38 over the regular price of the fertilizer in bags, 76 acres were treated at approximately the right time. Without the spreading service we would have been hard put to apply any of it with our own labor until after oat harvest, and probably the last of this disagreeable job would not have been shoved behind us until November. As it is, much avoidable labor has been saved, while the legumes in 7 fields received the benefit of potash, phosphorus and boron in time to make more crop this season and strengthen roots for the winter.

### Is It Practical?

Even so, 15½ tons of 0-19-19 fertilizer costs a lot of money. Couldn't we have skipped it this year? The answer is, yes of course we might have omitted this annual treatment of grasslands containing legumes. Another view is that on a farm operation where all labor is hired, many privileges extended, and profit sharing practiced, we cannot afford low yields of pastures, hayfields, cultivated crops and cows. Under our conditions, low yields cost too much. Fertilizer is the cheapest commodity we can buy, whether it is measured at present price level, the old dollar now gone, or in terms of crop results, longer lasting legumes, and soil conservation.

Getting it spread so cheaply makes the whole outlook all the more attractive. The big truck-spreaders are increasing in numbers, and several com-

peting firms and their dealers now offer the service.

Are we crazy, or is this thing sound? Opinions are invited.

### HERD AVERAGE—MILK AND FAT

The following figures were compiled for the calendar year 1950 by the American Dairy Cattle Club, with which Hayfields has been affiliated for 14 years. In order that first lactations may be fairly compared with the production of mature cows, the standard age correction table of U. S. Department of Agriculture was used and all lactations are on a 305-day twice-a-day milking mature equivalent basis:

	Cows	Average Lbs. Milk	Average Lbs. B.F.
1945	27	8017	373
1946	29	9142	426
1947	30	9330	425
1948	35	10453	467
1949	30	10308	466
1950	31	11494	523

Although we milked more than 31 cows in 1950, the presence of two-year-olds starting with less than 305 days remaining in the calendar year resulted in only 31 lactations being completed by the end of the year. The stable has been extended to accommodate oncoming heifers, and we now have 46 stanchions; all of which are filled.

In 1950, of the 11 first-lactation heifers which had milked 305 days, 7 were above herd average and 4 were below it. Of the 20 cows with two or more records, 13 were above herd average and 7 fell below it. The variations were not sharp, which means we have no really great or really poor cows.

### The Background

The Hayfields' herd was founded in 1925 by buying a few registered and grade Guernseys, and it was a straight Guernsey herd for a dozen years. Then we began to crossbreed a little and waited for the results. The moderately higher production and greater size and stamina of the crossbreds seemed to warrant expansion in that direction. Today all except three of the milking cattle are crossbreds. They and more than 40 heifers of varying ages are all either red and white or solid red animals. The crossbred herd has not yet been culled either among the milking cows or the heifers. Lack of barn room will require some eliminations early in the coming winter, and near neighbors have spoken for the surplus animals.

In 1951, butterfat percentage is a little lower and milk flow quite a bit higher. If the herd maintains the pace of the first 8 months of the year, a moderately higher milk yield and a slightly higher total fat yield should be accomplished.

Moderate grain feeding and heavy roughage feeding are the rule in the winter. Of the grain fed, two-thirds is raised on the farm and taken to the feed store to be ground and combined with purchased items. We strive to



Here's a rig with 8 ton capacity, destined to do great work for Northeastern farmers. It is a one man bulk lime and fertilizer spreader for custom service, geared to apply as little as 300 lbs. and as much as 5,000 lbs. to the acre, and do it rapidly. Its development has taken more than 15 years. The price of this 10-wheeled job is about \$9,500. It has power on 8 wheels and an auxiliary engine for the conveyor and spreader. Hiring it is practical for any farmer because of the saving in bags.

maintain the protein level of the grain ration at about 16%.

In summer and fall we try hard—and yet fail to provide completely really good pasture every single day. In this generally favorable pasture season, we have had rather good success (at least up until August 1); still we must admit to four or five short spaces of time in which grazing was not quite good enough and milk production fell off temporarily, and sometimes in three days of decline dropped as much as 10%.

Whenever this happens, the recovery, although rapid, never quite comes back to the level it was at start of decline, thus causing a gradual lowering of production as the summer advances.

### ALEX CAMERON

Some weeks ago I was asked to sign a form authorizing the Dairymen's League to deduct 24c a cwt. for milk hauling and pay a new hauler to replace Alex Cameron, who desires to retire. Our milk is trucked some 15 miles to a retail bottling establishment in Rochester.

For 26 years and 5 months, 7 mornings a week, through snow, ice, blizzards, rain and heat, our milk has been faithfully hauled by Alex Cameron. He never missed a morning in all those years, and for a considerable period before that. In late years, Alex has had an employee do the job for him much of the time. A farmer himself, he knows how important daily delivery is to the consumer, the milk plant, and not least, the producer.

To be sure, Alex Cameron was paid for his service and presumably made a profit. It would be regrettable to learn that such long and faithful service was not accompanied by a net gain.

This note is written in behalf of the many hundreds of Alex Camerons who render 365-day service in moving milk toward consumers in this great Northeastern milkshed. The unrelenting demand upon them to get the milk through every day regardless of roads and weather, approaches, and sometimes during storms surpasses, the requirement of the dairyman and his workers to be on hand to milk, clean stables, and feed twice or three times a day every day.

Farming is served by many people who go unrecognized and who are supposed to take their pay and be satisfied. They are as human as any. Some of us are forgetful, as can be observed from the fact that this is the first time in 26 years that I ever thanked Alex Cameron for what he did. Hereafter from time to time I shall take note of individuals who serve either on their own as private enterprisers or as employees of firms or cooperatives. We live in a

complex world. It is men and women who make it go.

### CHAFF

When searching for the best place in which to set strawberry plants for home or market, consider newly cleared land, particularly that upon which cut-over brush has rotted down instead of being burned off. Notional? A large-scale Northeastern grower is now doing that very thing at the rate of more than 50 acres a year. He says that nowhere else can he produce strawberries of such superlative size, yield and quality. Dependence can be had on such land for five or more replantings.

\* \* \*

Tiger lilies growing in the dooryards of long vanished houses, amidst the competition of weeds, of grass and of brush, and surveying vigorously in spite of total neglect by man, are refreshing evidence of the desire for beauty on the part of families of another time, whose lives were lived without the aid of any of our modern conveniences. How fortunate for us that in the effort to surround their homes with pleasant things one of their choices was tiger lilies. This persistent flower of gorgeous beauty proved to be more enduring than houses, and perhaps other possessions left to heirs.

\* \* \*

Man-made farm ponds have shown heartening increase in our good Northeast these last few years. Even so, observation when traveling would lead to the conclusion that Kentucky and the Southern half of Indiana are still far ahead of us. Farm ponds are practical and, of equal importance, recreational. The pond that yields fire protection, livestock watering and irrigation, also provides swimming, skating, fishing, and a place for children's rafts.

\* \* \*

One need for farm ponds, though, has almost completely disappeared. No longer do we put up ice for milk cooling and household use. It's too bad that an earlier and ice-dependent generation could not have had the convenience of more nearby farm ponds for harvesting ice. Some of us still active in farming remember team hauling loads of ice over the roads in bitter weather, sometimes by sleighs and at other times by wagon.

\* \* \*

Large trees are not the only sign of fertile land recognizable from afar. Big weeds are another. It takes good land to produce a whopping crop of weeds. No longer do we need be afraid of land foul with weeds, with our power cultivators, chemical and hormone weed sprays, and fertilizer to make the planted crop get ahead of the unplanted.





**AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Inc.**  
SAVINGS BANK BUILDING ITHACA, N. Y.

No 9085

50-262  
213

July 27 1951

PAY EXACTLY TWENTY-FIVE AND 00/100 DOLLARS

TO THE ORDER OF

\$25.00

Charles McCullough  
4th Section Road  
Brockport, N. Y.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ITHACA  
ITHACA, NEW YORK

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Inc.  
*Lois Weatherly*  
TREASURER

## Prompt Action Nets Reader \$25 Reward

CHARLES McCULLOUGH of Brockport, N. Y., is a man of action. He doesn't believe in sitting back and waiting for developments. One morning several months ago he went to the barn to milk and discovered that two heifers were missing. The back door of the barn was open, and he followed tracks he found running across the field to the road.

Mr. McCullough called the State Police and reported the incident, but he did not wait for the police to do all the work. Instead, he went to the Pavilion Auction. At about 4:00 p.m. he spotted one of the heifers and stopped the sale. The Sheriff was called, and he got the name of the man who brought the animal to the sale. The thief was caught that same evening. The other heifer was found hidden in an old barn. Though Mr. McCullough got his heifers back, one became ill as a result of the episode and died.

The culprit, William May, had also stolen a heifer at Albion. He was put in jail at Batavia to await the Grand Jury. In all, he spent about eight months in jail, but was eventually given a suspended sentence and placed on probation for two to four years.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST feels that Mr. McCullough really earned the \$25 reward check being sent him for his personal efforts in tracking down the thief. Our congratulations go to him and to the authorities for promptly bringing to justice this cattle thief.

Just recently, since the McCullough theft, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST increased the reward offer to \$100 in an effort to put a stop to the sudden increase in cattle rustling. This \$100 offer will stand until December 31, 1951. Remember—promptness in reporting thefts to the authorities and a little special effort on your part to help track down and jail the thieves may result in your getting a check through the mail one of these days.

In order to be eligible for the cattle theft reward, the animal or animals must be stolen from an AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST subscriber who has a Service Bureau sign posted on his property; application must be made not later than date of conviction, and the guilty person or persons must actually spend at least thirty days in jail as a result of evidence given by the applicant for the reward.

— A. A. —

### ORDER WITH CONFIDENCE

All advertisements that appear in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST are guaranteed. Here is how guaranteed advertising works to serve you:

Every new advertisement is carefully checked by the Service Bureau to see that the company is reliable and that it will do as it agrees. Any doubtful ads are rejected.

If a check or money order is sent to an advertiser by a subscriber and the goods ordered are not received, we guarantee that the money will be refunded. Do not send loose change or bills through the mail.

If the merchandise received is not as

represented, it can be returned for a refund. Any unsatisfactory goods should be returned within the trial period when so specified in the advertisement; or, if no trial period is mentioned, the merchandise should be returned as soon as it is received and found to be unsatisfactory. With returned livestock, it is common practice for the customer to pay transportation charges one way.

Complaints of unsatisfactory dealings with advertisers should be made promptly; and in order to take advantage of our guarantee of ads, you should mention when ordering that you saw the advertisement in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Most advertisers are absolutely reliable. Every effort is made by the Service Bureau to exclude the few that are otherwise. In the few rare cases where one of our advertisers does not live up to the standards we set, we cancel the advertisement immediately.

— A. A. —

### "FACTS" BOOKLETS

WE HAVE available a limited supply of "Facts" booklets issued by the Better Business Bureau. We will be glad to send any single booklet on receipt of 6 cents to cover postage and mailing costs, or you can get all six listed below by sending 25 cents. Address orders to: AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Box 367-F, Ithaca, N. Y.

Facts you should know about investment companies.

Facts you should know about borrowing.

Facts you should know about a few legal problems.

Facts you should know about securities.

Facts you should know about advertising.

Facts you should know about life insurance.

## INJURED ON WAY TO STATE FAIR



MERRILL FICK  
Altamont, N. Y.

Just outside the New York State Fair main gate last year the car in which Mr. Fick was riding was rammed from behind. The sudden jolt snapped Mr. Fick's neck—he then was thrown against the windshield. Later the doctors found he had torn the ligaments and nerves in his neck.

For weeks Mr. Fick was in misery. He drew the full amount of weekly benefits from his North American Travel Accident Policy which amounted to \$130.00—more than three times what he paid to carry the policy for eighteen years.

### MR. FICK SAYS:

"The North American Accident policy is a wonderful thing. I've carried my policy for eighteen years and never used it until this accident.

"I don't see how any working man can get along without insurance. It was unbelievable how easy I got my benefits, there was no fuss or bother. All I did was fill out the forms and the next thing I had my check for \$130.00."

## Keep Your Policy Renewed

### NORTH AMERICAN ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY

N. A. ASSOCIATES DEPARTMENT,

16 CANNON ST., POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

When writing advertisers be sure to mention AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

**IT'S EASY TO MAKE BIG MONEY**  
SELLING WELCOME CHRISTMAS CARDS

YOUR SPARE TIME TURNED INTO CASH. Sell your friends and fellow workers. 21 for \$1; also 40 and 25 for \$1 with name on. Your profit to 100%. Write for selling plan and samples on approval NOW. Costs nothing to try.

**WELCOME CARD CO.**  
368 Plane St., Dept. 1, Newark, N. J.

**CANVAS COVERS DIRECT FROM FACTORY**  
Write for price list and samples  
**ATWOOD'S** 92 Washington St.  
Binghamton, N. Y.

**KILL Power Failures**

Protect your farm and home NOW with this low-cost stand-by generator that operates from tractor belt or gas engine. Complete with water-proof safety switch. Why wait until your lights go out, stoker, refrigerator, water, radio stops—then it's TOO LATE. Write today for full details.

**WINPOWER**  
NEWTON, IOWA

WRITE FOR FREE FOLDER TODAY!

**It's Easy to build your barns and sheds . . .**

The easy way to put up farm buildings is the Timberib

way. It's the economical way, too—and you get a far stronger building, with more usable space and not a single interior post to get in your way.

With Timberib rafters you escape the tedious work of measuring, cutting and fitting. Glued laminated rafters are much stronger than nailed rafters, and are formed to the exact shape and size desired. They come to you pre-cut and pre-fitted. No waste whatever. Clear instructions furnished with each set of rafters, enabling even inexperienced men to erect the entire framework in a few hours.

Timberib barns and sheds are available in widths

up to 75 feet, and in any desired length. For information fill in and mail coupon.

**Timberib**  
**TIMBER STRUCTURES, INC.**  
535 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, NEW YORK

G. L. F. FARM SUPPLIES

P. O. Box 285, Ithaca, N. Y.

Please send information on Timberib ☐ barns; ☐ sheds.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_

State \_\_\_\_\_



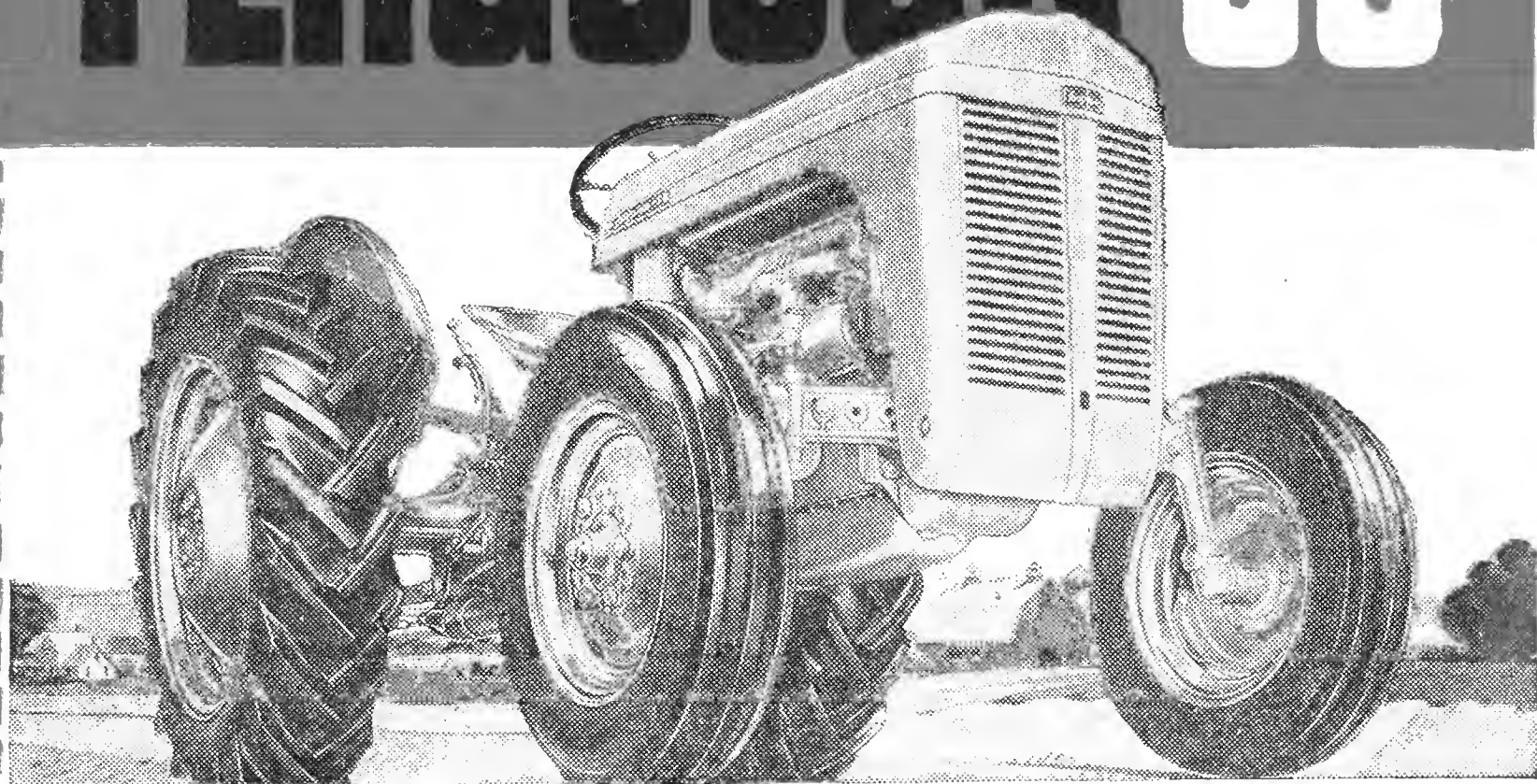
**SEE THE NEW "30"**  
**FERGUSON**  
at any of the following  
Authorized Dealers

**NEW YORK**

Alabama, J. LaVerne Ingalsbe  
Antwerp, Harold A. Northrap  
Arcade, Clinton Capeland  
Atlanta, Steuben Farm Supply  
Auburn, Alexander Tractor & Implement Co.  
Ballston Spa, A. L. Pettit Sales & Service  
Bath, Your Farm Supply Store  
Bergen, Kaiser-Wilcox Corporation  
Blossvale, Jay's Sales & Service  
Boonville, Franklin Farm & Auto Service  
Bouckville, Fred L. Staley  
Brier Hill, Schermerhorn Bros.  
Callicoon, Callicoon Tractor Sales & Service  
Canandaigua, Caryn Farm Supplies  
Canton, Smith & White  
Cassadaga, Cassadaga Motors  
Central Bridge, Grantier Hardware & Implement Co.  
Chateaugay, Spellman & Ryan  
Chester, Chester B. & J. Garage  
Cobleskill, Caans Sales & Service  
Collins, Wilson's  
Coopers Plains, Coopers Plains Sales & Service  
Dansville, Harold Chittenden  
Darien Center, Sackett's Farm Service  
Deansboro, Claude M. Hinman Sales  
Delhi, Rosa Farm Sales  
Dolgeville, Cotton & Dunning Farm Supply  
Dover Plains, Wyman's Garage  
East Aurora, Bush Bros., Inc.  
East Randolph, Ed Gumienik  
East Syracuse, Fisher's Implement Sales  
Ellicottville, William R. Hintz  
Fly Creek, Farmers Supply Co.  
Franklin, O'Hara Farm Implement Sales  
Franklinville, Graham & Gorecki  
Friendship, Frank E. Bollinger  
Fulton, Daly Oil Co.  
Genoa, Genoa Farm Supplies, Inc.  
Gouverneur, Trerise & Huff  
Grand Gorge, Souveur's Garage  
Groton, Van Morter & Son  
Hancock, Peaslee's Garage  
Hemlock, John P. Dooley  
Hicksville, Long Island, William Kraemer & Sons, Inc.  
Homer, Briggs-Oliver  
Hornell, S. Hollands' Sons  
Hunt, Nundo Farm Implement Co.  
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Malone, Boyer Motor Sales  
Marathon, Charles H. Sawyer  
Middleburg, Chips Tractor & Implement Sales  
Middleport, Cloyton & Dickinson  
Millerton, Scoland Farm Machinery  
Milton, W. Freehoffer, Inc.  
Monsey, Monsey Garage  
Montgomery, Montgomery Farm Machinery Co.  
Mount Morris, Donovan Sales & Service  
Munnsville, Diehl-Kroneck Farm Supply, Inc.  
Nelliston, Hawkins Tractor & Implement Sales  
Newport, Hothoway and Woller  
North Syracuse, Carl H. Towsley, Inc.  
North Troy, Hurley's Garage  
Norwich, Grannis & Stratton  
Owego, Birch & Buck Farm Implement Sales  
Panama, Pardee Motor Sales  
Penn Yan, Fullagar and World  
Pike, Pike Garage  
Poughkeepsie, J. E. Andrews Hardware Co., Inc.  
Pulaski, Loucks Sales & Service  
Rathbone, Farrand Brothers  
Riverhead, L. I., William Kraemer & Sons, Inc.  
Rush, Rush Motors  
Saranac, Alexander's Garage  
Saugerties, Knaust Motors, Inc.  
Sheridan, Main Motors  
South Lansing, Morovec's Garage  
Thornwood, Stark Garden Supplies  
Tyrone, Tyrone Motors  
Union Hill, Union Hill Tractor & Sales Co., Inc.  
Valois, Sutphen & Welch  
Van Hornesville, Cecil C. Harrad  
Walton, Benedict Machine Shop  
Waterloo, Richard E. O'Brien  
West Albany, Abele Farm Equipment Corp.  
Whitehall, Whitehall Gas & Oil Co., Inc.  
Wilson, Thomas Brawn  
Windsor, Farm Machine Service  
Wolcott, Jock Lancy

HERE IT IS... in a class by itself

...the new  
**FERGUSON "30"**



Heavy-duty wheel equipment available at extra cost.

**YEARS AHEAD IN  
ENGINEERING**

with a great new valve-in-head engine  
You get 20% more engine power... a tremendous increase in lugging power... valve rotators... and other refinements.

with semi-spherical combustion chambers  
You get improved ignition, more complete combustion, less carbon formation, superior performance with a wide range of fuels.

with an amazing new air-fuel system  
You get a cleaner, cooler air-fuel mixture that prolongs engine life.

with the one and only Ferguson System  
A greatly improved hydraulic system makes it better than ever.

Look at it. Get that feeling of size and power... weight and traction. Then consider this fact...

... here is a tractor that has been built in perfect balance to meet more of your needs, more of the time, than any other tractor.

It has abundant power... all you need for most three-bottom plowing. It has flexibility and compactness for doing many jobs quickly, at low cost. It has the one and only Ferguson System.

And it has the greatest torque (lugging) characteristic of any tractor ever built. Peak lugging power is developed at low engine speeds to keep you moving when heavy going slows you down.

Scores of new features have been engineered into the new Ferguson "30" to make it surpass even the outstanding performance of earlier Ferguson System Tractors. Once you understand what this tractor will do, you'll agree it's the greatest value in tractors ever offered.

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**FERGUSON TRACTOR AND 63 FERGUSON SYSTEM IMPLEMENTS**





# AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

## The SIDE-HILL SMITHS

By Elaine Marcley

**F**RESH from the city . . . and off\*for a visit with the farmer's wife! Out past Chenango Forks, up the road that goes by the large, rambling red and white barns of the Cloverdale Farms 'til we come to the white post box lettered GERALD SMITH. A quick, but panting climb up the front lawn of what is so aptly called a "side-hill" farm, and we are on the doorstep of one of the warmest greetings to be found among the ranging hills of New York's Southern Tier.

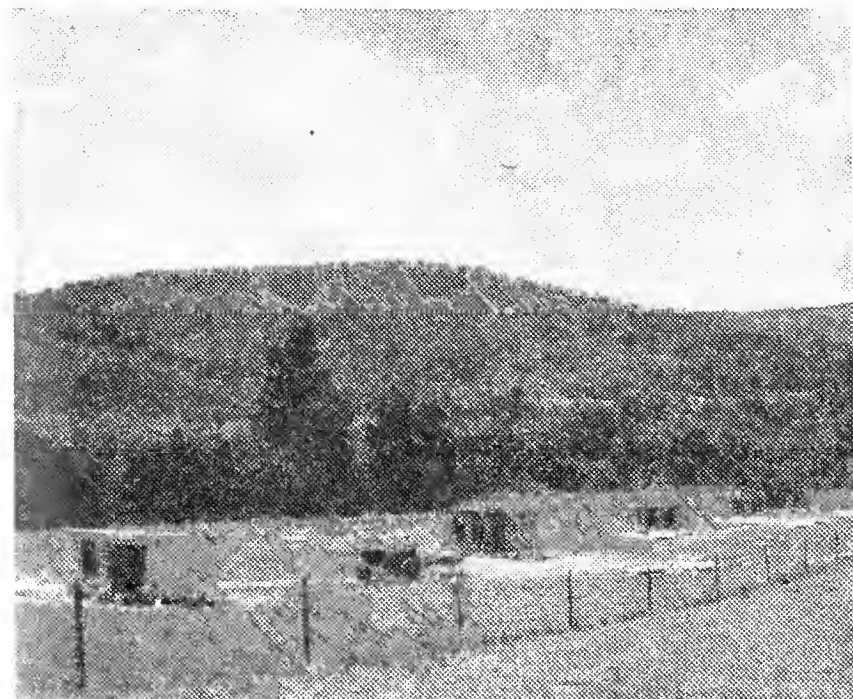
Mrs. Gerald Smith, her sandy-colored hair still up in curlers, and comfortably sporting a pair of practical slacks and a welcoming smile, is inviting us to come in and share a usual day in her life of keeping a family of four well-fed, well-scrubbed, and well-cared for.

"I have systems!" explains Mrs. Smith in a matter-of-fact way. And at the moment she has at least three orbits of activity going on around her . . . rinsing out a few items of clothing, mixing up a batch of chocolate chip cookies, and seeing that her four-year old son, Duane, keeps a fair distance from the batter bowl 'til she's ready to turn it over to his eager fingers for a final scraping. But we might suspect that what makes her "systems" work is her own particular brand of efficiency and easy-going composure. For while she



▲ The Smith kitchen is a bright and cheerful place to work . . . and handy too with an automatic electric range and other modern conveniences to make housework easier.

◀ Much of the Smith income is derived from raising poultry. They have about 900 hens and 1100 baby chicks to care for.



goes about her household chores, she keeps up a steady, enthusiastic flow of conversation that leads us to believe the Smith place is well-named a "side-hill" farm.

It's been up-hill going for the last 15 years, ever since they took over this 161-acre dairy and poultry farm. Cash crops won't grow well on the slope of a hill and so their income has been limited to what they can get from the sale of milk and eggs. Farm machinery was hard to get at first, but they've managed to buy themselves a tractor, which has made some of the

up-hill climbing a little easier. But their home alone testifies to the rewards of gradual change . . . the confidence in hard work and a steady purpose to bring about a more comfortable, satisfying way of life.

Just a quick look around the kitchen tells us that it's in the process of modernization, or as Mrs. Smith says, "getting fixed up so it'll be handy." Chief among the conveniences Mrs. Smith and her husband have carefully planned is her automatic electric range, which she says is a great help in preparing Sunday dinner while they're at church or when she goes out for an afternoon. Home Bureau, of which she is a prominent and active member, helped plan the kitchen. And just a step across the way from the range is a super-sized refrigerator, and the cabinet sink an easy step in the other direction. In his spare time, Mr. Smith is building cupboards and working counters all around (Continued on Page 10)

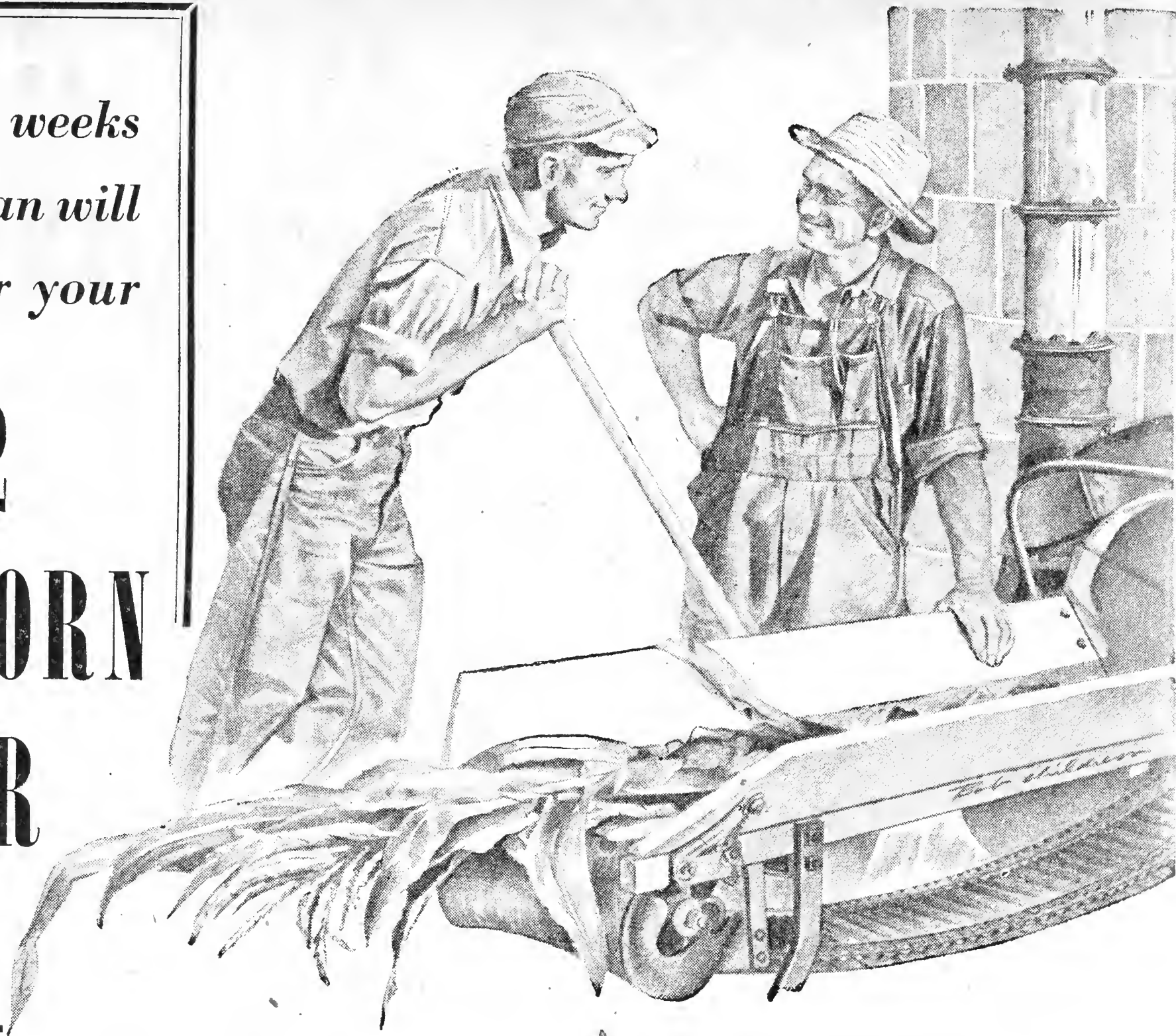
▶ Dale Smith raises poultry on half-shares with his father. From their laying hens they get between 400 and 500 eggs a day.





*Within a few weeks  
your G.L.F. man will  
be asking for your*

# 1952 SEED CORN ORDER



**S**ILO filling time is the season when many farmers order their seed corn for the next year. In G.L.F. this has become a tradition. Farmers started the practice in order to get the kind of seed that would really grow in the Northeast. This popular custom has grown because farmers have learned that they can depend on G.L.F. seed.

### *More Efficient Service With Early Orders*

When farmers tell G.L.F. what kind of, and approximately how much, hybrid seed corn they want for next spring it takes a lot of guesswork out of buying seed. Pooling these orders in the fall of the year, plus the fact that the seed is moved through the already established

G.L.F. service agencies, makes it possible for farmers to save thousands of dollars on their G.L.F. Hybrid Seed Corn.

### *Select A Corn To Fit Your Farm*

The varieties adapted to the growing conditions in your area are shown on the G.L.F. Hybrid Seed Corn Chart now on display at your G.L.F. service agency. Right now, during the corn harvesting season, is the time to look over this chart and place your order for 1952. You will then be sure of the kind you want, the quality you need, and a real down-to-earth price.

Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc., Ithaca, New York.

*Order Now through your G.L.F. Service Agency*

# G.L.F. Hybrid Seed Corn

*No Better Corn At Any Price*



## FROM THE Editor's Mailbag

### ROUGH ON CATTLE THIEVES

I have noticed for some time that your paper is making a great fight against cattle rustling. I was a victim last year—losing two young animals.

I see the penalty you inflict in your state is much lighter than here. I enclose two clippings from the Washington Star. These have taken place within 40 miles of the National Capitol.

I hope you will continue your good work, and in time we shall drive them from the country.

I enjoy your paper very much, having been a reader for over 50 years. I do miss Ed. Babcock. I always felt I knew him. — *J. B. Waters, Germantown, Md.*

EDITOR'S NOTE: The clippings Mr. Waters sent reported the arrest and conviction of two men who stole cattle—James Kegley of Adamstown was given a 5-year jail sentence and Jackson Faulkner of Westminster was given a 4-year jail sentence. Good work! — A.A. —

### GASSING CHUCKS

I have found that calcium cyanide is the surest and easiest method of handling woodchucks. All I need is a pail of water, a can of calcium cyanide, a shovel and a discarded tablespoon. I moisten the ground around the entrance, then put a heaping spoonful of cyanide as far down as I can reach, and then close the hole with sod and dirt.

I use the granular form of cyanide. Possibly dust would penetrate a little better, but either is effective.—*Frank Lucy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.*

— A.A. —

### WATER SOFTENERS

I was interested in the article by Hazel Cosline, "I've Gone Upstairs with My Laundry," in your August 18 issue—particularly in what she said about using a water softener. How does it work and what kind does she use?

—*Mrs. M. R., New York*

There are several water softeners on the market, and directions on the package should be followed when using them. At present, Mrs. Cosline is using "Calgon." Use of a water softener gets rid of undissolved soap curds left in the fabric when hard water is used. If you are using hard water, you are likely to find that the addition of a water softener will result in a marked improvement in the appearance of your wash.

— A.A. —

### WASHINGTON EDUCATION?

May I compliment you on your editorial "Price Controls Cause Inflation" in the July 21st AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

It seems tragic that points you so well raise are not better understood by our legislators in Washington.

—*A. A. Low, New York.*

## OPEN CENTERS For This Farmer Everett Lewison Vermillion, South Dakota...

"On my 360-acre farm I spend a lot of time on my tractors, and I know just about what I have to have in tires to get my work done. Maybe my soil is different, but it seems to me that Firestone Open-Center Tires pull better than any of the others."

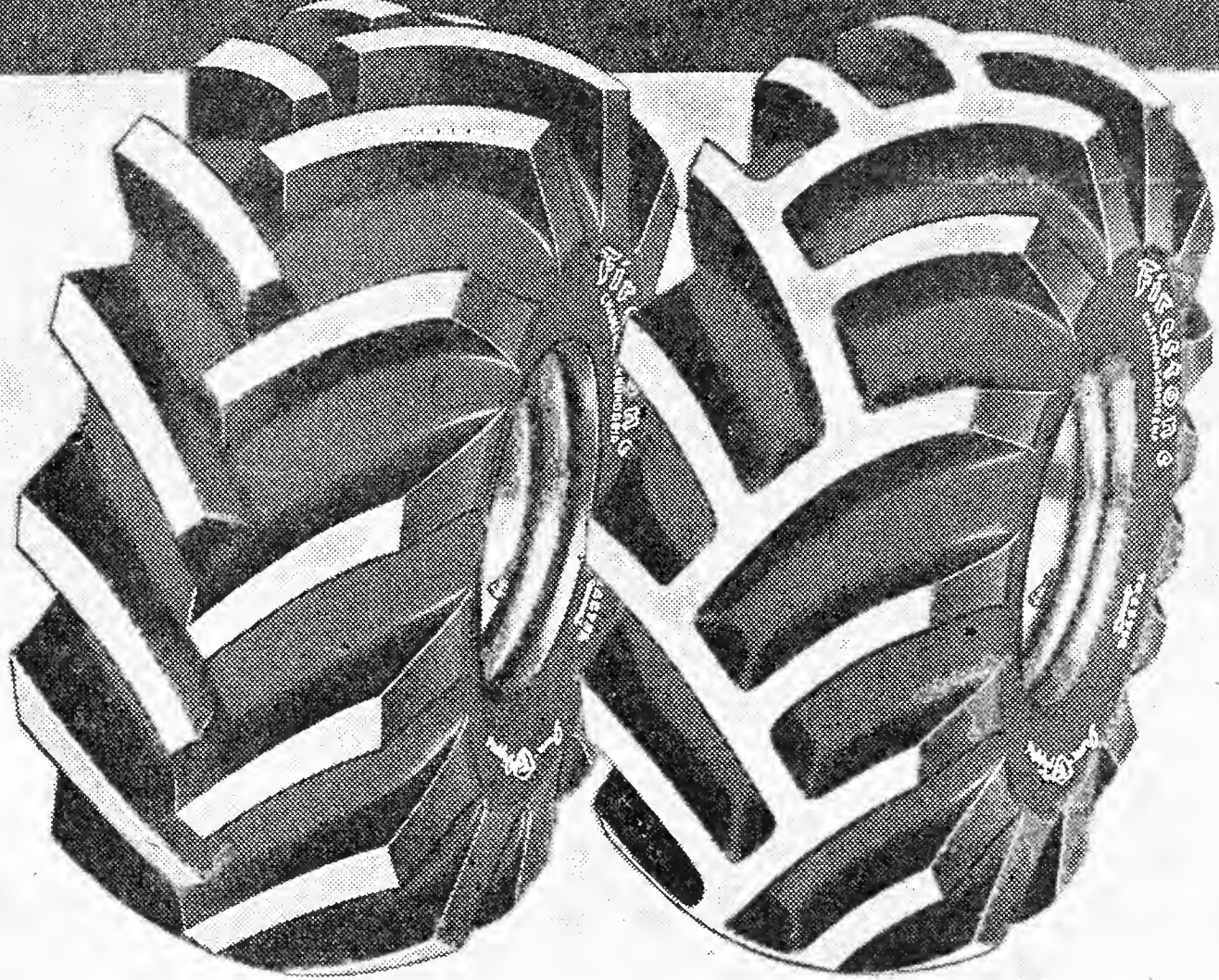
EVERETT  
LEWISON.

## TRACTION CENTERS For His Neighbor Leaf Larson Vermillion, South Dakota

"With 550 acres to farm, I have plenty of opportunities to judge tractor tires. About six years ago I had my first experience with Firestone Traction-Center Tires, and today I have them on all my tractors. They're the best tires money can buy."

LEAF LARSON.

# Firestone CHAMPIONS For Both



THAT'S the way it is in most farming localities—Some farmers want Open-Center Tires, while others find that Traction-Centers do a better job in their soil conditions. In all probability, you have a definite preference, too.

If it's an Open-Center you like best, try the Firestone Champion Open-Center Tire. You'll find that its curved bars pull better, its Flared Tread Openings keep the tire

clean, and its wide, flat tread wears longer than treads of other Open-Center Tires.

Or—if you think a Traction-Center Tire will do your job best, try the one and only Firestone Traction-Center, the choice of more than a million farmers. Remember—only Firestone gives you your choice between the greatest Open-Center and the only Traction-Center Tire on the market today.

**ALWAYS BUY TIRES BUILT BY FIRESTONE, ORIGINATOR  
OF THE FIRST PRACTICAL PNEUMATIC TRACTOR TIRE**

Enjoy the Voice of Firestone on radio or television every Monday evening over NBC

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OOPS!

While Milking, Orville Tied A Brick  
To Bossy's Tail, Her Switch to Lick.  
In Nothing Flat It Struck Him That  
'Twas Best to Spray for Fly and Gnat!



# THE EDITORIAL PAGE

## KEEP GOVERNMENT OUT OF THIS:

A PROPOSITION is now being argued in Congress which is of vital interest to every resident of New York State and to every American citizen.

Bills have been introduced in Congress which call for a Niagara Falls electric power development project. There are three proposals by which this power may be developed. One development would be sponsored by the Federal government, another would place the same undertaking with the New York State Power Authority, and the third proposition is advocated by the electric power companies in the State, who have told congressional committees that they will jointly organize and finance a company to construct the project without expense to the Federal or State governments.

The cost of the project has been estimated at over 300 million dollars. All parties are agreed that more electric power is needed, and it is claimed that with care the power can be developed without injuring the scenic effect of the falls.

The principle on which the decision should be made is clear. The question before the people is, Do you want more and more government, meaning more and more socialism, in business, or do you want to continue to maintain your liberties, your way of life, and your free enterprise? It seems to me that if this project is carried out by either the State or the Federal governments, much more statism, more socialism, and more loss of liberty will result.

Those advocating the State plan claim that a state law prevents the power companies doing this development job; but in similar cases, courts have ruled that international waters like the Niagara River are under Federal, not State control. If this is true, then Congress has full power to grant the authority to the private power companies to go ahead and do the job.

The argument is also made that either State or Federal sponsorship will mean lower cost of electricity to the consumer. That definitely is not true. Government operation is always more costly and inefficient than private operation. A government-supported project would operate tax free, while a free enterprise would yield great tax returns. In this particular case it is estimated that the tax returns to Federal, State and local governments would amount to \$23 million annually. This annual tax income would be in addition to the 300 million dollars saved taxpayers for the original cost.

Putting it another way, if the power developed through government sponsorship seemed cheaper to the consumer, it would not be so in fact, because the cost would be taken out of either the Federal or the New York State treasury, and therefore out of the pockets of taxpayers. More than this, the taxpayers would lose what the power companies would have to pay in taxes on the property.

If the people of this State and nation really care about saving their liberties, the free enterprise system, and their way of life, they should watch very carefully indeed each of these costly government proposals, either of which would lead us farther down the hill to socialism.

What can you do? All of you have some friends or acquaintances in Congress and in the New York State Legislature. Take time to tell them that you want government to keep its hands out of your pockets, and that you are already paying all the taxes you can stand.

## LIVESTOCK CHORES TAKE HALF OF FARM LABOR

IN A RECENT talk, Floyd W. Duffee, Professor of Agricultural Engineering at the University of Wisconsin, pointed out that surveys showed that livestock chores account for over 55% of all farm labor in Wisconsin, where dairy farming is the major farm enterprise. About 25% is used for crop production, and 20% for miscellaneous chores, care of machinery, and business trips to town.

*By E. R. Eastman*

Then Professor Duffee went on to report how the labor cost for doing chores on a research farm in Wisconsin have been greatly reduced. A silo unloader reduced the time of getting down silage for a 24-cow dairy from about 10 minutes to about 10 seconds. Feeding silage to cows with the right kind of a cart as compared to the conventional cart and fork method reduced the time from 14 minutes to 10 minutes. A barn cleaner reduced the time from 22 minutes to 5 minutes. Cleaning cows was almost eliminated. Water piped to cows, hogs and chickens cut out all carrying of water by hand. There is now very little handling of feed by hand. A farm shop keeps machinery in working condition. A milking machine with fast milking greatly reduced the milking time. A water heater and plenty of hot water lightened the work and shortened the time of getting the milking utensils clean.

There are many other shortcuts in doing chores which with a little time and study could be worked out on most farms without much expense. With help getting scarcer and more costly all of the time, the saving of steps and labor has become a "must" on every farm.

## WHAT IS BACK OF THE PMA "FAMILY FARM" MEETINGS?

MANY FARMERS and farm leaders are looking with suspicion and a jaundiced eye on the meetings called throughout the United States by the PMA of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, to obtain suggestions for improving services to family farms.

What is the real purpose back of these "family farm" meetings? The Dutchess County, New York, farmers, through their agricultural committee, refused to hold such a survey meeting on the grounds that it was politically inspired. The great Illinois Agricultural Association similarly came out against these meetings, charging the USDA with attempting "through its 'family farm' policy review, to engage in policy-making rather than confining the activities of the Department to its proper role of administering the laws which Congress enacts.

"We do not believe," the Illinois Association continued, "that a tax-supported governmental agency can produce an unbiased report of its activities. Federal agencies that attempt to influence the decision of Congress by predetermined reports on surveys conducted by their employees are completely outside their field of legitimate activity.

"It is our belief that the intended purpose of this 'family farm' policy review is to strengthen and expand government agencies, to the end that they become dominant and stronger, with a corresponding weakening of the influence of farm families in determining policy.

"Therefore, because of the unsound procedure involved with the 'family farm policy review', the Illinois Agricultural Association is unalterably opposed to the program and methods employed in carrying it out. The project is thoroughly political. We protest the growing tendency of the Department of Agriculture to impose official thinking upon the people whom they are appointed to serve, and deplore the use for this purpose of government organizations set up to administer existing programs."

Newspaper reports of recent statements made by the Secretary of Agriculture and other USDA officials that the family farm needs to be made more efficient through better management are alarming farmers and farm leaders. They believe that these statements and activities indicate that the Department of Agriculture wants to build up, through PMA, a great government-controlled set-up, a vast organization which will take over the management of all farms and, what is equally dangerous, take away the right of the farmer to manage his business

through his farm organizations and cooperatives.

This would be the very pattern for full statism, regimentation, and complete socialization of agriculture, and the situation is all the more dangerous because the moves are disguised by fine sounding statements about getting the reaction of farmers.

## O. H. BENSON

TO OSCAR H. BENSON, who died at his home in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, on August 15, more than to anyone else is due the credit for pioneering in the work and organization of rural young people.

As a rural school teacher in Iowa, Mr. Benson conceived the idea that the best school laboratory was Nature's own, and that hand in hand with the theory of education should go practice. So he organized his boys and girls into clubs, and was so successful that he was called to Washington to help organize the 4-H Clubs on a national scale.

Later, Mr. Benson joined the Scouts as the first National Director of Rural Scouting. His ideas are also found in the Future Farmers and Future Homemakers clubs, all based on the idea that the teaching of agriculture and homemaking and rural living is not complete without actual practice on the farm and in the farm home.

When one thinks of the great work for young people now done by organizations like the Future Farmers, the rural division of the Boy Scouts, and the 4-H Clubs, it is hard to remember that all of these organizations are so young, and were organized within the lifetime of many leaders still living. When one sees the achievements of rural young people through their organizations, and particularly their interest and enthusiasm, it is easy to believe that even with all of the problems, the future of rural life is safe.

## LET'S INCREASE DEMAND FOR EASTERN APPLES

A LETTER from a consumer says that the reason why more apples are not sold is because of their poor quality. The Northeast can grow the highest quality apple in the world, and our growers are nearest to the markets. That fact is sometimes a curse rather than a blessing because the nearby markets make it possible to truck in the poor apples as well as the good ones. Poor quality apples from the Pacific Northwest never reach Eastern markets because they cannot justify the shipping charges. Therefore, western apples too often have a better reputation than our excellent eastern apples.

I have often wondered if apple producers' associations couldn't do more to teach the local retailer and consumer to call for apples by varieties. What do you think? What else can producers do to make the consumer conscious of the high quality apples we produce on eastern farms? To get some valuable opinions and information to pass on, we will pay \$1.00 for every letter on this subject—from either producers or consumers—which we can find room to print. Address: AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

## EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

WE LOST a lot of interest and fun out of country life with the passing of the old-fashioned horse trader. I wish I could remember all the funny stories I have heard of what used to happen when two horse traders got together, each trying to skin the other. If you remember any good ones, send them in. Here's one I picked up somewhere.

"What's all the commotion out front?" asked the storekeeper of the crossroads village.

"Jest a coupla fellers from down the road argy-ing," replied the clerk. "They swapped mules an' now each 'un claims the other'n skinned him."

"Well, why don't they swap 'em back again?" inquired the proprietor.

"Dunno," said the clerk, "less'n I reckon they're skeered o' gettin' skinned agin."



# AA's Farmers' Dollar Guide

**YARDSTICKS:** For better than average returns a farm should: 1. Be above average size; 2. Have crop and animal production above average; 3. Be managed so that the owner and his hired men accomplish more per hour than average.

Check your farm on the above points. Remember that the total amount of work to be done is a better measure of size than number of acres; that machinery has a big effect on efficiency; that natural fertility, use of commercial fertilizer, weed control, disease and insect control, and good varieties determine crop yields.

**PRICES:** Farm products prices have headed down for six months. Government controllers who yelled about the dangers of inflation without stricter controls look silly. Fact is, while Administration talks about controlling inflation, it fears general price drop far more than price increases. In fact, many government actions have been, and still are, inflationary.

Right now USDA officials are wondering how to bolster cotton prices and are reported to be considering price supports on hogs, but fear public disapproval.

**TAXES:** You are likely to pay 10 to 12 per cent more taxes in 1952. Without more taxes, deficit for year ending June 30, 1953, is estimated at \$22 billion. Even with higher taxes it will be plenty! Defense budget for year ending June 30, 1952, may be increased from \$60 billion to \$70 billion.

**"PAY AS YOU GO":** Big disadvantage of "pay as you go" taxes is human tendency to think in terms of take-home pay. In other words, withholding income taxes from pay checks is too painless. One employer is reported as giving workers full pay, then providing several windows at which various deductions are returned in cash by the worker.

Farmers know when they pay taxes. That's one very good reason why farmers will continue to be in the front ranks of those who demand government economy. Consumers are suffering more from high tax costs than they are from high food costs.

**HELPING HAND:** Conservative statesmen are wondering how much we can help other countries while arming ourselves. They point out danger of spending at rate higher than we can maintain for an indefinite period. A breakdown of business here would please "Reds" everywhere.

**LAND PRICES:** U. S. farms average to sell for 17% more than year ago, with biggest increase in South and West. Maine is only state to show no gain; in fact, land prices there went down 6%.

More poor farms are being sold. City men are buying as a hedge against inflation. Farm mortgage debt is rising, is 18% above a year ago. Farm land prices are expected to level off.

**TURKEYS:** Crop is estimated at 52,774,000—16% above last year; in Northeast 10% above. Maine has 124% increase.

Better plan to extend marketing over a long period. Sell a good proportion at Thanksgiving or earlier if they are ready and a market is available. More and more, turkey is becoming a year-round food.

**REMINDERS:** 1. Cull the poultry flock (see page 16 for directions). 2. Kill mice in the orchard (see page 11). 3. Avoid bruising potatoes when digging and handling. 4. Don't graze pastures and meadows too close. 5. Replace broken windows, check on roofs and chimneys. 6. Keep young stock growing. 7. Pick up and sell scrap iron. 8. Write your Senators and Congressman and urge government economy! —Hugh Cosline

## The Song of the Lazy Farmer



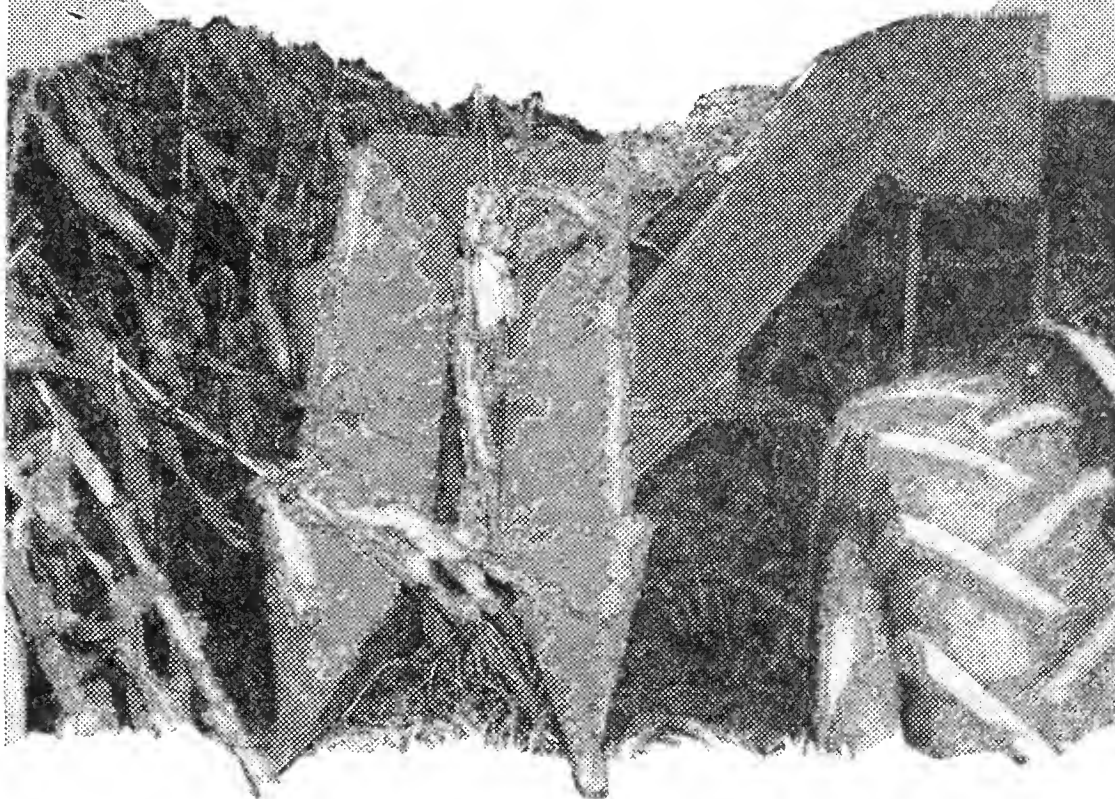
FALL is the best time of the year, its coming I will never fear; the days are warm, but not enough to make you sweat or huff and puff, and then things cool off quick at night to make the temperature just right so I can sleep from dark to day and get my pep all back that way. When days are fair, September skies are bluer than Mirandy's eyes, and if it should blow up a rain, why, even then I can't complain, 'cause mostly it's the gentle kind that folks don't ever really mind.

But best of all, when fall comes 'round, I love the smell of new-turned ground as neighbor, showing little sense, plows hours on end across the fence, while over here Mirandy Jane, without so much as raising cain, is turning furrows straight and true, thus leaving me with naught to do. Except to sit and watch 'em roll, or else get out my fishin' pole; in fall there's hardly time to wait 'til hungry fish fight for my bait. I'll tell you, there

just ain't much more a man could possibly ask for; a pleasant day, a perfect night, a rain that patters down just right, good fishing and a working wife—how could there be a finer life?

## CORN PICKING

*like you never saw before!*



If you want to see corn gathered faster and cleaner than ever before, just ask your Ferguson Dealer to bring out a *Belle City* Corn Picker for a demonstration.

And as for husking . . . you'll never see a gentler, more thorough job. There's virtually no shelling at all. The few kernels that do drop off the cobs are saved and sent up the elevator to your wagon box.



### Here's what a **BELLE CITY** demonstration will prove to you . . .



1. *Belle City's* lighter weight permits faster ground speeds, especially when the ground is soft or wet.
2. The high-speed blower keeps trash and husks away from the wagon elevator . . . gives you a cleaner, better storing crop.
3. Better design eliminates stopping to clear clogged passages.
4. Combined finger tip and hydraulic controls simplify and speed adjustment of gathering points to suit ground or crop conditions.
5. Interchangeable rolls provide normal or extra-gentle husking action to suit condition of crop.
6. Interchangeable units provide either snapping alone, or combined snapping and husking.
7. Simple, fast adjustments can be made in the field to save time and trouble. These include V-belts . . . husking-roll pressure, snapping-roll spacing.



**SEE YOUR FERGUSON DEALER**  
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63 Huntington St.

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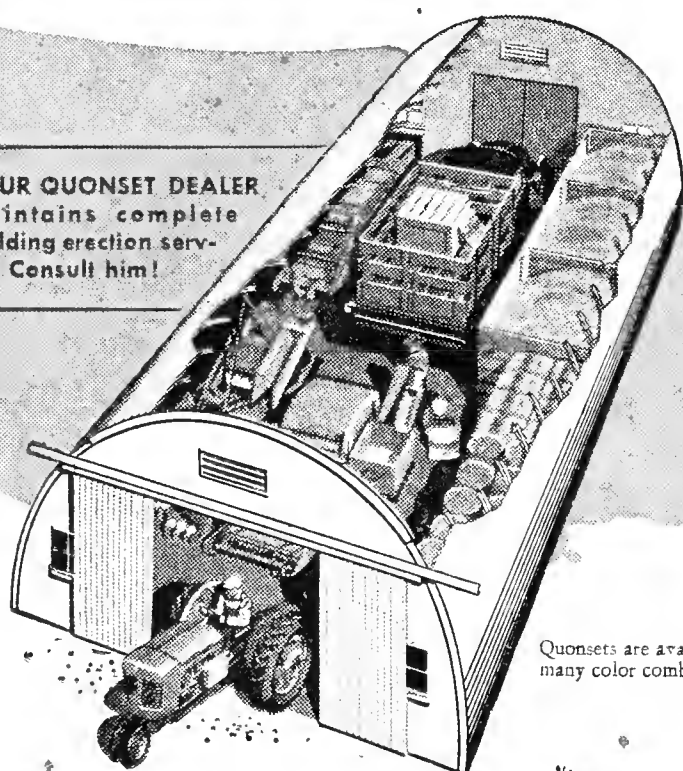
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In the last ten years production methods on the farm have been tremendously speeded by the use of modern machinery. Many crops are now harvested in days instead of weeks. This stepped-up productivity has emphasized the need for farm service buildings that are more functional—buildings which are efficient *production tools*—which supplement machinery in increasing the production of both crops and animals.

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See your dealer  
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# Packing Apples in CARDBOARD BOXES

By E. STUART HUBBARD

**D**URING the past thirty years we have had varied experiences with packing apples in corrugated and cardboard cartons. Before the Eastern apple box was standardized, we sought a package in which to pack McIntosh and Spies in layers and in cardboard cells to prevent bruising and skin cuts. We adopted a corrugated carton in three sizes to take six sizes of apples, two for each carton.

We found that these were satisfactory for shipment to nearby markets if the fruit was packed in layers between cardboard; if the cartons were kept dry; if they were not piled high in truck or warehouse; if hand trucks had a board frame on which to pile the cartons, and, if stored for any length of time, they were piled so that the air could circulate freely past at least one surface of each carton to keep the fruit cool.

For express or distant shipment we still use a carton made from board having two thicknesses of corrugations built together to provide extra strength. A single corrugation board can be used with a snug fitting corrugated liner, but it is not so rigid as the double corrugation board.

#### Advantages of such cartons are:

- 1—They cost less than wooden boxes.
- 2—They take colored printing beautifully and cheaply.
- 3—Empty, they take little storage space until set up.
- 4—They can be made any size or dimension desired.
- 5—They can be delivered on rather short notice.

#### Disadvantages are:

- 1—Softening and collapsing when piled if wet by rain or the sweating of cold apples.
- 2—The bruising of fruit by crushing from side pressure or by hand truck irons on the bottom carton of a pile.
- 3—The lack of cooling if piled closely in storage.
- 4—Bulging by inside pressure of jumbled apples.
- 5—No salvage value like apple boxes to the retailer.

With the adoption of the Eastern apple box, we discarded cartons, since we can layer all sizes or pack jumbled in only one dimension box. Its rigidity and moisture proofness afford good protection and permit storing and shipping in moist conditions.

We have tried many sizes and types of consumer units, from  $\frac{1}{2}$  bushel to two pounders, including cellophane trays.

#### We have found that:

- 1—Consumers in big cities prefer small units.
- 2—Individual retailers who have clerk service will not buy them, as consumers prefer to see each apple.
- 3—They usually add about one cent per pound to the cost, though they may save the retailer cost of paper bags and time in displaying or selling.
- 4—Some husbands consider them extravagant and of extra cost.
- 5—They cost more to pack.
- 6—When they sell slowly, some apples may lose freshness, causing dissatisfaction and prejudice.

One large distributor who uses a cellophane tray successfully for part of his output says that 12% of the total volume he sells seems to be as many as can be expected to move in small packages.

One large chain store company found that the apples sold in a small cardboard carton bruised less in self-service stores and returned them more net

profit. When, however, a layer pack of McIntosh from the Eastern box was piled on the counter or sold from the box along with the small unit, sales of the unit continued freely with added sales of as many or more of the loose apples.

Experiments by Cornell scientists also prove that more sales were made when both bulk apples and small packages were offered.

Beautiful, fresh, unbruised apples uniform in size and color, displayed where the consumer can see them, will sell themselves better than when partly concealed in a package.

There is no one perfect package for apples to suit all consumers, retailers, distributors or packer. Growers must use what proves best for their conditions.

— A. A. —

## LIME--A Good Buy

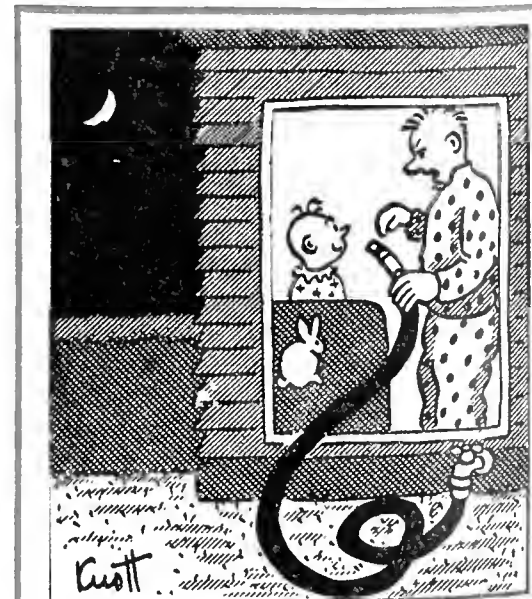
**T**HE best buy among the major crop production supplies which farmers purchase is limestone. The prewar dollar is still worth about eighty cents when it comes to purchasing this commodity. The comparison is even better in areas where spreading service is available, since approximately the same cost holds for limestone spread on the field as delivered in bags.

The returns from the use of needed limestone are also high, usually around \$5 to \$10 in extra crop value for each dollar invested in lime. The exact amount of return depends on the need for lime and the value of the crop.

Liming a soil to the proper point renders non-toxic many elements which are otherwise toxic to plants, and also increases the availability of the phosphorus already present in the soil and the efficiency of applied phosphorus.

The calcium and magnesium in lime are important plant foods. Lime also permits the growth of legumes, and through these legumes it may be said that lime is responsible for a large part of the nitrogen needs of a rotation in which they are grown. In common feed crop rotations, it can be truthfully said that adequate use of lime directly benefits every crop in it.

Except for specialty crops or special conditions, most authorities agree the best way to use lime is to apply enough the first time or two a soil is limed to correct the acidity to the proper point. From there on, apply maintenance applications at convenient times in the rotation. One of the best times is on sod ground the summer or fall before it is plowed, but there really is no harm in using lime so long as spreading machinery can cover the ground without damage to the soil. The most important thing about lime is to use what is needed.—George Serviss







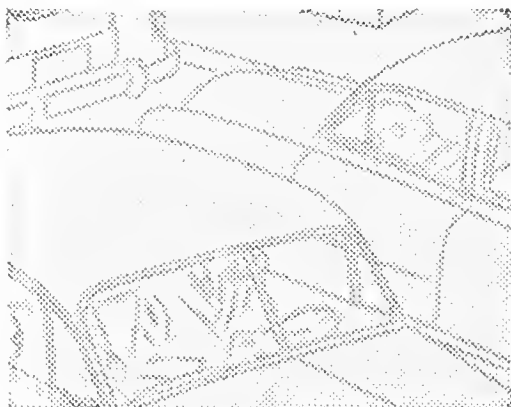
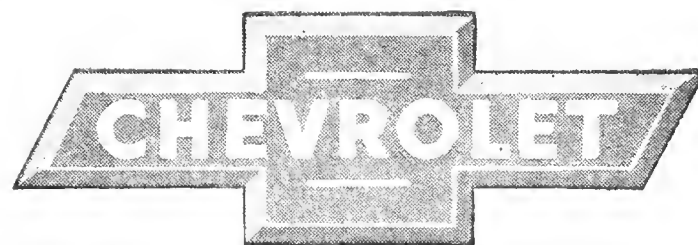
*Discover Velvet Velocity!*



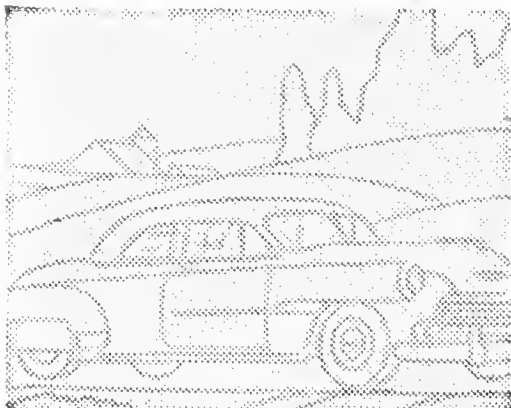
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The Styleline De Luxe 2-Door Sedan  
(Continuation of standard equipment and trim illustrated is dependent on availability of material.)



*Take traffic in stride!*



*Cruise the highways!*

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There's no clutch pedal to push . . . nothing to do with your hands but steer the car. When you want to go, you press the accelerator. When you want to stop, you press the brake pedal.

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And what you enjoy most is the wonderful sensation of velvet velocity . . . a smooth, unbroken flow of power from Chevrolet's exclusive "power team"\* of big 105-h.p.

valve-in-head engine with Hydraulic-Hushed valve lifters, Powerglide automatic transmission, and EconoMiser rear axle.

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In fact, a Powerglide Chevrolet costs little more to buy—and in many instances even less!—than other low-priced cars with standard gearshift!

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\*Combination of Powerglide automatic transmission and 105-h.p. Valve-in-Head engine optional on De Luxe models at extra cost.

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Please send me at once my copy of "How To Cut Costs and Make Money with Chain Saws."

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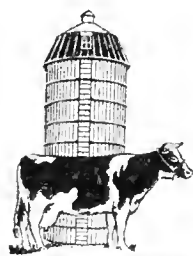
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# How We Concreted Our TRENCH SILO

By MARK ROBINSON

**O**UR FIRST silo had cast reinforced concrete slab walls. They were cast 4" thick in forms on the bottom of the silo. After hardening, we swung the slabs up into place, using the forms for a cradle, with our heavy-duty manure loader. While we were doing this, an engineer employed on a neighboring job told us the walls would not stand the inward earth pressure when the silo was empty. When the walls did fail completely over a period of two years,

Here is Mark Robinson's experience on concreting a trench silo. Reference was made to this in the issue of February 17, 1951 with the promise that directions would appear at some later date.

If you are building or planning to build a trench silo we urge you to read Mark's experience carefully so that you may avoid the mistakes he made in his early trials.

I was willing to give the engineer an absolutely free hand in designing a new and economical type of trench silo lining.

With the help of this engineer and several mistakes, we have developed an inexpensive method of lining trench silos which has stood two years unharmed. Essentially it consists of an up-sidown reinforced concrete plaster arch on an earth form. This method avoids the considerable expense of forms, and also utilizes a wall thinner than can be worked in a form, with consequent economy in material. These savings are achieved by careful engineering and careful following of the specifications. The work does not have to be done slowly and carefully, but the order of the work and the general plan must be followed exactly for success.

### First Dig the Trench

The first step consists of making and shaping the excavation. We have used scrapers, bulldozers, gasoline shovels and, finally, a bulldozer equipped with a front end shovel. The latter is by far the cheapest and most satisfactory, with the possible exception of any one of these tools you might own.

It is most convenient to run the silo into a bank. The excavation must have a rounded cross-section similar to the ribs of a ship, as if the ship were driven into the bank. It is very important that all square corners be avoided and any fairly sharp corners reinforced with extra steel and concrete. Structurally speaking, they are the weak points. The ideal shape is the bottom third of a perfect circle. A practical modification can be made with a flat bottom, generously rounded corners, and slightly curved wall.

All walls, whether sides or ends, including doors, must slant inwards so that the silage is packed together as it is packed down. The lower end, equipped with a plank door, enables you to drive directly into the silo. The upper end, shaped in a steep ramp, provides the best place over which to bring loads.

### Drainage Is Important

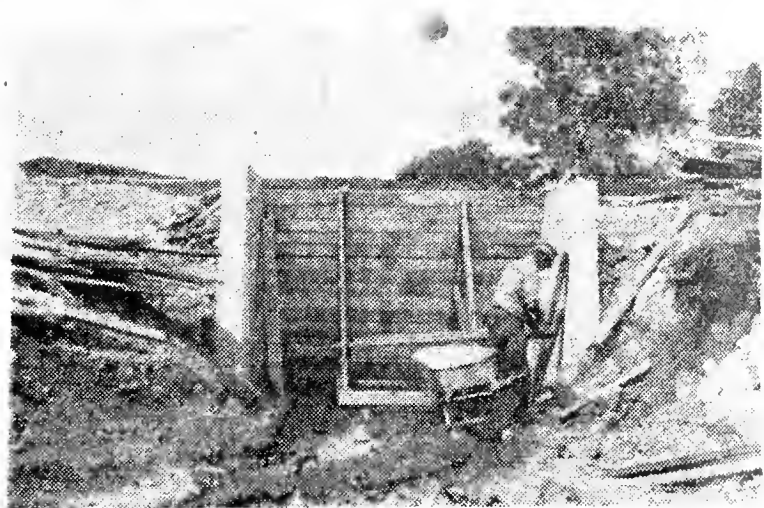
Drainage for the site in general should be provided by either a natural or artificial drop of several feet in front of the lower end of the silo. In tight soils, cracked stone or coarse gravel three or four inches deep should be put in the bottom. Be sure that any

surface water is diverted around the upper sides and end. In general, height is desirable, but is not worth any special expense where length can be easily used. The width should be determined by the number of cattle you intend to feed. We have found a silo 20 feet wide about right for 40 head of cattle.

The second step is to cover the earth form, consisting of two walls, one end, and a bottom with some type of building paper. Slater's felt is the cheapest, and 45-pound-roll roofing is the most satisfactory. Paper is ordinarily omitted from under farm concrete work. The strength of the concrete, however, is in the liquid cement. The paper retains that in the mix and greatly increases its strength.

The third step is to lay on top of the paper 3/8" reinforcing rod 4' on center in the manner of ribs of a ship. These rods come about 20' in length and should start at the top of one wall, go down the wall across the bottom, and up the other side. If joints are necessary, as they probably are, lap the ends to be joined several feet and fasten with a couple of tightly twisted light form wires. 3/8" reinforcing rods, which have a purposely rough

**Building the trench silo door on Mark Robinson's farm. It was finished just ahead of the silo filling crew.**



surface, are probably hard to get now. Use anything remotely resembling them that you can find.

The fourth step is to lay 6"x6" No. 10 x No. 10 reinforcing wire mesh over the entire surface. This should be lapped 4" where it joins and the joints fastened every four or five feet with twisted light form wire. The entire mesh should be fastened to the rods beneath it every four or five feet with form wire. It is difficult to think of a substitute for this mesh; possibly woven wire fence of a similar gauge would do. The rolls of mesh should run down the wall, across the bottom and up the other wall, as that is the direction of the structural arch.

### Easier Than It Sounds

The three steps of paper, rod, and wire appear very lengthy, but once started, it goes quickly. About half the expense for material and about half the labor time will go on those three jobs. Laying a wall or building a form is more difficult and expensive.

The fifth step is plastering the concrete on to the mesh and rod. If ready mix concrete is available, considerable time can be saved. In any case, shape the top of the two walls and the high end so that concrete can be hauled around them and dropped down over the mesh. A lot of it will stick on it on its way to the bottom and you won't have to shovel it up. The concrete mix should be 1-2-2 with the small size gravel. As little water as possible should be used for a stiff, dry mix that will stick on the walls. The concrete is applied only about 2" thick. It is shoveled into place and then troweled down. To handle a dry mix, the trowels should be kept wet. Joints in the concrete work must follow the same ship-rib line. That means start at one end and work the walls and floor back together.

The sixth and last step is to cover the concrete with the same type of

paper used underneath it. This cover is also usually omitted in farm concrete work but is very important, especially in warm weather. It should be kept covered for at least three days, and the longer the better. This paper can be reused to go under your next concrete job.

The door jambs should run forward into the silo as they go down in order to slant the door. The jambs are constructed by working a bump in both walls with a flat shoulder on the side towards the silo. This shoulder should be about 4" deep on a horizontal line to take a good grip on the plank door. The bumps in the concrete for the jambs should be backed by an angle iron or small roll of mesh wired on top of the regular wall mesh. The parts of the silo walls extending out beyond the door jambs not only hold the jambs in place but also act as wing walls to stop dirt from running out in front of the door.

The door can be constructed of horizontal 2" planks. They must be braced every four or five feet with A-frames or stiff legs. We have found 6x6s to be heavy enough with 2x4 trussing. These are in turn held forward by pegs driven in the ground. A broken truck axle makes an ideal peg.

Three men and myself constructed a manure pit of this design 80' long,

16' wide at the top, 8' wide at the bottom and 6' feet in three days after the earth was shaped. Our hours were only those available between chores.

We cover our silos with 4" to 6" of sawdust. In my opinion rain and snow, as distinct from surface water, are beneficial. They keep the sawdust wet, and the sawdust keeps the top of the silage wet. As long as the silage remains wet, it will not start to burn and rot. If the silo is filled with dump trucks, which I consider the most practical method, the loaded trucks will pack the silage tightly. Something like a jeep or tractor rolling the silage ahead of the trucks will enable the trucks to navigate. Silage cut wet enough in the first place, packed with loaded trucks, covered with sawdust kept wet by the weather, will have almost no spoilage. If I were given a trench silo with a roof on it, I believe I would remove the roof.

We have gradually fed more and more meadow silage, and less and less of other forms of roughages. Now we feed hay only to our calves under four months of age. It might be wise when constructing your first trench to leave the concrete work out of the high end. Then when you felt you wanted more silage, and could afford it, the silo could be lengthened without difficulty or waste. The reinforced concrete plaster arches making up the side walls and bottom are structurally independent of either end. The ends may be safely omitted, with the possible exception of a location where there would be a great deal of underground seepage through an earth end.

The design and construction of vertical silos have been perfected by many people over a period of years. Trench silos are older historically, but are still in a primitive stage of arrested development. Our experience is submitted with the hope that others will build on it.





# "We haul poultry feed for only 1<sup>4</sup>/<sub>5</sub>¢ a mile!"

—says Russell Deaner,  
Eglantine Farms, Greensboro, Md.



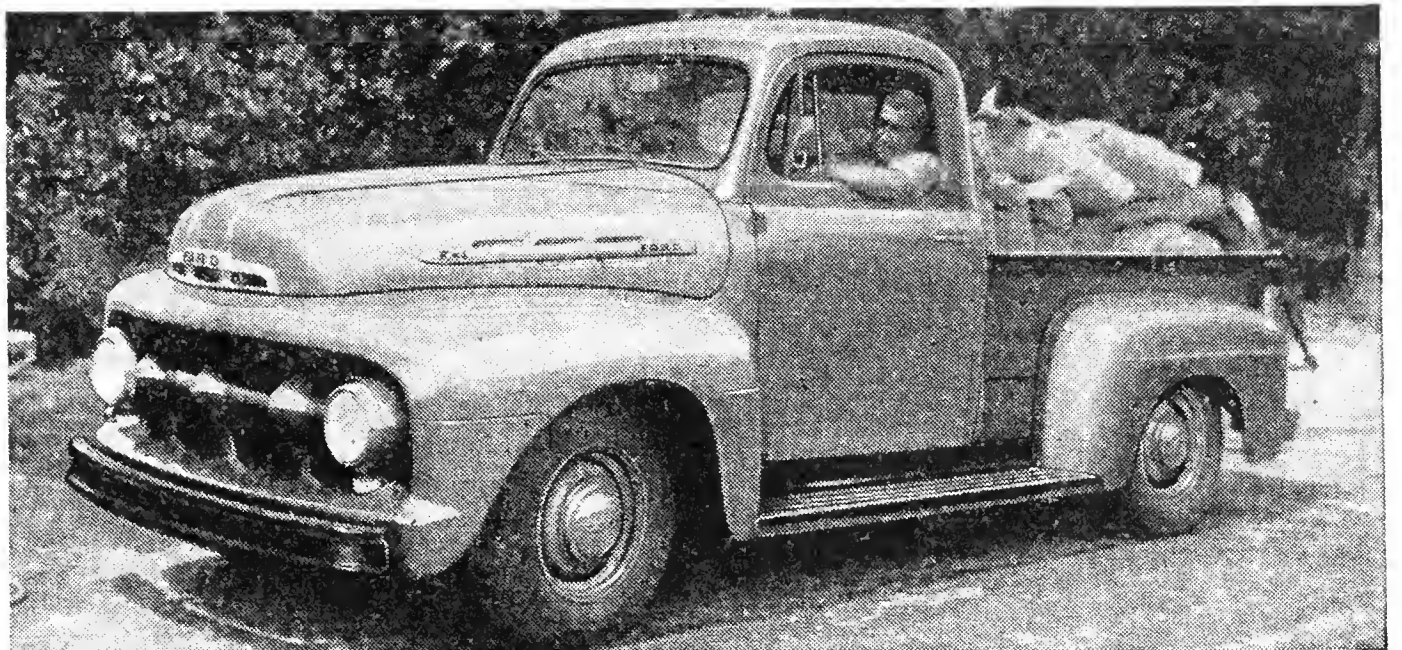
"Ford Trucks operate more economically than any other trucks  
we've ever owned," Mr. Deaner and Farm Mgr. Farlow report.

"They do more work in less time!"

Eglantine Farms has eight Fords to haul poultry feed for Maryland farms. They entered a 1950 Ford F-1 Pickup equipped with POWER PILOT in Ford's nationwide Economy Run, and report:

"During the six-month Run the F-1 Pickup traveled 12,994 miles, with plenty of stop-and-go driving. But the total amount we spent for gas, oil, maintenance (with no repairs) came to only \$233.65. That's a running cost of only 1.79 cents a mile!"

Like others who rely on Ford for low running costs, you can be sure of money-saving service from your local Ford Dealer. For more facts on the trucks that last longer *and* save you money every mile—mail the attached coupon.

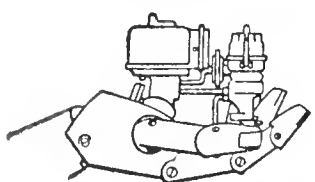


This 6½-ft. Ford Pickup for '51 is built for "Monday hauling" and for "Sunday calling!" Body has sturdy wood floor. Floor-to-ground height is only 24 inches. Gearshift lever is on steering column. Wider, 3½-ft. cab rear window provides

50% more rear visibility. Two fine cabs available, the 5-STAR and, at slight added cost, the 5-STAR EXTRA give extra driving ease and efficiency. Ford builds over 180 models to fit your job. Your choice of V-8 or 6-cylinder engines.

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# WHICH OF THESE TRIPLETS WERE FED KAFF-A?



## WHICH HEIFER WAS FED EXPENSIVE MILK?

(Answer Below)

Molly, the heifer on the left, was fed expensive milk at a cost of \$29.25 to 12 weeks of age. Dolly and Polly, the heifers on the right, were fed Kaff-A at a cost of only \$12.10 for the same period. All 3 are healthy, fast-growing heifers. In fact, we have trouble telling the difference! Don't you? Same breeding! Similar results! Kaff-A saving—\$5 to \$6 per month per head.

**Feed Kaff-A and sell your cow's milk! Kaff-A is the safe replacement for expensive cow's milk in calf feeding.**

ing. Feed Kaff-A and you can sell all your cow's milk from the 10th day on. Just one 50-pound box of Kaff-A, fed with low-cost hay and grain, releases up to 500 pounds of milk you can sell and still raise healthy heifers.

**Dolly and Polly** are just two of two million healthy heifers raised with Kaff-A . . . proof you can raise calves just as healthy and fast-growing with Kaff-A as if you fed them milk. Kaff-A is tried, tested, proved!

**Don't take a chance** on inferior imitations of Kaff-A! Don't gamble with your calves' health! Get Kaff-A, the safe replacement for cow's milk, from your feed store or milk plant today. Then sell your cow's milk. Her calf won't need it with Kaff-A!

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Division Offices: Princeton, N. J. • Des Moines, Ia. • Sacramento, Calif.  
Makers of Semi-Solid Buttermilk, Semi-Solid Emulsions and Kaff-A



# KAFF-A



**SAFE Replacement  
for  
Cow's Milk**

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**ATTENTION: Former Automobile Dealers**

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FEATURES

**UNADILLA SILO COMPANY**  
BOX B-34, UNADILLA, N.Y.

## The Side-Hill Smiths

(Continued from Page 1)

this work space, with well-styled cubby holes for a radio and other knick-knacks a woman likes to have around the kitchen.

Over behind the range is a compact corner where the family eats, and where a large window looks out upon a sweeping view of the outlying hills. Plenty of fresh greens and yellows — with a fine touch of red here and there — make the room a bright and cheerful place to work.

The one convenience the Smiths still look forward to having is an automatic water heater. Right now they're using a 10-gallon gravity type heater from which they siphon off a pailful by pouring in an equal amount of water. The only trouble is that it gets emptied about twice a day with baths and dish-washing. But, again says Mrs. Smith, "I have my systems!" And when she needs an extra supply of hot water on washday, she heats it in the electric egg washer.

It's easy to see the pride Mrs. Smith takes in her kitchen, but it's a modest pride. And in typical housewife fashion she continues to fuss about the worn congoileum . . . and to bide the time when plans will materialize for partitioning off the far end of the kitchen for a dining room.

Still, it's a toss-up whether she more enjoys showing off her kitchen or their new bathroom. For practical purposes, a big, deep, double-duty sink has been installed so that her older son, Dale, and his father can wash up for meals at the same time. All the plumbing and installation of bathtub and shower were done by Mr. Smith—not an experienced plumber—but who learned by "asking around."

### Spare Time Hobbies

It is no surprise to learn of Mrs. Smith's own hidden talents that have helped spare them considerable refurbishing expense. She points out an antique cherry-wood table that she refinished after taking some Home Bureau courses. By going down to the natural and beautiful grain of the wood, she has managed to transform other old pieces into furniture that looks like new. Partly for fun and partly for extra earnings, she does an artistic bit of chair caning and stenciling in order to buy some new drapes for the parlor . . . confessing that the one thing she doesn't like to do is sew. And then we notice some aluminum trays on the mantle — handmade, of course — into which she has learned to burn ornamental designs of leaves and flowers with an acid. All these things she does during her evenings when she says the family likes to get together and listen to the radio, or do "little odd jobs."

Just then in walks a tall, ruddy-looking lad of 18—Mrs. Smith's older son, Dale, who soon disappears down cellar. It is there, Mrs. Smith explains, that they do their egg sorting, washing and packing. Wednesday is egg-shipping day, and so Dale is getting ready for market. Dale is particularly interested in poultry husbandry (he spent a year studying it at Cornell University) and now is getting some practical experience working on half-shares with his father. But like most farm boys of his age, he is anticipating the draft and the hardship it will create for his family because so much of the care of their 900 hens and 1,100 baby chicks depends on his help and so much of the Smith income is derived from raising poultry.

### Hen House

Dale is helping build a large three-story hen house that stands off down the road a bit. When it is completed, it will replace the cellar as a storage and shipping area. From their laying hens they get between 400 and 500 eggs a

day. Mrs. Smith usually helps out by making one of the two daily egg pick-ups.

She has a good-sized chick brood of her own that she raises for broilers, and among her daily chores is their care. But of more interest, she thinks, than her own brood are those of Dale's. He has taken prizes in the State Chicken of Tomorrow Contest for raising fine specimens. Each year he ships 50 of his best stock to Troy, N. Y., to be judged on the basis of weight, skin color and mortality rate.

The Smiths have had electric service on their farm for only the past 7 or 8 years. However, they have put it to work for them in many of their farming operations and in their home, and are continuing to plan for more and more of it. In raising poultry, they use it for brooding chicks, for ventilating the hen house, and for keeping lights on the laying hens morning and night. They also use it in their dairy operations. They have 21 head of stock, 15 of which are milking cows. Two electric milkers seem to take care of this size herd quickly because unlike farmers who have to get up before sunrise, Mr. Smith starts work at 7:00 every morning and gets his milking done before breakfast, which is at 7:30. There's an electric cooler in the milk house, and an automatic hot water heater to be installed very soon right alongside it.

### A Home Garden

In our tour around the farm, we noticed a large garden plot, which also falls within the range of Mrs. Smith's extra duties—not to mention the flowers and shrubbery she tends each spring. In summer she does a lot of canning and preparation of meats, vegetables, and fruits to be stored in the freezer locker they have in Greene, New York.

When we get to the barn, the sudden excitement of 4-year-old Duane, who has trailed along, indicates that he is about to show us something special of his own. And it turns out to be a baby calf that his father has given him to take care of. He feeds and waters it, and, although he has never given his calf a name, he regards it with all the fondness of a proud parent.

But something unexpected is in the offing. Mr. Smith loads another young calf into the trunk of their '49 Chevie to be taken into town for sale. And soon we are driving off with Mrs. Smith to deliver the calf to the auction block at Greene . . . where we see him weighed in, tagged, and pushed down the runway to be auctioned off by the pound later in the day. We would like to stay to see this, but it is almost lunchtime. So we head back to the farm, where a substantial lunch is quickly prepared—hot roast beef sandwiches, plenty of fresh milk to drink, and chocolate chips and applesauce. It has to be pretty substantial to keep up with the appetites of two busy farmers, a growing boy, and a mother whose energy seems as boundless as the many miles she must cover each day in her housekeeping and farm chores.

We find the Gerald Smiths a pretty warm-hearted, self-sufficient family. A "side-hill" farm, after all, isn't the easiest kind to make productive, but these people have made us feel that uphill going has not only been a challenge, but a conquest for them. In leaving, we take away two things in particular to remind us often of our visit . . . a jar of homemade maple syrup for remembrance, and this piece of homespun good sense for thought: "We like material things . . . that's what we work for. But we don't like to be so busy getting them that we forget how to enjoy them, too."



## Question Box

**What can we do to stop damage to apple trees by mice?**

The principal control is still poison. You can usually get U. S. Field Mouse Rodenticide from your county agent. The bait is prepared by putting a 2-inch layer of apple cubes in a pan and sifting the poison over them until a light, even coating is obtained. An ounce can will make about 10 quarts of bait. The baits are put in mouse runways, using a fork or an ice pick so you don't have to handle them.

A newer labor-saving method is to use poisoned grain, dropped by grain seeders. For example, a hand-operated garden seeder can be used to drop poisoned seed along the drip line of both sides of each tree row. Seeders are adjusted to drop 10 to 20 grains per foot, which will take 3 to 4 pounds of bait per acre. This poison is more effective in good weather and should be used before the leaves drop and the grass mats down in late fall.

Prepared bait of this type is made by one or two commercial firms, or we will be glad to send directions for preparing it to any reader on request. Write to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York.

There are some management practices which help to control mice, such as the use of hardware cloth around trees, especially young trees, frequent mowing to reduce the coverage; and keeping an area around the tree free of grass. They are helpful, but a man who depends on them entirely is likely to be disappointed in a bad mouse year.

**I have a piece of property which I bought at a tax sale. If I repair the buildings and then the former owner redeems it, will I be paid for the money spent on repairs?**

Unpaid taxes are sold at tax sale. The purchaser of the tax merely purchases a claim against the property. The purchaser does not actually get the property until he obtains a tax deed. The majority of delinquent taxes are redeemed during the redemption period. When the tax is redeemed, the purchaser of the tax is refunded his money with interest at a reasonably

high rate. Consequently, the purchaser of taxes at a tax sale does not have the right to go on to a property and do any repair work or use the property.

If you are interested in purchasing property in your county for taxes, I would suggest that you discuss the local procedure with your county treasurer. The procedure followed varies from county to county. In some counties the length of time between the sale and the time the tax deed is given is reduced considerably. None the less, it is necessary to wait through the redemption period before you can use the property.—C. A. Bratton.

\* \* \*

**What is the best measure for timing sprays to stop apples from dropping?**

Perhaps the best measure is to apply the spray when the first sound apples

begin to drop. To do this, clean up the early diseased or insect-damaged drops under a few trees and then watch for sound drops. Some growers plan two sprays—the first one a few days ahead of the expected drop and the other one four to six days later.

The hormones require from one to three days to become effective, and they work best if they are applied when the temperature is at least 70°.

The period of effectiveness of one application is about seven days; and where two applications are used, the effective time is increased to from ten to twelve days.

\* \* \*

**Can you give me some figures as to a reasonable charge for a field chopper?**

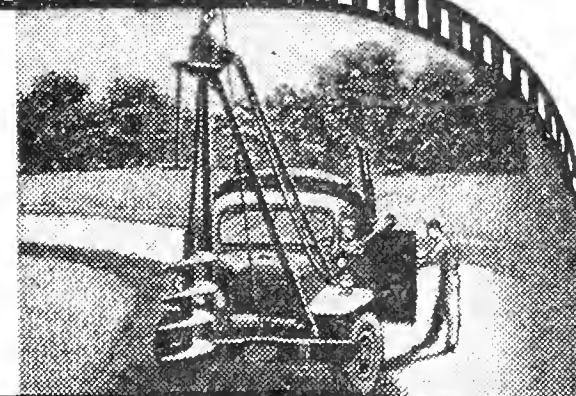
In a study made in Oneida County for the year 1949, costs of operating

field choppers were obtained. The cost of operating a power take-off chopper was \$1.75 per hour. This was the cost for the machine only and did not include the tractor, the operator, or any other equipment which might be furnished in doing custom work.

In the Oneida study, rates were obtained for doing custom field chopper work. The most common rate was \$15 per hour. This included chopper, blower, two tractors, two trucks, and two men.

In a recent survey made on custom rates charged in New York State in 1950 the most common rate reported for field choppers was \$12 per hour. The range was from \$8 to \$15 per hour. A Michigan report on a similar study gives a charge of \$10 per hour for use of the field chopper, tractor, and operator.—C. A. Bratton.

## IT'S FAST AND HANDY FOR BUILDING RURAL LINES

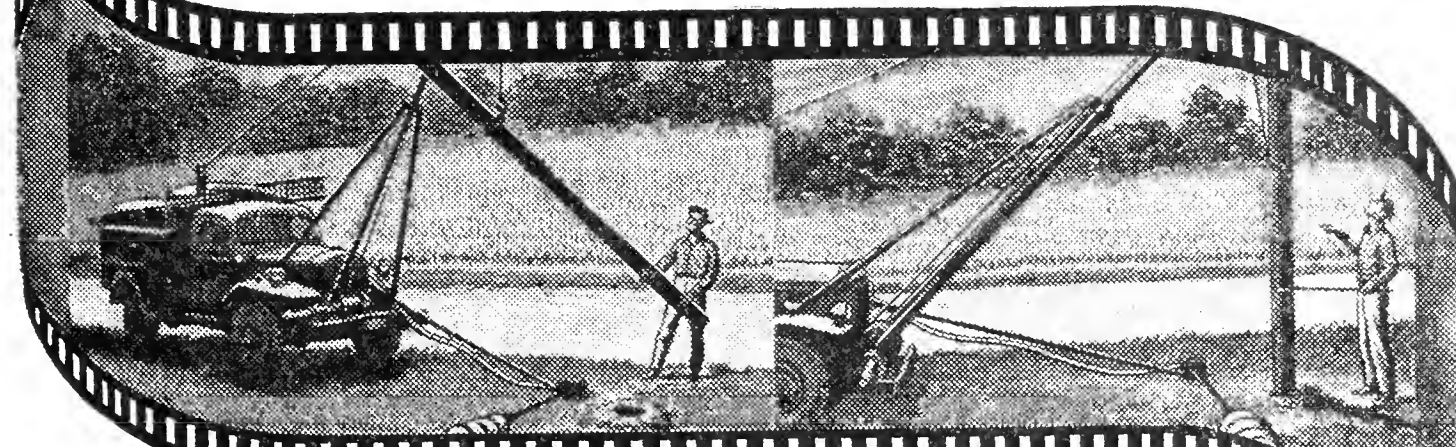


1 New two-man telephone truck ready for business. Designed for hard-to-get-to places.



3 That does it, take 'er out! Everything's up front where operator keeps a sharp eye on the job.

2 There goes its power digger. Hole will be ready for the pole in a few minutes.

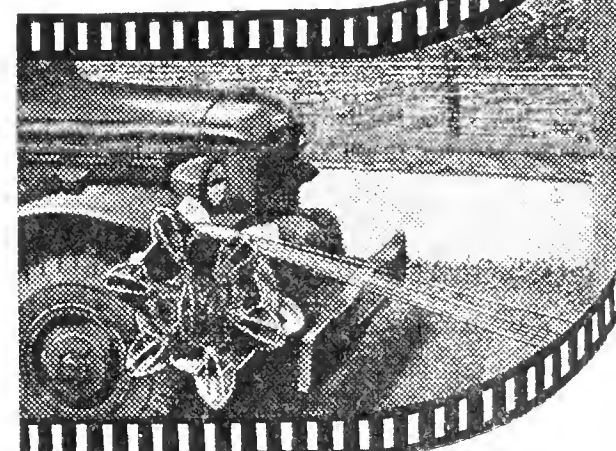


4 Digger laid aside and pole picked up by the derrick without moving the truck.

5 Pole is placed straight up ready to be tamped in. Truck and its power tools do most of the work.

IN THE hands of a two-man crew this new Bell Telephone truck can dig a pole hole in minutes and hoist and place a thirty-foot pole without moving out of its tracks. It can take up old wire, haul materials and tools, and do a lot of other jobs. It has all-wheel drive and a power-operated derrick, digger and reel. It's a fast, handy, go-where-you-want-it piece of equipment.

Telephone work, like farm work, takes experience, skill, and tools for the job. Equipment like this truck is one reason the United States has more and better farm telephone service than any other country in the world.



6 Here is the take-up reel for recovering used wire. Reel, winch and digger are powered by the truck engine.



Owen A. Hart, R.D. 1, Mansfield, Pa. and "Jake" to whom Mr. Hart owes his life. Recently Mr. Hart with Jake and a pitchfork as reinforcements, started to drive the herd sire into the barn. The bull attacked him, throwing him into the air several times. Then Jake went into action and diverted the bull's attention until Mr. Hart escaped, but not until he had received some broken ribs, a broken left arm and minor bruises.

BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM





## Identical Twin Heifers used in Amazing Feed Test\* at DAWNWOOD FARMS



**CANDY on Milk**  
gained 103 lbs. in 3 months...  
COST **\$57<sup>33</sup>**

**SANDY on CAF-STAR**  
gained 112 lbs. in 3 months...  
COST **\$14<sup>95</sup>**

\*Test conducted under normal dairy farm conditions. Weights taken monthly by E. Van Steenburgh, D.H.I.A. supervisor.

We take pride in the calves we raise on our farms. That's why we created CAF-STAR. When the identical twin heifers, Candy and Sandy, were born, we made the famous feed test which proved that CAF-STAR helps develop bigger animals with better bone growth—and at a big saving. We feel that all dairymen should know about CAF-STAR.



Cordially,

*Dawnwood Farms*

Just mix CAF-STAR with water and feed quart for quart instead of milk. The 25-lb. package feeds a calf for one month at a cost of 16 cents per day.

Buy at your feed dealers in 25-lb. bags or 100-lb. (economy) bags. (Metal pails sometimes available.)

DAWNWOOD FARMS, AA-4, Amenia, N. Y.

Dear Sir: Send me absolutely FREE:

1. Special chart for keeping my records of Calf Weight increases with Accepted Breed averages for comparison.
2. Special tape that tells the calf's weight by measuring the heart girth.

My name \_\_\_\_\_ P. O. Address \_\_\_\_\_

I raise \_\_\_\_\_ (number) calves My breed is \_\_\_\_\_

My Feed Dealer's Name \_\_\_\_\_ P. O. Address \_\_\_\_\_

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Blue, Tan, White. Measure waist; leg.

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**SEND NO MONEY!** Give name, address, city or town, size and color choice, (also state 2nd color choice). Pay postman plus postage. Or, send Cash, Check, or Money Order and we ship prepaid. Keep 10 days. Return for full refund of purchase price if not fully satisfied. Order TODAY at Our Risk!

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## Guernsey Calf Starts Lad Toward Dairying

**B**EFORE he is through school Leslie Rathbun, New York farm boy, will be on the way toward a thriving dairy enterprise. Cows didn't interest Leslie too much and his life on the farm was routine—doing the chores in the morning, going to school every day—it seemed like nothing much was doing until one day an opportunity came.

Leslie's home town is Cherry Valley and the Rotary Club there offered him a registered Guernsey calf as a start in a FFA project. The Club gave him the calf and Leslie agreed to pay \$75 for it or else give as payment the first heifer calf.

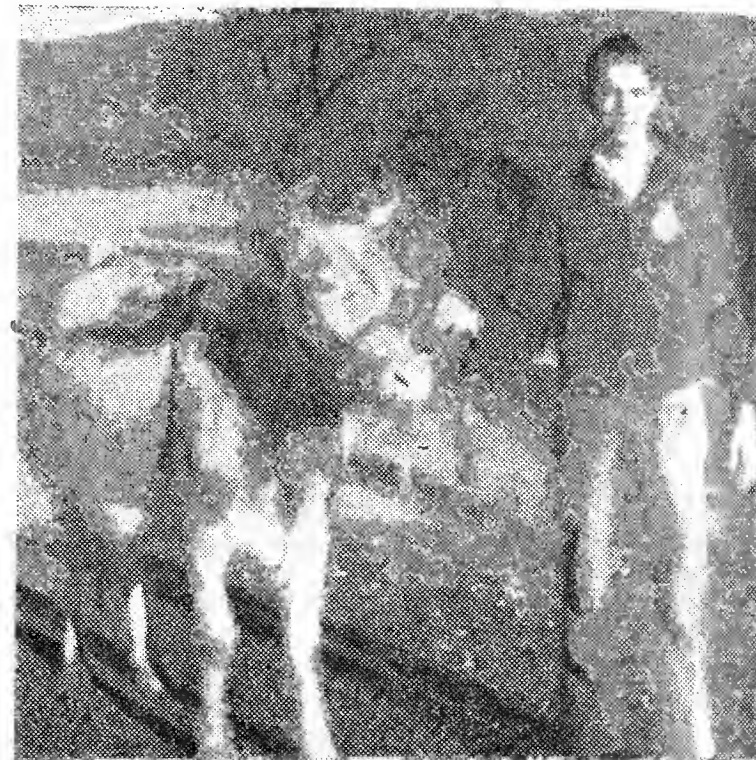
When his Guernsey produced a heifer calf Leslie liked her so much he decided to pay his debt in cash, and instead of having just one Guernsey, he had two. Today, Leslie's herd consists of eight registered Guernsey cows, worth thirty-three times his original investment. Also in the herd are about twenty-eight head of grades.

Leslie's father, Warren Rathbun, was not sold on the idea of raising a purebred herd, but since Leslie has been studying breeding and has had some outstanding production from his registered stock, Warren has become equally enthusiastic. Together, father and son have revolutionized their farm and the management. Today, they have a working system for keeping herd records and have enrolled the herd in the D.H.I.A. They watch the records carefully and they are proud of Leslie's milking cows that have produced better than the grades.

Milk from the whole herd is pooled for sale and the income goes into the general family treasury. Leslie figures this is no more than right because it is one way of returning to his father the cost of feed and overhead which his father has invested, helping him raise the cattle to producing age.

A farmer is in the making and it all began with FFA and a registered Guernsey calf donated by a Rotary Club. For two years Leslie served as secretary of the Otsego County FFA unit and as president of his school chapter. He has a sharp eye for judging and his teams have placed well at judging contests.

A degree of Empire Farmer, highest in the state organization, was presented to Leslie at the Annual Convention of FFA in Waverly, New York, May 13, 1950. Leslie is extremely active



Leslie Rathbun and one of his Guernseys

in 4-H, the Grange and several other community activities. He believes that a good farmer not only tills the soil and husbands his animals, but also takes great pride in the development of his community.

Leslie talked about going to the State Agricultural Institute in Cobleskill. His father agreed that it would probably be the best way to learn the most modern and efficient methods of farming, so today Leslie is studying hard, and at the same time, keeping in close contact with the home farm. When he graduates from the two year course he hopes to be able to buy a small farm near his father's and set up a cooperative father-son agreement and then run the farm business.



These Future Farmer students from Kennett Square, Pa., are winners of a National Award by the American Institute of Cooperation for leadership in cooperative activities. From left to right: Ernest E. Antes, sentinel; Milton Mendenhall, president, 1951-52; Walter Jacoby, adviser; Melvin E. Crossan, secretary, and Donald P. Hillips, treasurer.

As winners of the contest they received an all-expense trip to the annual convention of the Institute at Logan, Utah from August 26 to 30. The chapter, with 48 members, did over \$100,000 worth of business cooperatively during the year as a result of their agricultural projects.



# Milk Publicity and Advertising Starts in Greater New York

**O**N April 25, 1949, dairy farmers from several farm organizations met at Syracuse, N. Y., to organize "Milk for Health." The purpose of the new organization was to enlarge and coordinate the promotion and advertising of milk and its products already being done by the American Dairy Association and the National Dairy Council.

On June 1, 1951, deductions of 1 cent a cwt. began from the milk checks of more than 37,500 dairymen whose milk goes to the metropolitan New York area. Before that, 9,000 dairymen whose milk had been going to upstate cities had been contributing money to advertise and publicize milk, some of them for two years.

## A Big Job

The total sum to be contributed by dairymen is estimated at \$425,000 a year. Sounds like a lot of money, but with milk consumption lagging, there's a big job to be done. Every glass of milk consumed as fluid which would otherwise be manufactured into butter or cheese adds to dairymen's incomes.

About \$175,000 yearly will be spent by the American Dairy Association to advertise milk and its products. Harold Stanley of Skaneateles, N. Y. is president of the ADA of New York and Carl Camenga of Syracuse is executive secretary.

About \$250,000 a year will be spent by the National Dairy Council on educational work among women's clubs, parent teachers, schools, nurses, doctors, and youth groups. Ed Harmon is Eastern Regional Representative of the National Dairy Council.

## Dealers Help

For this work (not including ADA advertising) 24 New York City dealers handling about 60% of the Class 1 sales in the area, will contribute 1 cent a cwt. on milk sold by them as Class 1-A, (fluid) milk. They will contribute about 2 cents for every 3 cents from producers.

The Dairy Council of Greater New York is governed by a board of directors of not less than 16. Seven of the board represent producers. They are: John B. Halloway, R.D. 2, Amsterdam, N. Y.; Clarence Little, Sussex, N. J.; John Roebuck, Walden, N. Y.; Orrin Ross, Lowville, N. Y.; Morelle Cheney, Dairymen's League, 100 Park Avenue, New York City; Ross Kinney, Eastern Producers Cooperative, 403 Larned

Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.; Elmer McCann, Chateaugay, N. Y.

Back in 1949, there were many who said the plan would never get under way. It became effective only because many interested producers worked endless hours. Now the task is to complete the sign-up and bring every dairyman into "Milk for Health."

## Gets Results

Over in New England they have been at the job longer than in New York. How are they doing?

Convincing proof that milk promotion increases consumption comes from Boston. In five company cafeterias, Dairy Council posters shown on Cafeteria walls for 4 weeks increased milk consumption by an average of 18%. Insurance company employees obviously believe in good salesmanship; they drank 38% more milk. Bankers, on the other hand are traditionally conservative and slow to mend their way. They increased consumption a mere 12%.

That was just one small effort of the Council. For the first 7 months of 1951, workers for the New England Dairy and Food Council spent 34% of their time on school children, 32% on adult milk consumers, 21% on doctors, dentists, nurses and hospitals and the remaining 13% explaining their work to the public, including those who support the program.

## Science Backs Claims

And in addition to the value of their work to dairymen, all those who earn their daily bread by working for the National Dairy Council in the American Dairy Association can truly feel that they are performing an important public service. More than any other food, the importance of a quart of milk a day for children and a pint a day for adults is backed by overwhelming scientific evidence. And in the economic field, unquestioned figures show that now the average industrial worker spends 8.2 minutes to earn enough to buy a quart of milk. Back in 1939, it took 11.4 minutes!

Surely dairymen would be missing a golden opportunity if they failed to tell city consumers about the healthfulness and economy of milk. Are you one of the few who are not doing your part?

— A. A. —

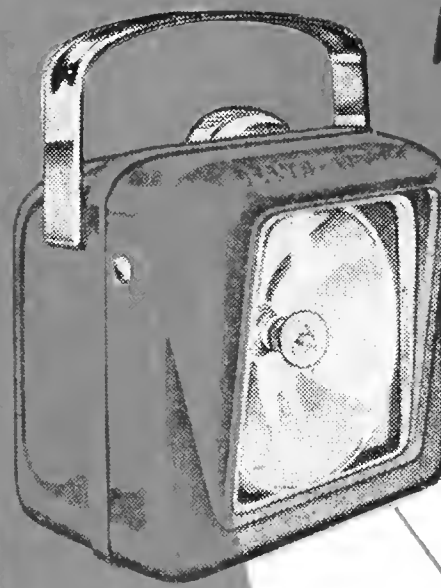
It is plainly apparent that a strong, resourceful and productive farm equipment industry is almost as urgently essential to our economy as a whole as it is to agriculture.



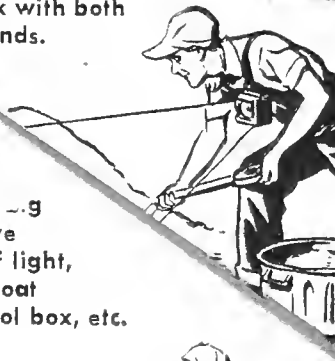
Chester H. Lang, vice president of the General Electric Company in charge of public relations, presents certificates of achievement to four winners of radio station WGY's \$200 scholarship awards.

Shown above, from left to right, are James Ryan, Jamesville, N. Y., winner of the Future Farmers of America division; Beverly Bryden, Walton, N. Y., Future Homemakers of America award; Mr. Lang; Grace Fox, DeRuyter, N. Y., scholarship winner in the 4-H Club girls division; and Norman Rask, Duanesburg, N. Y., winner of the 4-H Club boys' scholarship.

Hundreds of Dairymen are taking Advantage of this Offer! ~~\$189~~ Value DELTA Electric Lantern



More useful than a flashlight — hang this lantern on nail, etc. — work with both hands.



Handy size — enough to give plenty of light, yet fits in coat pocket, tool box, etc.



Ideal gift — anyone would be pleased with this handy, useful lantern.



Thick metal case corrosion-proof. Nonbreakable lens. Chrome handle.

Silvered reflector as in auto headlights. Gives brilliant light — has distance beam.

Snap-tested switch. Uses two regular-size batteries available everywhere. Famous Delta life-time quality.

Yours for Only 50¢

AND TAG FROM ONE 25 LB. BAG OF

Peebles' CALF-KIT

(MILK REPLACEMENT)



- Has been fed successfully to over 100,000 calves... saves 300-500 lbs. of milk per calf.
- Contains more nutrients derived from milk than any other milk replacement. Calves do better on it.
- Gives "milk fed" results at half the cost. Contains guaranteed levels of vitamins A, D and Riboflavin.
- Money-back guarantee. You must be satisfied with results in your own barn. Easy to feed.

HERE'S ALL YOU DO...

FOR THE LADIES

Send for two Extra Fine paring knives instead of flashlight. As good paring knives as money can buy—stainless, chromium steel blades, hard tempered, and ground. Stay sharp longer! \$1.68 value.

1. Get a 25-lb. bag of Peebles' Calf-Kit. At your favorite feed store. Pay for it in advance.

2. Tear off green analysis tag. You keep feeding instructions. Write on back of tag your name and address — also where you want your Calf-Kit or Flint paring knives.

3. Tape 50¢ to the tag, put in envelope and mail to the address below. Order will be filled promptly. Offer expires November 30, 1951.

WESTERN CONDENSING COMPANY  
Appleton, Wisconsin

World's Largest Producer of Whey Products

BE SURE TO KEEP YOUR SUBSCRIPTION RENEWED TO AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Co-op Credit says—

I'm helping farmers throughout New England, New York & New Jersey get top production from their farms — and get that production to market in the most efficient manner possible



Long term Federal Land Bank Mortgages thru NATIONAL FARM LOAN ASSOCIATIONS

Short term low-cost operating loans thru PRODUCTION CREDIT ASSOCIATIONS

See your local association or write:  
Dept. A-13, 310 State Street, Springfield, Massachusetts.





## 6 Extra Ways SALT PLUS

ASSURES YOU HEALTHIER,  
MORE PROFITABLE ANIMALS

Farm animals thrive on salt. They also need trace minerals to insure healthy, productive stock. They get these minerals, along with salt, when you feed them **STERLING BLUSALT!**

**COBALT**...lack of cobalt results in loss of appetite, stunted growth in sheep and cattle.

**IODINE**...regulates functions of the thyroid gland and its secretion.

**MANGANESE**...helps prevent sterility...increases ability of female to lactate.

**IRON**...essential for healthy red blood...aids in prevention of anemia.

**COPPER**...essential to convert iron into red blood cells.

**ZINC**...promotes longer life, better growth.

FEED **STERLING**



TRACE-MINERAL  
**BLUSALT**

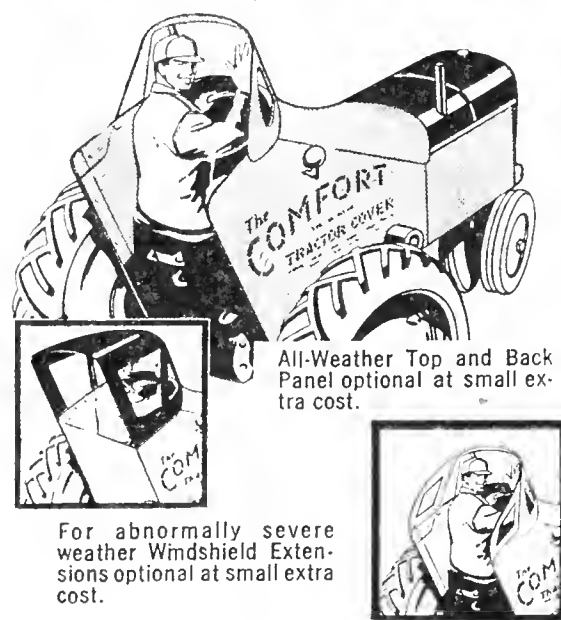
100-LB. BAGS  
50-LB. BLOCKS  
4-LB. LIKS

Sold by authorized dealers  
everywhere.

INTERNATIONAL SALT COMPANY, INC.  
Scranton, Pa.

Thousands of Eastern  
Farmers Now Work Warm  
and Protected with

**COMFORT COVER**  
Proved & Preferred  
by Nearly a Quarter of a  
Million Tractor Owners



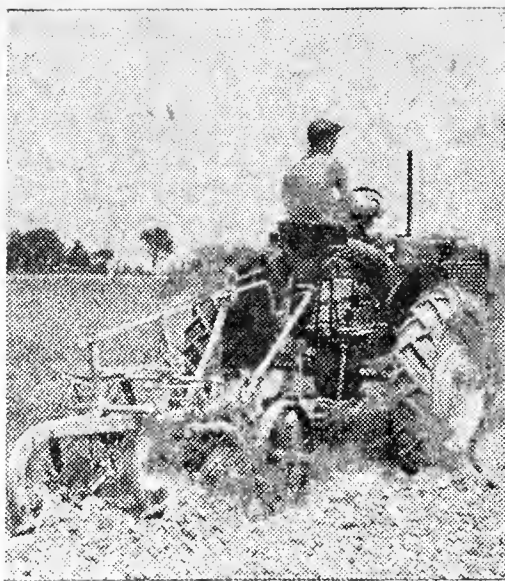
Warm engine heat keeps cold weather out — with a genuine **COMFORT COVER** Heater. You'll work warm and protected, get more work done, in even the coldest weather. Quickly attached for snug streamlined fit. Converts to low-cost heated cab if desired. Insist on the genuine **COMFORT COVER** Heater — most popular heater of all! See your dealer or write.



**COMFORT EQUIPMENT CO.**  
2601 E. Walnut Kansas City, Mo.

John H. Aldrich, Sag Harbor, L. I., N. Y.

CANVAS COVERS DIRECT FROM FACTORY  
Write for price list and samples  
**ATWOOD'S** 92 Washington St.  
Binghamton, N. Y.



ONCE bit—twice shy. I was "soft-talked" into being one of the three judges of the plowing match at the Livingston County, N. Y., Fair. You lose too many friends if you report what you see and grade plowing on what you see. And there can be honest differences of opinion. I'm glad to have had the experience, but never again.

According to a formula developed by Ag Engineering Extension, plowing is judged thus:

Back furrow straightness	10%
quality	10%
Uniformity of depth	10%
Evenness of ends	10%
Covering of trash	10%
Dead furrow straightness	10%
quality	10%
General appearance	15%
Handling of tractor	15%

Back furrow and dead furrow straightness need no discussion. They are either straight or crooked and a glance can determine the rating to apply. Evenness of ends also can be judged quickly. Covering of trash is either complete or partial and a glance will tell you how good it is. Uniformity of depth is just a matter of laying a rule against the furrow wall at several places. Thus 50% of the judging can be accomplished very quickly and fairly easy by direct comparison with commonly acceptable standards.

### Personal Opinion

That other 50% is where the "rat race" begins. Quality of dead and back furrow, general appearance and tractor handling, that whole business needs some careful definition.

Quality of back furrow in my book should be judged by having the turned soil meet with a slight ridge. If the back furrow is too flat, obviously there will be some soil not broken or there may be some spots not covered. If the back furrow is highly ridged, then the land must have been plowed but there may be subsequent trouble in dragging out the ridge. There should be some acceptable standard of height of ridge that will hold at all matches.

Quality of dead furrow is debatable, also. It should be shallow but how shallow? It should be as narrow as possible. It should be finished well by a single, full-width cut, all trash covered. This 15% for general appearance also has some jokers in it. Pairing of furrows should not be visible even though all furrows are well turned and trash covered. There should be no visible difference in width of cut. The whole appearance should be one of smoothness.

### Handling A Tractor

Then the 15% for handling of tractor can be only judged by the reaction of the judge about how he, the judge, would handle the tractor if he were in the contest. That's not so good. Obvious penalties can be assessed for "cowboying," racing, etc. Good tractor handling should be apparent from the general way the contestant handles the whole job. Does he fuss? Does he make quick easy turns using the brakes smoothly? Does he exhibit by his general manner that he knows his job, his tractor and his plow? Is he enjoying the competition? That's also subject to the judges'

# Judging a Plowing Contest

By "Bob" Burnette

Managing Director, New York Farm Equipment Dealers Association

whim and personal reactions. Not so good but how do you improve the situation?

Where do competitors make mistakes? Almost everyone can lay out a good back furrow. Almost everyone can adjust plows to show no pairing of furrows. Almost everyone can adjust plow depth to the optimum 7". However, most contestants plow too deep to be sure to cover trash and are consequently penalized for depth although the general appearance is good. Contestants plow 4 rounds to the back furrow and then wait for the first judging. This gives the contestant an opportunity to measure and lay out his plowing procedure for the dead furrow he

eliminations in a statewide meet somewhere in the central part of the State so that a winner can be sent to the national match?

### PROTECTING CONCRETE SILOS

IT IS good insurance to apply a protective coating to the inside of concrete silos. This is especially true where grass silage is put up because the juices are more acid than corn silage and in time will damage the concrete wall.

One of the best materials to use is an asphalt product designed for silos which you should be able to buy at your farm supply store. One of the advantages is that it can be used in cold weather and applied as the silage is used so you will have a firm footing on which to stand. It is just about impossible to put up a ladder of any length inside a silo.

The greatest damage to silo walls occurs at the bottom 10 feet and it is a good idea to put 2 coats on to that height. The second coat can be put on by using a stepladder.

This coating is not permanent. Sometimes you hear that 2 coats are recommended for the entire interior of the silo, but experience of some dairymen indicates that a coat every year plus 2 for the lower 10 feet of the silo is better than 2 coats every 3 or 4 years.

— A. A. —

### ONE YEAR DAIRY COURSE

THE New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University will again offer a one-year course in dairy manufacturing and marketing. The course for 1951-52 will begin the third week in September.

Applicants for the one-year course must have graduated from high school and must present the 15 units of entrance credit required by the University. Previous experience in the dairy industry is necessary.

Inquiries concerning application should be directed to Professor Leigh H. Harden, Roberts Hall, Ithaca, N. Y.

#### FOR TEEN-AGERS

If you failed to see the announcement of the \$50 Essay Contest for young people on page 8 of the August 18 issue, why not look it up now and read it?

Briefly, the announcement offered prizes of \$20, \$15, \$10, and \$5 for the four best letters on the subject, "What Kind of An America Do Young People Want?"

Anyone whose 21st birthday does not occur until 1952 is eligible. Letters are limited to 600 words and the entries should be mailed to Dept. F, American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Bldg., Ithaca, New York, before October 20.

must make. Few contestants take the time to do that and thus wind up their last round with a sliver or a wide land that cannot be completely turned. Contestants that had done a dandy job up to the dead furrow then went completely haywire and left a dead furrow that was wide, deep and generally messy.

Intercounty competition is good, statewide competition is good and national competition in both level-land and contour plowing is good. Why don't we have more of it? Why not match up these young men from the counties that want to have their own



Four state vegetable queens traveled to New York City for the observance of National Vegetable Week, August 5 to 11. Harvey A. Baum, president of the Atlantic Commission Co., was luncheon host to the group. From left to right: Adele Silverman, Easton, Conn.; Clara Hay, Baldwinsville, N. Y.; Mr. Baum; Janet Nix, Annapolis, Md.; and Elsie Holding, Cedarville, N. J.



# "It's Handy"

## REPAIRING CRACKS AND HOLES IN CONCRETE FLOORS

EVERY once in a while the problem of repairing concrete floors comes up. The question is asked, "What can be done with a bad crack that leaks water? How can a repair be made that will be both substantial and waterproof?"

Unless there is considerable vibration on the floor, it is a simple matter to waterproof the floor by first cutting out the crack into a V-shaped groove to a depth of at least 2 inches. Sweep water over the newly cut concrete, removing all loose particles of cement and sand. Prepare a stiff and waterproof mortar by mixing together 1 part Portland cement and 2 parts clean, sharp sand, and wet down with a solution of 1 part liquid waterproofing and 8 parts of water. Immediately before filling the grooves with this new mortar, brush over the clean, damp surfaces a slush or bonding coat made by stirring into a solution of 1 part liquid waterproofing and 3 parts water enough Portland cement to form a thick, creamy, cold water paint. While this cement wash is still damp, apply the new mortar and trowel it to a smooth finish.

In a similar way the ruts and holes in a concrete floor can be cut out to a depth of 1½" below the finished floor and new patches applied, which will adhere to the underlying concrete and which will be waterproof, hard, and dustproof. Patches of this type harden over night so that the repairs can be made on Saturday afternoon or even on Sunday, and the floor will be usable on the following Monday.

—W. F. Schaphorst

—A.A.—

## WHAT WASTES SHOULD GO INTO SEPTIC TANKS

WHERE A water system uses a septic tank, all wastes containing a considerable amount of solids which can be broken down by bacterial action should go through the septic tank for liquefaction and then through the aerated tile field or dry well for purification. This includes all waste from the bathroom, kitchen sink, and any dairy and canning operations. Sink and other greasy wastes should always go through a grease trap to remove as much as possible of the grease before it goes into the septic tank. Floor washings usually should go through a separate drain, as they usually contain nothing but dirt; and laundry waters are better handled through the basement drain, since they often contain much soap and chemicals and dilute and retard the septic tank action.

Small amounts of sink solvents and strong lyes can be handled by the septic tank, but large amounts are likely to destroy the bacteria and stop the liquefying action of the septic tank and should be kept separate and emptied where they will do no damage. Paint and varnish scrapings and rags should be piled in a burner outdoors and burned at once.—I. W. Dickerson.



This handy rack for feeding calves was made by Dick Quinn of Broome County, New York. Once the hay is put in the rack, the top is pushed to the left so the hay is inside the pen, and then the rack is held in place by the latch shown at top of the picture.

At the lower right is a grain box which can be filled outside and then slipped into the pen.

## MASTITIS TREATMENT

Every dairy farmer hates to admit having any touch of mastitis in his herd, but it happens to the best of us. If you doctor the cow yourself, using tubes of penicillin like Squibbs, try this method of getting the stuff to work quicker:

Take the tube, leaving it intact, and drop it into a quart of good warm water for ten to fifteen minutes. Then as you insert the tube, rolling up from the bottom, the penicillin gushes quickly into the quarter of the cow with much more ease and with quicker effectiveness than when it is left in paste form. This has been tried several times on our farm.—Mrs. Sinclair O. Ward, Franklin, N. Y.

—A.A.—

## FURNACE FACTS

You will find a vast amount of information about heating homes in a small space in U. S. Department of Agriculture's miscellaneous publication No. 689, which has the title "Your Farm House Heating." This publication will answer many of your questions about installing various types of furnaces, as well as maintaining them and running them safely and economically.

It is available from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., and the price is 15 cents.

—A.A.—

## KEEPS LADDER RUNGS CLEAN

An old sack or piece of burlap wrapped and tied tightly around the first rung of a ladder will help to keep the upper rungs clean and dry in wet weather, and keep your hands and clothing clean and make your footing more secure, and thus prevent an accident.

\* \* \*

As a fire preventive, we cut one end out of a 50-gallon steel barrel to use as a trash burner for the back yard. If the fire burns too high, I place a piece of old sheet metal part way across the top to shut off fire.—I.W.D.

—A.A.—

Despite the glamor often associated with inventions and inventors, most new machines are more the result of perspiration than inspiration.

Contributions for this page are welcome and those that are used will be paid for at the rate of \$2.00 each. Sometimes a rough sketch of the labor-saving gadget helps to explain the idea. Ideas sent to us will not be returned except on request. Send ideas to IT'S HANDY, American Agriculturist, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

# VETERINARY AUREOMYCIN

Crystalline

## OINTMENT

Lederle

Does Two Big Jobs Well

Superior for Treating  
MASTITIS or UDDER INJURIES



Wide range of effective activity against organisms commonly associated with mastitis gives VETERINARY AUREOMYCIN Crystalline OINTMENT Lederle for Udder Infusion its favored position among dairymen. There is very little tendency toward the development of resistant strains of bacteria following use of aureomycin.

Milk losses from mastitis frequently are the result of injuries to udder and teats. Do not overlook even minor cuts or scratches. Apply this healing ointment promptly to all wounds and avoid the danger of serious infections. Each quarter in the danger zone should at the same time receive an infusion with one full tube as a further preventive measure.

In cases of acute septic mastitis, in addition to udder infusion, the injectable form of SULMET\* Sulfamethazine Lederle\*\* should be used. SULMET OBLETS\* may be used for later treatment.

VETERINARY AUREOMYCIN Crystalline INTRAVENOUS\*\* may be used in the treatment of septicemia as a highly effective agent against a broad range of bacteria.

For maximum efficiency in the use of AUREOMYCIN OINTMENT for Udder Infusion, as well as best management practices and disease-control procedures for avoidance of reinfection, consult your veterinarian.

Write for folder on AUREOMYCIN OINTMENT.

\*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

\*\*By, or on the advice of, a veterinarian.

Animal Industry Section

## LEDERLE LABORATORIES DIVISION

AMERICAN Cyanamid COMPANY

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Send this coupon for your free copy of the new Lederle folder on AUREOMYCIN OINTMENT.

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**only Jacuzzi AQUAMAT**

... gives you this complete, low cost ONE UNIT JET WATER SYSTEM!



The famous name of Jacuzzi now brings you this amazing, compact water system. The AQUAMAT provides 250 gallons per hour from depths up to 22 feet. Yet this compact "Modern Appliance" (pump and tank combined) is only 27 inches high and 16 inches through.

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Jacuzzi also offers a fine line of shallow and deep well pumps including: Selective Stage shallow well jets, Ever-Prime shallow well and Vertical or Horizontal Speedi-Prime shallow or deep well water systems.

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**LAYING HENS** in production often do better after **WORMING**

**WORM**

Your Laying Hens Periodically with

**DR. SALSBUARY'S Rota-Caps**

**Individual Treatment Easy To Use**

Improvements in breeding, feeding, etc., make higher egg production possible...unless your pullets are wormy. Don't take chances! Remove large roundworms and intestinal capillaria worms with Dr. Salsbury's ROTA-CAPS.

You can't always tell by appearance which bird is wormy. Cost of worming is so low, it pays to be on the safe side.

If you prefer flock treatment use Dr. Salsbury's WORMIX. Expels large roundworms and cecal worms.

Buy these popular wormers at hatchery, drug or feed stores. Dr. Salsbury's Laboratories, Charles City, Iowa.

When you need poultry medicines, ask for **Dr. SALSBUARY'S**




**SENSATIONAL VALUES**

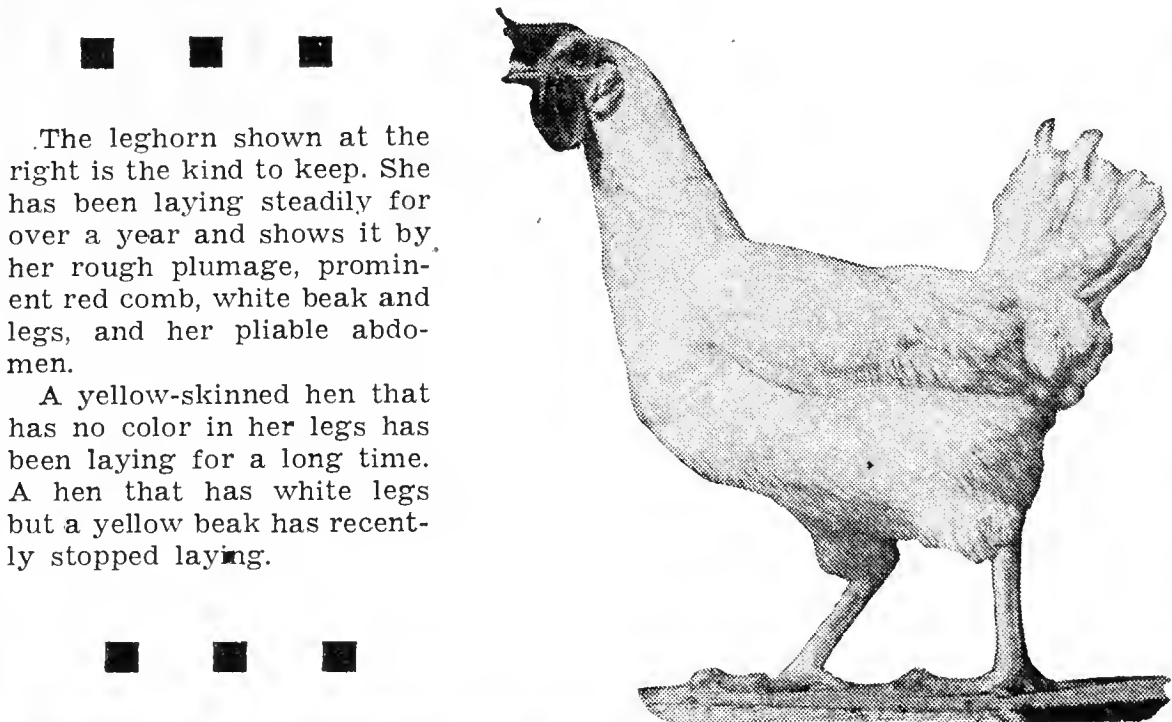
NEW LOW PRICES ON TOP QUALITY, U. S. APPROVED, PULLORUM CONTROLLED BABY CHICKS. 10 Extra Chicks with every 100 ordered. Immediate shipments. Thousands weekly. All breeds. Sexed chicks at all times 100% live delivery. Write today for price list and full particulars. Don't Delay Write Now

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DEPT. AA, MT. HEALTHY, OHIO

**POST YOUR LAND!** 12" x 12" Cardboard Signs: 50, \$3.50; 100, \$6. Linen: 25, \$12.00. Name and address \$2 extra.  
BRAYER PRESS, 51 Lenox St., Rochester 11, N. Y.

# Cull Boarders NOW

WHILE CULLING is a year-round task, fall is the time to give the old hens a thorough going over. Culling saves feed, reduces death losses, provides more room for good layers, and, finally and most important, increases profits.



The leghorn shown at the right is the kind to keep. She has been laying steadily for over a year and shows it by her rough plumage, prominent red comb, white beak and legs, and her pliable abdomen.

A yellow-skinned hen that has no color in her legs has been laying for a long time. A hen that has white legs but a yellow beak has recently stopped laying.



The head at the left above shows a poor producer. Her comb is pale and shrunk, her beak is yellow, her head is coarse, and her eyes are sunken.



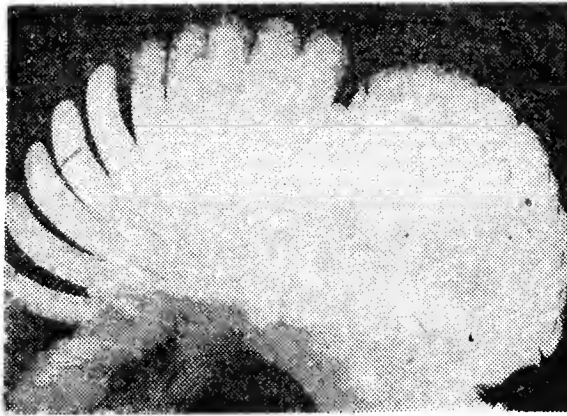
The head at the left below shows a good layer. The comb is large and soft, the beak has no yellow pigment and the eye is bright.

## WHAT TO LOOK FOR LAYER

Red, large comb, soft to the touch. White beak (Reds may have red color, and Rocks black in the beak and legs, which do not change).  
Legs bleached nearly white after laying 8 months or more.  
Freedom from molt even after 8-12 months of laying. Birds with slight neck molt only may be laying or will come back soon.  
Full, moist light-colored vent.  
Full, soft pliable abdomen.

## NON-LAYER

Shrunk, dull comb, harsh feeling.  
Yellow beak.  
Yellow legs in birds out of production for several weeks or those not laying heavily.  
Molting in neck, back, body, and wings.  
Small dry, yellow vent.  
Hard, shrunk abdomen.



**BABCOCK'S HEALTHY CHICKS**

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At the 1950 Storr's Conn. Egg Laying Test our White Leghorns won first all breeds, with 3899 eggs and 4124.5 points. For the fourth time we won the high leghorn pen at the Georgia Test. Other 1950 records were good but not outstanding. In every test entered our Leghorns placed fifth or better. We still hold the "all-time World's" record for all breeds, all tests won in 1944-45.

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High tension magneto and bracket assemblies. Prompt shipment. Write for parts list. FISK, ALDEN CO., 132 Brookline St., Cambridge 39, Mass.



# NEPPCO Salutes Billion Dollar Poultry Industry

**C**ELEBRATING the 20th anniversary of its founding, the Northeastern Poultry Producers Council (NEPPCO) is set for its "biggest and best" combined exposition and convention to be held October 2, 3 and 4 in the massive Pennsylvania Farm Show Building at Harrisburg. At least that is the advance word from Waldo Chick, Downeast Maine poultryman with the perfect name for president of the organization that serves the billion dollar northeastern poultry industry.

One of the main attractions and profitable experiences of any NEPPCO convention is the opportunity to visit with old friends and make new acquaintances among the close to 8,000 poultry people who annually attend NEPPCO's all-star attraction. This year's theme for the anniversary exposition and convention is "The Poultry Industry in a Changing World." At the 1950 event the activities marked the first 50 years for the commercial poultry industry, and the coming program marks the beginning of the second half-century with emphasis on matters of timely interest and assistance to all poultrymen, according to Dr. Alfred Van Wagenen, managing director of NEPPCO.

Daily educational programs, Tuesday through Thursday, will include latest information on current poultry economy, the price control situation, poultry management, quality of product, feeding, and health. A special program for turkey growers will be held Tuesday, October 2.

Commercial exhibitors are cooperating 100 per cent to assure visitors that the NEPPCO Poultry Industry Exposition will be the place "where the poultry businessman meets the business poultryman." Half a dozen agricultural colleges in Neppco-land area will have special exhibits, each telling a story with a punch. Dr. A. W. Brant, USDA, Beltsville, Md., promises a most unusual educational message in the "Egg I. Q." exhibit on the main floor. Prof. C. S. Platt, Rutgers University, will be there with a fine display on egg laying tests, and Paul Turck of the Pennsylvania Test heads the committee to select the "Hen of the Year" and place her in the special "Golden Cage of Hen Royalty."

The "Neppco-sition Poultry and Egg-Cooking Contest" is warming up to become quite a big feature, directed by

Karl H. Frederick, Flemington, N. J., Auction Market, assisted by Ted Rothbauer; C. C. Wiker, Pennsylvania Power and Light Company, C. F. Smith, PENB; and H. C. Kennedy, Harrisburg Chamber of Commerce. Each is accepting entries. Valuable prizes will be awarded. Contestants submit main dish recipes in advance.

## The Educational Program

"Will Poultry Pay in '52?" The answer will come from Dr. Ken Hood, Pennsylvania State College extension economist, first thing on the first day, Tuesday morning, Oct. 2. Waldo Chick presiding. Then come "Washington Reports" from W. D. Termohlen and "Beefsteak, Pork Chops, or Drumsticks" from C. C. Warren, both PMA Poultry Branch, USDA. This is your chance to ask questions to which you will get answers direct from the Washington specialists.

"Bank More Dollars with Direct Retailing" is the panel topic for the afternoon session, moderated by Penn State's Paul Margolf. "Egg I. Q. Means Quality and Profits" comes in a panel headed by Howard Pierce, A. & P. Tea Company, New York. "Feeds and Feeding" take the spotlight Wednesday morning with Andrew Danish as chairman. On the outlook side will be "Feed—Feast or Famine," treated by Dr. L. C. Cunningham, Cornell University. The place antibiotics have in poultry feed will be ably presented by Dr. Victor Heiman, Kasco Mills, Waverly, N. Y.

After the cooking contest gets underway in the Small Arena that afternoon, Robert Thurrell will preside at a session where "Proper Merchandising Sells Poultry" will be presented by Charles D. Hawks, director, Retail Merchandising School, PENB, Chicago.

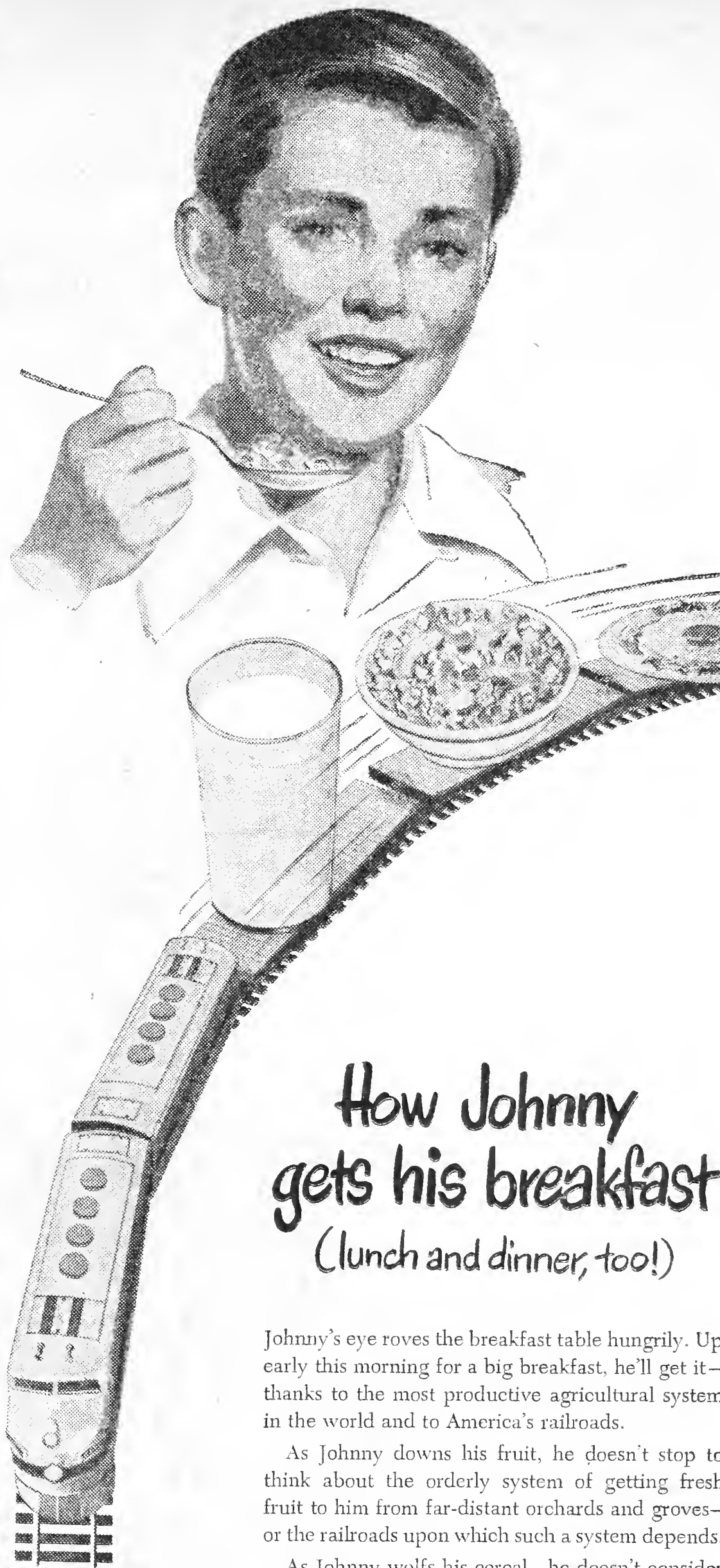
The NEPPCO banquet, arranged and presided over by Waldo Chick, comes Wednesday evening at the Mosque. Waldo is not letting any chicks out of the bag, but he assures a satisfying meal and program—with no speeches, but plenty of entertainment.

Management problems come in for special attention Thursday morning with Walter Shearer as chairman. John V. B. Rice will be chairman and moderator for the poultry disease control program on the closing afternoon. "Keeping Poultry Healthy" is a panel with four outstanding men with know-how.

Tuesday is Turkey Day with an afternoon program led by L. R. Hershatter, West Haven, Conn. A management forum will be in charge of Frank Gordy, University of Delaware, including discussion on management of breeders in confinement, by Peter Crafts, Grassmere, N. H. "Ranging Problems" is the topic to be covered by M. C. Vaughn, Lewes, Del., and "Brooding Problems" will be taken over by Jos. J. Nicholson, Hicksville, L. I. Dean Mertz, Northumberland, Pa. covers confinement rearing for market turkeys. Next is a discussion on recent developments in turkey nutrition, by Dr. E. I. Robertson, John W. Eshelman Sons, Lancaster, Pa., followed by "Turkey Health" by Dr. Beaudette, Rutgers University.

The annual turkeymen's dinner will be held in the Governor's Room at the Hotel Penn-Harris. It promises to be a treat with Warren Johnson, Nottingham, Pa., as chairman, and Dr. Kenneth Hood, Penn State agricultural economist as toastmaster and speaker.

The NEPPCO Exposition and Convention for 1951 has shaped up as a grand and highly profitable contribution to the poultry industry, a "must" for every poultryman.



## How Johnny gets his breakfast (lunch and dinner, too!)

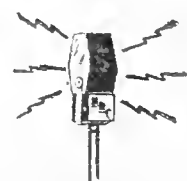
Johnny's eye roves the breakfast table hungrily. Up early this morning for a big breakfast, he'll get it—thanks to the most productive agricultural system in the world and to America's railroads.

As Johnny downs his fruit, he doesn't stop to think about the orderly system of getting fresh fruit to him from far-distant orchards and groves—or the railroads upon which such a system depends.

As Johnny wolfs his cereal—he doesn't consider the vast fields of grain, the towering grain elevators, the great flour mills—or the railroads which connect them all.

As Johnny tackles his bacon and eggs and his glass of milk, the farmer-railroad team is busy growing, harvesting and "assembling" millions of other meals for other Johnnies all across the nation.

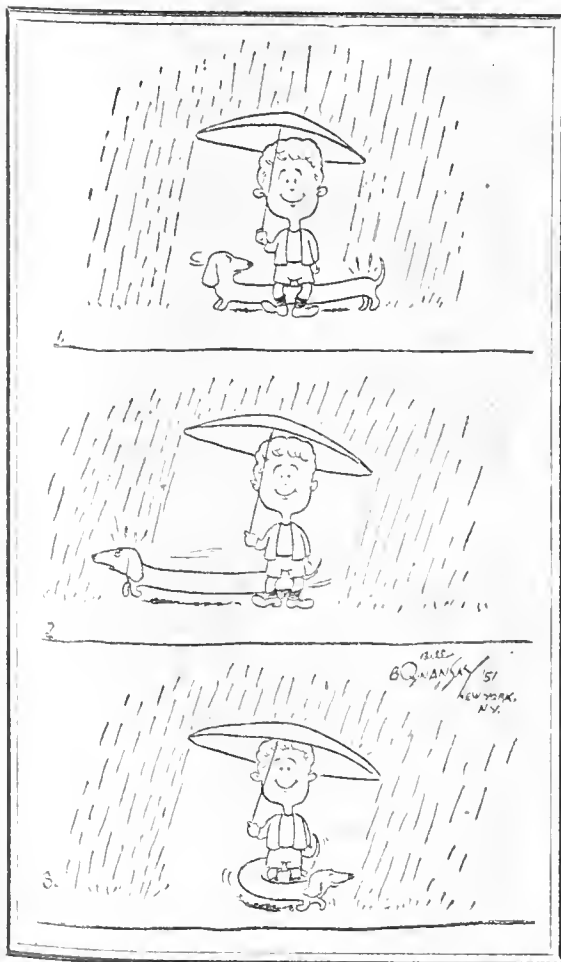
Every day the nation's railroads move to the farms thousands of carloads of agricultural supplies. And every day they carry away more than 10,000 carloads of agricultural products—moving an average distance of more than 500 miles—so that Johnny and everyone else can get the food they need to be healthy and strong!



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## BROWN SWISS

**FOR SALE:** Registered Brown Swiss Bull, born Feb. 23, 1951, a son of Royal's Trusty of Lee's Hill in artificial service. Dam made 10,710 milk, 475 fat in 305 days as a two-year-old. Has made 10,920 milk, 375 fat in 174 days as three-year-old. Granddam averaged the last three years 13,483 milk, 650 fat. All two times milking. Charles E. Fox, R. D. 1, Clyde, New York.

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**PUREBRED** Karakul Ewes \$75.00, Purebred Buck and Ram at Stud \$5.00. Togsburg goats. Shedden, Newburgh, N. Y. 63851. Evenings and weekends.

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**RUGGED PIGS**—Chester White, Chester-Yorkshire, Chester-Berkshire, Poland China crosses, 5-6 weeks \$10.00; 6-7 weeks \$11.00; 7-8 weeks \$12.00; 8-10 weeks \$12.50. Please state second choice. 12 weeks started shoats, \$17.50 each. 40-50 lb. \$25.00. Boars, barrows or sows. No charge crating. Ship 1 or more C.O.D. check or money order. Carl Anderson, Virginia Road, Concord, Mass. Tel. 807-J.

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## PUBLISHING AND CLOSING DATES

Oct. 6 Issue.....Closes Sept. 21  
Oct. 20 Issue.....Closes Oct. 5  
Nov. 3 Issue.....Closes Oct. 19  
Nov. 17 Issue.....Closes Nov. 2

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**HIGHEST** cash paid for old, broken jewelry, gold teeth, watches, silverware, diamonds, spectacles. Free information. Satisfaction guaranteed. Rose Smelting Company, 29-AA East Madison, Chicago.

**ABOUT** DOLLS for Xmas write us. Buy direct, save 40%. We build Smiley, Tony Curly, Toodles, Barbara and Naomi (the talking doll). Send 10c for Pictures and factory prices. Dolls, Inc., 798 Main, Springfield, Mass.

**TENDERIZE,** Flavorize all fowl. Free bulletin tells how. Sine, AA6, Quakertown, Pa.

**WEEDS** quickly destroyed with kerosene burner. Free Bulletin. Sine, AA2, Quakertown, Pa.

**QUAKERMADE**—Heaviest, lowest priced 10 and 15 hole nests. Sine, Quakertown, Pa.

**COUPLE** wants farm board several weeks each year. Must be reasonable. Edw. Hartman, NYC 70.

**FRESH** 48 gallon whiskey and 65 gallon brandy barrels —\$7.00 each here; 15 or more, \$6.50 each. Berwick & Sons, West Lebanon, New Hampshire.

**"CERAMIC** Salt & Pepper Shakers." Stork-n-Baby—\$1 per set. Snuggling Seals—\$1. per set. Cupcake Surprise—\$1. per set. Hot Dawg & Hamburger—\$1. per set. Postpaid. Betty K. Gifts, Box 813, New Britain, Connecticut.

**1952 EDITION.** It's new! It's different! Get world's largest auto accessory and parts catalog and save money. 100 pages. Over 50,000 items, including Hollywood accessories. Hi-speed equipment, rebuilt engines, all parts and accessories for all cars and trucks. We have that hard-to-get part! Jam packed with bargains. Completely illustrated. Send 25c (refundable). J. C. Whitney, 1919-BX Archer, Chicago 16.

**AGENTS!** Demonstrators! Greeting Cards, toys, jewelry. 100 selected gift items. Order this fast selling Xmas line today. Write Marion Howard's Gifts & Greetings, 9 Railroad Arcade, New Britain, Connecticut.

**SAVE** money with Grange. Act now! Get the inside story of Grange Concrete Stave and Steel Silos. Nine exclusive features assure greater strength, longer life. Write now for full details and easy Finance plan. Grange Silo Co., 1000 Main St., Red Creek, N. Y.

**OUTSIDE** Snow White paint. Top quality tested titanium, lead and oil formula. \$2.25 gal. in 5-gal. cans. Money-back guarantee not to peel, rub or wash off. Cleans beautifully. More than a million gallons sold. Pint sample can, 50c. Snow White Paint Co., 2545 Parkwood Avenue, Toledo 10, Ohio, or 1155 Division, Chicago, Ill.

**WHOLESALE.** Nylons, watches, rings, typewriters, violins, outboard motors. Agents wanted. Sims, Warwick, New York.

## ADDITIONAL CLASSIFIED ADS

(Continued on Opposite Page)



## 270th Earlville Sale Wednesday, October 3

Sale Pavilion, EARLVILLE, N. Y. in Madison Co., 40 miles south of Syracuse, 50 miles north of Binghamton, 30 miles from Utica.

### 150 REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE

T. B. Accredited, blood tested, calving vaccinated, mastitis tested.

125 Fresh and Heavy Springers; 10 Bred and Open Heifers; 15 Service Age Bulls; 25 Young Calves both sex.

All consigned from leading herds of New York and nearby states. Many have production records.

A super sale of large, heavy producing, well-fitted, Registered Holsteins that pay you 2 profits—one from their calves, another from their milk. All sold to be as represented in an absolutely reliable sale.

Catalogs at ringside. Sale starts at 10:00 A.M. COME EARLY—ALWAYS BARGAINS IN THESE BIG SALES.

Sales Manager & Auctioneer  
R. AUSTIN BACKUS MEXICO, N. Y.

### 3rd O-H-M CLUB SALE

(Otsego-Herkimer-Montgomery Counties)

THURSDAY, SEPT. 27

60 SUPER REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE  
T. B. Accredited, blood tested, calving vaccinated, CHERRY VALLEY, N. Y., right on Route 20 in Village at School Bus Garage.

40 two-year-olds, fresh or close; 15 Fresh or Close Springing Cows; 5 top bulls.

A sensational offering, selected from 25 premier breeders of this tri-county Club by committee who took only tops.

Several 500 lb. fat cows—daughters of many famous sires Blue Ribbon winners at the fairs. Sale starts at 11:00 A.M.

R. Y. WALRATH, Chairman, Sale Committee, East Springfield, N. Y.  
Sales Manager & Auctioneer  
R. AUSTIN BACKUS MEXICO, N. Y.

## AYRSHIRE AUCTION

NEW YORK PRODUCTION SALE

Sat., Oct. 6th, 12:00 P.M., Fair Grounds, Cobleskill, N. Y.

An Approved Sire, 23 Cows, 10 1st-Calf Heifers, 26 Bred Heifers, 13 Heifer Calves, 5 Bulls, Records of Cows and dams of all other ayo.: 11738 M. 4.3% 499 F. M.E. The Breed's finest offering this fall.

FOR CATALOG WRITE

Ayrshire Sales Service, Box 152, Brandon, Vt.

## AYRSHIRE DISPERSAL

Ralph K. Smith herd, Ballston Spa, N. Y. Tues., Oct. 2nd at 1:00 P.M. Farm located about 4 Mi. S. of town on Middle Line Rd. 20 Cows, 4 Bred Heifers, 6 Yearlings, 1 Bull. Majority of cows due between Sept. 1 and Dec. 31. It's a useful lot of cattle in good condition, 100% Vaccinated, T.B. and Blood Tested within 30 days.

FOR CATALOG WRITE

Ayrshire Sales Service, Box 152, Brandon, Vt.

### Sixth Annual Consignment Sale

Delaware County Jersey Cattle Club, Inc.

Saturday, Sept. 29th, 1951

Meridale Farms Sales Pavilion, Meredith, N. Y. 50 Pure Breds, 15 grades. Cows & heifers fresh or close up, unbred heifers, calves and yearling bulls. Grades sold at 10:30 A.M. sharp. Pure Breds sold at 12:30 P.M. sharp. Lunch sold at the pavilion. If you do not receive a catalogue by Sept. 15th, write A. M. Thomson, Sale Manager, Walton, New York. L. A. Shubert, Auctioneer.

## FOR SALE

Cows and Heifers — Good Quality

Have large selection to choose from.

Reasonable Terms

Always in the market to buy entire dairies.

WALTER B. GLADSTONE & SON Andes, N. Y.

## Additional Classified Ads

(Continued from Opposite Page)

### EMPLOYMENT

EXPERIENCED Poultryman wanted. Must have knowledge of culling, trapping, pedigree work and incubation. We have 11,000 breeders and incubator capacity of 140,000 Hawley Poultry Farm, Batavia, New York. Phone Batavia 3117.

WANTED: Cheerful, efficient cook to live in congenial informal family four small children, two adults in country home situated in open fields. Nearby neighbors. Outside Concord, Mass. One other in help. Own quarters, good wages. Long term. Write stating qualifications, references to Perry, Spencer Brook Rd., Concord, Mass.

### HONEY

NEW HONEY: Choice Clover, New York's finest, 5 lbs. \$1.35; 6 5-lb. \$7.38. Delicious Buckwheat 5 lbs. \$1.25; 6 5-lb. \$6.60. All above postpaid 3rd zone. 60 lbs. Clover \$9.00; 60 lbs. Buckwheat \$7.20. F.O.B. Sold by ton or pail. Howland Apiaries, Berkshire, N. Y.

### PHOTOGRAPHIC SERVICE

NEW FILM for old eight exposures developed, enlarged in an album and a new roll, 63c 12 exposures 67c Free mailing bags. Roberts 444, Salem, Mass.

"I know that American Agriculturist classified ads bring results for we tried for five years to sell a Babcock tester for which we had no use and sold it with one ad in the A.A." Mrs. Clement H. Wadsworth, Wolcott, New York.



By J. F. "Doc" ROBERTS

**L**IVESTOCK prices are continuing to go lower. Retail meat prices (ceilings) have been set too high. Farmers, livestock raisers, processors, as well as packers, are again caught in the "squeeze."

The situation is about like this: Meat is piling back (not moving out) for the wholesaler, so he has to reduce his price in order to move it, and he must then buy it cheaper from the farmer. The retailer has his price set, so he simply goes along at these ceilings even though he sells less meat. Thus the consumer gets no benefit of the lower prices and therefore does not use an increased amount of meat. This deplorable situation could not exist under natural laws of supply and demand.

Without "controls," we have flexible prices which change rapidly all down the line with differences in supply and demand through competition. With "controls," a "justifiable" price is set under the conditions of that time, but with no flexibility, you have no price changes at the retail or consumer end even though conditions are forever changing. Then you have a situation as of today when everyone except the consumer has more than enough meat, and the farmer and packer are caught in the "squeeze."

This has come about through a normal increase in livestock receipts the country over at this season of the year. Removal of government killing quotas at 80% of last year's kill has also made it possible to get rid of black marketeers, because legal packers could handle and distribute this supply. If the Administration has its way and these quotas are again put on legal packers under increased livestock receipts, we will have chaos for the entire livestock industry. Even with continued ceilings at the retail end, the present bad situation will get worse as we get into heavier and heavier fall runs of livestock.

On top of all this, hide, pelt and fat prices have broken almost in half since ceilings were put on carcass meat. Not until this week was any account made of this drop by the people who put the ceilings on in the first place. The drop had to be all taken up by the man who was furnishing the live animals (the farmer), necessarily at lower and lower prices. The flexibility (rapid price changes) all along the line, to make everyone share in a break of this kind, just can't seem to come through the red tape of "controls."

\* \* \* \* \*

There seems to be two distinct lines of thought among livestock men on future livestock price trends. One is that with all the demand, and all the feed and money available, prices cannot go lower on livestock this fall or early winter. The other thought is that prices will be lower the early part of the winter because livestock prices have been and still are too high, and therefore any increase in supply will break prices. As they say at the Fairs—"Take your pick and have your choice."

Personally I am inclined to favor the latter guess because I do anticipate increased supplies, particularly hogs, but I am quick to add that any reduction in supply (numbers of livestock marketed), whether now, next winter, or next spring, will cause higher prices. Also under present conditions of "controls," prices are gummed up and will probably continue to be. If supplies shorten up during this winter, we will have higher livestock prices immediately—controls or no controls, war or no war.

### BEEF FOR BEGINNERS

Many farmers are inquiring about starting a beef program. Here are some points that should be kept in mind:

1. It will usually be advisable to plan the beef program as a supplementary or companion enterprise. In many cases it will combine well with cash crops, fruit, poultry, dairying and the like, and help balance the labor program.
2. Keep the investment in buildings and equipment to a minimum.
3. Beef cattle should be considered as a market for home grown feeds. Plan for adequate pasture throughout the grazing period.
4. Start with good quality breeding stock. It costs just as much to feed and care for mediocre or poor cattle as it does for the good ones.—M. D. Lacy  
—A.A.—

### DAIRY CATTLE PRICES GOOD

An active, large bidding crowd paid the most dollars yet at the regular Earlville, N. Y. sale on Wed., Aug. 29 when 155 Registered Holstein cattle brought \$69,235 to average \$439. The 108 milking animals averaged \$490 and the 22 bulls averaged \$336. Cattle were consigned by 71 breeders and taken by 78 buyers from 22 counties in New York State and also from Maryland, Mass. and Conn. 49 cows, either as individuals or with their calves brought from \$500 to \$820.

The quality was excellent—one of the nicest all the way through offered in a regular Earlville sale in a long time. Morton Treadwell, Schoharie Co., sold his herd to average \$450; John Weatherwax, Troy, N. Y. sold his herd to average \$539 and John Kimker sold a group to average \$525.

Sale was managed and auctioneered by R. Austin Backus, Mexico, N. Y.

—A.A.—

It has been estimated that without present-day commercial fertilizers, at least 50 million more acres of productive land would be needed to feed and clothe the population of the U. S.

You Get

## HIGH CONCEPTION

by Breeding

### to NYABC SIRES

Fewer involuntary dry days, with more than seven out of ten cows on the average conceiving on first service to NYABC sires. Service throughout New York and Western Vermont.

For information, write today to:

**NYABC**  
New York Artificial Breeders' Cooperative  
Box 528 A Inc. Ithaca, N. Y.

### FIFTH ANNUAL CONSIGNMENT SALE CAPITOL DISTRICT JERSEY CATTLE CLUB

Friday, October 5, 1951, 1 P.M.

Rensselaer County Fair Grounds  
Schaghticoke, New York

#### 50 REGISTERED JERSEYS

Open and Bred Heifers, Milking and Fall Freshening Cows. These animals have been carefully selected from the leading Jersey herds in the Capitol District. Each one is from Proven ancestry regarding type and production.

If you are interested in buying GOOD COWS, you are interested in this SALE. Mark the date on your calendar and plan to attend.

For Catalog write: Mrs. Oliver Cook, Secretary, New Lebanon, New York.

Tom P. Whittaker, Auctioneer, Brandon, Vt. William T. Whitney of South Byfield, Mass., will read pedigrees.

## 1st Tri-County Club Sale

(Washington-Saratoga-Rensselaer Counties)

SAT., SEPT. 29

### 50 Registered Holstein Cattle 50

T. B. Accredited, blood tested, many calving vaccinated and eligible for New England.

Fair Grounds, SCHAGHTICOKE, N. Y.

10 miles north of Troy on Route 40.

Selected by Adrian Personius from 25 of the best in 3 counties, featuring the blood of the MARATHONS, ORMSBY SENSATION 45th, and other prominent blood lines.

Nearly all fresh and close springers, featuring first calf heifers and many cows with large production records.

IT'S QUALITY ALL THE WAY. Sale in tent, starts at 12:30, lunch.

ALBERT MERCHANT, Chairman, Sale Committee, Ballston Spa, N. Y.

Sales Manager & Auctioneer

R. AUSTIN BACKUS MEXICO, N. Y.

## VERMONT JERSEY CATTLE CLUB

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL CONSIGNMENT SALE

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1951

HARTLAND FAIRGROUNDS, HARTLAND, VT.

Fifty-five head of carefully selected fresh and springing cows and heifers bred for heavy production. Top animals from the leading Jersey herds of Vermont Jersey Cattle Club members, including two daughters of Welcome Volunteer and one daughter of Lad's Courageous from High Lawn, an Excellent 600 lb. cow and a granddaughter of Blonde Lad's Jest from Heaven Hill and two bred heifers from dams with records of 705 and 657 lbs. fat from the Brigham Farm.

"Mort" Granger  
Auctioneer

Tom Whitaker  
reading pedigrees

For catalog write:  
Ralph Maxham, Ch.  
Quechee, Vermont

When writing advertisers be sure to say that you saw it in  
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

## Third Annual Northeastern Pennsylvania Aberdeen-Angus Blue Print Sale October 5, 1951--1:00 P. M. LUNCH AVAILABLE

Allen F. Schmoll & Sons Farm, Towanda, Pa.  
Six Bulls--Open and Bred Heifers--Bred  
Cows, Cows with Calf--Steer Calves

Write for catalogue and accommodations to

Allen F. Schmoll



BLOUSE  
2472



SKIRT  
2450



2555



2527



2558



2373

## Here Comes Fall!

By MABEL HEBEL

**S**EWING at home is the perfect answer to balancing the clothes budget, yet having all the latest styles. On this page you'll find a collection of fashions suitable for every use—college, career, school, and home. This season you'll see two silhouettes—one full skirted and full of curves; the other built on straight but released lines. All details fit into this more feminine mood of fashion.

Many styles have long tight sleeves and a high neck. Walking ease in the "straight but released" skirt style comes from panel pleats, side pleats, or a slight flare. Suits are shaped, most often in thin crisp fabrics which have the suppleness needed to be easily molded into a curving silhouette. With the return of the fuller skirt comes the new swinging separate skirt—padded, stiffened slightly beneath by lining, worn over crinoline petticoats.

Crisp fabrics are popular for casual as well as special occasions. Rayon resembles worsteds, and even cotton comes with a crisp worsted look in plaids and stripes. Basic wool jersey is being "styled up" too, with contrast

tones or contrasting fabric (such as velveteen or braid) for trim.

Make a circle skirt in taffeta—wear it over a crinoline petticoat for the important crisp look! No. 2450 is especially easy to sew; only four seams and waistband to attach.

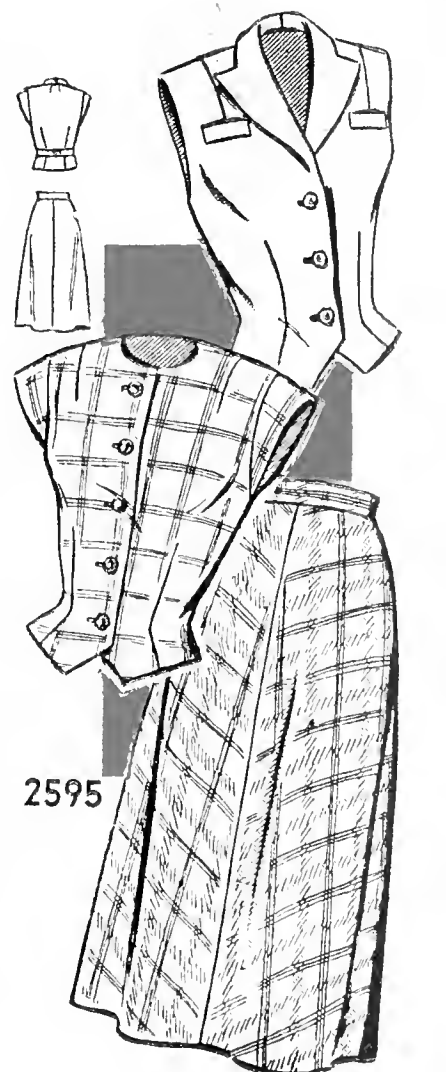
Scalloped blouse No. 2472 has the simplicity that blends nicely with crisp skirt fabrics. Its round yoke lines look neat beneath jacket lapels, too.

Latest diagonal lines (buttons swerved to the side) form interest for sleek but soft casual No. 2555. Its flared skirt styling is favored for college and career girls.

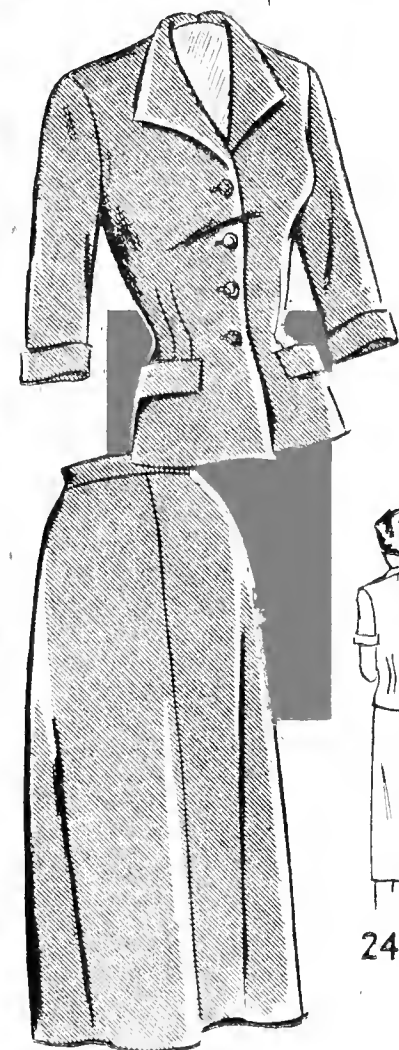
Soft dress No. 2527 could be your basic choice. Scroll trimmed neckline is new; also the shoulder pleats which bring easy blouse to the bodice. Short cuffed sleeves included.

No. 2558 is another interpretation of the season's styled-up casual. It's neat looking but features panel-pleats in front for fullness without bulk. Short sleeves, too.

Many-purpose shirtwaist No. 2373 has comfort as its aim—see the way pleat detail releases bodice fullness. (Continued on Page 21)



2595



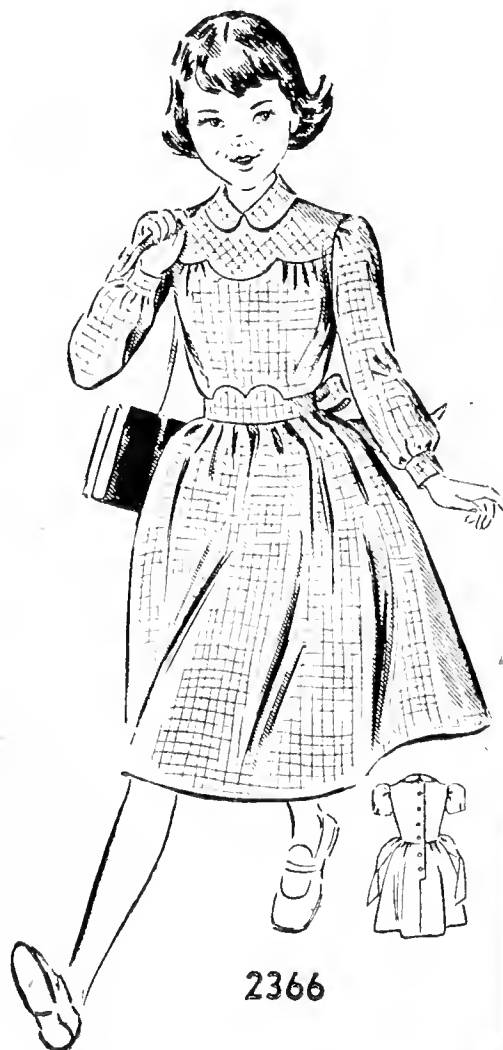
2417



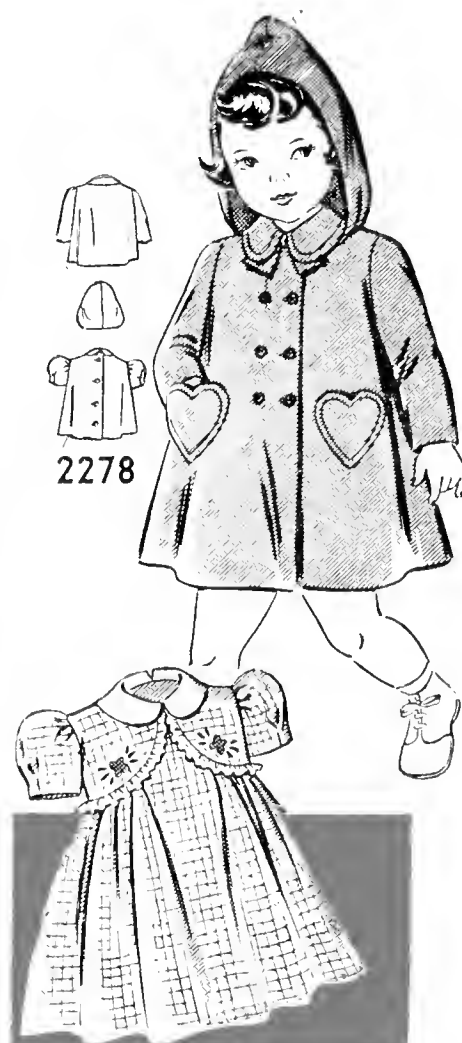
2470



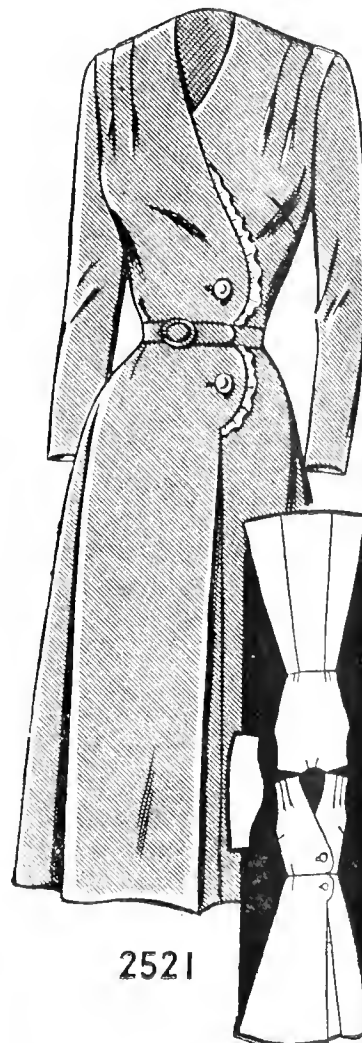
2296



2366



2278



2521



# My Window Boxes Bloom All Year

By Florence J. Johnson

WHEN frost has nipped my summer flowers and delicate greens, I do not take my window boxes down. Nor do I leave them up, bare and discouraging to those going by, as well as to those inside the house looking out.

I replant them—not with sensitive plants, but with sturdy branches of evergreens. Then with ropes of, cranberries and popcorn, bits of suet fastened to the branches, small orange cups, shellacked for winter protection, filled with seed and hanging on the branches, my window boxes are ready for their crop of flowers.

They are not long in coming. As soon as word gets around, my window boxes become alive with vibrant colors. Browns and blacks and smudgy grays with a touch here and there of bright scarlet as the winter birds come seeking the food they have heard is waiting for them.

At first they are shy and fearful as they see human beings on the other side of the window pane. Gradually, seeing that they are not molested, they become braver and only cock a questioning eye at the person who stands watching them. But I have found that they are happier and eat more contentedly, if we admire our living "winter flowers" at a distance.

So when the cold, crisp days come, your window boxes, once fragrant dreams of summer colors, now drab and unappealing, can become visions of winter glory with bits of evergreen, a supply of food, and visiting feathered guests.

P. S.: Have on hand a good illustrated bird book. You will need it.

—A.A.—

## HERE COMES FALL!

(Continued from Opposite Page)

So many ways to make this dress—with wide collar or collarless neck, or short or long sleeves.

No. 2595 provides a quick and easy way to enlarge a wardrobe. Make the skirt and two trim weskit tops. Then mix and match, team with other separates, too.

No. 2521 is a soft shoulder dress designed with the half-size figure in mind. Choice of neckline and sleeve length.

Ensembles are practical for all ages, and your daughter's could be No. 2278—a bolero effect dress, a winter-warm hooded coat with heart shape pockets. Both are sewing time-savers.

No. 2366 is one of those neat dresses all schoolgirls need. Topped by a thrice scalloped yoke, it's nice as a long sleeve rayon or wool, as well as a short-sleeve cotton.

A three-piece ensemble with true grown-up styling—No. 2296. The pleated jumper and high-button jacket could be made Scotch style or in sturdy corduroy. Peter Pan collared blouse is a companion piece.

Add Scotch hat No. 2952 to a little lassie's clan costume—it takes a minimum of material and sewing time, ribbon streamers and all!

No. 2470 is the newest two-way jumper. This tailored, easy-to-don style can be worn without its blouse (short and long sleeved) as a dress when you wish!

Two-piece No. 2417 is the kind you can sew in many fabrics: from sheer worsteds and crisp rayons to dressy faille. Its trim but feminized jacket with nipped-in waist offers choice of neckline and sleeve lengths.

### PATTERN SIZES AND REQUIREMENTS

No. 2278—1, 2, 3, 4; size 2 dress, 1 3/8 yds. 35-in., 1/4 yd. 27-in. contrasting, 5/8 yd. ruffling. Embroidery included. Hooded coat, 1 3/8 yds. 54-in.

No. 2296—2-8; size 4 jacket, 1 1/4 yds. 35-

in. Jumper, 1 3/8 yds. 54-in. The blouse, 1 1/8 yds. 35-in.

No. 2366—6-14; size 8, 3 1/4 yds. 35-in. or 2 1/4 yds. 54-in.

No. 2373—12-20, 36-48; size 18, 3 1/4 yds. 54-in. or 4 3/8 yds. 39-in.

No. 2417—12-20, 36-48; size 18, 4 1/2 yds. 39-in. or 3 3/8 yds. 54-in.

No. 2450—waist sizes 22-32; size 28, 4 3/8 yds. 39-in.

No. 2470—12-20, 36-44; size 18 jumper, 2 3/8 yds. 54-in. Blouse, 2 3/8 yds. 39-in.

No. 2472—10-20, 36-40; size 16, 1 1/2 yds. 39-in.

No. 2521—in half sizes only, 14 1/2, 16 1/2, 18 1/2, 20 1/2, 22 1/2, 24 1/2. Size 16 1/2, 3 3/8 yds. 39-in., 3/4 yd. ruffling.

No. 2527—14-20, 36-48, size 18, 3 3/4 yds. 39-in.

No. 2555—9-19; size 13, 4 3/8 yds. 39-in., or 3 1/4 yds. 54-in.

No. 2558—14-20, 36-48; size 18, 4 1/2 yds. 39-in., 3/4 yd. 35-in. contrast.

No. 2595—12-20, 36-44; size 18 skirt, 1 1/2 yds. 54-in. Cap sleeved weskit, 1 1/2 yds. 54-in. Sleeveless weskit, 1 3/8 yds. 54-in.

No. 2952—head sizes 19-22; in any of its sizes, 1 1/2 yd. 18-in., 1/2 yd. ribbon.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern size and number clearly. Enclose 25 cents for each pattern wanted. Add 25 cents for our new Fall-Winter Fashion Book which has up-to-the-minute fashions for every member of the family and every occasion. Send to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST PATTERN SERVICE, Box 42, Station O, New York 11, N. Y.

—A.A.—

## YES, WE HAVE AN A.A. COOKBOOK!

I have clipped and saved many American Agriculturist recipes, but I think it would be nice if you got out a cookbook and put in it some of your wonderful recipes, including those of Grange baking contest winners. Maybe you have such a cookbook. Please let me know.

—Mrs. S. P., New York.

YES, we do have an AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST cookbook! It was published on January 1 of this year, and contains over 600 of our best recipes—including the latest Cornell canning guide and Grange contest winners' recipes. We think that no other cookbook on the market is so right for farm families. The price is just \$1.95, and the book may be ordered from AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Box 367-CB, Ithaca, New York.

—A.A.—



YOU can dress up your bedroom effectively and inexpensively by making this attractive bedspread, curtains, and vanity skirt set. Instructions No. E-1601 are complete. To order, send 15 cents in coins to Needlework Department, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Add 15 cents for new Needlework Book.

## What Makes Mealmaster The Range

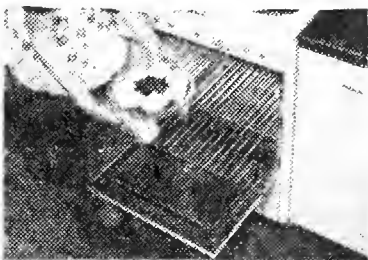
FOR YOU?



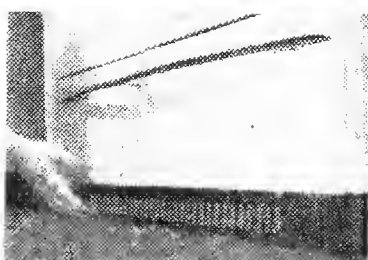
**Mealmaster Gives You . . .** your choice of two great combination ranges. The Coal-Electric Combination Range or the Oil-Electric Combination Range. Both ranges cook, bake and heat with either fuel or both fuels at the same time.



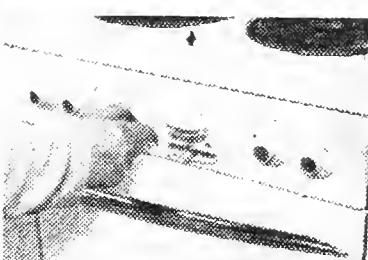
**Mealmaster Gives You . . .** an oven that is completely insulated on all sides with two inches of Fiberglas. Bakes with either fuel using thermostatic control to give you accurate baking temperatures.



**Mealmaster Gives You . . .** a forced warm air unit at the base of the range to give you room heat for kitchen comfort. Another extra feature you find only on Mealmaster Combination Ranges.



**Mealmaster Gives You . . .** the "Miracle Dial" that enables you to choose the fuel you want to use for baking at the flip of a finger. No fuss . . . no bother . . . no mess when you change fuels.



**Mealmaster Gives You . . .** four fast dependable chromalox surface units. Seven different cooking temperatures are available with each unit. Chromalox units are designed for easy cleaning too.



## MEALMASTER Combination Range

Write Knox Stove Works Inc., 2011 Ailor Ave., Knoxville, Tennessee for free illustrated folder.



FOR REAL WINTER HEATING COMFORT

Twin-Temp Heaters





NO REPAIR BILL WORRIES WITH A

**SPEED****QUEEN****WHAT THEY SAY**

I like my Speed Queen washer because in the sixteen years that I've had it, I've never had any trouble with it, except three new rollers put on the wringer and a new crank. I like my Speed Queen for its double wall tub, as it keeps the water hot longer. In the sixteen years, I have washed for a family of nine.

MRS. CLARENCE BAMMANN  
Girard, Kansas

In 1935 I bought a Speed Queen washer and used it continuously until November 1950. At that time I bought a new Speed Queen. With the old machine I did the washing for a family of 13, and always found it ready to go. Any manufacturer who puts out a machine with the quality of the Speed Queen deserves a pat on the back.

MRS. E. J. DESAUTELS  
Michigan, N. Dakota

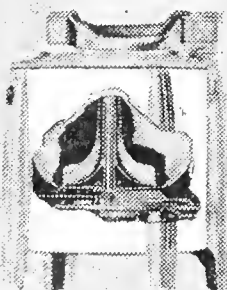
**WHAT THEY SAY**

I was so pleased with the service and the way my Speed Queen did the washing for my large family of growing farmers during the past fifteen years, that I have now purchased a new Speed Queen, one with a stainless steel tub, which I think is super.

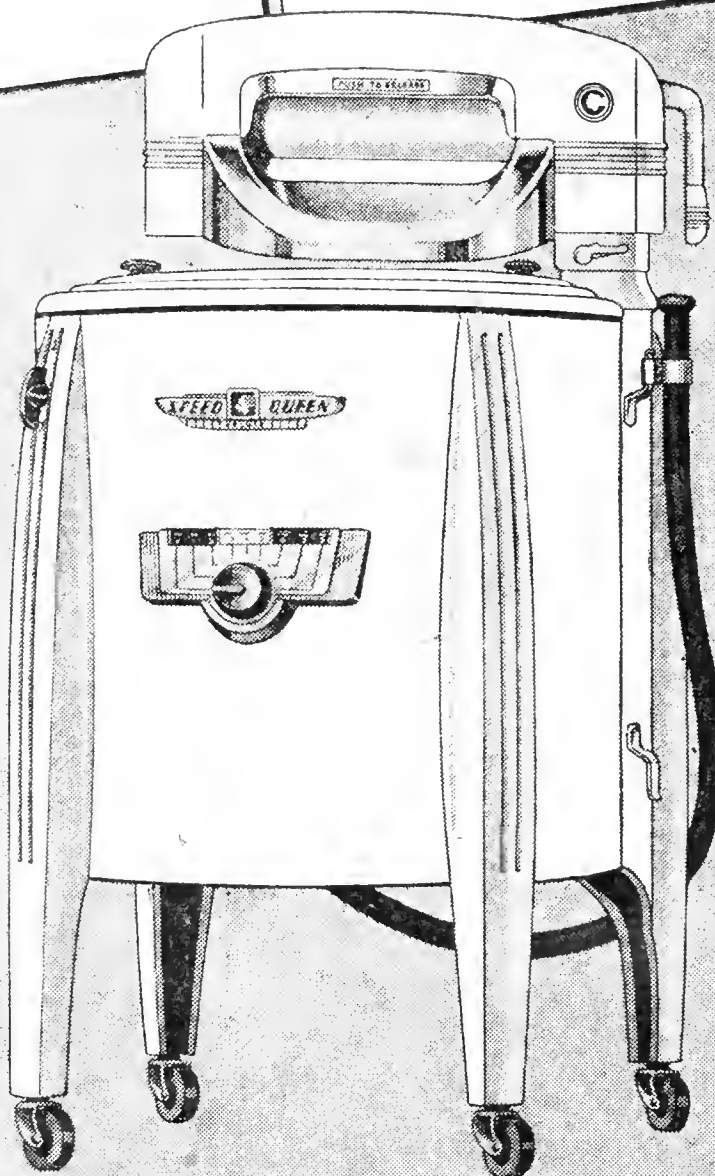
MRS. ODIEN FLAAGEN  
Pekin, N. Dakota

I have had a Speed Queen Washing Machine for the last 17 years. It has been a real help all these years with a minimum of upkeep, and still doing a good job. The only replacement, which cost us 45c, was the small brass ring on the agitator post. For fine clothes as well as heavy garments and rugs, it is unsurpassed in economic upkeep and cost of operation. Your new machine is beautiful, and if it gives the service the machine I have is giving me, one could wish for nothing finer.

MRS. J. LIEBERMAN  
Cleveland, Ohio

**DOUBLE WALLS**

to keep water hot  
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**NORTHEAST FARMERS**

# Make a Variety of CATCHUPS

By **BLANCHE CAMPBELL**

THERE is no need to confine your catchup making to tomatoes alone. Although tomato catchup is very delicious, you'll find these other catchups quite a welcome change and equally as good.

Their flavor is tangy, tasty, and will add zip and zest to your meals. After you have tried these, never again will you fall into the rut of making just one kind of catchup.

**GRAPE CATCHUP**

2 pounds grapes  
2 cups sugar  
¼ teaspoon salt  
1 cup vinegar  
1 teaspoon whole cloves  
1 teaspoon whole allspice  
2 3-inch sticks of cinnamon

I like concord grapes best for making this catchup. Wash grapes and remove them from the stems. Place them in a pan and steam them in the deep well cooker or double boiler without any water until the fruit is soft. Rub grapes through a sieve. To the pulp add the sugar, salt, and vinegar. Tie spices in a cheesecloth bag and simmer all together until it reaches the consistency of catchup. This will take from 25 to 30 minutes. Pour into hot sterilized jars and seal. I use the little half pint jars for this as it makes about the right amount to open and use at once. This amount will fill 3 half pint jars.

**GRANNY'S CUCUMBER CATCHUP**

Ripe cucumbers  
2 onions, chopped fine  
1 red pepper, chopped  
1 cup sugar  
½ teaspoon cinnamon  
¼ teaspoon black pepper  
2 cups vinegar  
½ teaspoon salt  
1 teaspoon cloves

Peel enough ripe cucumbers to make one quart after seeds and soft centers have been removed. Combine with onion and pepper and stir well. Add sufficient water (about 1 cup) to prevent sticking while it cooks to the right thickness. Simmer slowly, stirring frequently until tender. Then add remaining ingredients and continue simmering until thick. Seal at once into hot sterilized jars. Makes 2 pints.

**CRANBERRY CATCHUP**

2 pounds cranberries  
1 cup water  
2 onions  
1 cup vinegar  
2½ cups sugar  
1 tablespoon ground cloves  
2 teaspoons cinnamon  
2 teaspoons allspice  
1½ teaspoons salt  
½ teaspoon pepper

Look over cranberries and wash. Add water and cook until tender. Rub through a sieve. Peel onions and put through the food chopper, using fine knife. Add all the remaining ingredients and cook slowly until thick like catchup. Stir occasionally to prevent it from sticking. Pour into sterilized jars and seal. Makes about 2 pints.

**APPLE TOMATO CATCHUP**

3 sour apples, cored and diced  
7 pounds ripe tomatoes  
1 pound peeled onions  
4 small peeled garlic buds  
1 cup water  
1 tablespoon salt  
¾ teaspoon pepper  
1 cup brown sugar  
1 teaspoon celery seeds  
1 teaspoon whole mustard seeds  
½ tablespoon whole allspice  
1 tablespoon whole cloves  
1 3-inch stick cinnamon  
2½ cups white vinegar

Simmer the apples and tomatoes, covered, until soft, then press through a coarse sieve. Cook the onion and garlic together in the water, covered, for 20 minutes. Strain through a coarse sieve and add to the tomato pulp. Add salt, pepper, and sugar. Put spices in a cheesecloth bag and add. Simmer

slowly, uncovered, for 40 minutes, stirring occasionally. Then add vinegar and finish cooking, uncovered, until it is

**INEVITABLE EVENT**By *Eleanor Alletta Chaffee*

This is the day that Jonathan  
Goes to the nursery school.  
His chest is swelling with manly pride,  
His eyes are wide and cool.  
His mother is more distraught than he  
On this red letter day:  
What will she do in an empty house,  
With Jonathan away?  
The gate clicks shut with a final sound  
Like the striking of a clock,  
And time stands still until the stroke  
Of noon brings Jonathan's knock.  
Bubbling with news, he fails to see  
Behind the sparkling joy  
In his mother's face, the soft farewell  
To a Very Little Boy.

of the right consistency. When it reaches just the right thickness, remove spice bag and pour at once into clean, hot sterilized jars. Seal. Makes 2 pints.

**APPLE CATCHUP**

8 cups thick unsweetened applesauce  
2 teaspoons cinnamon  
2 teaspoons cloves  
2 teaspoons dry mustard  
1 onion, minced fine  
1 tablespoon salt  
1½ teaspoons black pepper  
1 quart vinegar

Combine all ingredients and mix well. Simmer slowly until thick and of the right consistency. Seal in hot sterilized jars. Makes about 1½ quarts.

**GREEN TOMATO CATCHUP**

10 pounds green tomatoes  
5 pounds white onions  
Salt  
4 tablespoons mustard seed  
1 tablespoon allspice  
1½ cups brown sugar  
1 tablespoon cloves  
½ tablespoon dry mustard  
¼ cup water  
2 teaspoons black pepper  
1 tablespoon celery seed  
3 cups vinegar

Put tomatoes and onions through the food chopper, using the fine knife. Sprinkle with salt and let stand over night. The next morning drain well and combine with spices, sugar and water. Then cover with the vinegar and simmer slowly 1 hour. Seal in clean, hot sterilized jars. Makes about 4 quarts.

— A. A. —

**EAT THESE FOODS EVERY DAY**

A simple guide for meeting the nutritional requirements for your family is to choose foods daily from the following groups:

1. A green or yellow vegetable. (Either one, or both.)
2. A citrus fruit in some form, or tomato juice.
3. At least two other vegetables and fruit besides potato.
4. A quart of milk for children, and at least two to three cups for adults.
5. One or two protein foods, such as meat, fish, or eggs.
6. Whole wheat or enriched bread, and cereals.
7. Table fats, including butter and fortified fats, as well as other regular cooking fats.

— A. A. —

When it comes to a cookbook for farm families, you can't beat, "A Treasury of Country Cookery"—*American Agriculturist's* new cookbook. It's a collection of the most popular recipes that have been published in A.A. Price, \$1.95. Order from *American Agriculturist*, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.



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  - 11:05 Produce & Poultry
  - 11:45 NYC Egg Bulletin
  - 12:20 Livestock & Poultry
  - 6:20 Livestock & Poultry
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## SOUNDS On the Farm

By MARGARET C. AIKENS

**D**ID YOU ever stop to think about all the things you can hear on a farm that you seldom see? Many of the sweetest singing birds are dull in color and stay in the tops of the highest trees, so that we hardly ever see them, but we hear them. Then, there are sounds that carry for long distances, like the drumming of the partridges, the "Chug-a-rum" of the bullfrogs, and, in winter, the lonesome hoot of the owls and the bark of the foxes. We seldom see any of these, yet in their own way they are part of our lives.

Why not make a collection of the sounds of the farm? You might be surprised at how many things you have listed that you only heard and never saw.

Some sounds you may have trouble identifying. One that took me a long time to figure out was the song of the Eft (more familiarly known as little red lizards). I used to think it was a bird that I heard, and I kept looking up into the trees for it. Finally, I learned what it was, but I still have never seen an Eft singing. They are silent when I catch them.

I have seen a toad singing. His throat was blown up like a soap bubble and he was trilling for dear life.

We mustn't forget the insect songs. Cicadas (sometimes called locusts) are a familiar part of the hot summer days with their shrill, whirring songs. The chirping crickets become so familiar we hardly hear them. The bees buzz happily when they are collecting pollen, but did you ever notice how excited they sound when they swarm?


One night in the autumn I heard a noise unlike any I'd heard before. When I described it to my brother, he said it probably was the bark of a deer. It sounded more like a frog to me. It is sounds like these that make the background music on a farm.



**PRIZE WINNER:** Having a baby to look after didn't keep young Mrs. Frederick Bouton of Halcott Ctr., N. Y., from baking the cake that won top honors in the Greene County Pomona Chocolate Cake Contest. Mrs. Bouton is Lecturer of Greene Valley Grange and will compete in the chocolate cake contest finals at State Grange this fall. The statewide baking competition is sponsored jointly by AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and the New York State Grange. Other recent county winners are Mrs. Grace Hagar of Plattsburg, N. Y., Clinton County, and Mrs. Dorris Bowers of Lockport, N. Y., Niagara County.

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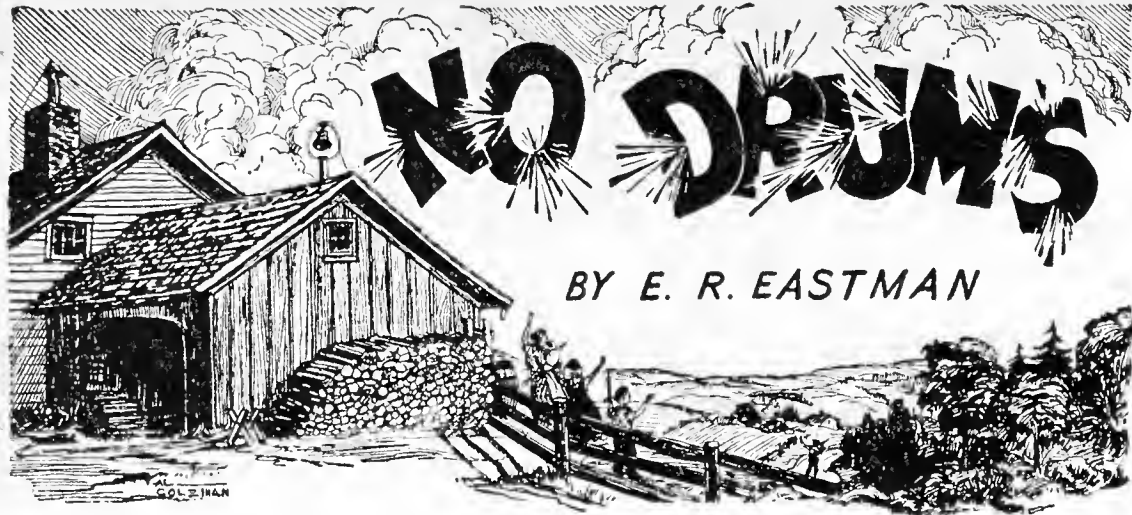
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## WHAT'S GONE BEFORE

Mark Wilson is reported killed in the Battle of Fredericksburg. Ann, his wife, is so grief-stricken that she becomes indifferent to everything, and is persuaded by her mother and Henry Bain, a neighboring farmer who holds the mortgage on her family farm, to marry him. Bain is a Copperhead, who switches his sympathies to the winning side when it becomes evident that the South is about to lose the war. Lee surrendered to Grant on April 9, 1865, and the men returned home, including Mark Wilson, who has been imprisoned in Andersonville Prison for years. His shock on discovering that Ann has remarried is overwhelming.

## CHAPTER XXVII

IN THE way that gossip always gets around, everybody in the neighborhood soon knew that Ann had separated from Henry Bain the very day that Mark Wilson came back. But it was not until Ann learned that Mark was unconscious and so ill that he would not know her that she dared go over to the Wilson house to find out from Nancy exactly how he was, and to greet George and Charlie (and meet Charlie's young wife, the slender, lovable girl from Virginia.)

Mark's condition had grown rapidly worse, and when Nancy, with tears in her eyes, told Ann that he wavered between life and death, Ann asked her, humbly:

"Nancy, could I see him? He won't know me, and I'll be very quiet so it won't hurt him."

"Of course, my dear," said Nancy, quickly. "Come with me."

They went up to the little bedroom that had been shared by the three boys before the war. It was hot up there, but the doctor had advised against moving Mark to the downstairs bedroom at this critical period of his illness. The grief-stricken girl stood looking down on the skeleton-like form outlined under the single sheet on the bed, and then, moved by an irresistible impulse, she suddenly went over and knelt on the floor, taking the wasted hand in both of hers. For a moment the muttering, twisting and turning ceased, and then started again.

Nancy went downstairs and left them alone. How long Ann knelt there she never knew, but when Nancy came upstairs again Ann had to be helped to her feet and into a chair until the circulation returned to her legs. Then she and Nancy tiptoed out of the room and down the stairs.

"You're going to need help, Nancy," Ann said. "As long as he's unconscious and doesn't know me, do you think I could stay?"

Too emotional to trust her voice, Nancy nodded.

Then followed days and nights with Ann almost constantly at Mark's bedside, sleeping little and eating only because she had to keep up her strength. When she was with Mark, he seemed to be easier and rested more quietly, but still his hands moved restlessly across the sheet and he muttered frequently, with only a word now and then that Ann could understand. In his delirium he always seemed to be struggling to get somewhere—probably out of prison, Ann thought, and home again. Two or three times he called her name, startling her so much that she thought he had returned to sanity.

But gradually after a time Mark be-

came quiet, especially under the touch of her hands. The doctor was more hopeful. The crisis was passing. He was sure now that Mark would get well in spite of his greatly weakened resistance.

Finally, one afternoon as Ann sat in a chair at his bedside and with her hands gently stroked his forehead, Mark opened his eyes and looked directly into her face. She couldn't restrain a little cry, for she could see that he was completely conscious. At first he looked puzzled as if he didn't know where he was, or why, and she said, softly:

"Mark, darling!"

Suddenly he remembered everything, and after looking attentively at her for a moment, he said nothing and slowly turned his face to the wall. His rejection of her was like a knife stab in Ann's heart. Rising quickly, she went out of the room to tell Nancy that Mark had regained consciousness, and that she had better go to him. Then the girl went back down the road to her own home, feeling more alone and forsaken and heartbroken than she had ever felt before in her life.

During the next few days Ann continued to visit Nancy to inquire about Mark, but she did not go upstairs again. Nancy, understanding, did not urge her, and Mark did not ask for her.

Mark's convalescence was painfully slow, and the first time he was allowed to come downstairs, the family celebrated in their own special way. On the back stoop of the Wilson farmhouse was a big farm bell which Nancy had

used for years to call the men from the field to their meals or when they were needed for some farm emergency. But the bell also played another important part in the lives of the Wilsons, for it was their custom to ring it long and loud when some big and happy event occurred in the family. The bell had been rung when the men had come home on furlough from the war. It had not been rung when Mark came home because he was so sick, but one day late in that summer of 1865, Mark was helped downstairs for the first time, almost carried by his father and brothers, and deposited with quilts wrapped around him in the big rocker by the pleasant kitchen window. That was indeed an event to be celebrated, and celebrated it was by a loud and prolonged ringing of the old farm bell.

But the enthusiasm of the family soon passed, because their own happiness found no response in Mark's sad eyes and grave face. In the days that followed, he sat for long hours gazing out across the farm fields, saying nothing. They all knew what was the matter, and one day when Nancy had stood it as long as she could, she went to Jenkstown to talk it over with Timothy Belden.

"Mark isn't doing as well as he should," she told the old minister. "We have him downstairs now, but he takes little interest in his vittles, and he's still not sleeping well. We're all worried. Of course, you know why he doesn't improve. He is very much in love with his wife, and he can't reconcile himself to the situation. He's eating his heart out because he thinks Ann was disloyal in marrying a man whom he detested."

"Have you tried to talk to him?"

"No," she said, "I never could, and he wouldn't listen. I thought maybe you could."

For a long time the old man sat toying with a heavy watch chain that reached from one vest pocket to the other. Then he spoke:

"One has to live such a long time before we know very much—and I'm not sure how much we know even then," he added, whimsically.

Nancy looked a little puzzled.

"You're old enough, Nancy, to know

what I mean. It's the heart and the spirit that count, not the body. It's hard for a young man to understand that. What a person does under the awful stress of circumstances doesn't really matter. It is easier for an older man to understand that what does matter is what the girl is at heart, and how she feels now, not how she felt or did a year ago.

"You're an understanding woman, Nancy. You and I know the terrible strain that Ann went through. We know and understand why she yielded to Bain's importunities and married him. Like you, I've known her ever since she was born, and no finer person has ever lived in this neighborhood. I believe you when you say that her love for Mark has never changed and is even finer today after the fire she has been through than ever before. Our problem, of course, is to get our tolerance and understanding of the facts and the true situation across to Mark."

He fell silent again for a time, then said:

"I don't know how much good it will do, but I'll talk with Mark."

Nancy stood up, her face softened with affection for the old minister.

"I don't know what the world would do without men like you," she said as she went out.

A few days later the Pastor's buggy stopped at the Wilson door, and the old minister persuaded Mark to take a ride with him. As soon as they were on their way, the minister came directly to the point:

"Perhaps you have guessed, Mark, why I asked you to ride with me today?"

"If it's about Ann," Mark answered, "then I'd rather not talk about it even with you."

"All right," Mr. Belden agreed, "you just keep still for a little while and let me talk. I think I have the right to talk to you, not as your pastor, not as the man who married you to Ann, but as a friend who has known you and Ann and all of your people a long lifetime. There is much at stake, Mark, and, frankly, even if you don't want to consider your own happiness, you do have some obligation to consider the happiness of others."

"Some of them don't seem to have had much consideration for my happiness," said the boy, bitterly.

"Well, that's just what I want to talk with you about. I think if you thoroughly understood all that has been involved, you might feel differently. Anyway, you owe it to yourself and to the rest to face the facts. Then, of course, the final decision must be yours."

"I know the circumstances under which you left for the war the last time," the pastor went on. "Not from Ann, but from the other best friend you have in the world, your mother. And, again very frankly, Mark, you weren't without fault in the cavalier way you left your young bride."

"I know that!" Mark answered. "And I apologized for it."

"There are some things," the old man said gravely, "that cannot exactly be washed out by a few words of apology. This came pretty close to being one of them."

They rode in silence for a few minutes, then Mr. Belden went on:

"I've married a good many couples, Mark, and it's the privilege of a minister to come close to many lives. I have never known a girl to be any more in love than Ann was—and is, with you."

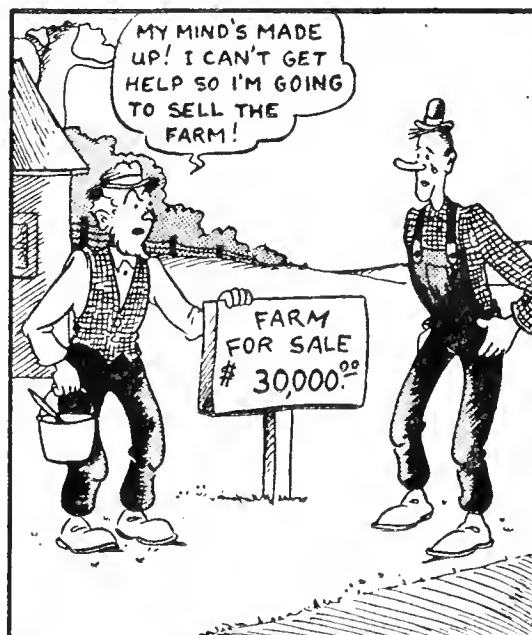
Mark stirred uneasily on the buggy seat, but said nothing.

The minister slowed the horse down to a walk and after a moment continued:

"Ann haunted the post office to get your letters, and she worked hard and long on her farm against the day of your return. The farm was one of the chief troubles."

(Continued on Opposite Page)

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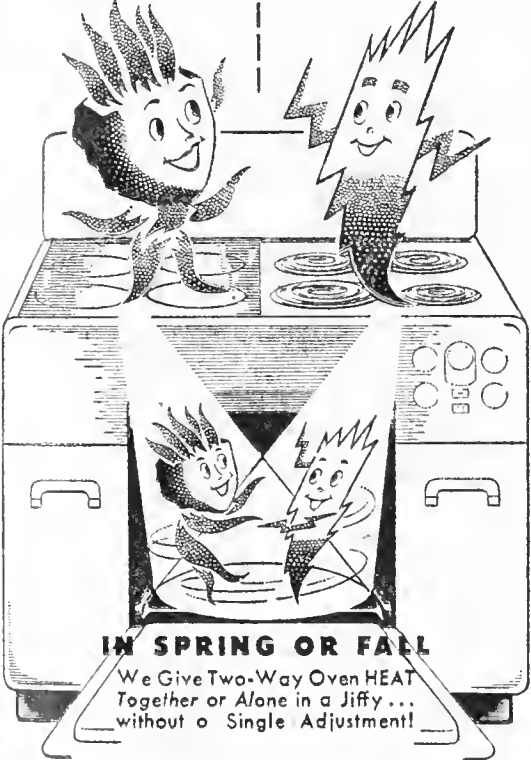
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## NO DRUMS

(Continued from Opposite Page)

"Yes, I know."

"I'm pretty sure you are feeling that Ann lacks stability and acted irresponsibly, but it's a curious fact that all the trouble resulted because she had too much responsibility. She wanted to keep the farm for her father and mother and to have something of her own when you came back."

Mark made no remark, and the old man gently slapped a line against the horse's hip to drive off a big horse fly.

"Then," continued Mr. Belden, "after a long time of agonizing waiting and watching, the blow fell, and Ann and the rest of us got the report that you had been killed. Perhaps if you had been killed, your spirit would have understood what that blow meant to your wife. Perhaps we may say that she lacked judgment in marrying Henry Bain, for some of us have long known that he is a scoundrel."

Mark started to speak, but the minister laid a restraining hand on his arm:

"Just listen, please, and try to understand. Here was a girl, so shocked that she almost lost her reason. She became utterly indifferent. Nothing really mattered. In all kindness, let us say as little as possible about her mother. To be as charitable as possible, let us say that Mrs. Clinton has always had a hard life and is a worrier. So perhaps it was natural, with you reported dead, for her to seek security for her husband, herself and her daughter by influencing Ann to marry Bain."

"On his part, clever scoundrel that he is, Bain seemingly became everything that a friend should be, always around, always apparently kind."

Again Mark stirred impatiently. "If you don't mind," he said, "let us leave him out of it."

"But I do mind," insisted the minister. "It's impossible to leave him out. You've got to understand. Let's put it this way. You don't care much what happens to yourself right now, do you?" Well, that's exactly the way Ann felt. The very intensity of her love for you made life so hopeless that nothing mattered. So, when Bain offered to marry her, in her mistaken judgment, she thought how kind and good he had been during her grief and that it would be a solution to the problem of her mother and father. Bear in mind all of the time, Mark, that all of us thought you were dead and long since gone."

"As time went on, Ann realized her mistake. She found out—and her mother, too—what Bain was really like. But that girl of yours, my boy, has character. When she gives a promise, she expects to keep it. And she was determined to be a good wife even if he wasn't a good husband."

The old voice ceased. The silence became oppressive, broken only by the sound of the rolling buggy wheels and the footsteps of the horse. But Mr. Belden had not finished.

"When you came back, what happened?" he continued. "That very night Ann sent Henry Bain packing, tremendously relieved that all her obligations to him were completely cancelled, even though she realized that her relations with you might never be resumed. Then came your sickness. She took care of you night and day until you came back to consciousness and rejected her. That sort of love, my boy, is the most precious thing in God's world, too precious to be cast aside for foolish pride, jealousy, or anything else."

Turning to look at Mark, the minister was pleased to see tears rolling down the boy's face. Finally Mark said, brokenly:

"How can I go to her thinking all of the time that she, my own bride, lived with another man?"

The minister slipped an arm across

the thin shoulders.

"Mark," he said, "I understand how you feel. Any man would have some of the same feeling at your age. But it really doesn't matter. Ann never loved anybody but you. When you and she stood before me in our church—it seems so long ago, but it really isn't long—she gave herself to you spiritually as well as physically, and I say to you truly, as your friend, as one man to another, as an old man speaking with some experience of human nature, that that kind of love never changes. She was your wife then, she was your wife even while you were away, and, my boy, she is your wife now."

That evening Ann heard an unsteady step coming on to the stoop. Her heart told her who it was, and when she rushed to open the door, she found Mark standing unsteadily before her. She stepped back a little, uncertain, while he came in and stood with his hands gripping the back of a chair until his knuckles showed white.

"Ann," he said hoarsely, "a long time ago I went away from you without even saying goodbye. But now I've come home to you again."

He swallowed, and added:

"If you'll have me, dearest."

Ann reached for him, pushing the chair out of the way, and drawing him

to her breast and holding him tight, she whispered:

"Oh, my darling, thank God we are both home at last!"

FINIS

— A.A. —

### "TREE CROPS" BY J. RUSSELL SMITH

According to Bernard Baruch, 'Any one with a plot large enough to plant a tree will be interested in reading "Tree Crops" by J. Russell Smith.' In this book you will find discussed every important variety of nut tree, as well as the right tree for your soil, your climate, your local conditions. Dr. Smith has much to say about experiments that every farmer can and should try out in tree management, crossbreeding and fertilizing, and on soil conservation and a wealth of other practical topics. Not the least interesting part of the book, also, are the photographs; in fact, if you don't have time to read all of the text, you will get the essence of the book from the pictures and legends. The publishers are The Devin-Adair Company, 23 East 26th Street, New York 10, and the price is \$6.00.

— A.A. —

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1 Egg

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Combine and beat smooth (2-3 minutes)

#### STEP II

2 3/4 tps. DAVIS BAKING POWDER

#### STEP III

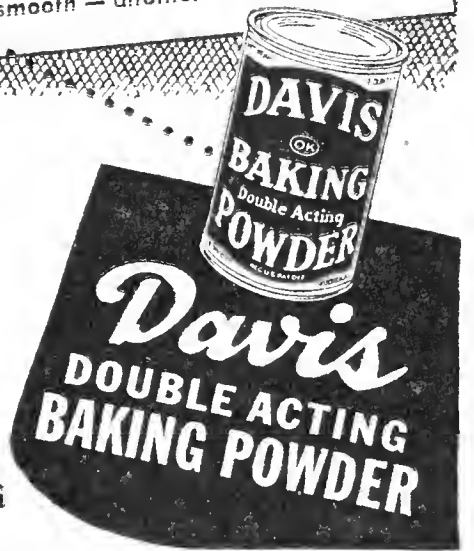
1/2 cup Milk

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## SUNNYGABLES NOTES

By John B. Balcock

**J**UST wait till times return to normal.

That is one of the most worn phrases used today as farmers, businessmen and industrialists face the uncertain future. This year is probably marked by as much insecurity as any we ever faced. It's tough to make plans. We all yearn for what we call the "good old days" when a fellow could look forward, make his plans, and come out about as he thought he would.

But just what are "normal times"? Every one of the past ten years has been marked with one crisis after another. We adjusted ourselves to war, attempted to adjust ourselves after the war, and are now waiting breathlessly for a decision on another war—maybe not a full-fledged war, but as close to one as you would want to be if you happened to be one of the boys fighting in the Far East.

1910-1914 is often cited as a period of normalcy, and parity figures are still based on that period. How many of the older men can remember calling those years normal while they lived through them? And the latest period picked as normal is 1935-1939. None of us sat complacently by during those years, calling them normal.

About the only sensible solution for a farmer is to keep on producing crops, milk and livestock like he always has. No matter whether the period is referred to in history as normal or not, the fellow who works a little harder, and produces a little more efficiently, will make out just a little better than the run of the mill.

About all we can do is stay on our toes, ready to shift plans and accept new circumstances at any moment. And maybe in a fast-moving, ever-changing country, times right now are normal . . . they are *always* normal.

### BOOTS SHIFTS PLANS

**A** FEW years ago, Boots sold out his milking herd and started the long job of building back herd numbers. This summer, with a milking string of better than 30 cows, he again liquidated a good many of his milking cows and is starting a new crop of young stock, many of which he raised, and some of which he bought and is buying.

### Not Out of Business

Boots does not plan to abandon the dairy business—nor was his liquidation of the herd a step taken in haste. Believe me, in spite of good prices, it is no easy task for a man to stand by and watch the very cows he has raised and milked leave one by one. Yet, looking at the future of his own dairy enterprise, both Boots and I feel that he made a good move.

### Why Sell?

Speaking in general terms, this is no time to get out of the dairy business, particularly if you are well established or growing at a good rate. The reason

Boots moved part of his herd was due to circumstances at his farm that would not apply every place. Let's look them over.

First, Boots was short of help. The young fellows around the farm who showed promise of making farmers of themselves were all on pins and needles sweating out Uncle Sam's beck and call into the armed services. Even the ones with reasonable assurance of deferment felt the insecurity and were unwilling to get tied down to the farm when quicker money and more excitement were available elsewhere.

In addition to an unsure source of good help, Boots had made outside commitments with his growing inventory of farm equipment that required either good help or being two places at one time. With good cows, a man hates to leave their care to someone else. On the other hand, planning and getting the work done with equipment also requires positive guidance and good operation. Boots, who has long preached that "if you own machinery, you must use it," decided to work the machines and make them pay for themselves. On a good size dairy farm, an inventory of good machinery is absolutely necessary if the live competition of other dairy farmers is to be met.

Lastly, Boots owed for some of his machinery, and still needed more to round out a full line that would leave him independent of much outside labor and custom work. The sale of cows did this, cleaned up all current bills, and left Boots sitting with little indebtedness, ready to jump into what looks best this next winter.

### Avoiding Debt

We have constantly been warned that today's farmer should be as near solvent as possible, and that heavy short term debt is extremely dangerous. Now that Boots is out of that hole, he can breathe a sigh of relief. Neither of us feel that he was so far in that he couldn't have swung both machinery and a dairy herd, but we are taking a conservative position, staying with our heads well above water as far as debts go.

In the meantime, Boots has used his machinery for earning current income and reserves, and has steadily gone on filling the barns and silo with good feed and bedding. This winter he will be in a position to jump either way—either back into the dairy business with both feet, or in the quick turnover business of selling some feed and raising young stock and cash crops for one more season.

### PASTURE DROPPINGS

**I**T WASN'T many years ago that a farmer passing a neighbor's place where pasture clipping was under way would have said: "What's that crazy fool trying to take hay off a piece like that for? Why, there's only a few weeds—hardly worth raking up."

Today most good dairymen clip pastures to keep weeds under control, to start aftermath off evenly, and to get rid of over-mature clumps that the cows will avoid anyway.

An equally new practice that would draw as much surprised comment today as clipping did years ago is scattering droppings with a spike tooth harrow,

light float, or any other tool suitable for stirring up the piles. This is a practice long followed in Europe, where every inch of grazing land is important and every pound of fertilizer a necessity.

With the teeth slanted way back, a spike tooth harrow does a good job of scattering clods of field-dropped manure, and the stirring action on the sod itself seems to stimulate a little additional growth. Bunches of grass that remain untouched by cattle because they grow near manure are accepted again as good pasturage. And the manure—which loses a good part of its fertilizer value by leaching and evaporation from a pile—is spread finely over more grass where it goes to work to provide extra plant food that would otherwise be lost.

Whether the practice is worth the time and gas, I do not know. It is worth a try though on irrigated pastures, where we need the best seeding and best grazing on every square inch to pay for the expense of watering.

### TREFOIL POPS UP AGAIN

**A**BOUT the time I forget birdsfoot trefoil, which we once tagged "sure-foot" trefoil at SunnYGables because of its persistence once a seeding caught, the subject pops up again to intrigue me. In July, I looked at the hills we have attempted to seed to trefoil, and found them still gaining, but far from good trefoil stands. We never were able to get a good seeding right off the bat.

I have preferred to stick to something I knew would grow at the drop of a hat—like ladino clover, but will admit that this eventually runs out or is crowded out by competition. Ladino will last a good while under careful management and plenty of fertilizer, but trefoil, once it is in, is there to stay.

### Poultry Pasture

This spring, when birdsfoot trefoil had again been put back as "something to try when you have the time and place," my interest in it was kindled all over again by the good seedings I saw established. One was on a poor horse pasture of heavy clay where no particular precautions in seedbed preparation or fertilization had been taken. The other successful report comes from Francis Townsend, who operates a White Leghorn hatchery and poultry farm at Cazenovia, New York. In a newsletter that he sends out, Mr. Townsend says:

"Half of our poultry pasture is birdsfoot trefoil. The bare spots around the houses on the birdsfoot trefoil are much

smaller than on the ladino-orchard grass. We have mowed the poultry pasture twice, and birdsfoot is a thick carpet of leafy green that seems to be the nicest thing we have ever used for poultry range. There are more leaves on the birdsfoot than on the ladino. We plan to seed more pasture to birdsfoot, using half European and half Empire seed. I think that birdsfoot trefoil is the most important flower that blossoms on our farm."

Maybe plenty of good poultry manure for establishing seedings is part of Mr. Townsend's success. At any rate, when a successful poultryman comes out and calls trefoil the "most important flower that blossoms" on his farm, it makes a fellow stop and think. Maybe there is something to this trefoil after all. Just give me a way to be sure that first seeding catches and I'll go for it myself.

### FEED COWS OR BUGS?

**H**ERE'S an interesting statement from Indiana's great agricultural college at Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana: "Cattle rations today must be balanced to meet the requirements of both the microorganisms and the cattle."

The microorganisms referred to are those millions of tiny living bodies in a cow's rumen. They are internal manufacturing plants constantly processing the cow's raw materials or feed to produce those nutrients in their final form that the cow's body can use.

As proof to back up their statement that microorganisms in the cow must be fed, Purdue points out that they have successfully added better than a pound a day to steers with corn cobs as the only roughage. Though cobs have a very low feed value by chemical analysis, those microorganisms in the cow go to work and make food from the raw materials. It was further found that substituting a couple of pounds of alfalfa meal for cobs increased weight gains another quarter of a pound—a much higher gain than is indicated by the nutrients added in the alfalfa meal.

The sensible conclusion is that the alfalfa meal, mixed with the cobs, afforded the right diet for the little microorganisms to do their work of producing added feed for the cow.

The net result is that cows fed on cobs that are balanced with extra protein, minerals and vitamins seem to get something for nothing. They gain more than chemical analysis of the feed would indicate. I can't name the seven wonders of the world, but I'll put the rumen of the cow up for number eight.



Boots finished a lot of combining this season, changing off with his brother on days that sometimes stretched way into the night when harvesting weather was good. In spite of a wet season, the yield was not too good. Possible reasons are: competition from grass and weeds due to the wet season, lodging and swamping, again because of a lot of moisture, and maybe failure to use enough fertilizer. Boots combined this field for Jack Conner, where lodging took at least half the potential yield.



With  
**AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST**  
Advertisers



The **PENNSALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY** has for distribution a number of films originally designed to be shown by milk plant field men to dairy farmers. They have full color movies in 16mm. with sound, and 35mm. sound-slide films in black and white. For information on these films write: Pennsalt Chemicals, B-K Department, 1000 Widener Building, Philadelphia 7, Penna.

THE MINNESOTA MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY of St. Paul, Minnesota, is introducing a new electrical tape, which it says offers a very practical solution to the ever-present wiring problems on a modern farm. The tape is useful for many jobs other than electric ones. A postcard to the company will bring you a list of suggested uses for it on the modern farm.

The **INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY** has recently announced the new **McCormick Cream Separator**, that flushes, power-washes, sterilizes and dries—all in three minutes. It is called the **McCormick Power-Washing Cream Separator**.

If your silo capacity is inadequate, now is a good time to send to silo companies advertising in **AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST** asking them for catalogs and literature so that you can compare and pick the one best suited for your needs.

The easiest way to get the name of your nearest **Quonset dealer** is to send a postal card to **GREAT LAKES STEEL CORPORATION, STRAN-STEEL DIVISION**, Ecorse, Detroit 29, Mich.

Many subscribers are asking for information about chemicals to kill brush. One such material is **Wee-done brush killer 32**, manufactured by the **AMERICAN CHEMICAL PAINT COMPANY** of Ambler, Pa. and sold through **GLF stores**.

The **SPEED QUEEN CORPORATION**, Ripon, Wisconsin, will be glad to send you literature on **Speed Queen washers and driers**. They suggest you go to your local **Speed Queen dealer** and ask for a free demonstration.

## Service Bureau

By D. M. SPAULDING

### MORE "FACTS" BOOKLETS

In the last issue of **AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST**, we listed a number of **Better Business Bureau** booklets which we have available in limited numbers. Here are some more. Be sure to list the booklets you want when ordering, or clip this item and include it with your order. To cover postage and handling costs, please send 6 cents for any single booklet; or you can get all six by sending 25 cents. Address, orders to: **AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST**, Box 367-FB, Ithaca, N. Y.

**FACTS YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT DOMESTIC TEXTILE RUGS.**

**FACTS YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT PREFABRICATED HOUSES.**

**FACTS YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT BUYING OR BUILDING A HOME.**

**FACTS YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT BUYING USED CARS.**

**FACTS YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT OIL ROYALTIES.**

**FACTS YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT HOME INSULATION.**

— A. A. —

### BROKE CONTRACT

I contracted with a fellow to build a barn for me. In the middle of the job, he demanded \$2,000 above the contract price; and when I refused to pay this, he pulled off the job.

The purpose of a contract in construction work of this sort is to guard the owner against a situation such as this. The contractor sets a certain price for a job, and it is up to him to see that he does the job for the amount agreed on or else take a loss. If he saved a little money legitimately somewhere along the line and his profit was a bit higher than originally figured, you can bet your boots he wouldn't offer to refund any money.

We have known of cases where a contractor ran into real difficulty and, through mutual agreement, the original price was raised somewhat. However, a contractor cannot arbitrarily demand an increase in the contract price. That is why it is wise to be sure that a contract contains provisions for payment that will leave enough due the contractor at all times so he will not find it profitable to leave the job before it is done.

### Claims Recently Settled by the Service Bureau

NEW YORK	
Miss Frances Johnson, Jordan	\$ 70.00
(Payment for hay)	
Harry L. Perry, Bainbridge	42.00
(Refund on order)	
Mrs. Walter Shiells, Monticello	8.98
(Refund on order)	
Mrs. Henry Trzeciecki, Attica	2.00
(Refund on order)	
A. D. Brusenaber, Eden	130.00
(Settlement of claim)	
Frank S. Decker, Harriman	20.00
(Refund on order)	
Lee J. Hyer, Cuyler	5.96
(Refund on order)	
Mrs. Lawrence Garvey, Winthrop	3.18
(Refund on order)	
Carson Emberson, St. Remy	48.00
(Refund on order)	
Mrs. Henry Johnston, Ogdensburg	6.00
(Refund on plants)	
Mrs. Sylvester Reisdorf, Arcade	7.24
(Refund on dress)	
Bert Maccham, Cattaraugus	6.92
(Refund on parts)	
MAINE	
Mrs. George Pelletier, Ft. Kent	3.00
(Refund on photo order)	
Mrs. Ray Byron, Colrain	3.00
(Refund on order)	
Mrs. Ben Ward, Caribou	13.00
(Refund on order)	
VERMONT	
Miss Ethel Clough, Chelsea	1.25
(Refund on film)	
Raymond S. Corey, Ludlow	24.80
(Settlement of claim)	
B. L. Kingsbury, Cavendish	5.75
(Refund on plants)	
MASSACHUSETTS	
Mrs. Harlan A. Wood, Sr., N. Amherst	5.11
(Refund on dress order)	
NEW JERSEY	
Mrs. Henry Trout, Asbury	9.16
(Refund on order)	

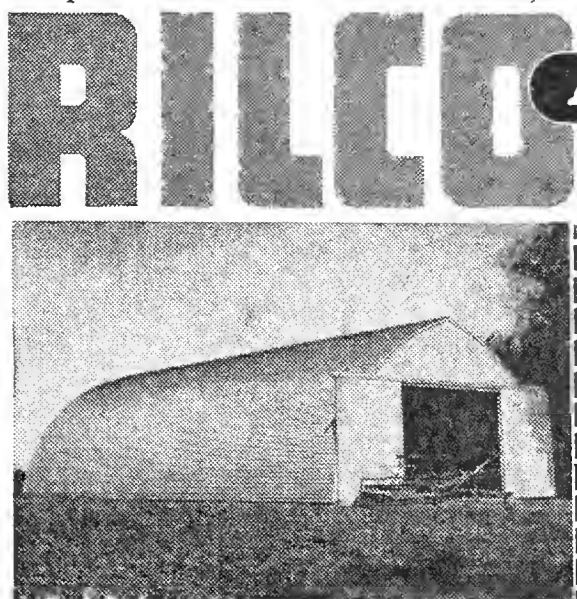


**More Uses**  
*MEAN*  
**More Money**

Choose **RILCO** Multi-Purpose buildings

THE MORE USE you get out of farm buildings, the more you make on them. That is why **Rilco** glued-laminated wood Utility Rafters give you a real opportunity for extra income. They provide more space in a permanent building at lower cost than any other type of framing. In half the usual construction time, they'll give you a modern, versatile building adaptable for use as a machine shed,

dairy or feeding barn or a general purpose building. Post-free interior is 100% usable, can be readily partitioned. Can be covered with any type roofing material. Rafters are engineered for strength and delivered completely fabricated, drilled for hardware, ready for fast, labor-saving erection. See your lumber dealer—or mail coupon for information on money-saving **Rilco** construction.



**Laminated PRODUCTS, INC.**

601a BROOKS BUILDING  
WILKES-BARRE, PENNSYLVANIA

**RILCO Laminated PRODUCTS, INC.**  
601a Brooks Building, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania

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TOWN \_\_\_\_\_ COUNTY \_\_\_\_\_ STATE \_\_\_\_\_

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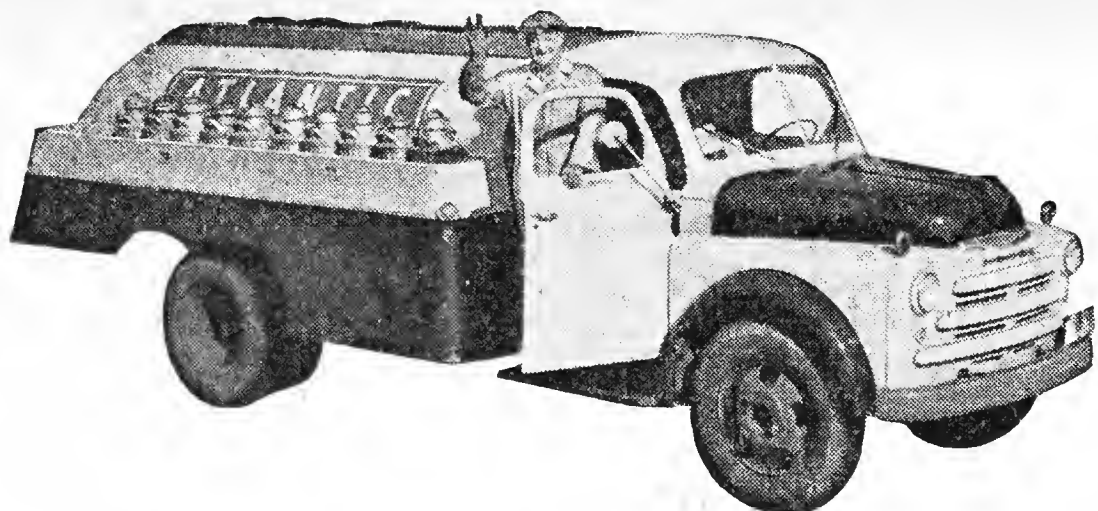
AT LEADING LUMBER DEALERS, HARDWARE and DEPARTMENT STORES

Manufactured by **CENTRAL STATES PAPER & BAG CO.** • St. Louis 15, Mo.



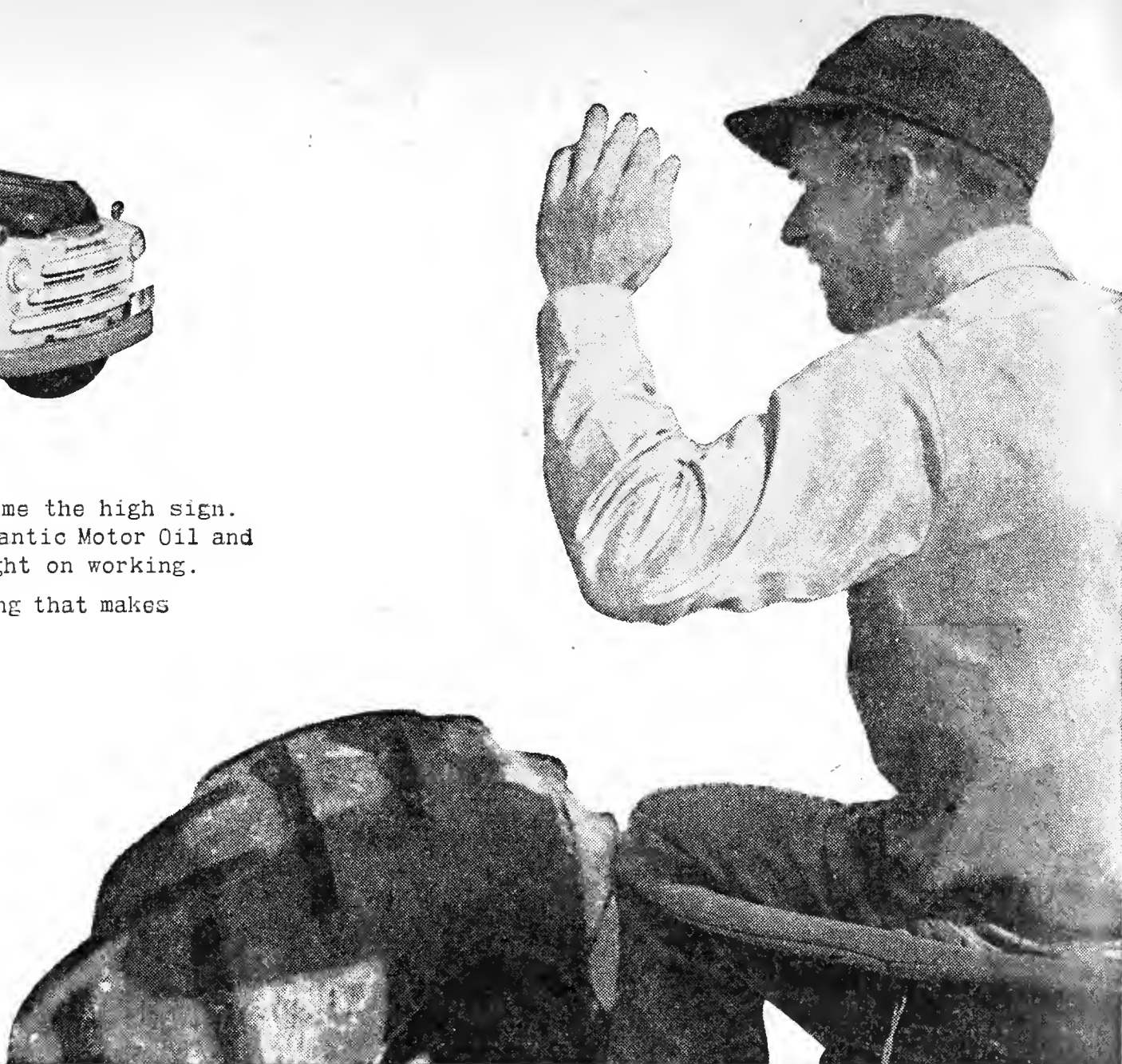
The **TRESCOTT COMPANY** of Fairport, New York, has announced a 6-hole potato bagger for filling 15-pound paper bags. It can be operated by a boy or girl and handles up to 450 bags an hour. The **Trescott Company** has announced the purchase of the **Smith Incubator Company** of Cleveland, Ohio.



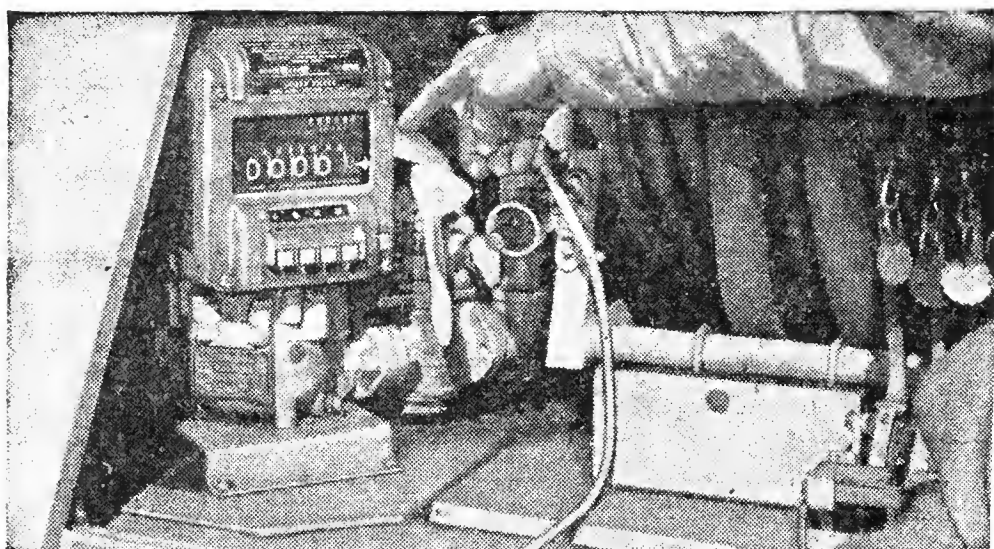


**That's Clifford Bower on that tractor** giving me the high sign. I'm going to fill his tanks, drop off some Atlantic Motor Oil and Lubricants he asked for--and he can keep right on working.

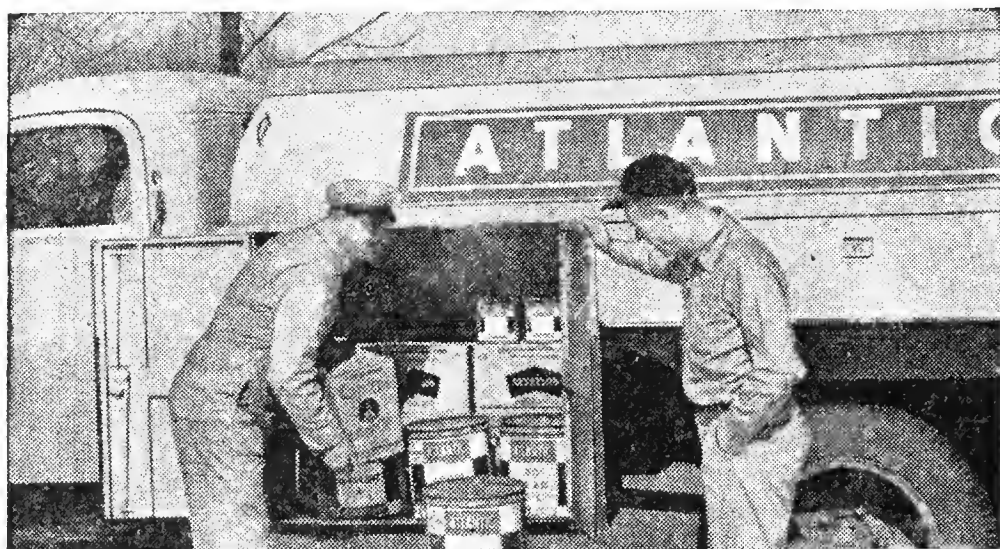
And it's that new Atlantic truck I'm driving that makes this possible. Here, let me show you why.



## YOU KNOW WHAT YOU'RE GETTING FROM YOUR ATLANTIC FARM SERVICEMAN



**See these meter ticket printers?** They measure exactly how much gasoline, tractor fuels, kerosene or fuel oils I deliver and stamp the amount on the delivery ticket. Another thing, there's a tank and hose for gasoline and another for oil. So I can deliver both with absolute safety.



**Here I am setting off** some Atlantic Motor Oil and Lubricants. I've got everything that Cliff wanted--in the quantity he wanted. And I'm going to be able to do the same thing for the next stop... and the next...and so on. Because these new trucks hold plenty!

**And when Cliff and his wife** check over my delivery, they have a stamped ticket and an itemized bill. Yes sir, they've got a complete record of what they're getting. Isn't that the kind of service you want? You can get it from any of these new Atlantic trucks. But it would be a good idea to call right away. Here are the numbers to call--pick the one that's nearest.

Albany	Rensselaer 4-7138
Auburn	3-5641
Binghamton	2-4287
Buffalo	Victoria 1234
Corning	6-7622
Elmira	8104
Fulton	167
Malone	5
Oneida	811
Rochester	Glenwood 1620
Syracuse	3-5132
Watertown	4277
Wayland	2741

# ATLANTIC

**P. S.** There may be an opening for a qualified man to run one of these new Atlantic one-stop farm services. If you know of someone, tell him to write The Atlantic Refining Company, Syracuse Savings Bank, Syracuse 2, New York.



# AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST



**A** BIT MORE than fifty years ago the Methodist Church of Jonesville, Saratoga County, N. Y., like practically every other village church in the world, needed money and its members looked around for a way to get some. They reasoned that a good church was good for a good community, and they followed up this thinking with a money-raising plan that would take in everyone in the village. This plan built itself around a clambake to be cooked in a hot pit and served Labor Day on picnic tables on the church lawn in the shade of the old elms.

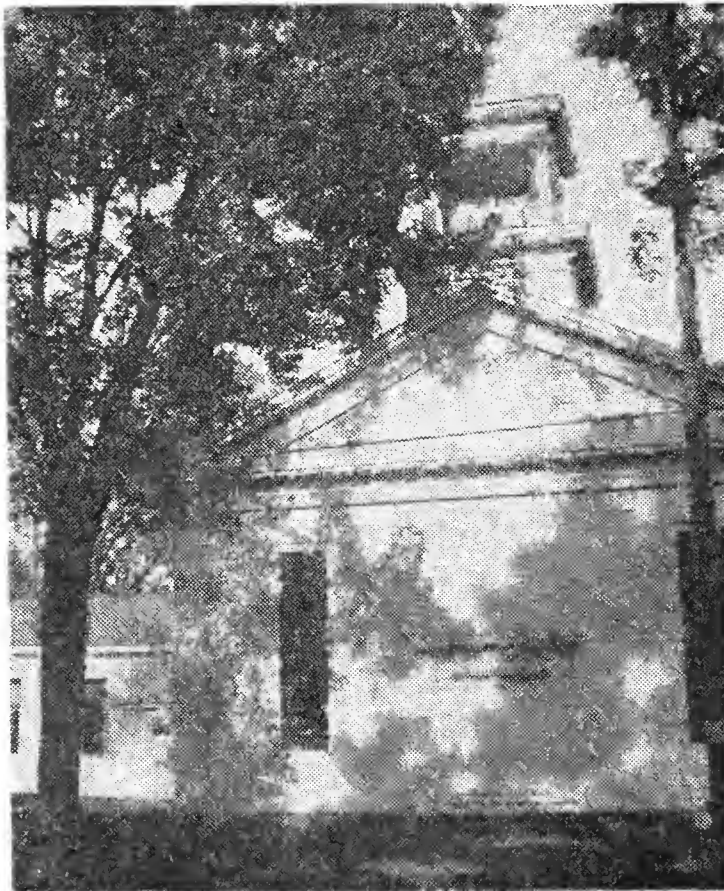
The idea took hold of the people of Jonesville, and it worked. And ever since then a clambake has been held on the same church lawn each Labor Day—except for the war years 1942, 1943, and 1944. It has become such an established institution that its fame extends not only into nearby localities but also into several different states from which it attracts guests annually.

Into this venture are drawn practically all the people of Jonesville, regardless of creed, and the democratic way in which they work together is truly remarkable. Everyone contributes his or her share of help. Protestants, Catholics, Jews, fraternal orders, school children, and the home bureau and other organizations pool their time and energies to help support and maintain this lovely old church, a church which they believe helps to nurture the spiritual life and mold the character of the folk of the village.

Much good organization and work go into this event long before the "Go ahead!" signal is given on Labor Day at exactly five minutes to two. In July, a general committee is set up, and from it is drawn a general chairman. Then there are many other committees, one for each division of work. The Purchasing Committee's obligation is to buy food not donated. Another committee works on the donated food angle and solicits foods which people have at that time of the year in abundance, including tomatoes, cucumbers, butter and pickles, as well as old-fashioned steamed brown bread.

The Bake Committee sees that there is native wood to burn, and starts the fire at the right moment in order to give sufficient time to heat the rocks to cooking temperatures. The Table Committee sets up and breaks down the tables on which the bake is served. The Finance Committee prepares the tickets and takes in the money.

These committees head a list of others for preparing, serving and cleaning up after the meal, until practically every able-bodied man, woman, and child in the village is found working some place. The committees decide ahead of time



"A good church is good for a good community," they said, and so the village folk, regardless of creed, join hands each year in a mighty clambake to support it.

just how many guests they will accommodate each year, and tickets are sold for that number. When the supply of tickets is exhausted, no more are available. Last year, 686 tickets were sold by the Wednesday preceding the bake on Monday.

Although those in charge are prepared to move into the Church, firehouse, and under a big tent if it rains, no one ever really seems to count on rain. Some say they have never had a rainy day for the bake. Although the general chairman would not go so far as to say that, he was unable to remember a bake that had ever been rained out.

The food is assembled on the Saturday before Labor Day, and necessary preliminaries to the food preparation are done that day. At this time the women wrap the chickens which have been cut in fair sized pieces easy to handle. Each piece is wrapped separately in squares of cheese cloth, then packed and refrigerated until Monday. Workers take a good rest Sunday, for the work is so expertly charted that nothing needs to be done on the Sabbath.

Monday morning at 4 A.M. sharp, the Bake Committee starts the fires which are kept burning until noon. By that time the embers have done their work and are removed from the rocks. The clam bake is then put in to cook in the following fashion:

A layer of green corn goes in first, and is covered with sweet and white potatoes. Then link sausages are laid on top. The wrapped chicken makes the next layer, and all is topped by the food which makes the feeding affair famous — clams in wire baskets! To decorate and round out the huge pile of food, sixty lobsters are placed on top, to be sold as specialties. A clean white canvas is put over all the food, and a second and heavier canvas covers the first. Then a third is added, over which sand is piled, covering everything completely and insulating the cooker.

This food combination is allowed to cook and mingle its various flavors for two hours. During these hours, the crowd which has gathered stand around as observers, amazed that dinners for more than 600 people are cooking in that mound. They speculate on how much money is represented by the food smells coming through.

"\$700.00 is covered up there," comes from a bystander who knows.

"Well, it doesn't smell like greenbacks stewing!" retorts another in the crowd, and there's a general laugh.

In the meantime, other committees have seen to it that all preparations are made to receive and serve the bake when opened. Places are set around the long tables for the number corresponding to the number of tickets (Continued on Page 17)

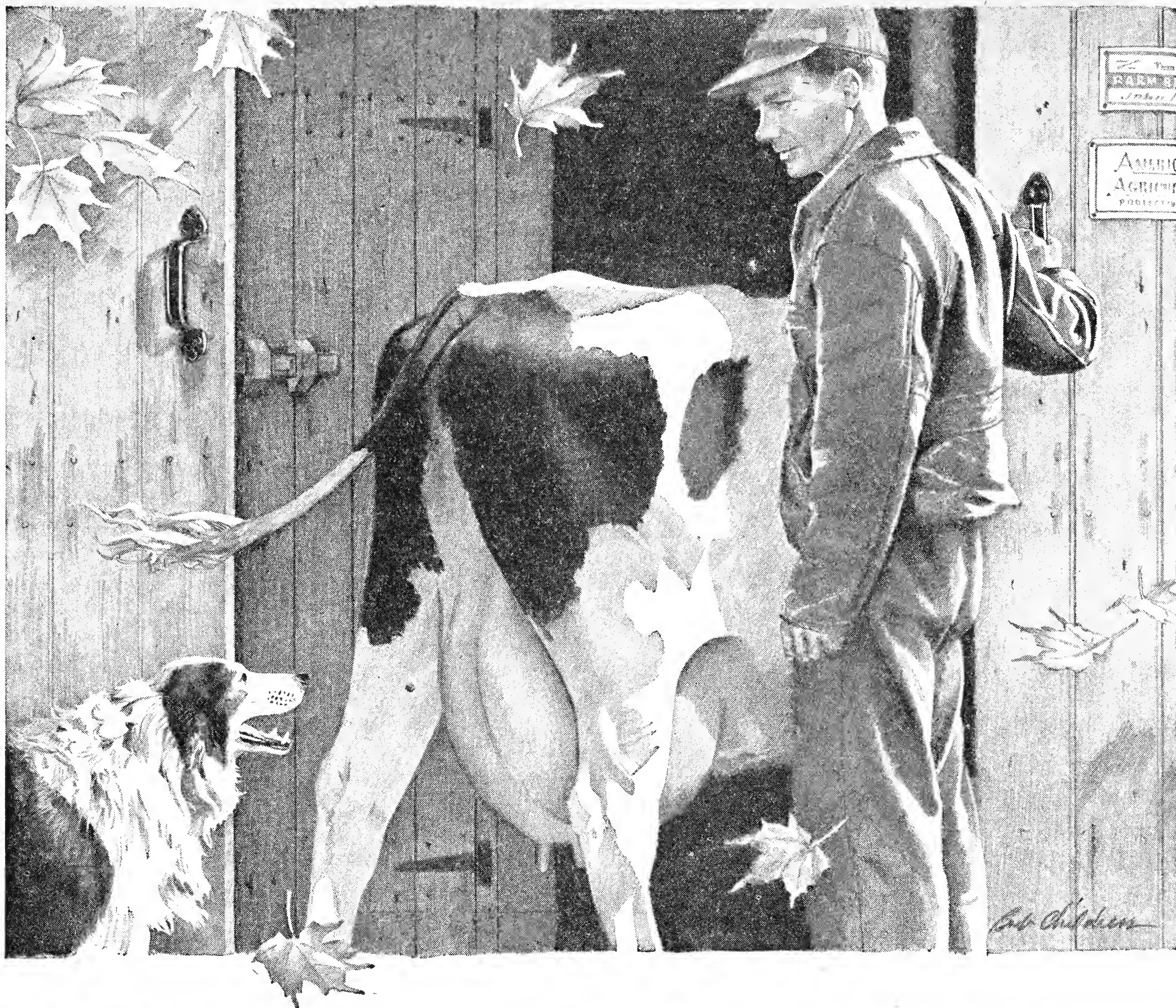
## CLAMBAKE Jonesville Style

By ESTELLE E. JONES



When the "GO AHEAD!" signal is given on Labor Day, the Bake Committee uncovers the steaming bako and gets its contents on the tables in five minutes flat. In the rear in picture are some of the hungry throng of paying guests waiting to be fed.





# October is G.L.F. Dairy Feed Month



... a good time to talk with the men at your G.L.F. service agency about the feeds and services that fit your winter plans ...

## **FLEXIBLE FORMULA FEEDS**

the best values for most herds.

## **FIXED FORMULA FEEDS**

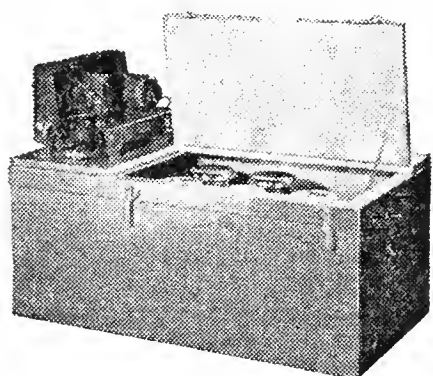
for the dairyman who wants the same formula month after month.

## **SUPPLEMENT & INGREDIENT SERVICE**

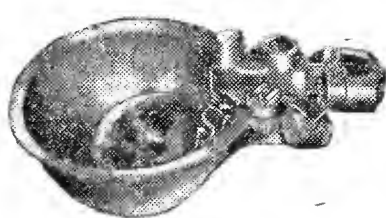
for use with your home-grown grains.

## **BARN EQUIPMENT**

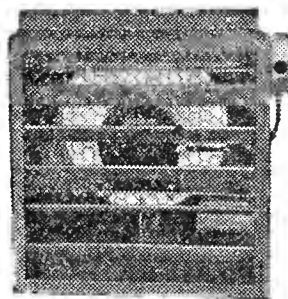
and Milk House Supplies. These and many others ...



MILK COOLERS



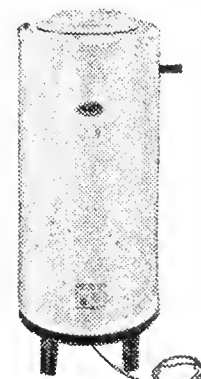
WATER BOWLS



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## **G.L.F. ... Headquarters for Dairymen**

COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC., ITHACA, N. Y.



# Three Days in Washington

By HUGH L. COSLINE

**I** HAVE just returned from three days at our nation's capitol, where I attended a meeting of the American Agricultural Editors Association. I am very glad to be home! Washington impresses (and oppresses) me with an atmosphere of unreality, mixed with perpetual "crises," and seasoned with political maneuvers and fears of possible disasters to come.

We listened respectfully, if somewhat skeptically, to Secretary of Agriculture Charles Brannan and PMA Administrator Gus Geisler. Farm Credit Administrator I. V. Duggan had a better report. Farm Credit has an excellent, business-like record of a real farm credit need well met without waste of taxpayers' money. Claude Wickard, Rural Electrification Administrator, made the report which, in my estimation, took second place.

Secretary Brannan, in a brief talk to the editors, expressed regret that leaders of agriculture were not speaking to Congress in one united voice. Naturally, he does not like some of the comments which Allan Kline, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, and others have made. Mr. Kline has been outspoken in his criticism of price supports, price controls, socialism in government and continued deficit spending by government.

## Who Created Antagonism?

I took the opportunity to point out to some of my Washington friends that the government and the Department of Agriculture are responsible for a considerable part of the antagonism which consumers have toward farmers. Consumers have been told that food prices are high. They are irritated with government price supports and with PMA payments and they feel that farmers are pets of the government.

I was asked how the Family Farm Policy Meetings were going in the country. I replied that in my opinion they would backfire and harm rather than help the USDA.

In the first place, farmers are beginning to realize that the mere holding of such meetings is an implied insult to the Farm Bureau Federation, the Grange, and other farm organizations. The inference is that the USDA couldn't get grass roots information from them but had to get it through meetings sponsored by USDA and held in the summer when farmers are busy.

Then I quoted a couple of comments I had heard. One farmer said that he

never realized before just how many government employees were connected with agricultural enterprises in his county. Another pointed out that at one meeting there were more paid government employees present than there were farmers!

## Research Pays

We spent a day at the Beltsville Experiment Station. Here is where one of the real purposes of the Department of Agriculture—research—is being carried out. Yet so far as getting information to the general public is concerned, the results are overshadowed by a multitude of government activities such as price supports, PMA payments, loans, soil conservation — not to mention a half dozen others.

It is unfortunate also that following an era where government activities affecting agriculture have mushroomed into an unwieldy structure, research takes the same percentage cut as less essential activities when Congress gets "economy-minded."

What may be worse is that the hands of farm leaders and farm paper editors are tied. Regardless of how important they believe research to be, they cannot get in the position of fighting economy in any government branch; otherwise they are open to the accusation of promoting selfish interest—of wanting economy for "the other fellow." Nevertheless, it is encouraging to find that Congress is "economy-minded," and I heard many expressions of approval among the editors. Many of them believe not only that there are enormous possibilities for economy in domestic affairs, but also that while defense spending is necessary and favored by most people, Congress should keep a close eye on defense expenditures to see that we get our money's worth for every dollar spent.

Just a few comments about some of the experimental work we saw which, of course, is so extensive that it cannot possibly be seen in one day. At Beltsville they are starting some fundamental research in the keeping of grass silage. They are engaged in crossing Jerseys and Red Sindh cattle from India in an attempt to get a dairy breed that will stand hot weather in southern states. In beef cattle they are using identical twins to find out how roughing an animal on inadequate rations affects later gains when put on full feed.

We heard a summary of some research into the factors that make high egg quality and a report on the development of rapidly maturing meat birds. It was all vitally important and intensely interesting.

But research has many angles. We spent the next day with the U. S. Industrial Chemicals Company at Baltimore. They have been working on control of injurious insects. One of the interesting, if not the most valuable stops, was in part of the building where they breed cockroaches, flies and weevils to be used in experiments. I saw more cockroaches than I had seen in my entire lifetime! One of the new things we saw there was a material which can be mixed with wheat and other grain to prevent weevil damage without harming either animals or humans.

As you will see, the depressing part of the meeting came first, to be followed by a glimpse into ever-stimulating research. In addition, there is always the pleasure of meeting old friends and discussing mutual problems with editors of publications which go into practically every farm home in the country.



"I'm gonna ship 'em back. These hip boots are a little short for me."

# "You can spray it Any Time of year"



## WEEDONE<sup>®</sup> BRUSH KILLER 32

**That's right! It kills dormant brush just as effectively as growing plants!**

**And here are 6 outstanding advantages of dormant spraying:**

- 1. NO POSSIBILITY OF DRIFT TO SUSCEPTIBLE CROPS**—Winter spraying reduces drift hazard to the minimum because sensitive plants are not growing at that season.
- 2. CERTAIN RESISTANT SPECIES ARE MORE SENSITIVE TO BASAL SPRAY**—Red maple, and certain other species hard to kill with leaf sprays, are killed by basal spray.
- 3. AN AID TO ESTABLISHING GRASSES ON ROAD BANKS**—Spraying road banks in summer leaves ground bare — creates the danger of erosion. Winter spraying prepares ground for early spring seeding with legumes or grasses—prevents erosion.
- 4. MINIMIZES DANGER TO CATTLE FROM POISONOUS PLANTS**—Weedone Brush Killer 32 is not poisonous to animals. But it might make certain poisonous species more palatable to them. (Especially true of wild cherry.) The best time to spray these plants, therefore, is winter, when they are not in leaf and not likely to attract animals.
- 5. EFFECTIVE ON TREE STUMPS**—Spraying basal spray on tree stumps eliminates almost all suckering or resprouting next spring.
- 6. USE REGULAR WEED EQUIPMENT**—Basal spraying does not involve special equipment. Use regular crop sprayer or knapsack sprayer.

**Remember:** No matter when you kill brush — spring, summer, fall, or winter—Weedone Brush Killer 32 is the ideal spray. It contains the powerful, low-volatile butoxy ethanol ester of 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T, the two most effective killers for woody plants. Get Weedone Brush Killer 32 from your dealer. Put it to work on your farm now—and all winter long.

## AMERICAN CHEMICAL PAINT CO.

Agricultural Chemicals Division

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**WEEDONE Brush Killer 32 is available  
through local G.L.F. Service Agencies**

Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc.  
Ithaca, N. Y.



# THE EDITORIAL PAGE

*Life is like a journey in a coach  
With a face at every window.  
If God decrees that we sit side by side,  
Let's be pleasant companions,  
We have so short a ride.*

—Author Unknown.

## FARMERS OPPOSE MANY PMA POLICIES

**D**URING the past several months your AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST editors have been trying to find out what farmers think about the work and policies of the Production and Marketing Administration (PMA). We have visited with farmers all over the Northeast, had many letters from them, and more recently have had reports of the "family farm policy" meetings held by the U. S. Department of Agriculture in the Northeast and across the nation for a so-called "farm opinion survey."

A large number of farmers are opposed to many of the PMA policies. They believe there is little grass roots control of the policies; that instead the policies are dictated from Washington. They think that some of the activities are unnecessary or duplicate those of farmer-controlled organizations, and there is a feeling that one purpose back of the PMA is to get control of agriculture away from the farmer's own organizations.

Many farmers are sure that there are altogether too many public agricultural employees, and that this large number could well be reduced, to the benefit of agriculture and the taxpayer.

There is strong support on the part of the farmers for good soil conservation practices, for the Farm Credit agencies, and, of course, for the Farm Bureaus, all extension forces, and especially for more and more research to solve agricultural production and marketing problems.

Although there are many exceptions, a majority of farmers are opposed to continuing PMA payments for superphosphate or lime, or for any other government "give-aways."

It is recognized and conceded that some PMA activities like handling crop surpluses and helping the school lunch program, and especially the marketing agreements, are good, but the generally poor attendance at the recent so-called "family farm policy" meetings, the embarrassing questions asked at these meetings by the actual farmers present, and the many reports we have received, indicate that farmers in general are becoming well aware of the problem of too much government in their business.

## CAN YOU TELL WHY?

**M**Y brother Albert, who is the only other member left out of my father's family, has been paying me a visit, and we have been talking over all the old and the new problems. One warm evening recently as he and I sat on the porch watching the stream of cars go racing past, he said, suddenly:

"Why, the American people are rich. Even poor people have a car. No other people in any country or in any other time have the things that almost every American has. Why is it, then, Ed," he continued, "that there are so many communists, socialists and do-gooders who want to change our form of government, our way of life, and throw away all the blessings of liberty?"

I had no answer for that question. Have you?

## WOMAN SUFFRAGE AGAIN

**I**F THE statements in the first part of "Wanted, Your Opinion," by our Home Editor, on Page 26, aren't just like a woman, I'll eat my old last year's hat! I never said that women weren't doing just as good a citizenship job as men. Of course, neither men nor women are doing too good a citizenship job.

What I did say in two editorials in recent issues on woman suffrage was that women are doing no

*By E. R. Eastman*

better than men in citizenship responsibilities, and that we men expected a better job from them when they finally got the vote. The whole purpose of my editorials on the subject of woman suffrage is to get you gals mad enough to show us men that you can clean house with the rascals in government and help to improve the whole government service, and that you can make your vote and your influence really count.

Of course, there are many splendid women's organizations, and thousands of individual women doing great leadership jobs for their communities, their states and their nation. My point is that none of us is doing enough, and that includes the women as well as the men. And I'll add that unless all of us do more, we can soon kiss our liberties goodbye!

## THE LEAN HORSE TO THE LONG RACE

**T**HREE of my friends who were overweight have cut down their weights from 20 to 25 pounds within the past year. Getting rid of the surplus baggage has made a wonderful change in their personal appearance, greatly improved their general health, and lengthened their chances for living a long and healthy life.

I convinced one of these friends that he ought to reduce by reminding him that every time he went upstairs—every time he went anywhere—he was carrying the equivalent of from 10 to 15 pounds weight in each hand, and that weight was not only slowing him up but was a very dangerous burden on his heart.

The rule followed by these friends who have reduced is very simple. **THEY ATE LESS**, but they were careful to keep a balanced diet. They cut down on their intake of carbohydrates, including especially rich desserts and sweets. They ate less fat, and they balanced their diet by fruits, vegetables and plenty of milk. Personally, I drink two quarts of milk every day from which most of the cream has been removed. I have learned to like it that way, and you could, too.

If you are overweight you had better think about it, but don't reduce too rapidly, and talk the matter over with your doctor. If you are over thirty years of age, and especially if you are not doing heavy physical work, it is almost certain that you are eating more than you need.

## A PESKY WEED

**T**HE LAND on my farm will grow any crop and grow it well, including wild morning glory, which is just about the worst weed that we contend with. In spite of everything we can do, it chokes off a raspberry patch in two or three years, it climbs to the top of the cornstalks—it is everywhere.

One reader says that if there is some way that you can pasture off wild morning glory, cows will eat it and like it, and it won't grow again in two or three years.

If wild morning glory bothers you, how do you control it?

## BEST BUY

**G**EORGE SERVISS, G.L.F. crop specialist, emphasizes the fact that limestone is the best buy among the major crop production supplies which farmers buy. "The pre-war dollar," says George, "is still worth about 80 cents when it comes to purchasing this commodity. The returns in the use of needed limestone are also high, usually around \$5 to \$10 in extra crop value for each dollar invested in lime."

It can be added that much of our northeastern farm country still needs more lime than it is getting.

## OUR FINE SHADE TREES ARE DYING OFF

**A**ROUND our farmhouse and on the bank overlooking the highway are several fine big maple trees. Unfortunately, they are old and in a few years will all be gone. Over the weekend we had to cut down two of them because they were becoming a danger. The grand old elms of our countryside are disappearing also.

Why not resolve to plant at least one or two trees around your homestead every year? But if you do remember to keep them far enough apart, and not so close to buildings that they furnish too much shade when grown.

## LET'S RENAME THE BABY

**M**Y friend, J. M. Beiermeister, Manager of the Van Horne Farms, Inc., at Van Hornesville, New York, says that it is most unfortunate that we got started with the name of "pen stabling." Jim says: "The name 'pen stabling' makes everyone, including the Health Department, think of pig pen, which is a byword that has come down through the last several generations."

He says that the name should be "loose housing," "comfort housing," or perhaps some title with freedom in it, meaning freedom from disease or freedom from close proximity to dirty gutters.

We of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST agree with Jimmy, and we are coming to you dairymen for suggestions of a name that would cover this type of stabling cows and that would be acceptable to everyone. The suggested name must be accompanied by a letter explaining why you chose the name.

For the best name and letter, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST will pay \$15. The decision will be made on the quality of both the name and the letter, and the editorial staff of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST will act as judges. Letters should be in the Editorial Office of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y., not later than November 1.

## PONDER THESE FACTS

**I**F EVERY person in the United States cashed in all of his life insurance policies, the total would amount to 45 billion dollars. This would not be enough to run our national government for 8 months.

If every city home owner in this country sold his home, the total would amount to 30 billion dollars. This is not enough to run the government for 6 months.

If every farmer in this country sold his farm, farm equipment, and livestock, the total would amount to 25 billion dollars. The national government could not run for 5 months on that amount of money.

It should be evident to everyone that this government extravagance cannot continue without ruin to all of us.

## EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

**M**R. ARTHUR L. COOK of East Freetown, New York, says that he has just recently received a letter from a friend in the West whom he visited a few years ago. The letter reads as follows:

"Dear Friend: I thought I would write and tell you about some changes since you were here. You remember when you were here we were living in a one-room shack out on the ranch. The next year we struck oil, so we sold out and got a lot of money and bought a great big house in town that has six rooms in it. One room just to eat in, another room to sleep in, another one to cook and bake in, another one all painted white. In one corner it has a big tub to wash all over in. In the other corner is a small tub to wash your feet in. It had two covers on it, but they were in the way, so we took them off. One we use for a bread board, and the other made a good frame for granddad's picture."



# AA's Farmers' Dollar Guide

**PRICE TRENDS:** Economists seem far less certain than they were a few months ago that inflation will continue. As always, individual opinions vary all the way from those who predict continued inflation to those who expect ruinous deflation. Of one thing you can be sure: if we get any considerable downward trend in prices, government agencies will use every effort to halt the trend. Much has been said by government spokesmen about the dangers of inflation but they rightly fear deflation much more than they do inflation.

Prices of farm products have trended downward for several months, therefore, the farmer who bases all his plans on expected higher prices is flirting with trouble.

While early frost still poses some danger to corn in certain areas, it looks as though the feed supply would be adequate and that feed prices will stay in line with price trends. Therefore, it is possible that the man who buys feed heavily in advance could lose money.

**SELL OR STORE?:** If, as more and more economists seem to expect, prices level out or perhaps even drop, you are taking a long chance to hold farm products hoping for better prices as a result of inflation. If you hold, it should be on the basis of the supply and demand of the crop in question. For example, apple marketing experts agree that a good proportion of the crop needs to be sold before first of the year. On the other hand, farmers have reduced potato acreage to the point where the estimated yield about equals the potato consumption last year. Some private estimates indicate potato crop will be less than the latest government report. If you have adequate storage, it looks like a good gamble to hold part of your potatoes until spring.

**FARM CHEMICALS:** Few of us realize the increasing importance of chemicals on farms. In 1933, production of agricultural chemicals totalled 150 million pounds. This year, annual figure is around a billion pounds. Figure includes chemicals for fertilizers, insecticides, fungicides, weed killers, hormones for "stick-on" apple sprays, rat killers, livestock remedies. Chemicals are also important for war. For example, sulfuric acid is used for explosives and also for fertilizers.

The situation here is different than on feed, and it would seem wise to anticipate needs and get delivery early. Same applies on farm machinery, where military demands are to be met first and industry and agriculture take what's left.

**1952 ACREAGE:** In spite of reports of possible shortages in machinery and supplies, USDA is expected to ask for 1952 acreage increases of certain crops compared to 1951. If prices of farm products continue to slant downward, farmers are unlikely to respond to such requests. Under such conditions the demand for fertilizer might decrease compared to '51.

If this should happen, USDA will probably try to boost prices to encourage farmers to plant. It is confusing, to say the least, to have government agencies talk about price controls and price supports in practically the same breath.

**DAIRY:** Present price relationships would indicate the wisdom of keeping the barn full of high producing cows. The cost of labor, feed and supplies also encourages selling all cows that are not satisfactory producers. Furthermore, be sure you are getting the going price for any animal sold for meat. I am told that in some areas, dealers buy cull cows and that same week take them to a nearby auction and get prices which net them a very handsome profit, all because the owner does not know what they are worth in the open market.

**DEFEATISM:** Too many citizens believe economy in government is impossible. Some point out that after all domestic government expenses are a very small part of the total budget. Others feel costs could be cut, but throw up their hands and say, "What can we do?"

What can you do? Tell your congressman. But don't ask that the other fellow take ALL the cuts.—Hugh Cosline

## The Song of the Lazy Farmer

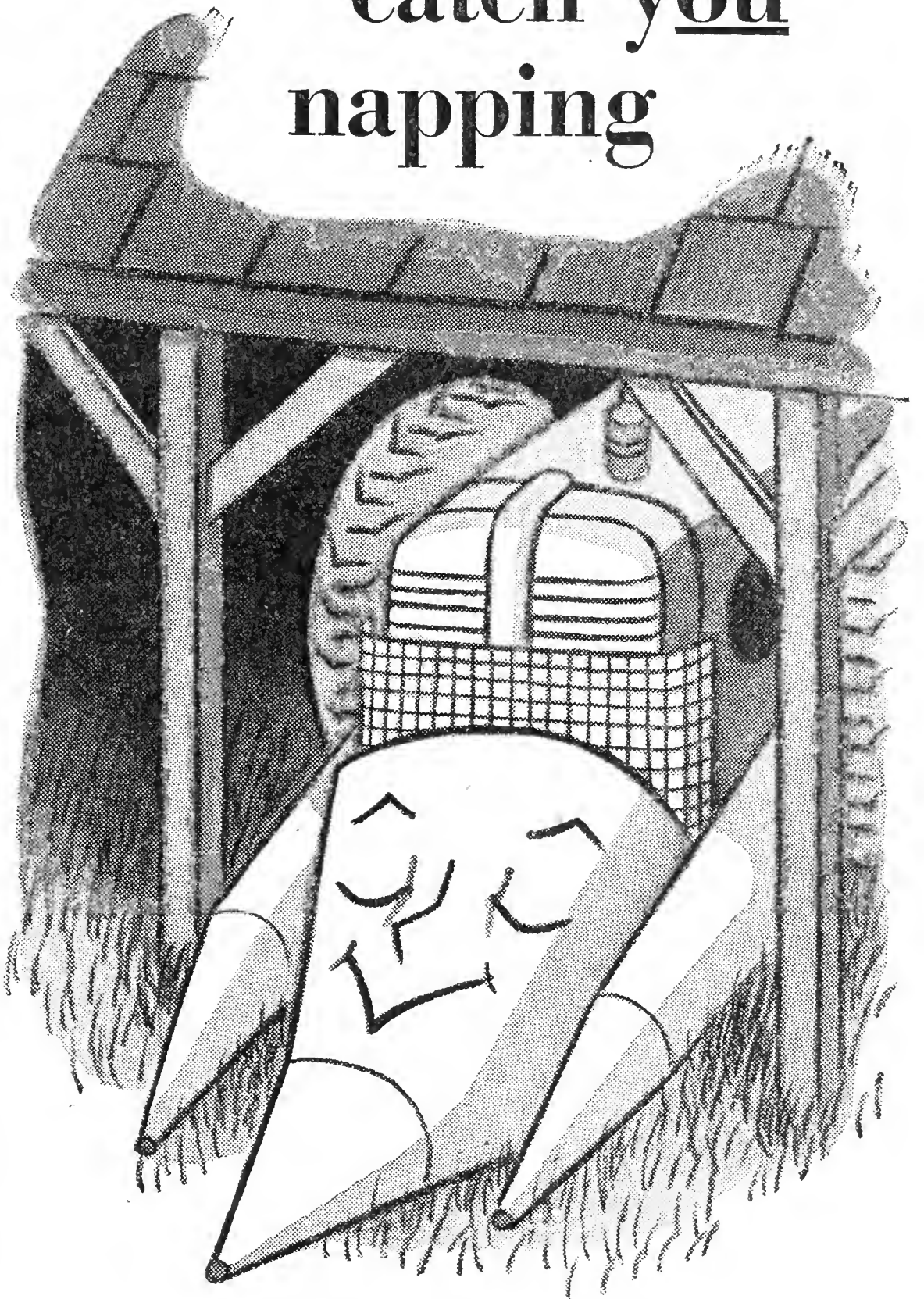


plan to come home sooner if I can." You'd think, at least, she'd ask me how my rheumatiz is feelin' now; well, I'll write back that all's okay, and maybe she'll decide to stay.

MIRANDY'S gone a-visitin', she's checking on her city kin; she wants to meet the new in-laws, she thinks that she can find the cause why Uncle Louie left his wife, she'll have the best time of her life a-chuckin' babies 'neath the chin; and then she's bound to start right in to tell each mamma what to do when junior starts to fret and stew. She'll turn her personality on ev'ryone that she can see; "Why, Susan!" she'll say, "you've got thin!" and Uncle George will start to grin when he is told he's handsomer than Peck or Gable ever were.

But that same personality don't show much when she writes to me. Today's note, for example, had just four lines, all of which sound mad. "I'll bet," it started out, "that you have not found time as yet to do one thing that's on the list you've got, and I imagine, like as not you're spending all your time in town a-chinnin' with that jerk, Joe Brown!" And then she adds, "I'd better

# don't let winter rust catch you napping



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Let Esso Rust-Ban products give the proper kind of protection to your valuable machinery NOW for longer life and bigger profits!

**ESSO RUST-BAN 347** is easily, quickly applied with a rag swab or old brush to plows, cultivators, discs and other implements. This protective coating guards against rust and adds years of usefulness to hard-to-get farm machinery.

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Your **ESSO FARM DISTRIBUTOR** has a complete line of dependable Esso Farm Products—Esso Extra Motor Oil, Essolube HD, Esso Tractor Fuel, Esso Extra Gasoline—to help you get performance plus from your tractor, truck, and other machinery.

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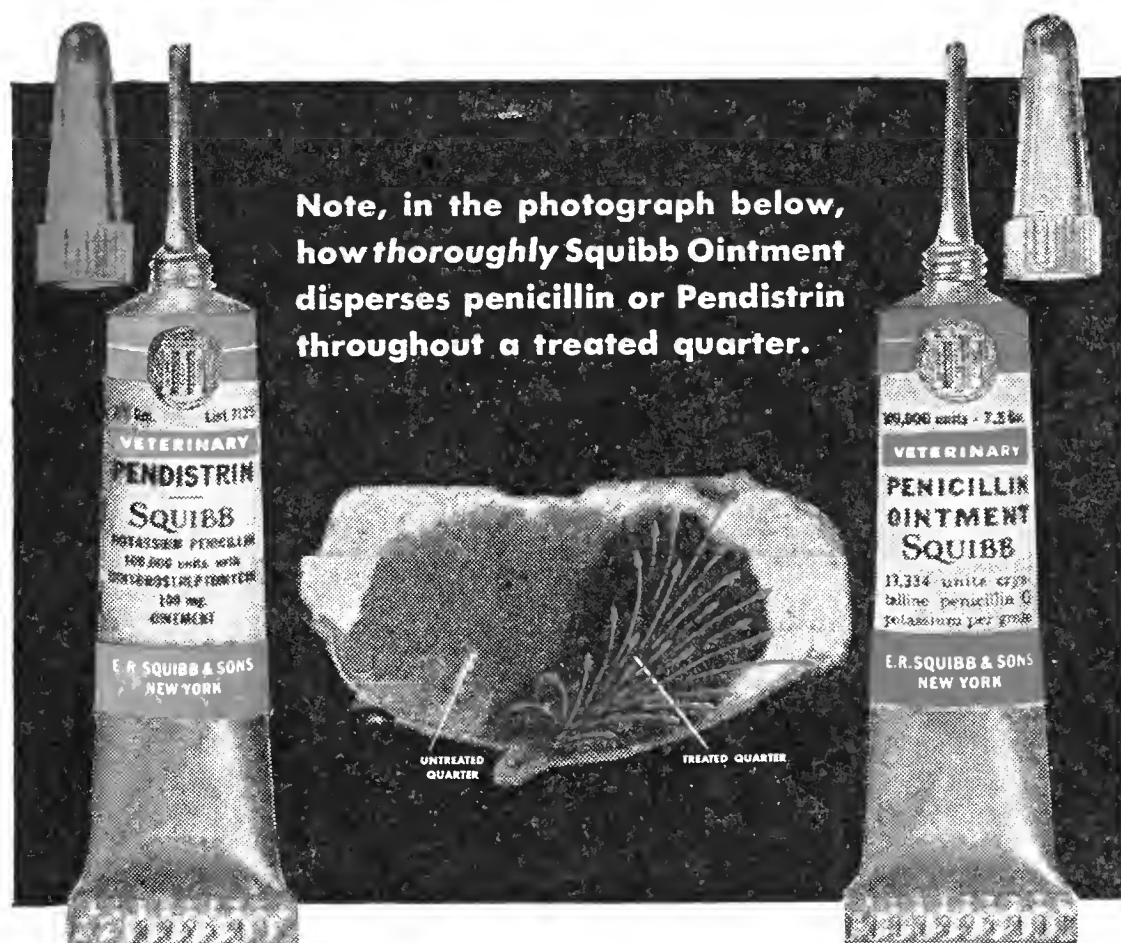


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*For accurate diagnosis of mastitis, consult your veterinarian.*

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**SQUIBB**—A NAME YOU CAN TRUST

## Name Livestock Champions at New York State Fair

**B**IG classes, expert judging and excellent showmanship marked the greatest livestock show ever presented at New York State Fair in Syracuse, September 1 to 8.

In the following list of results in the various breeds of cows, sheep and swine, all addresses are New York State except where otherwise indicated.

### Cattle

#### JERSEY

**Bulls:** Grand and Senior Champion—Advancer Star Designer—Harmony Jersey Farms, Greenwich, Conn. Reserve Grand Champion—Homeland Jester Boy Andy—Pioneer Farms, Old Lyme, Conn. Junior Champion—Chief's Advancer Dandy Zinnias—Ideal Farm, Vestal.

**Females:** Grand and Senior Champion—Rosemary Rush Starlet—Harmony Jersey Farms. Reserve Grand Champion—Advancer Star of S.S.F.—Silver Springs Farm, Syracuse, Jr. Champion—Double Design Noble Jolly—Harmony Jersey Farm.

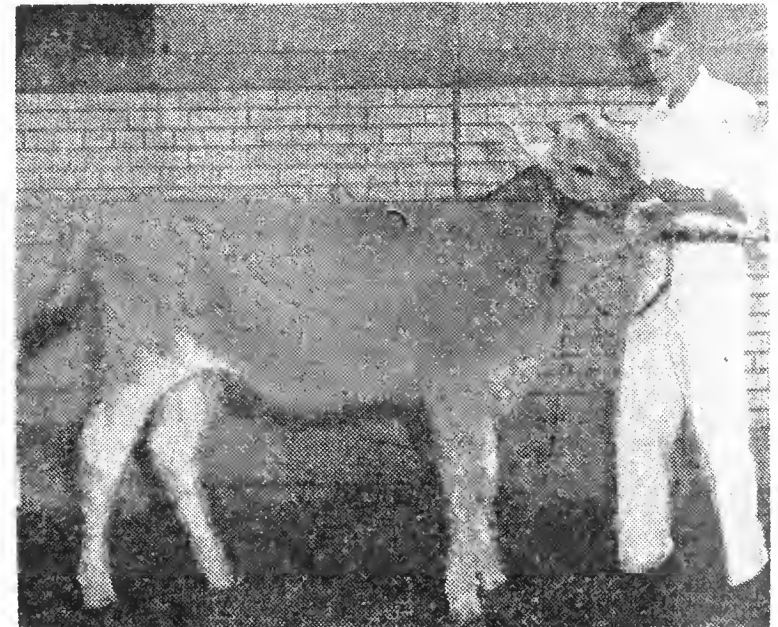
**District Herds:** 1. Central New York Club, Syracuse; 2. Delaware County Herd, Hobart; 3. Capitol District Jersey Club, Greene.

#### BROWN SWISS

**Bulls:** Grand and Senior Champion—Judd's Pledge Baron—Mt. Auburn Farms. Auburn. Reserve and Jr. Champion—Walhalla Gentleman Whirl—Cornell University.

**Females:** Grand and Senior Champion—Nancy Bobette—L. G. and J. L. Boyd, Canandaigua. Re-

Melvin Lampkin Jr., of RD 1, Amsterdam, N. Y., holds his Brown Swiss calf, Walhalla La Maybell. Melvin won first prize in fitting and showmanship in the Junior 4-H Class at the New York State Fair.



serve Grand Champion—Alexander's Sue—James Alexander, Scottsville. Jr. Champion—Riverside Ranch Dollie—Peter Klotzbach, Jr. and Son, Corfu.

**District Herds:** 1. Western N. Y. Canton herd; 2. Central N. Y. Canton herd, Syracuse, N. Y.; 3. Northern N. Y. Canton herd, Massena.

#### GUERNSEY

**Bulls:** Grand and Senior Champion—McDonald Farms Ideal Mars—Clarence Marsh, Canandaigua. Reserve Grand Champion—McDonald Farms Steadfast Odin—McDonald Farms, Cortland. Jr. Champion—Nodrog Melba's King—Whitehall Farm, Brockport.

**Females:** Grand and Senior Champion—McDonald Farms D. Monogire. Reserve Grand Champion—McDonald Farms Ideal Nora. Jr. Champion—McDonald Farms LePretty Lady.

**District Herds:** 1. Finger Lakes District Guernsey Breeders' Association—Cortland; 2. Wayne County Guernsey Club—Ontario; 3. Dutchess County Guernsey Breeders' Association—Millbrook.

#### AYRSHIRE

**Bulls:** Grand and Senior Champion—Sunny Acres True Design—S. N. Stimson, Spencer. Reserve and Jr. Champion—Marie Lass King of C.B.—Abigail Ann Stimson, Spencer.

**Females:** Grand and Senior Champion—Melody Lane Hope—Fred J. Bolva, Burke. Reserve Grand Champion—Woodford Fortunate Dolphin and Jr. Champion—Meredith Barrart—Meredith Farms, Topsville, Mass.

**District Herds:** 1. Clinton, Franklin, Essex Ayrshire Club—Ellenburg; 2. Tioga County Ayrshire Club, Spencer; 3. Ontario County Ayrshire Club, Canandaigua.

#### HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN

**Bulls:** Grand and Senior Champion—Smithland Supreme Champion—Forsgate Farms, Jamesburg, N. J. Reserve Grand Champion—Illchee Supreme Sovereign—Jane Robens, Poland. Jr. Champion—Franlo Chip Squire—Elmer Marshfield, Marcellus.

**Females:** Grand and Senior Champion—Harden Farms King Ina—Harden Farms, Camden. Reserve Grand Champion—Cornell Pledge Colie—Cornell University. Jr. Champion—Smithland Supreme Mollene—Forsgate Farms.

**District Herds:** District and County Holstein Clubs were rated in this order: Oneida, Chautauqua, Eastern New York, Franklin, Cayuga-Seneca, Livingston, Finger Lakes, Onondaga, Otsego-Herkimer, Montgomery, Wyoming, Schoharie, St. Lawrence, Wayne-Ontario, Cortland and Madison.

#### MILKING SHORTHORN

**Bulls:** Grand and Senior Champion—Barrington Wildeyes—Grassy Lane Farm, Cazenovia. Reserve and Jr. Champion—Grassy Lane Goldmint—Grassy Lane Farm.

**Females:** Grand and Senior Champion—Barrington Bright Queen QM—Grassy Lane Farms. Reserve Grand Champion—Last Chance Bell Van Berg—Last Chance Ranch, Lake Placid.

#### HEREFORD

**Bulls:** Champion—Bean Zenith 46th—F. F. McIntosh and Son, Spencer, W. Va. Reserve Champion—Powisset Baca Duke—Powisset Farm, Dover, Mass.

**Females:** Champion—Mission Miss 3rd F. F. McIntosh and Son. Reserve Champion—Miss S. F. G. Royal M. 71st—F. F. McIntosh and Son.

**New York Special** (best two head, any age, either sex, from above classes, bred and owned by New York State exhibit-

ors): 1. Cornell University; 2. Holcomb Hereford Farm, Holcomb; 3. Earl M. Welcher and Sons, Newark; 4. Gerald A. Orbaker, Williamson; 5. Highlawn Farm, North Rose; 6. Rob-Lyn Farm, Canandaigua; 7. Anchorage Farms, Cobleskill.

**Steers:** Champion—Powisset 141st—Powisset Farm.

#### ABERDEEN-ANGUS

**Bulls:** Grand and Senior Champion—Bent Lee Master Mercury—Bent Lee Farm, Brant Lake. Jr. and Reserve Grand Champion—Prince Runnymede 59th—Cochran Farm, North Salem. Reserve Senior Champion—Ankonian 3216—Cochran Farm. Reserve Jr. Champion—Rally Black Prince 4th—Rally Farm, Millbrook.

**Females:** Grand and Jr. Champion—Rally Blackcap 43rd—Rally Farms. Reserve Grand and Reserve Jr. Champion—Globe Hill Barbara 22nd—Fuerst Stock Farm, Pine Plains.

**Steers:** Champion—Fritz—Ess Kay Farm, East Aurora.

### Sheep

#### CORRIEDALE

All champions exhibited by Woodbine Farms, Gambier, Ohio.

#### COLUMBIA SHOW

All champions exhibited by Leonard Sipperly and Son, Tuscarora.

#### KARAKUL SHOW

Champion ram and Champion ewe, Karakul Fur Farm, Fayetteville. Reserve Champion ram, R. L. Harris, Fabius. Reserve Champion ewe, Leo R. McCarthy, Syracuse.

#### HAMPSHIRE

Champion ram and Reserve Champion ewe, Charles Smith, Skowhegan, Maine. Champion ewe, James McGuire, Oakfield. Reserve Champion ram, Cornell University.

#### SUFFOLK

Champion ram, Hob and Nob Farm, Frankestown, N. H. Reserve Champion

(Continued on Page 12)



# THE BIG BARGAIN in Farm Power and Utility....

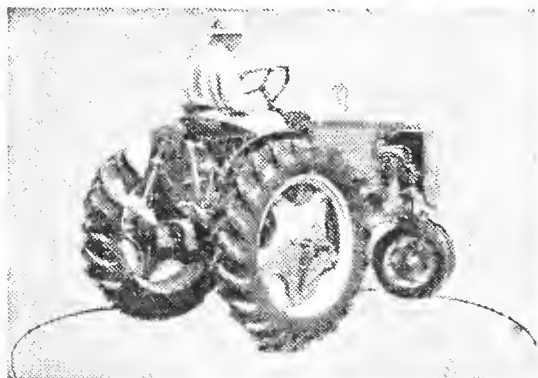


CASE  
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TRACTOR

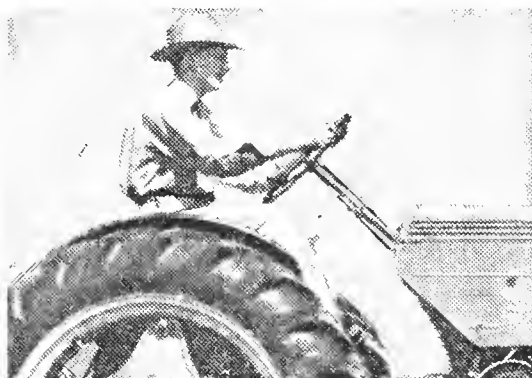
**A HANDY TRACTOR  
FOR A HUNDRED JOBS**

## GET A DEMONSTRATION

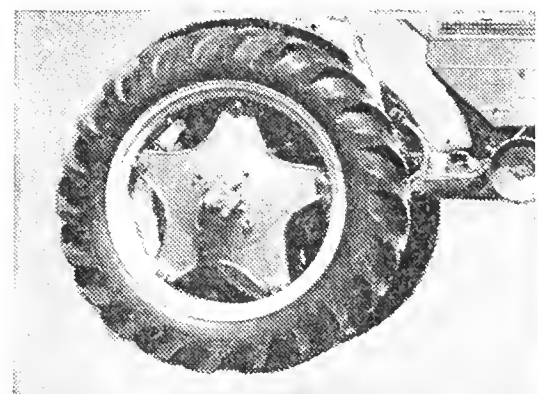
There's no tractor that can help you so much with so many farm jobs as the improved Case "VAC." Besides all your regular field work you can pull posts, dig postholes and stretch fence . . . latch onto hammer mill and go grinding . . . carry feed to cows and bring back milk—all with no heavy lifting. You can load manure, scald hogs; saw trees down and cut logs up. You can clear away snow, grade a road, dig a pond. Try the new short turning of the "VAC," and its extra easy steering. Notice its added clearance, extra traction. Let your Case dealer demonstrate now.



**Pivot-point turning—faster, easier steering.** New steering gear swings front wheels all the way for pivot turn on one rear wheel. Roller bearings on swivel post make steering amazingly easy. Six steps of adjustment take up wear, keep steering snug.



**New easy riding—better braking.** Shock-absorber seat mounting (extra) smooths out the jolting and bouncing from rough ground and cross rows. New shoe-type brakes aid turning, hold equally well ahead or back. They are dust-tight, adjustable from outside.



**Bigger wheels, better traction, more crop clearance.** Higher wheels raise axle two inches, let you cultivate taller crops. Big tires slip less, last longer, pull stronger—especially in soft soil or snow, or when crossing ridges, furrows and field ditches.

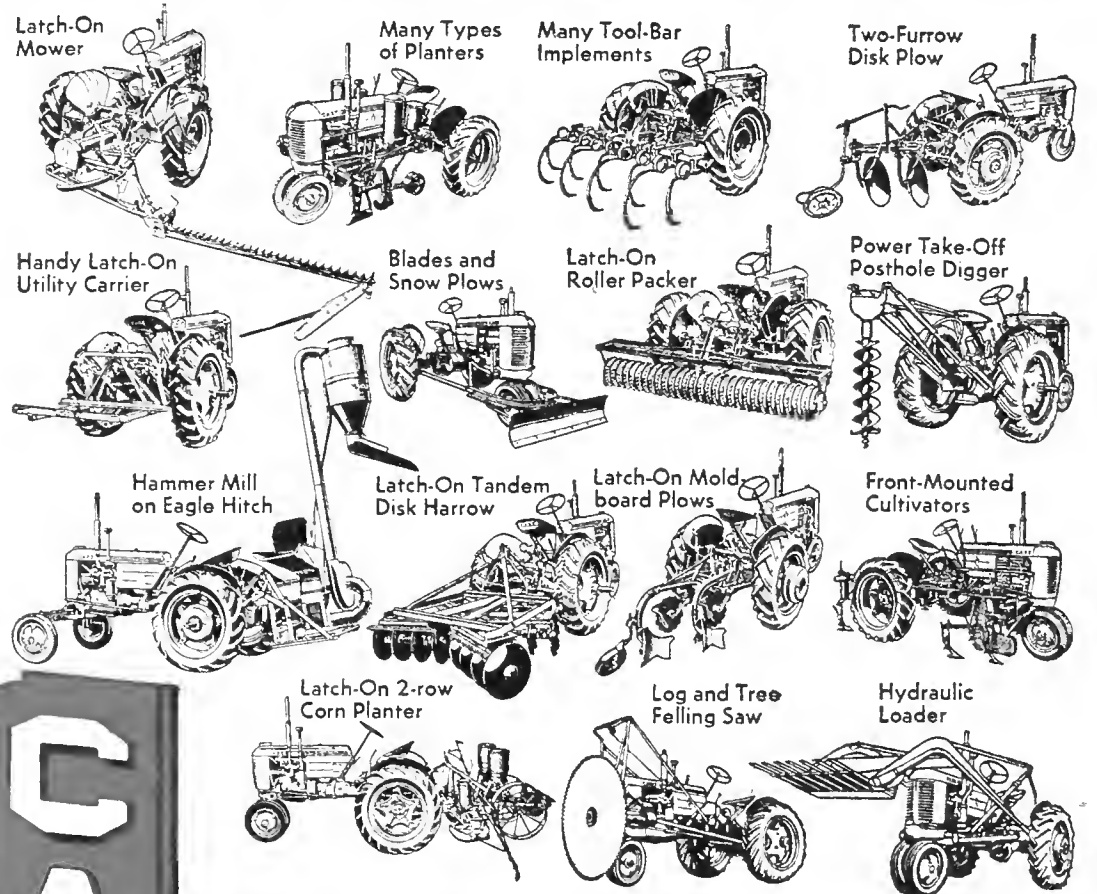


**Exclusive Eagle Hitch—Latch-On Implements.** Only Case offers Eagle Hitch that hooks up Latch-On Implements in one minute, pulls plows at even depth in uneven ground. Complete Latch-On line includes brand-new break-away plow for stony, stumpy land.

## 25 GREAT CASE TRACTORS

Your Case dealer offers the right size and type of tractor to fit your acreage and crop system. Besides the low-cost 2-plow "VA" Series there are the bigger 2-plow "S" Series, fast 3-plow "D" Series, and the mighty 4-5 plow Model "LA." There are all-purpose models with twin or single front wheels, or adjustable front axles, also orchard, high-clearance, and stand-ard 4-wheel models. "D" Series and "LA" can be ordered for LPG fuels.

## WIDE CHOICE OF MOUNTED IMPLEMENTS FOR THE WIDEST RANGE OF UTILITY



**CASE**



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Case builds a full line of farm machines. Mark in squares or write in margin any that interest you; mail to J. I. Case Co., Dept. K-11, Racine, Wis.

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| <input type="checkbox"/> 2-plow "VA" Series Tractors | <input type="checkbox"/> 4-5 plow "LA" Tractor  |
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| <input type="checkbox"/> 3-plow "D" Series Tractors  | <input type="checkbox"/> Hammer Mills           |

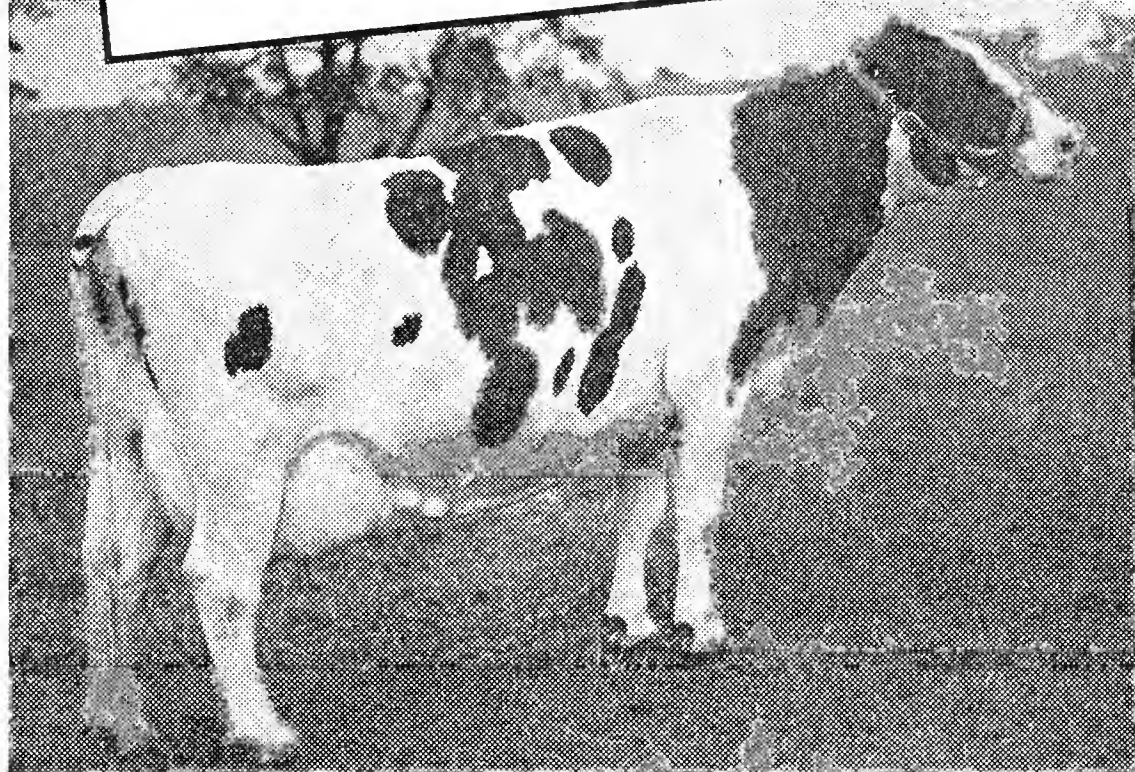
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# NEW NATIONAL Record made on BEACON FEEDS



**C**ONGRATULATIONS to Daniel I. Mayne, Knollwood Farms, Fairport, New York, owner of Knollwood Rag Apple Nettie, who produced 1,273.2 lbs. butterfat, 26,510 lbs. milk. This is the highest butterfat record ever made in the United States on 3x milking. To Knollwood Farms and "Chet" Benschneider, herdsman, belong the credit for good breeding, management and feeding. To Beacon goes the credit for high production feeds used in making the record.

Knollwood Rag Apple Nettie, like thousands of other high producers, was fed on Beacon "18" Test Cow Ration which is designed for the severe demands of high producing cows. She was grown on the Beacon Calf Starter Program and fitted on the Beacon Dry Cow Program.

#### 13 National Records on Beacon

This is the thirteenth National Record made by Beacon-fed cows. Substantial evidence—we think—of the high productive capacity of Beacon Feeds.

See your nearest Beacon dealer for latest bulletins on our feeds, which are distributed from Maine to Virginia and West Virginia, exclusive of Western Pennsylvania and Western New York.

THE **Beacon** ★ ★ ★

Milling Co., Inc., Cayuga, N. Y.  
Eastport, N. Y. York, Pa.

## "WINDGALL?"

Here's how to get your horse back to work fast"

says *Gustave Troutman* of Milton, N. Y.

"In 40 years of farming, I've always used Absorbine for my horses. I've found it quickly relieves strains and soreness from windgall."

There's nothing like Absorbine for lameness due to windgall, sore shoulder, similar congestive troubles. Not a "cure-all," but a time-proved help... used by many veterinarians. A stand-by over 50 years, it will not blister or remove hair. Only \$2.50 at all druggists.

W. F. Young, Inc., Springfield, Mass.

**ABSORBINE**



## You Get HIGH CONCEPTION by Breeding to NYABC SIREs

Fewer involuntary dry days, with more than seven out of ten cows on the average conceiving on first service to NYABC sires. Service throughout New York and Western Vermont.

For information, write today to:

**NYABC** New York Artificial Breeders' Cooperative

Box 528 A Inc. Ithaca, N. Y.

# Feeding Cows When They Are **DRY**

By **NICHOLAS FRANK**

**T**HE MOST important factor in getting high production in our herd is the care during the dry period. That includes the proper length of dry period which varies in our herd from 6 to 8 weeks. Also good liberal grain feeding during that time.

Our results from feeding individual cows are quite varied, but one case has always seemed quite important to me. Our "twin" cow was dry only 5 days. When it came time to dry her off, we reduced the feed to practically nothing and started milking her once a day. Every time we tried to skip more milkings, mastitis would set in in one or more quarters. After starving her for two weeks with no grain and only poor pasture, her production would not drop below 15-20 lbs. daily. So, one night I told Dad we had better put her on a full feeding of fitting ration, which consisted of 15-16 lbs. daily, and continue to milk her twice daily. That we did.

#### It Pays Off

About a week before she freshened, her production dropped sharply, and 5 days before freshening we discontinued milking. Previous to that she had completed two DHIA records of 410 and 413 lbs fat and averaged over 12,500 lbs. milk. During the lactation that followed, she produced 11,720 lbs. milk and 384 lbs. fat in 10 months. She is fresh again after being dry the regulation length of time and is doing fine, the best ever, except for repeated attacks of mastitis which I believe to be caused by insufficient feeding during the dry period I have described.

The particular feeding problems I have had and how I have met them have resulted in quite a set of rules. I was troubled by how much to feed before freshening. We now feed heifers that are freshening for the first time 12 lbs. of fitting ration for 2 months before freshening.

We feed 16 lbs. of fitting ration daily to all cows that have freshened at least once as soon as they are completely dry and will handle that amount. We don't have much trouble getting them to eat it. Some high producing cows that have reached maturity (5 years) will be fed higher according to their appetites and previous production, in order to build their bodies to maintain their production at a high level.

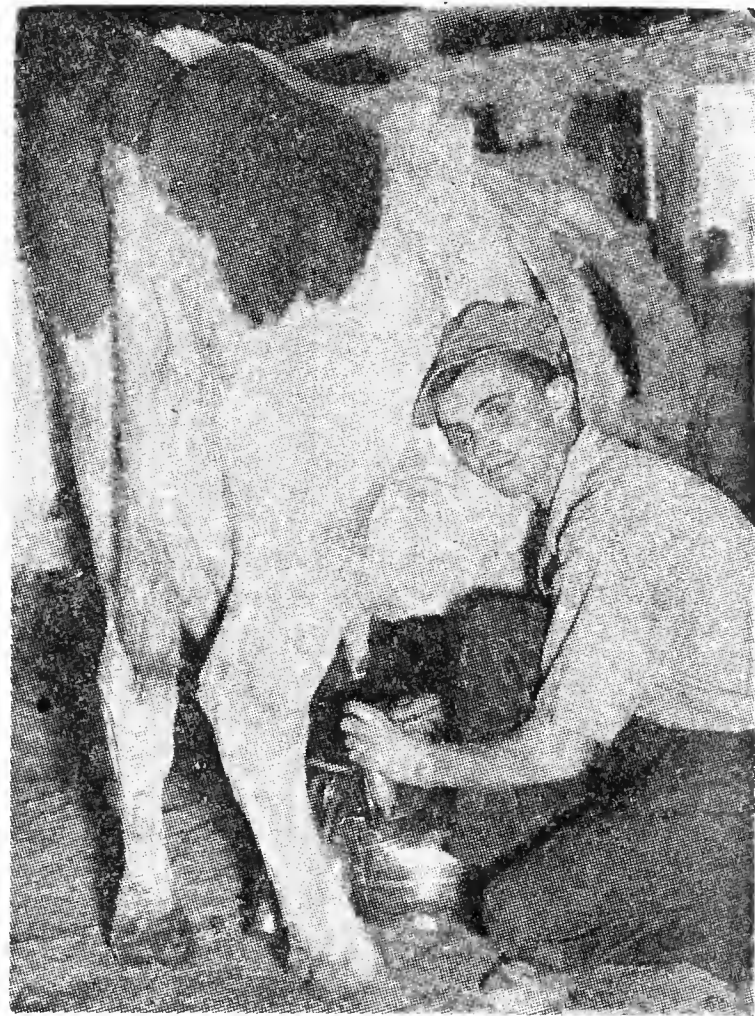
#### Feed 1 To 3 Ratio

After freshening we feed at a 1:3 ratio as soon as the cow will handle feed in that amount. We feed all fitting ration until the udder is completely free of congestion. Then we slowly change to a dairy ration, changing about 4 lbs. of her grain per week. If a cow gains on her milk production, warranting more feed, she first receives it in the form of fitting ration.

We feed no silage at all. Dad had a silo, but having such wet ground, he could not depend on a crop to fill it. We feed hay and grain in the winter, the hay being replaced by pasture and green oats or millet in the summer. During the winter months we feed a

dry and freshening ration containing 400 lbs. molasses per ton. It tends to keep the cows loose and regulated. Our production appears to drop when molasses is not included, and some cows recently fresh, contract acetoneemia (lack of sugar). We have had two. Loss of production is the result.

We have been using a mineral supplement for nearly four years. Since using it, we have less freshening



Nicholas Frank stresses the practice of fast clean machine milking with no hand milking. He has milked as high as 27 cows in 40 minutes with three machines. "Milking at regular intervals really pays off," he says.

troubles. Our breeding troubles have all but disappeared, our conception rate has run 90% or higher on first service the past two years. The cows appear slicker and shed their hair earlier and easier. Our young cattle have really shown a great improvement over years past. Thrifty young cattle play a very important part in maintaining a high producing herd, as we raise all our replacements.

The manner in which feeding affects the health of our herd is very pleasing to me. While feeding heavier the past two years than ever before, there is no sign of ill effects on the animals due to feeding. Our breeding, calving, and production efficiency has risen far above the average we had when we started DHIA testing.

#### DHIA Is Gold

Other experiences that I feel are important in getting top production in our herd boil down to DHIA testing. It's worth its weight in gold. It uncovers your high and low producers; allows better selection of calves to raise for herd replacements; shows herd sires to be what they are; and makes culling the inefficient cows from our dairy casier. It has made possible an average gain in our herd of 4,833 lbs. milk and 163 lbs. fat per cow.

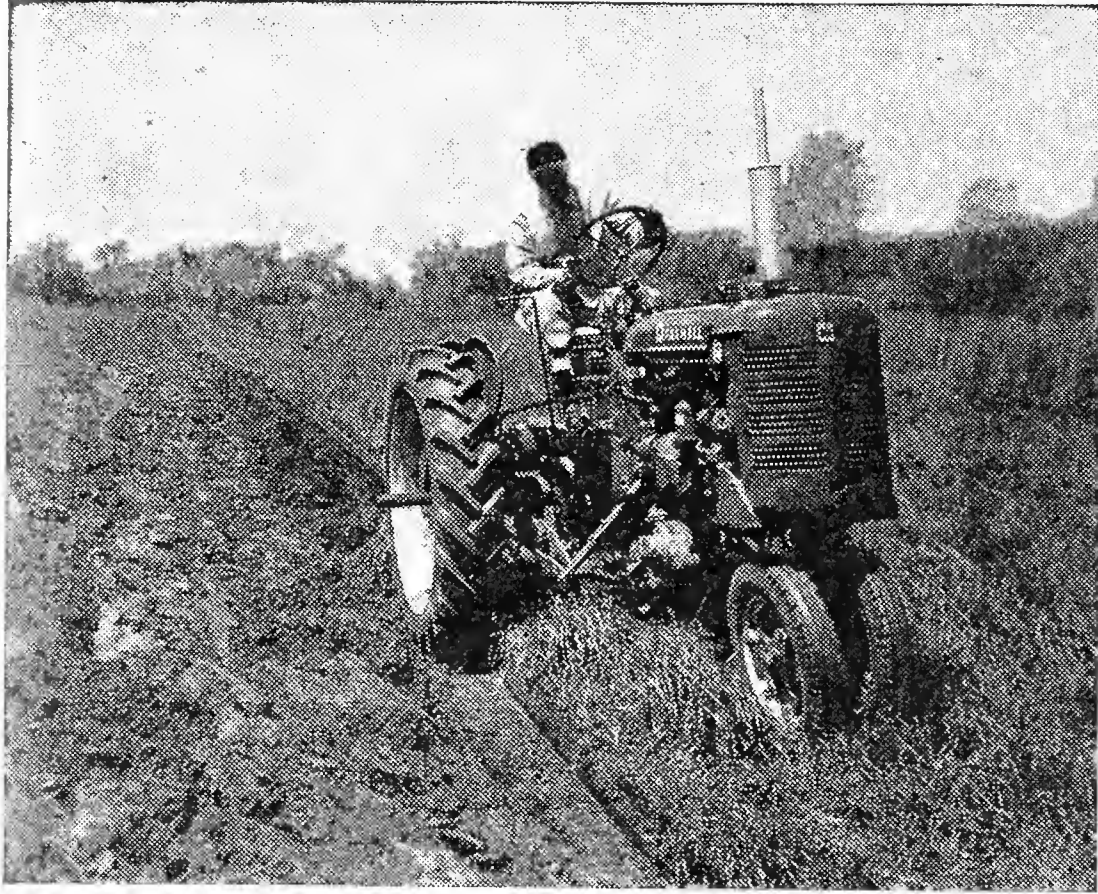
The first year we tested in DHIA, we averaged 7,576 lbs. milk and 268 lbs. fat on 32 cows. We have just finished our fourth year of testing with an average of 12,490 lbs. milk and 431 lbs. fat on 28 cows. The 10-year herd summary in our herd book shows we have 4 less cows than when we started

(Continued on Page 29)



# **PROVE/TO YOURSELF...**

# **You can do more work with a McCormick Farmall®**



## **You can do so much work—with so little fuel!**

Make the gallon-of-gas test with the two-plow, two-row Farmall Super C tractor. Sock the plow down *deep* into the toughest plowing! *Prove to yourself* how much farther a Farmall Super C runs on a gallon of gasoline—how much *more* work you can do—than with other similar-size tractors.



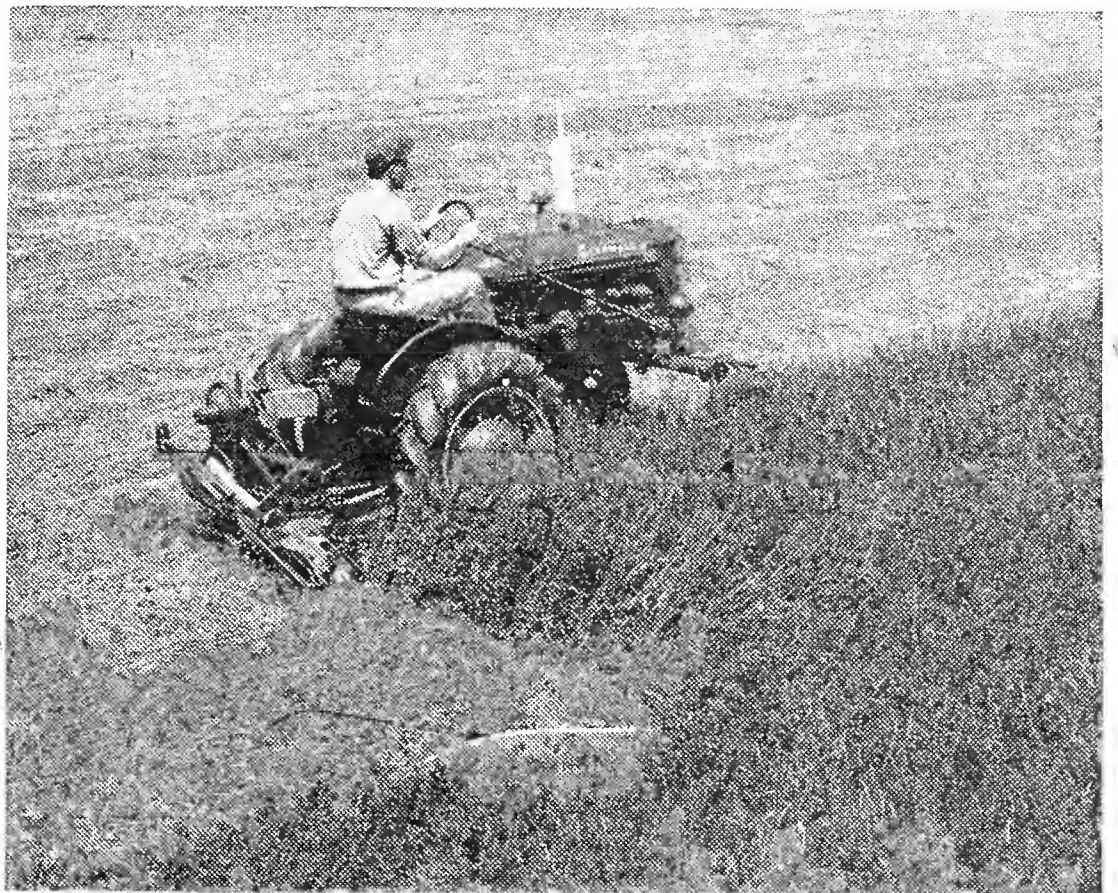
## **You can feel the positive pull-power**

Try the Farmall Super C on heavy drawbar work. Feel the *sure* traction, the *extra* pull-power as the big, 54-inch-high tires take hold. See the *clean, slip-free* tracks of the tire cleats. Notice, too, how the big-diameter steering wheel, double-disc brakes and swinging drawbar permit you to make smooth, easy turns in soft ground.



## **You Can Cultivate High Crops**

Look at the ample clearance under *both* tractor and cultivator with a McCormick Farmall. You can cultivate later in the season as crops grow taller. There's 23 $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch clearance with the Super C; 21 $\frac{1}{8}$  with the Super A; 19 $\frac{5}{8}$  with the Cub. You can side-dress with the same fertilizer unit that works with the matching planter.

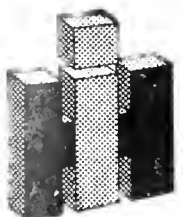


## **You Enjoy All-Day Driving Comfort**

Slip into the driver's seat of a Farmall. Take the wheel—see how easily the tractor handles. Feel how the seat absorbs the bumps and jolts . . . all day long. Notice how handy the controls are—from hydraulic Touch-Control levers to the conveniently located brake and clutch pedals. All controls are designed with *your* comfort in mind.

**PROVE/TO  
YOURSELF...**

YES . . . prove to yourself that you can farm better . . . that you can **PRODUCE MORE** . . . with a McCormick Farmall tractor and your choice of a full line of McCormick implements. See your International Harvester dealer today for a "prove-to-yourself" demonstration.

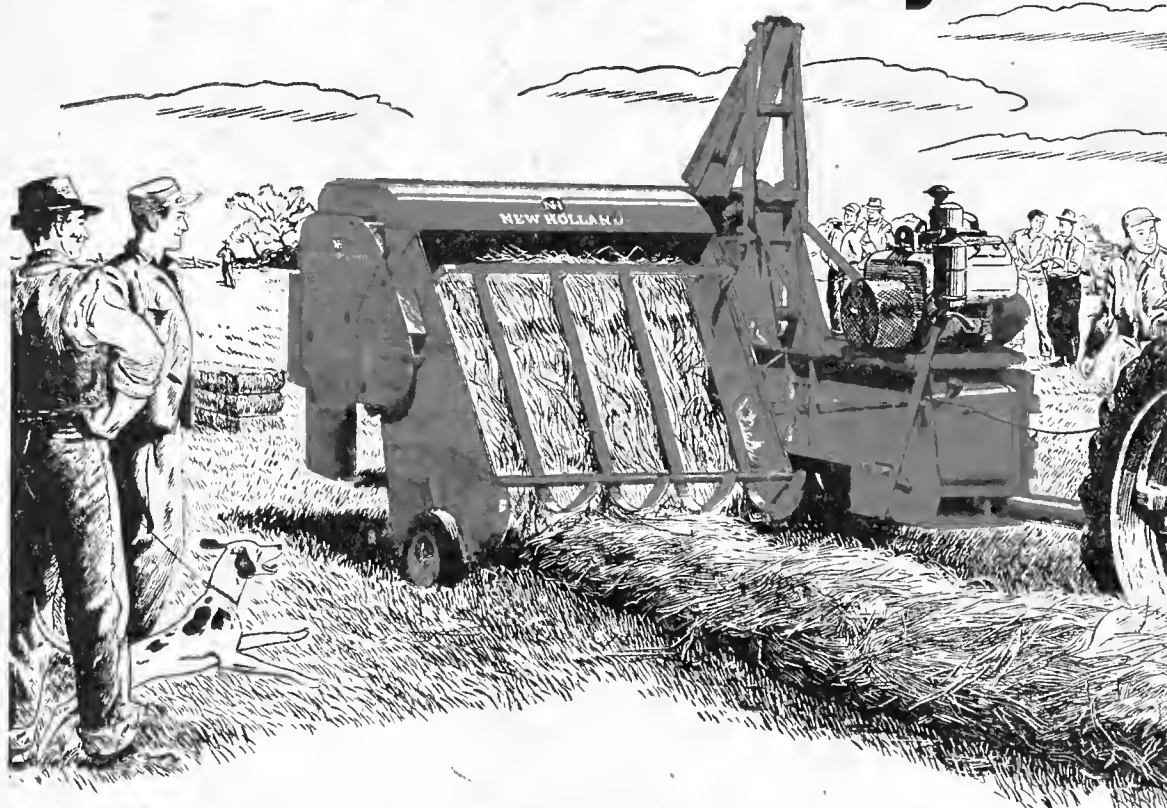


# **INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER**

International Harvester Products pay for themselves in use — McCormick Farm Equipment and Farmall Tractors . . . Motor Trucks . . . Crawler Tractors and Power Units . . . Refrigerators and Freezers. General Office, Chicago 1, Illinois



# This baler can wire-tie 100 tons a day!



**As many as four 100-pound bales per minute—  
safely tied—and only one tie per strand.**

● The New Holland "80" gives you up to twice the capacity of other wire-tie balers now on the market—up to 10 tons per hour! Imagine the savings possible for you now that one man can wire-tie so much hay in so short a time.

Not just a conversion of the famous "77" twine-tie, the Model "80" was designed from the ground up as a wire-tie baler. Its tying mechanism is fast and trouble-free.

The "knot" is tied in an "inline twist"—won't pull loose or uncoil. Baling action is designed to save the valuable leaves. This means up to 50% more feed value . . . a better price for hay.

If you're looking for a wire-tie, remember, the New Holland "80" gives you up to 10 tons an hour! New Holland Machine Co., New Holland, Pa. A Subsidiary of The Sperry Corporation.

## UP TO TWICE THE CAPACITY OF OTHER WIRE-TIE BALERS PLUS THESE EXCLUSIVES!



**Warning System**  
When wire in the cans runs low, an automatic warning lets you know in time to prevent missing any bales.



**"Wet" or Dry Hay**  
Hydraulic bale tension control, an optional feature, automatically allows for variations in moisture content.



**New Holland Twist**  
The Model "80" ties its "knot" in an "inline twist." This wire-tie lies flat—will not pull loose or uncoil.



**Roll-Away Bale Chute**  
Standard feature on the wire-tie "80", the roll-away bale chute flips bales far out of the tractor's path.



**If you prefer a twine-tie baler,  
see the famous New Holland "77"!**

With a New Holland "77" you can bale up to 10 tons of hay an hour. The "77" is rugged, has 20% fewer parts and offers many improvements. Farmers across the country agree there's no finer twine-tie baler!

**NH NEW HOLLAND**  
"First in Grassland Farming"

Minneapolis • Des Moines • Kansas City • Brantford, Ontario

**FREE**

Check catalog you wish and mail coupon to:  
New Holland Machine Co., 1110 Ash St., New Holland, Pa.

☐ Twine-Tie Baler ☐ Forage Harvester—  
☐ Wire-Tie Baler ☐ Row Crop or Hay unit  
☐ Forage Blower ☐ Baler Twine ☐ Side Delivery Rake  
☐ Farm Wagon ☐ Tractor Mower  
☐ Portable Tractor Saw

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Street or RFD \_\_\_\_\_ Acres Farmed? \_\_\_\_\_

Town \_\_\_\_\_ County \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

# Potato Growers Trim Acreage to Fit Demand

**A** YEAR ago potato growers in several areas indicated that they were thoroughly fed up on price supports, especially if they were to be accompanied by strict controls. At that time a number of control-minded Washington bureaucrats went out on a limb and predicted that growers would be sorry; that they would quickly change their minds and be glad to accept the controls after a year's experience in the cold, competitive storms of free enterprise without the protective price umbrella of government price supports.

Well, the time has arrived when it can be definitely said that the prophets of disaster were totally wrong.

We can even admit that the most confirmed opponent of price guarantees never hoped that the disgraceful situation fostered by price supports could be cured in a single year. Yet faced with the cold facts about overproduction in past years, and the total lack of supports for the 1951 potato crop, growers met the situation by curtailing acreage 18%. As a result, the August estimate of 351,186,000 bushels is just about the number of bushels that consumers ate a year ago. There is every indication that potato prices will continue at a fair level, that most of the crop will find its way into consuming channels, and that growers will again strive to meet general competition by putting better potatoes on the market.

The situation is a tribute to the good sense of farmers and a rebuke to all persons who believe that farmers must be guided by "professional planners" controlled by those who think they are all-wise and subsidized by politicians who want their vote.

A review of the desirable results of discontinued price supports on potatoes is worth while:

1. An enormous amount of useless work has been and will be avoided.

Farmers have stopped growing more potatoes than consumers want, with the intention of selling them to the government. Transportation of unwanted potatoes is no longer necessary. Government employees need no longer spend time in checking potatoes and then destroying them and writing checks for farmers.

2. Taxpayers' money has been saved.

The money paid farmers for unwanted potatoes was only part of the cost. Promotion of the program and the administration of it took a sizable chunk.

3. Land has been released to grow crops that are needed.

4. Relations between producers and consumers have been improved.

Housewives never could see the wisdom or justice of dumping potatoes paid for with taxpayers' money. Can you blame them?

5. Potatoes will be grown on the best potato land and by the best growers.

Price supports help to keep the inefficient grower in business. Good potato men with good machinery and know-how do not fear fair competition.

6. Farmers have retained some freedom.

They can grow potatoes where they wish and in what quantities they wish. Extra efforts made by individuals to put better potatoes on the market will be rewarded. Too often, under price supports poor potatoes brought the same price as good ones. In fact, in some cases the livestock got the best

ones and the consumers ate the poorest.

The sooner restrictions on some other farm products are abandoned, the better it will be for everyone.

The case against price supports is overwhelming. In addition to some of the things that have been brought to light by the discontinuing of supports on potatoes, we should remember that "politics" results in higher and higher price supports at a time when they are not needed. It is almost equally certain that taxpayers and politicians would not permit price supports in a time of depression when they might really be of some help. Finally, many a thinking patriotic citizen has stated the belief that we cannot continue indefinitely to arm ourselves, help many nations to arm, and at the same time indulge in and expand socialistic ventures in this country.

— A. A. —

## ROCHESTER GROWERS WIN FAIR AWARDS

**A** MASSIVE, colorful and well arranged display of vegetables won first prize of \$325 in the organization's collection exhibit at the New York State Fair for the Rochester Area Growers' Cooperative, Inc.

The display also won one of the two first prizes of \$200 offered in the Duncan Memorial Award. The other first prize Duncan Award winner was the New York State Cherry Growers Association. Honorable mention for the Duncan Memorial Award was the exhibit of the Western New York Apple Growers Association.

Second prize winner in the organization collections was the Oswego County Vegetable Improvement Association. Third prize went to Onondaga Vegetable Growers Co-op Association, Inc., and fourth to Schenectady Market Growers Co-op Association.

— A. A. —

## GRANGE AND 4-H WINNERS

At the New York State Fair the Grange exhibits brought the following winners: 1st, Busti Grange, Chautauqua County; 2nd, Milton, Ulster County; 3rd, West Groton, Tompkins County; 4th, Lysander Grange, Onondaga County.

The Pomona Booth winners were: Otsego, Cortland and Tioga.

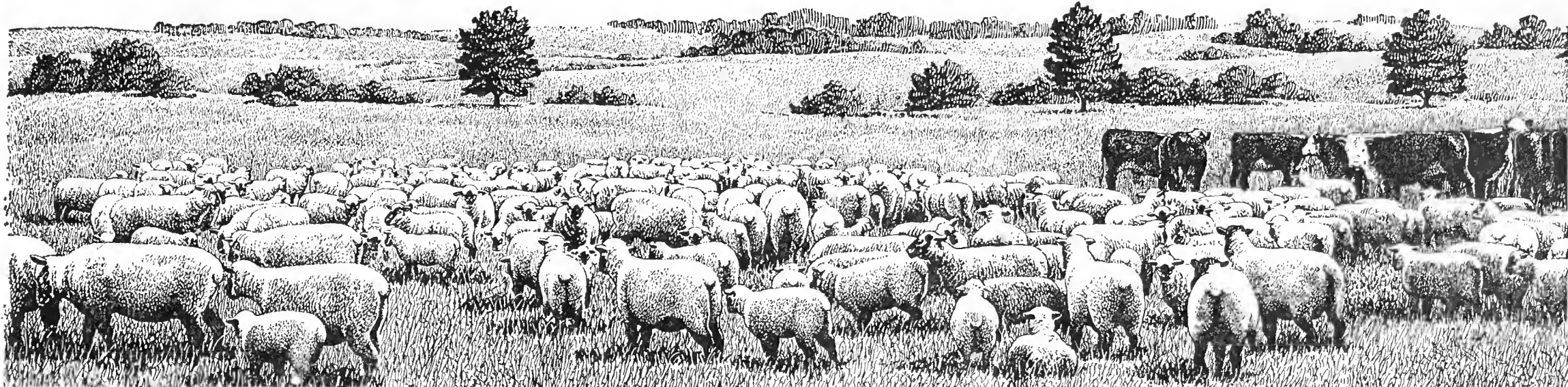
Miss Jean Ortmann of Hurley, Ulster County, was winner of the 4-H Club dress review and will represent New York State at the 4-H Club Congress at Chicago in December. Miss Ann Fisher of Canastota was second.



At the New York State Fair, Bernard Glasner left, and Robert Reisdorf were first and second respectively in FFA Vegetable Crops judging. They are students of vocational agriculture in the Arcade Central School. Along with Gerald Winter of Perry they will represent the State in FFA judging contests at the National Junior Vegetable Growers Association meeting at Columbus.



# Gone to Grass...



**Not** only in the vast ranges of the Great Plains is grass creating new security and wealth. In many old, cropped-out sections a return to grass-and-livestock is restoring "faith and fertility." Areas where once livestock grazed in our great westward migration are carrying livestock again—and with yields in pounds and dollars that sound almost like miracles.

Typical of the new grassland management is the operation centering at Dixon Springs Experiment Station in Southern Illinois. A few years ago this was worn-out, plowed land—practically worthless—raising perhaps 10 bushels of corn to the acre. Today they're getting four to five hundred pounds of livestock gain off those same acres (the record so far is 682 pounds in a season). And they're shooting for a thousand! At current beef, lamb and wool prices, they're netting around \$100 per acre per year—on land where not long ago the animals would literally have starved to death.

How was this miracle achieved? By good farming and ranching practices. By preparing the soil with lime, potash and phosphate. By finding, through hundreds of careful tests, the best combinations of grasses and legumes to give the longest grazing season and grow the most meat. Thus, the land has been made immediately profitable—and still maintained for future use. For under cropping, this land loses a full plow-depth of topsoil in 30 to 40 years; but in *grass*, it will not erode that much in 8,000 years.

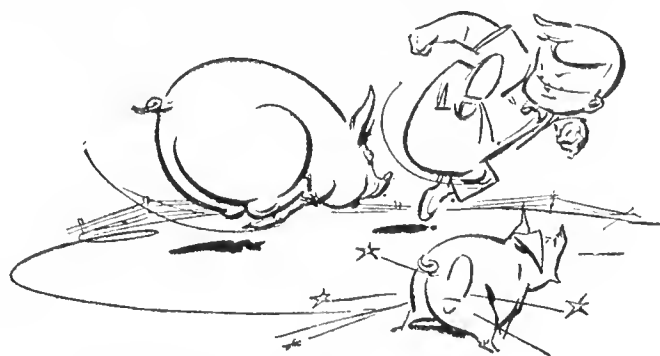
Dixon Springs and other experiment stations are pointing the way to a type of farming practice suited to many of the older sections of the United States. Some experienced ranchers of the West and Southwest are extending their stock operations back into Eastern states. In the South, beef cattle are doing well on worn-out cotton land reconverted to grass. This change from crop raising on poor land to livestock production on permanent pasture seems to present a great opportunity to many producers. It could mean the development of great new livestock-producing areas... and more meat for our growing population.

## Quote of the Month

"We need to produce more meat... We can produce more meat in three ways: (1) by increasing livestock in areas where more roughage can be produced and used efficiently; (2) by protecting our livestock from diseases and pests; and (3) by improving breeding, feeding, and management... The production job can be done only on farms and ranches, and by farmers and ranchers."

Bureau of Animal Industry

## OUR CITY COUSIN



Football season... hear that big din?  
City Cousin kicked the pig's skin!



T. G. Byerly

## Breeding Limits Beef Cattle Gains in the Feed Lot

T. G. Byerly, Animal Husbandry Division  
U. S. Department of Agriculture

Studies at the U. S. Range Livestock Experiment Station, Miles City, Montana, prove that steers from fast gaining bulls put on weight in the feed lot faster than steers from slow gaining bulls. They also prove that there is no inherent relation between conformation and rate of gain. While small-type steers generally gain slower than large-type, breeders can selectively breed fast gaining small-type cattle as well as fast gaining large-type cattle. Breeding for rapid feed lot gains can be done within type, without hurting type.

Today 35 states are included in this broad cooperative research program with the U.S.D.A. Type, conformation, calf crop, as well as rate of gain are being measured. Bulls are placed on feed at 6-10 months of age under standard conditions. Their rate of gain varies from a pound a day to four pounds a day. *And the steers they sire will vary in the same direction as the sire though usually less widely.*

Breeders in several states are also conducting performance tests by placing bulls at central testing stations for evaluation.

You have to wait until after the calf is weaned to measure his capacity to gain. While the calf is on the cow, her milk supply will affect rate of gain. There just isn't any relation between weight and finish of calves at weaning and their ability to gain in the feed lot.

Through selective breeding we can produce more beef per brood cow and per steer fed, with greater profit.

## Martha Logan's Recipe for HAMBURGER HARVEST CASSEROLE

Yield: 8 to 10 servings

- |                                 |                               |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 pound hamburger               | 1/3 cup flour                 |
| 1 cup chopped onions            | 2 cups whole kernel corn,     |
| 2 cups cooked tomatoes, drained | drained                       |
| 1 teaspoon curry powder, chili  | 2 cups cooked lima beans,     |
| powder or 1 tablespoon          | drained                       |
| Worcestershire sauce            | 1/2 cup sliced green pepper   |
| 2 tablespoons salt              | 1 1/2 cups shredded cheese or |
| 2 potatoes, sliced thin         | buttered crumbs               |

Combine hamburger, onions, tomatoes, one of the seasonings and salt. Pat into a one-inch layer in a 3-quart casserole. Over this, place the potatoes, flour, then corn, lima beans and green pepper. Top with cheese or crumbs. Bake in a moderate oven (350° F.) 1 hour. Serve hot.



## Soda Bill Sez...

A good head to start with gives a man a good head start in getting ahead.

Good crops make more work—counting the cash.



## How to earn a quarter of a cent

Maybe you read a little while back that in 1950 Swift averaged about 1/4¢ a pound profit on its meat operations. *One quarter of a cent per pound!*

Here's what we do to earn that quarter of a cent per pound of product handled.

First we buy your livestock, then process them and distribute the meat. Every possible by-product is utilized. The income from these non-meat by-products increases the return you get for livestock. It also decreases the cost of meat to consumers.

Next, it's a long way from Broken Bow to Boston. There is an average thousand-mile gap between the places where livestock is produced and the populous cities where meat is eaten. We help bridge that gap for you. We pay transportation costs on our finished products; deliver them to dealers in all parts of the United States. For you producers, this means a broad, nation-wide market instead of a limited local market for your products.

For all these services we earn a net "fee" of 1/4¢ a pound. As you know, that isn't enough to make any important difference either in the amount you receive for livestock you sell; or in the price people pay for meat for their tables.

F.M. Simpson.

Agricultural Research Dept.

## Swift & Company

UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO 9, ILLINOIS

*Nutrition is our business—and yours*



## 4-H Livestock Winners at Fair

FRANKLIN County's 4-H members placed first in the County 4-H Dairy Judging Contest at the New York State Fair, followed by other counties in this order: Dutchess, Cayuga, Oneida, Greene, Madison, Monroe, Livingston, Jefferson, Albany, Cortland, Tompkins, Columbia. Broome and Ulster tied for 14th place.

### 4-H Breed Champions

**Jersey:** Grand and Senior Champion—Dorothy Benedict, East Meredith; Reserve Grand, Reserve Senior and Junior Champions—Lillian Melvin, Baldwinsville.

**Ayrshire:** Grand and Senior Champion Silas N. Stimson II, Spencer; Reserve Grand Champion—Abigail A. Stimson,

Spencer; Junior Champion—Donald Cook, Burke.

**Guernsey:** Grand Champion—Nancy Nesbitt, Hobart; Reserve Grand Champion—Delbert Ripley, Cortland.

**Holstein:** Grand and Senior Champion—Jerry Coyne, Avon; Reserve Grand Champion—Sylvia Ann Patchen, Locke; Junior Champion—Charles McEvoy, Preble.

**Brown Swiss:** Grand and Senior Champion—Walter Smith, Watertown; Reserve Grand and Junior Champion—Gerald Thompson, Hunt.

**Market Pig:** Grand Champion—Richard Eliek, Williamson; Reserve Grand Champion—Robert Reid, Caledonia.

**Market Lamb:** Grand Champion and Reserve Grand Champion—M. Samuel Adams, Sodus.

### Showmanship

Garry Nicholls of Nedrow was champion showman in the Ayrshire breed, followed in order by: Silas Stimson II, Spencer; Robert Moran, Avon; LeRoy Weston, Canton; Alan

Brewer, Lockport; Helen Dietz, Ransomville; Beverly Mulvihill, Hyde Park; Richard Cook, Burke; Flora Conklin, Spragueville; Lawrence Nye, Preble.

Champion in Guernsey Showmanship was Mary Kamm of Marietta, followed by: Betsy McVey, Black Creek; Marjorie Huff, Genoa; Nancy Nesbitt, Hobart; Roland Ripley, Cortland; Harold Smith, North Rose; Calvin Smith, Pleasant Valley; William Woityra, Churchville; Lee Hutwelker, Walden; Graydon Stoddard, Rockdale.

In Holstein showmanship top place went to Hilda Sauer of Kyserike, followed by: Sylvia Patchen, Locke; Alfred Cole, Avon; William Behling, Weedsport; Gerald Langdon, Malone; Eleanor Wigsten, Poughkeepsie; Barbara Tucker, Gardiner; Charles Kelley, Camden; Charles McEvoy, Preble; William Rood, Norwood.

## Livestock Champions at N.Y. State Fair

(Continued from Page 6)

ram, Stuart Pease, Mumford. Champion ewe, Dougall Cumming, Russell, Ontario, Canada.

### CHEVIOT

Reserve and Champion ram and Reserve Champion ewe, Four Winds Farm, Glastonbury, Conn. Champion ewe, George Ramsey, Friendship.

### OXFORD

Champion ram, Mrs. Vera Bigelow, Camillus. Champion ewe, Van Fleet Bros., Marcellus. Reserve Champion ram and ewe—Lawrence Davey, Marcellus.

### SOUTHDOWN

Champion ram and Reserve Champion ewe, Mountain Farm, North Hatfield, Mass. Champion ewe, Peter Huntington, Westford. Reserve Champion ram, Edith Smith, Skowhegan, Maine.

### TUNIS

Champion and Reserve Champion ram and Champion ewe, James McGuire, Oakfield. Reserve Champion ewe, Charles Smith, Skowhegan, Maine.

### LEICESTER

All champions won by Dougall Cumming, Russell, Canada.

### RAMBOUILLET

All champions won by Twin Pine Farm, Nichols.

### Lambs

### WETHERS

Champion and Champion Pen of 3, Cornell University. Reserve Champion, Sam Adams, Sodus. Reserve Champion pen of 3, Bellwood Farms, Geneva.

### SHROPSHIRE

Champion ram and ewe and Reserve Champion ewe—Andrew J. Cochrane, Ripley. Reserve Champion ram—Twin Pine Farms, Nichols.

### DORSET

Champion ram and ewe and Reserve Champion ewe, Howard J. Hill, Albion. Reserve champion ram, Cornell University.

### Swine

**DUROCS:** Grand, Junior and Senior Champion and Grand and Senior Champion sow—Allen H. Post, Auburn; Jr. Champion sow, Edgar C. Angle, Afton.

**SPOTTED POLAND CHINA:** Senior and Grand Champion boar and Senior and Grand Champion sow, Fan Ling Farm, Hamilton; Junior Champion boar and sow, Marion B. Tyler, South Byron.

**BERKSHIRE:** Senior and Grand Champion boar and Senior, Junior and Grand Champion sow, Kenneth L. Wiley, Penfield; Junior Champion boar, Sunny Bank Farm, Jordan.

**CHESTER WHITE:** Grand and Junior Champion boar, M. B. Tyler, South Byron; Grand and Junior Champion sow, Frank Hollier and Sons, Jordan.

**POLAND CHINA:** All champions: E. S. Cable and Son, Canton, Ohio.

**YORKSHIRE:** Grand and Senior Champion boar, Whitewood Farm, Wolcott; Junior Champion boar, Airy Knoll Farm, Woodstown, N. J.; Grand, Senior and Junior Champion sows, Giera Bros., West Springfield, Mass.

**HAMPSHIRE:** Grand and Senior Champion boar, Duane Ford, Elba; Junior Champion boar, T. Maurice Fagan, Livonia; Grand and Senior Champion sow, Donald Culver, Aurora; Junior Champion sow, Duane Ford, Elba.

**BARROW SHOW:** Champion barrow (Berkshire), John Blick and Sons, Williamson; Reserve Champion (Berkshire), David Wilbur, Avon. Pen of three (Berkshire), W. B. Stewart and Son, Piffard.

# WHEN A MAN MAKES HIS LIVING MILKING COWS, THE RIGHT MACHINE CAN SPELL THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN PROFIT AND LOSS

## THAT'S WHY SO MANY THOUSANDS OF FARMERS INSIST ON GENUINE SURGE TUG & PULL

Neighbors tell neighbors, "It will pay you well to switch to SURGE" ... so ... in 1951 Surge Service Dealers are out fighting the roads to get a new SURGE milker to a man who wants one right now!

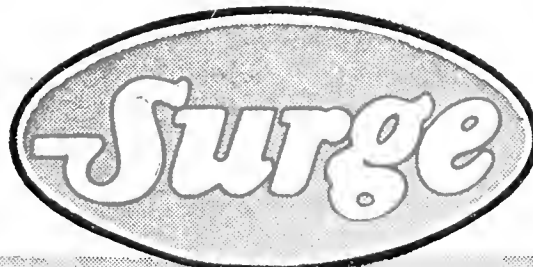
If you milk cows for a living, ask your Surge Service Dealer to come out and show you how SURGE can make yours a better living.



© Copyright 1951, Babson Bros. Co.

## BABSON BROS. CO. of N.Y.

842 WEST BELDEN AVENUE • SYRACUSE 1, N. Y.



### WHAT CAN YOU DO?

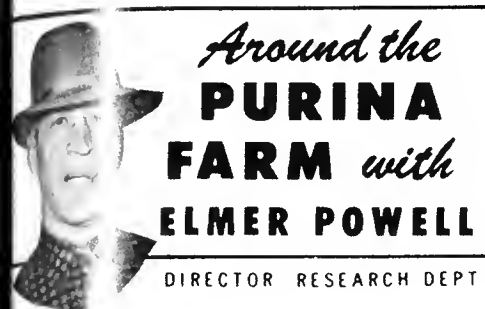
EVERY day someone uses vigorous language in articles or speeches to tell of the dangers of continued non-defense deficit spending by government. Meanwhile deficits grow while politicians continue to propose new socialistic ventures.

Is there a remedy? What can you and I do, individually or collectively to stem the tide?

For the best 500 word letter answering these questions, we will pay \$20; for the second best, \$15, and for the third best, \$10.

Send letter to American Agriculturist, Box C, Ithaca, N. Y., before October 20. Winning letters will appear in the December 1 issue.





*Around the*  
**PURINA**  
*FARM with*  
**ELMER POWELL**  
DIRECTOR RESEARCH DEPT

Yorkshire brood sow (No. 10) is now in the spotlight at the Farm. Last April she farrowed 17 live pigs. On June 20, she weaned all 17. These pigs were nursed all the way by No. 10. But since there were only 12 plates at the dinner table for these youngsters we had to divide the litter in two groups and nurse them in shifts. Evidently Madame Brood Sow never knew the difference, for at weaning time she was still in fine body condition. The pigs were creep-fed Pig Martena, too.

\* \* \*

But look at this! Weaning these 17 pigs brought No. 10's total to 118. Pigs weaned in 10 litters. That's a new record for our Farm. Just look at the average—nearly 12 pigs weaned per litter for a total of 10 litters.

\* \* \*

I'm pretty enthusiastic about No. 10, but I shouldn't slight a little lady who made quite a showing of her own at the Calf Barn. Did I say "Little" lady? Well, Guernsey heifer No. G-134 actually weighed 308 lbs. when she was 4 months old. You know the average for the breed at 4 months is 177 lbs. At the Farm in 1950 our average was 23 lbs. So you can see this heifer has the makings of a great milker. She keeps on like she's started.

\* \* \*

Many problems arise in caring for our pheasants as, unlike turkeys, pheasants still retain their wild instincts. Being wild, they are very nervous in confinement and use up a lot of energy pacing along the fences. However, we are having success in getting pheasant hens to lay in nest boxes. This management feature saves a lot of eggs from being broken.

\* \* \*

Time and again we've found that early growth is the cheapest growth. Cecil Hite, who is head of our record department at the Farm, explains it this way: "In 7 weeks 49 days we grow a 2 lb. or better broiler on 4½ lbs. of feed. In three weeks more we can add another pound and a quarter, BUT it may take 5 lb. or more of feed to add this extra weight. It just takes more feed for heat and energy as birds get older, so we recommend feeding for fast growth."

## Young Dairyman Shows How to Set the Pace

by Bruce K. Symonds

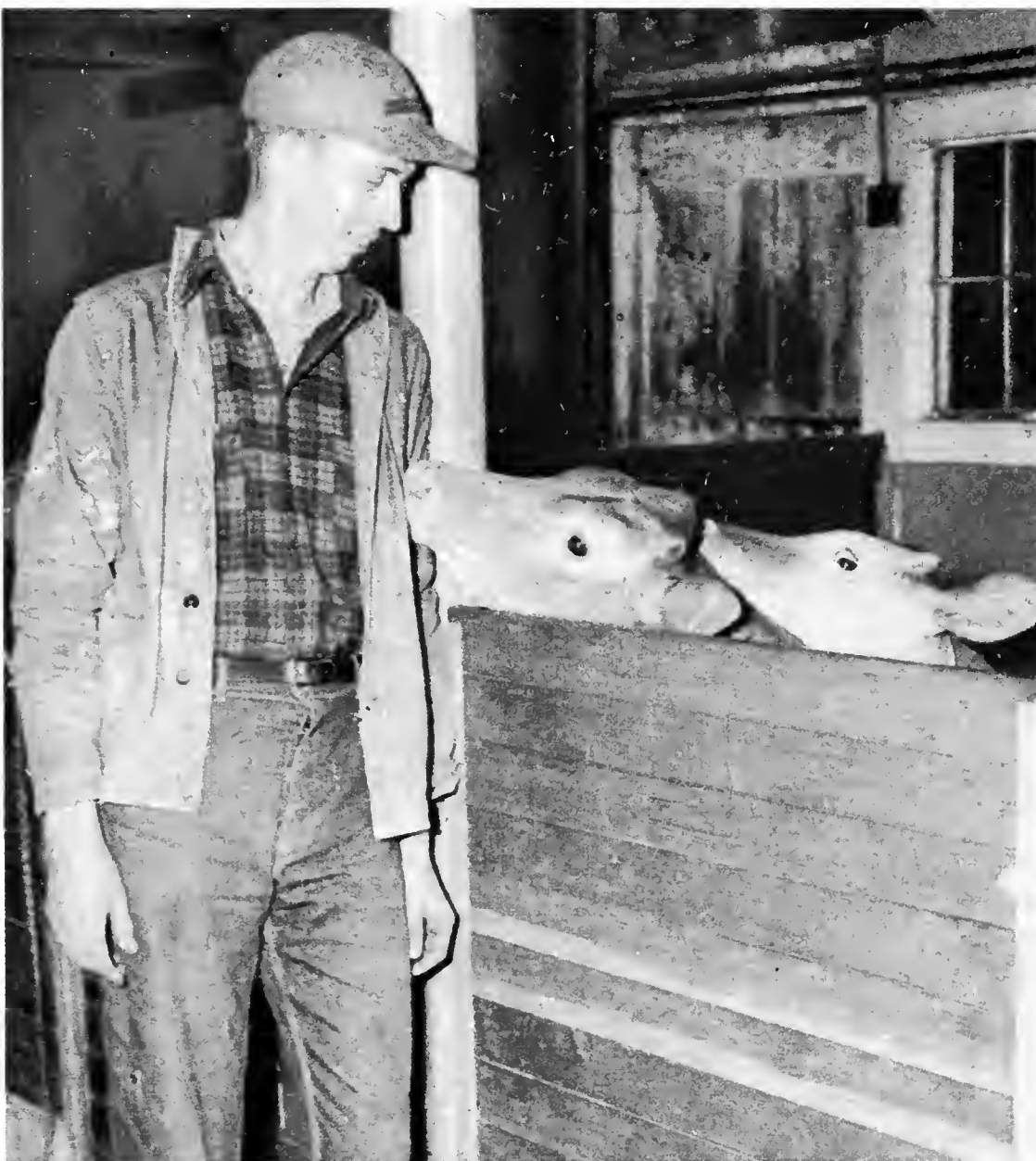
DICK HAXSTUN of Ford Edward, N. Y., is a self-made young dairyman. Everything he has, he's had to earn the hard way. That's why, when you walk into the barn and see his string of 15 registered Guernsey milkers, it gives you the feeling that there's still plenty of opportunity for the young farmers coming along to make good.

Dick started out with his Dad, keeping purebred stock nine years ago but had to leave them in his Dad's care during the war years.

His plan has been to develop slowly, buy some foundation cows, raise heifers from them. Now he's gradually built the herd up to 34 in all. One of these, Eycone of Hickory Hollow, as an 11-year-old made 17,659 lbs. of milk, 931 lbs. of fat. This made her the No. 4 mature Guernsey cow in the country.

Dick hasn't spent all his time with bloodlines and breeding, however. On his 80 acres of tillage, Dick grows both corn and grass silage. He says he especially likes to put the first crop into a silo because he can save the quality of a crop that might be lost in bad weather.

With his fields, Dick follows a regular rotation plan. By top dressing and fertilizing he keeps



the land in high gear production all the time, a big factor in earning fatter milk checks.

In addition to hay land, Dick has 14 acres in permanent pasture, seeded to ladino, orchard grass, bird's-foot trefoil, and alfalfa. He has found this pasture a big help in maintaining high production economically.

"Heavy milkers can't get along on just roughage alone," Dick pointed out. "When they're giving 70-75 lbs. of milk a day, they've got to have a grain ra-

tion that will help them keep their flesh as well as make milk. That's why I insist on conditioning all my cows on Purina D & F and then shifting them over to B & M Cow Chow when they go into the milking herd."

Always keen to adapt better dairying methods, Dick recently built an 8-ton storage bin directly above the stable so he can use gravity fed chutes and save all the work of handling bags every time he feeds. His Cow Chow is delivered directly from the Glen Falls Chek-R-Board Store siding. Not only does this method save labor and bags but also eliminates the rat problem.

For those who continually cry that the present offers nothing for the younger generation of farmers, let me suggest that they call on Dick Haxstun to see for themselves that where there's a will, there's still a way.

### Fat averages show the kind of job Dick is doing.

Year	Cows on Test	Fat
1946	7	503 lbs.
1947	13	486 lbs.
1948	13	524 lbs.
1949	12	495 lbs.
1950	14	571 lbs.



Moreau Farms Sunshine made 16,316 lbs. of milk, 701 lbs. of fat as Senior 4-year-old. Established herself as No. 10 cow in her class for the breed. As a 7-year-old, she gave 19,208 lbs. of milk and 841 lbs. of fat.



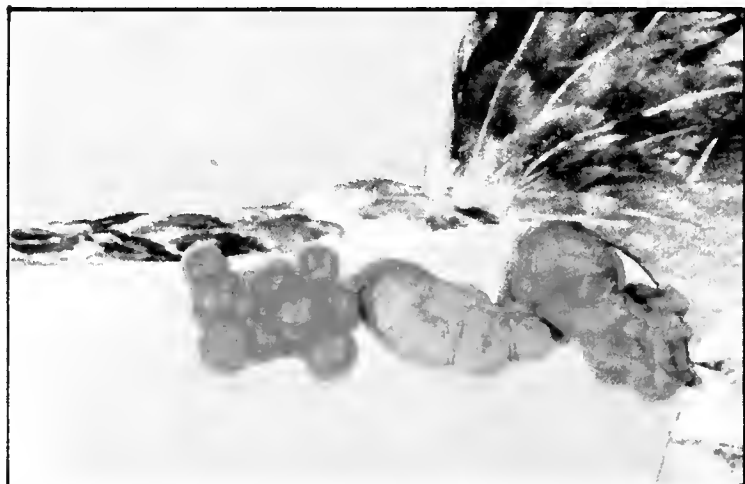
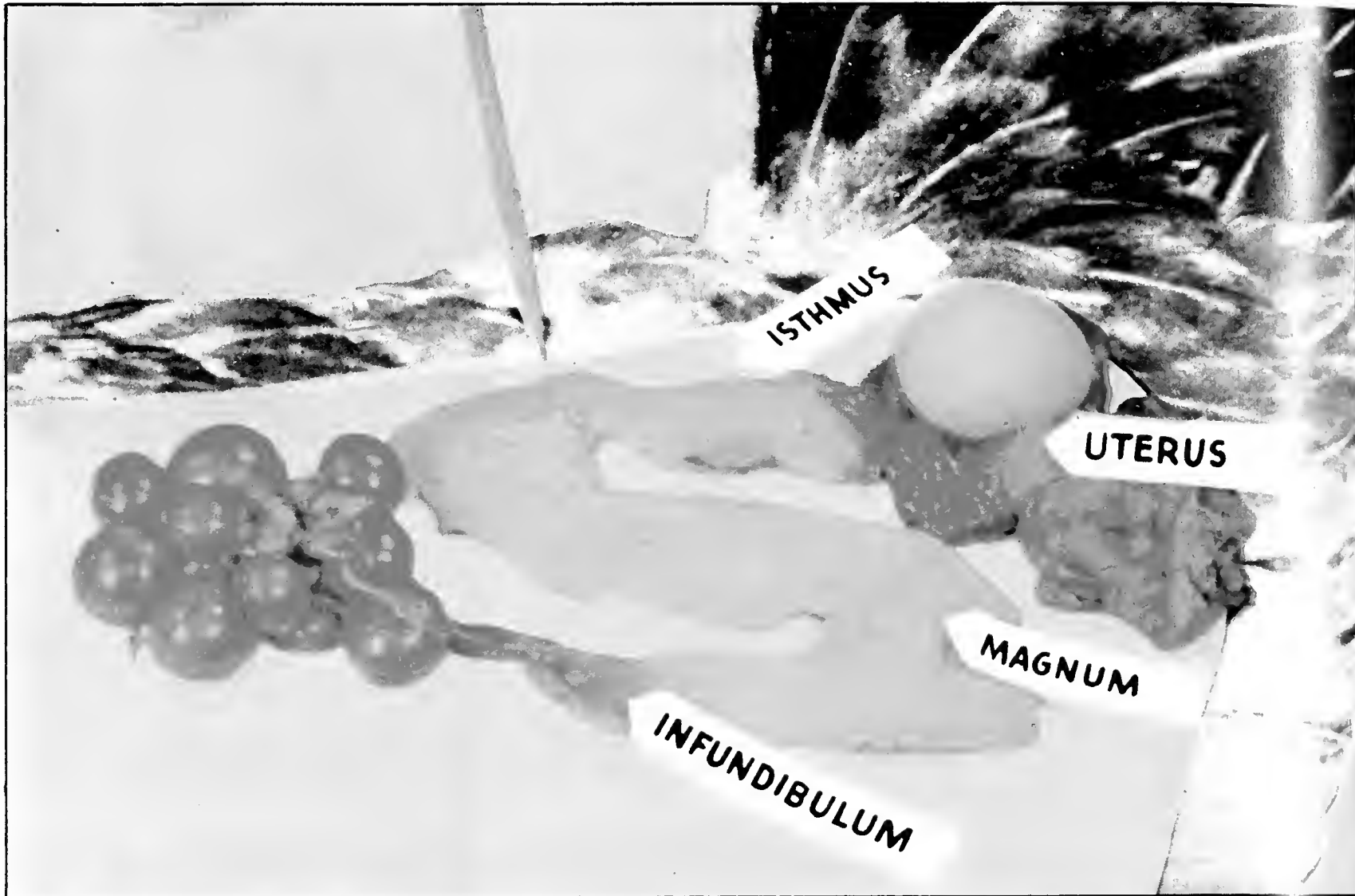
## Trip through an EGG FACTORY...

**Purina Research photos show how an egg is made**

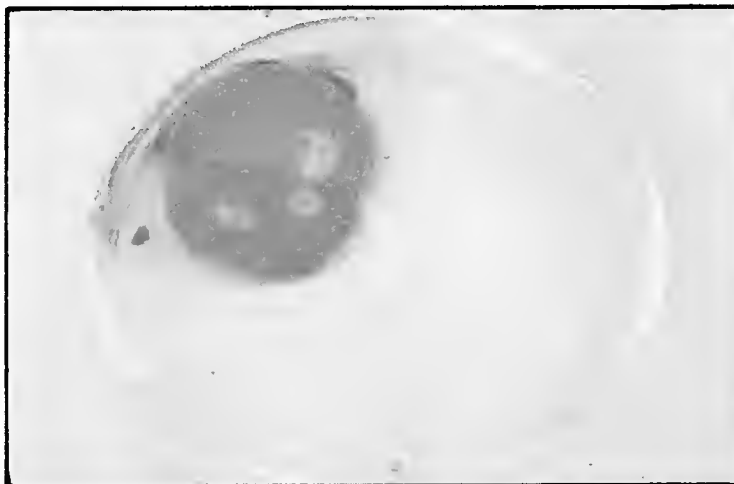
**O**F INTEREST to every poultry keeper is the process by which an egg is made. For the success of this wonderful 24-hour job determines the number of eggs you'll get. Purina scientists have studied this "trip through an egg factory" in their constant efforts to make better and better Chows for your hens. For these pictures they killed and cut open many hens. Thus they were able to catch an egg in each step of its trip.

The picture at right shows the egg-assembly line. Scientists call it the ovary and oviduct. These have been cut away from the rest of the hen's inside so you can see them clearly. The tube itself has been cut open and the parts labeled.

In this short tube, measuring less than two feet, an egg can be assembled every 24 hours. It's one of the most amazing and exacting jobs in all of nature's wonderful processes.



**1. REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM** is shown here in its natural shape and position. The cluster of several thousand yellow yolks is contained in the ovary. Under the influence of good feed and good body condition, the yolks develop in size. When a hen is laying heavily, one of the largest yolks breaks away approximately every 24 or 25 hours.



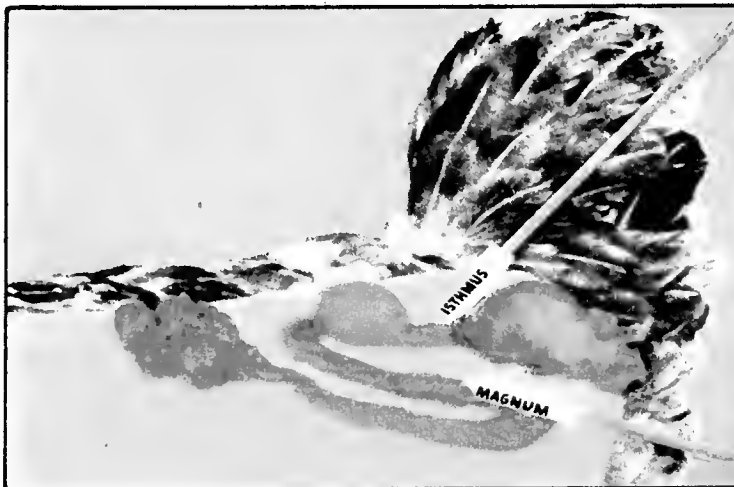
**2. YOLK BREAKS THROUGH SACK.** First a small bubble appears on the sack or protective covering. Slowly the yolk breaks through. At this point it is nearly full size, having been fed in the ovary. When a chick is hatched, it has more potential yolks than it will ever use. Breeding and feeding influence the number which will develop to full size.



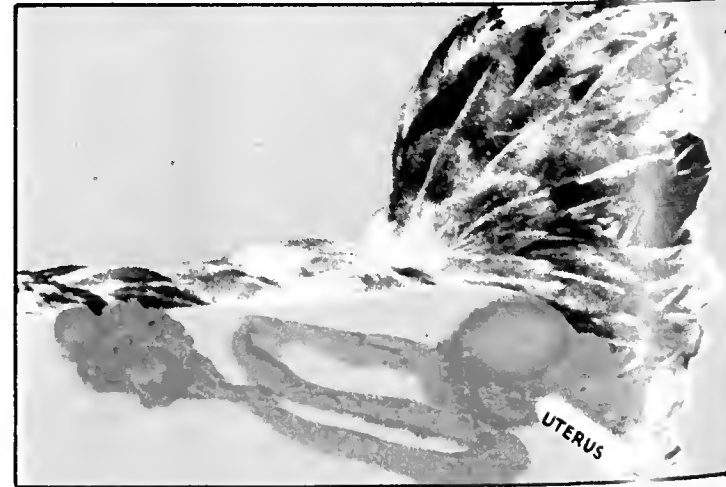
**3. YOLK DROPS INTO FUNNEL** at the end of the egg-manufacturing tube. Scientists have named it the infundibulum. How the funnel knows which yolk will break through, and why it is there to catch the yolk when it falls, are unsolved mysteries of nature. The egg-making tube has been straightened out to show its full length.



**4. YOLK GOES THROUGH THE MAGNUM,** where most of the white is deposited around the yolk. This takes about two hours. The materials for the white — in fact for everything added to the yolk — are carried from the stomach and intestines by the blood. The nutrients are filtered through the walls of the egg tube and deposited on the forming egg.



**5. EGG ENTERS THE ISTHMUS,** where it spends about two hours. More white is added, but the big job is addition of two shell membranes. In this picture, the egg tube is not cut open. You can see the bulge where the egg is located. In the preceding picture, the wall of the egg tube was cut open revealing the yolk surrounded by white.

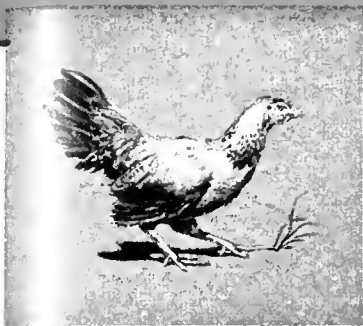


**6. SHELL IS PUT ON IN THE UTERUS.** The egg remains here for 19 to 21 hours. If a hen's ration is short in necessary vitamins, minerals, or amino acids, she will supply them from her own body tissues for a while. Soon she becomes run down. Then she stops laying. It is the job of feed to supply materials needed for a whole egg every day.

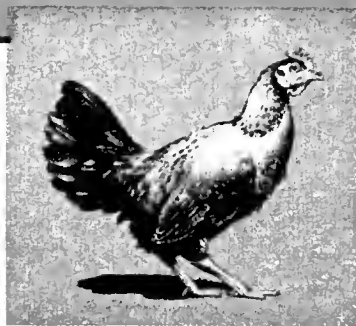


# PURINA CHECKERBOARD NEWS

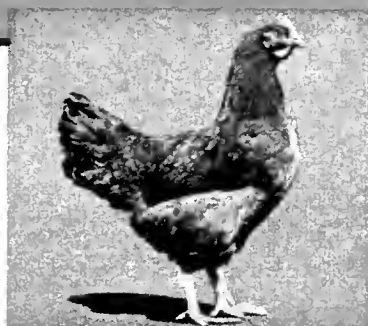
## Purina Announces the First **BODY AND EGG PLAN** Built for Today's High-Producing Hens



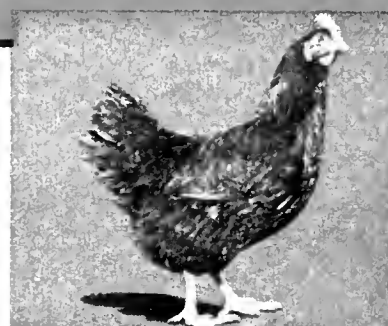
Ancient jungle fowl —  
Bred to lay 15 eggs



1800 — Bred to lay  
60 eggs



1925 — Bred to lay  
150 eggs



1951 — Bred to lay  
200 or more eggs

Good poultry breeders and hatcheries have made great strides in improving the modern hen. It took centuries to breed hens that would lay 50 to 60 eggs yearly. As late as 1925 few hens were bred to lay more than 150 eggs a year. In those days the demands upon the body were not very great. Neither were the demands on feed. The hen had time to store up nutrients needed to lay her eggs and keep up her body, too.

Today, good birds have the bred-in ability to lay 200 to 300 eggs a year—sometimes even more. The tear-down on the body is terrific—*unless feed is balanced to supply every need.* Purina Farm and Laboratory workers of late have been spending much of their time studying the problem of BODY as well as EGGS.

Through our study of body needs we have found that several vita-

mins often can be used in larger amounts than formerly thought necessary. We have added these to the Purina Laying Chows.

Then we have added a revolutionary new feed—PURINA BOOSTER CHECKERS. These are extra high in proteins, minerals and vitamins. They may be top-fed on regular Laying Chows during times of greatest nutritional stress. These times include:

1. Pullets during the first 4 to 5 months of laying.
2. Birds out of condition.
3. Unsatisfactory production.

**HOW TO FEED**—Feed Purina Layena, or Lay Chow and grain. If you feed a mash, top-feed Purina Layena Checkers. If you are feeding Checker-Etts, Layena Checkers are not necessary.

During times of nutritional stress, you may eliminate Layena Checkers and top-feed new Purina Booster Checkers instead. Allow 3 lbs. a day until pullets are in 50% production—6 lbs. if higher.

### RESULTS TO EXPECT

1. *Pullets during first 4 to 5 months of laying.* Aids body condition and growth. Helps maintain heavy production.
2. *Birds out of condition.* Put them immediately on Booster Checkers. Helps bring them back into condition and production.
3. *Unsatisfactory Production.* When a flock just seems to be stymied at an unsatisfactory level, the Body and Egg Plan often starts them up.



### See the New Body and Egg Film

Sometime within the next few weeks your own local Purina Dealer will show the new Purina Research film "A Trip Through an Egg Factory." It shows the full egg-making process far more in detail than the pictures on the opposite page. It literally tells you how a hen makes an egg.

This same meeting also tells you about the great new Purina Body and Egg plan and how you can use it in your own flock.

Be sure to see this FREE educational film. Ask your Purina Dealer when it's coming. If you prefer, just mail a card to Checkerboard News, Ralston Purina Co., St. Louis 2, Mo. Tell us you want to see the film and we'll notify your dealer so he can give you his showing date.

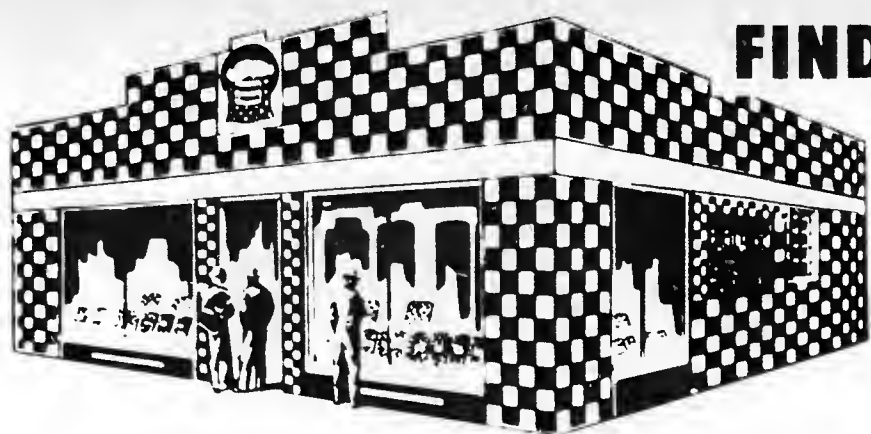


### The Pullet Is Under Greatest Nutritional Strain

She has to finish her growth—adding 1 to 2 pounds to her body by maturity at 10 months. She also is laying her heaviest—80 to 100 eggs in the 4½ to 5 months before

she completely matures. This puts a double strain on her body. The new Body and Egg Plan aids condition during this time . . . helps guard against egg slumps later on.





## FIND YOUR PURINA DEALER LISTED HERE

Purina Research has done it again! For the first time, Purina has photographed in color the development of calf embryos. Photos show development from one month to just before calving. Your Purina Dealer will show this film soon. Ask him when you can see it. Don't miss this interesting story of calf growth!

**Ask for Purina Chows, Sanitation and Farm Supplies at the Store with the Checkerboard Sign**

### NEW YORK

ADDISON, Moore's Mill  
AKRON, Grovers Feed & Farm Supply  
ALFRED STATION, Judson Stearn  
AMENIA, Willson & Eaton Co.  
ANGOLA, Farmers Feed Store  
ARGYLE, Argyle Hardware  
ATTICA, Godfrey Milling  
AUBURN, Check-R-Board  
AVOCA, Albert Hubbard  
  
BALDWIN PLACE, Barlow & Young  
BALDWINVILLE, Mercer Milling Co.  
BATAVIA, Farm Supply Store  
BATH, E. H. Dudley  
BAY SHORE, Bay Shore Feed Co.  
BELLMORE, L. I., Bellmore Feed Co.  
BERLIN, J. T. Ames  
BINGHAMTON, Check-R-Board  
BOONVILLE, Check-R-Board  
BRAINARD, J. T. Ames  
BREWSTER, Brewster Farm Supply Co.  
BROCKPORT, Wm. H. Archer  
BROOKLYN, Andrew Goetz & Sons, Inc.  
BUFFALO, Bailey Feed Store  
BUFFALO, Howard Baldauf  
BUFFALO, Schwegler Hatchery  
BUFFALO, Frank Sturm & Son  
BUFFALO, Frank E. Thomas  
BULLVILLE, Weld-Cox Supply Co.  
CADYVILLE, Dock & Coal Co., Inc.  
CALLICOON, Werlau's Feed & Farm Supply  
CARTHAGE, Ambrose Gormley & Co., Inc.  
CASTLETON, Schodack Valley Mills  
CAZENOVIA, Cazenovia Feed & Farm Supply  
CENTER MORICHES, L.I., Steiner's Cl., Fd. & Lum. Co.  
CENTER MORICHES, L.I., Village Feed Store  
CENTRAL SQUARE, Community Feed Store  
CENTRAL SQUARE, Goettel's Central Square Sup.  
CHAFFEE, Limburg's Mill  
CHAZY, Dock & Coal Co., Inc.  
CLINTON CORNERS, Clinton Corners Supply  
CLYDE, A. R. Ketchum  
COBLESKILL, Check-R-Board  
COLD SPRING, Herbert Sara  
COOPERSTOWN, R. B. Aunger  
CORTLAND, Cortland County Feed  
CRARYVILLE, Craryville Feed Co.  
CRITTENDEN, George Wilber  
  
DELHI, Check-R-Board  
DERBY, L. A. Hazard & Sons  
EAST RANDOLPH, Randolph Feed & Supply  
EDEN, F. Laing's Mill  
ELBA, A. A. Grinnell Co., Inc.  
ELLENBURG DEPOT, S. L. Drown & Sons  
ELLCOTTVILLE, Hawkins Feed Store  
ELMIRA, Check-R-Board  
FAIRPORT, J. Milton McMahon, Inc.  
FALCONER, Check-R-Board  
FLORIDA, Dombrowski's Farm Supply  
FORESTVILLE, Shadle Milling Co.  
FT. PLAIN, Hallsville Farm Supply  
FRANKLINVILLE, Farmers Feed & Supply  
FULTON, Check-R-Board  
GENOA, Stack & Turek, Inc.  
GERMANTOWN, Miller & Hoyer  
GHENT, John I. Miller

GLENCOE MILLS, Harold G. Weaver  
GLENS FALLS, Check-R-Board  
GLOVERSVILLE, John L. Smith  
GOUVERNEUR, J. E. McAllister & Sons  
GREAT NECK, L. I., Great Neck Feed & Sup. Co.  
GREENE, Maxon Feed Co.  
GROTON, S. C. Gooding & Co., Inc.  
HAMBURG, Richardson Milling Co.  
HAMILTON, Charles F. Jaquay  
HAMMOND, O. N. Carr Co.  
HOLLEY, Hatch Wilson  
HOOSICK FALLS, Schmigel Brothers  
HUNTINGTON, F. M. Concannon  
HYDE PARK, Sterling Dickinson  
INTERLAKEN, Vance Crane & Son  
IRONA, D. A. Bodah & Co.  
JOHNSON, John Monning  
JOHNSONVILLE, J. I. Sewell  
KATONAH, Katonah Feed & Hardware Co.  
KINGSTON, C. H. Padgham  
LAKE PLACID, R. C. Torrance  
LIBERTY, Clark Krum & Sons  
LISBON, Mayne & Stafford  
LITTLE FALLS, Nash Feed Co.  
LOCKPORT, Lockport Feed & Supply Co.  
LOWVILLE, Louis Bush & Sons  
MALONE, Foote's Feed Store  
MARILLA, H. F. Phillips & Son  
MECHANICVILLE, Curtis Feed Store  
MENDON, Andrew J. Kohl  
MIDDLETOWN, L. R. Wallace  
MONTGOMERY, The Brescia Coal, Lumber & Feed Supply Corp.  
MT. UPTON, H. B. Curtis  
MT. VERNON, Chas. Rockwell Co.  
MUNNSVILLE, Arthur March  
NAPLES, Chas. R. Standish  
NEWARK, Wayne County Feed & Farm Supply  
NEW PALTZ, A. P. Le Fevre & Son  
NEWPORT, Newport Dairies, Inc.  
NEW YORK MILLS, Frank Bolanowski  
NIAGARA FALLS, Niagara Feed Store  
NIVERVILLE, Drumm Brothers  
NORTH CREEK, W. R. Waddell Stores  
NORTH HARPERSVILLE, Smith & Stryker  
NORTH JAVA, Reisdorf Bros.  
NORWICH, Check-R-Board  
OAK HILL, Deans Catskill Valley Mills  
OGDENSBURG, Ogdensburg Farm Supply  
OLEAN, Olean Feed & Supply Co.  
ONEIDA, Frank H. Mayer  
ONEONTA, Check-R-Board  
ORCHARD PARK, C. B. Hazard Co.  
OSSINING, Wagner's Feed Store  
OSWEGO, Check-R-Board  
OTISVILLE, L. R. Wallace  
OWEGO, Check-R-Board  
PALMYRA, L. W. Potter  
PATCHOGUE, M. Hodkin & Sons  
PAWLING, Pawling Farm Supply Co.  
PEEKSKILL, W. J. Owen  
PENN YAN, Palleon's Mill  
PERRY, Coles Farm Supply  
PERU, Peru Supply Co.  
PINE PLAINS, Samuel Devel  
PLATTSBURG, Dock & Coal Co., Inc.  
PORT HENRY, Dock & Coal Co., Inc.

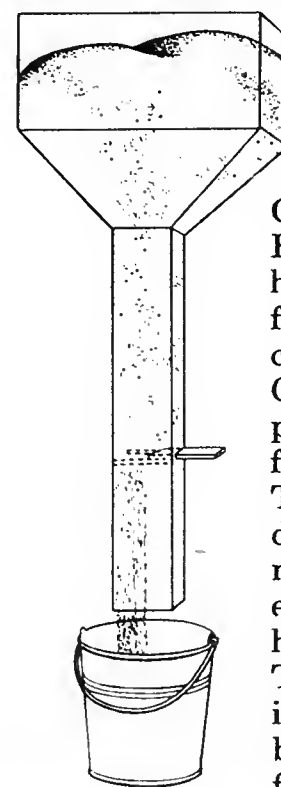
PORT JEFFERSON, M. Remz  
POUGHKEEPSIE, Poughkeepsie Supply Co.  
PREBLE, A. L. Van Housen & Son  
PULASKI, Check-R-Board  
RANSOMVILLE, Ransomville Feed Store  
RAVENA, A. Van Hoesen & Son  
RIVERHEAD, Barnett S. Golding & Son  
ROCHESTER, Wm. H. Archer  
ROME, Caswell Farm Supply Co., Inc.  
ROSENDALE, E. P. Demarest  
SALT POINT, Salt Point Supply Co.  
SARANAC LAKE, J. A. Latour  
SARATOGA SPRINGS, Avar S. Dake  
SCHENECTADY, Schenectady Farm Supply  
SMITHTOWN, C. F. Hodgkinson  
SOUTH DAYTON, Austin Milling, Inc.  
SOUTHOLD, L. I., Long Island Prod. & Fertilizer  
SOUTH OZONE PARK, L. I., John Blade  
SPENCER, Spencer Cooperative Society, Inc.  
SPEONK, Long Island Farmers Exchange  
SPRINGVILLE, Armstrong Feed & Supply  
STAMFORD, Griffin Brooks  
STANFORDVILLE, J. J. Haight & Co.  
STEPHENTOWN, John L. Mayer  
SYRACUSE, P. Drescher's Sons  
THERESA, William S. Tenney  
TONAWANDA, Schreiber & Lamp  
TROY, Troy Feed & Supply Co., Inc.  
TRUMANSBURG, Spencer Coop. Society, Inc.  
VALLEY COTTAGE, Bellows Feed Co.  
WADDINGTON, Hanes & Hanson  
WARSAW, Montgomery Bros.  
WASHINGTONVILLE, Frank Brown  
WATERTOWN, Check-R-Board  
WATERVILLE, Louis J. Gale  
WAYLAND, Clover Farm Store  
WESTBURY, Westbury Feed & Supply Co., Inc.  
WESTPORT, Dock & Coal Co., Inc.  
WILLIAMSVILLE, Williamsville Water Mills  
WYOMING, Geo. W. Haxton & Sons, Inc.  
YAPHANK, Raymonds Feed Co.  
YONKERS, Sgobbo Seed, Feed & Fertilizer Co.

### NEW JERSEY

ABSECON, W. B. Etris & Co.  
ALLOWAY, Ewen Bros. Co., Inc.  
ATCO, Central Feed & Supply Co.  
BERNARDSVILLE, Somerset Grain & Feed Co.  
BLAIRSTOWN, Kinney's Feed Service  
BOUND BROOK, Appar Coal & Grain Co.  
BRIDGETON, A. G. Johnson & Co.  
CALIFON, Harry G. Geist Co.  
CEDARVILLE, Gossiaux-Bump, Inc.  
COLUMBUS, A. Townsend & Son  
COOKSTOWN, Reuben Hendrickson  
CRANBURY, Cranbury Feed Co.  
EGG HARBOR CITY, P. J. Driolo  
ELMER, Stanwood Feeds & Supply  
FARMINGDALE, Maurice Hammer & Son  
FLEMINGTON, Amos Thatcher, Jr.  
GLASSBORO, C. T. Handy  
GLOUCESTER, B. Goodman & Sons  
HACKETTSTOWN, Alvah Thomas & Son, 90 Main St.  
HAMMONTON, Bellevue Feed Serv., Bellevue Ave.  
HAZLET, W. D. Swartzel

LINWOOD, Anderson Feed & Supply Co.  
MAPLEWOOD, Pierson's Mill, 697 Valley St.  
MERCHANTVILLE, B. M. Beideman  
MILFORD, Cregar's Feed Store  
MT. HOLLY, Fenimore Bros.  
NESHANIC STATION, Orville L. Shurts  
NEWTON, Farmers Feed & Supply  
NEWARK, Charles Plakcy Feed Co., 32 Cor. E. St.  
NORTH BERGEN, S. Davis Co., 921 Dell A. Foot Monroe St.  
OAK RIDGE, Oak Ridge Turkey Farm & Hatchery  
PASSAIC, Steinberg Grain, Feed Supply, 52 E. 11th St.  
PEMBERTON, J. G. Montgomery & Co., Inc.  
PENNINGTON, C. W. Brick Milling Co.  
PENNSGROVE, Jordan Feed & Supply  
PITTSFORD, Shimps Feed Store  
RINGOES, Ringoes Lumber & Feed Co.  
RIO GRANDE, Rio Grande Coal & Feed Co.  
RIVERSIDE, Joseph Welding & Son  
SHREWSBURY, Lawes Coal Co.  
S. PLAINFIELD, Nischwitz & Co., Front St. L. V. R. R. Track  
SOUTH RIVER, Middlesex Farm Supplies  
SPRINGFIELD, Mountain View Farm Supply Co.  
SWEDSBORO, Avis Mill Feed Store  
VINELAND, L. Sheard & Son, 203 N. East Ave.  
WESTWOOD, Comfort Coal & Lumber Co.  
WHITE HOUSE STATION, Garden State Hatchery, Main St.  
WILLIAMSTOWN, Handy Feed & Supply  
WOODBINE, Muenzer's Poultry Breeding Farms  
WOODSTOWN, Avis Mills

## FARM HANDIES



### Feed Chutes to Each Pen

Glen Shelhamer, Fairport, N. Y., has constructed feed chutes to carry the Breeder Checkers into each pen in his 25 x 100 ft. breeder house. Then all he has to do is to pull a slide near the outlet of each chute and fill his feed bucket. This saves building a carrier or bringing in the feed by hand.

## CALAMITY CAL...



by ed smyth & bill sims...





## CLAMBAKE Jonesville Style

(Continued from Page 1)

sold. Each ticket is numbered, and a like number is placed on a plate at the table, so one only needs to look at his ticket and then find that same number on a table. Consequently, there is no crowding or confusion.

At the end of each long table is a serving table which becomes a business center for that table. Each table also has an operating committee to take care of the needs of the guests at that table.

At exactly five minutes to two, the chairman gives the "GO AHEAD!" signal, and helpers begin to open the bake. By two o'clock those waiting at the tables are being served clams, chicken, sausage, potatoes, and sweet corn, accompanied by foods already on the tables—sliced tomatoes, cabbage salad, cucumbers, butter, pickles, rolls, and steamed brown bread. Coffee is served by the waiting committees.

"All you can eat!" seems to be the slogan for this meal. Clams disappear like magic. Even the shells do not remain as evidence. What to do with the empty shells troubled one woman as she removed a delicious morsel of clam and looked for a place to discard the shell.

"I guess this is your first clambake," came from the stranger sitting next to her. "Just chuck 'em under the table."

Everyone at the bake eats as much of everything within reach as he can, and then sits a little straighter and takes in a few more clams. No one seems the least embarrassed at the number of shells under the table at his feet. One man admitted he consumed 80 clams. At that rate he ate a good share of the Church's profit on his \$3.75 ticket!

When all the guests have reached their extended capacity and retired from the tables to visit with friends, the Clean-up Committee takes over, and in quick time the tables are cleared, dishes washed on the serving tables, whisked to the church kitchens and stored in their regular cupboards. The clean-up committee is not hungry, nor waiting to feed on left-overs. They have already eaten their own individual lunches, brought from home. All the bakes are planned to bring in as much income as possible for the Church, so all helpers cheerfully bring and eat their own lunches.

As soon as the tables are cleared, men with trucks, hammers, and break-up equipment back up to the lawn, and as quick almost as one can tell it, the tables disappear as boards to be taken away by the purchasers of this new lumber which has been used only a few hours as tables. In a few minutes even the clam shells have been swept into bushel baskets and carted away.

No circus crew, getting a circus on wheels ready to move, operates more quickly and more efficiently than this crew of friends and neighbors working together for a community church. By 4 o'clock, just exactly two hours after the first basket of clams was taken out of the bake, the grounds are clear of all evidences of the annual event, except the sand and rocks where the bake was cooked and a few people still lingering in the warm late-summer sunshine. All bills have been paid and the cash profits counted. However, values resulting from people working together for a cause cannot be counted. They can only be appreciated and measured by happy results.

Those who attend these clambakes, and who understand their goal and the teamwork needed to achieve that goal, go away feeling that Jonesville, New York, with its Annual Labor Day Clambake has become a proving ground for the democratic way of life as this particular group of citizens see it.

# Co-op Tax Plan Eased

Worst Features Dropped as Storm of Letters and  
Telegrams from Dairymen's League Members  
Engulfs Senate Finance Committee

**M**ODIFICATIONS in the Senate Finance Committee's punitive proposals for taxing co-operatives have been made largely as the result of a vigorous protest from farmers all across the nation. As soon as the Senate Tax Committee's proposal was announced, Dairymen's League President Leon A. Chapin led off the protest with a newspaper statement branding the proposals as discriminatory and designed to limit the size of farmers' co-operatives.

The statement was immediately enlarged upon in the Dairymen's League News and in an urgent letter to Directors and County Presidents. League members responded with a storm of letters and telegrams to Senators. At the same time, President Chapin and other League officials assisted the National Council of Farmer Co-operatives and the National Milk Producers Federation in impressing Senators with the grave injustice of the tax plan.

### Fear More Attacks

Secretary of Agriculture Brannan pointed out from Washington that the plan to tax co-operatives is the strongest attack on agricultural programs that has been made for some time. If it succeeds, others will follow, he warned.

The farm population is dwindling steadily. Farmers are not as strong numerically as they were when much of the agricultural program was adopted. That means farmers can no longer depend upon government to protect their rights and interests. Only strong, aggressive co-operative organizations can shield them from punitive or discriminatory laws. Organizations such as the Dairymen's League which many times during every year renders similar service in the interests of its own membership and of all milk producers in the milkshed.

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## Neighbors' Day at Gannett Farms

By L. B. SKEFFINGTON

THE ADVANTAGES of a Green Acres program were apparent when some 1,300 persons turned out for the annual Neighbors' Day at Gannett Farms. During the 30 days preceding the event, there had been exactly six-tenths of an inch of rain. In spite of this, pastures were green and growing, although day by day the rate of growth was slowing down.

Bill Garman, Cornell agronomist, who led the field tour, pointed to a field on which cows were grazing and which had been clipped three weeks previously. "The fact that there is any grass at all speaks well for managed pastures," he said. "In this case the ladino clover and brome grass are coming very slowly, but the alfalfa in the mixture is making comparatively good growth because it is well established and has long roots."

He noted that it was the fifth round of grazing for the year on the pastures. After each round the lots were clipped and given a chance to make a comeback. After the first grazing of the season, or the first cutting for grass silage, the lots were given a top-dressing of 400 pounds of 0-20-20. It was explained that on this farm we had tried various amounts of fertilizer and had concluded that we did not benefit as much with less than 400 pounds. We have not been quite sure whether or not the alfalfa needs boron, so in alternate years 0-19-19 with boron has been used.

We had plenty of rain up to mid-July and pastures were lush until about August 1. Then in a drought that continued for 40 days, growth lessened.

### Silage a Lifesaver

In spite of the drought, we did not feed a forkful of silage until the last day in August. Then we opened a silo and began feeding a moderate forkful of grass morning and night. At the same time the cows were given all the dry hay they would eat. Gradually we began feeding a little more grass and the cows showed less interest in the dry hay. As a result, milk production stayed right up where it had been on good grass pasture.

One observation we made about feeding grass-silage was that we feel cows always should have access to a little dry hay. We never have had a symptom of bloat even on our lush pastures and we attribute our good luck to clipping enough of the lots so that the cows always can find dried clippings. We think that there is little danger of cows getting too much grass silage if they are eased into it and if they get a chance to nibble at dry hay when they want it.

Garman brought out another point at the field day—that we had no feeding problem because we had filled two silos with June surplus from the pastures.

### Short-Rotation Problems

On some of our contours we have been attempting to improve the soil in a short rotation of corn, oats and wheat. Our normal practice is to sow ryegrass on the last cultivation of corn and plow it under the next spring to be followed by oats. Wheat is planted after oats and seeded to mammoth red clover, plowed under the following spring and followed by corn. We had one lot where corn followed corn and another where clover was left out of the rotation. Both of them showed moderate nitrogen deficiencies, and the corn-after-corn showed a puny stand in comparison to nearby lots.

Dr. C. E. F. Guterman, research director at the State College of Agriculture, said he liked to think of the farm as the "Gannett-Skeffington Experiment Station." He said there were

at least three steps to carrying out a good research program. "First," he said, a problem is recognized, perhaps by farmers bringing it to the college. Second, the scientists go to work and attempt to find out what should be done to correct it. Third, the corrections are applied in farm demonstrations under practical conditions. The cooperation of a place like this frequently is valuable in showing practical results."

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Gannett welcomed the crowd. The former said, "Nothing has given me as much pleasure as to be able to help just a little bit in meeting some of the challenges that face farmers." Mrs. Gannett told of her work as a member of the Board of Regents and its great interest in a wide variety of matters that affect the business and home life of every rural family.

In the field trips, a center of attraction was Wesley Moffet's "Barnyard Bazooka," designed to hurl baled hay and straw into the mow. Some Ford and Dearborn equipment was demonstrated and the crowd followed the "rotovator" as it pulverized stubble and soil. A new quonset hut with a smooth concrete floor was put to use after dark when a hill-billy band whooped it up for old-fashioned square dancing.

"Neighbors' Day" at Gannett Farms is an annual event sponsored in cooperation with the Monroe County Farm Bureau. Fred H. Snyder, association president, presided and program planning was handled by Herb Johnson, County agent, and Paul Turner, farm engineer.

— A. A. —

### CHOCOLATE CAKE CONTEST WINNERS

FOURTEEN more Grange sisters and one Grange brother are on their way to the finals in the big state-wide Chocolate Cake Contest which AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and the New York State Grange are sponsoring jointly. Hundreds of dollars in cash, groceries, and household equipment will go to State winners this fall. Here are recent county winners:

#### POMONA WINNERS

COUNTY	GRANGE	WINNER
Allegany	Belfast	Mrs. Mae Benjamin
Chenango	Otselic Valley	Mrs. Barbara Stiles
Erie	Springville	Mrs. Clare Lindsley
Fulton	Crum Creek	Floyd Groll
Herkimer	Cathactackne	Mrs. Helen Yonker
Lewis	Beaver Falls	Mrs. Alfred Marolf
Onondaga	Tully Valley	Mrs. Betty King
Orleans	Waterport	Mrs. Dorothy Plummer
Rensselaer	Hoosick	Mrs. Mary Rudd
Schuyler	Townsend	Mrs. Doris Berry
St. Lawrence	Heuvelton	Mrs. Jay Dodds
Steuben	Woodhull	Mrs. Vera Friends
Tompkins	East Lansing	Mrs. Russell Luce
Wayne	Williamson	Mrs. Roger Fisher
Wyoming	Bliss	Mrs. Anna Walton
Yates	Rushville	Mrs. Howard Gorton



Wayne County's chocolate cake champion, Mrs. Roger Fisher of Williamson, N. Y., member of Williamson Grange. The recipe from which she made her prize winning cake was handed down to her from her grandmother.





Rudy Bartman, Penstix-SM booster on his Nebraska dairy farm.

## MASTITIS NO LONGER PROBLEM SINCE USING WYETH'S PENSTIX®-SM

SOUTH OMAHA, NEB.—Father and son, Pete and Rudy Bartman, operate a prosperous 143-acre dairy ranch here, regularly milking about 36 cows, mostly Holsteins.

Asked about troubles with mastitis, Rudy said, "This year was one of the worst we've been through as far as mastitis is concerned. We had a lot more rain than usual and plenty of mud...made cleaning up pretty tough.

"When we spotted mastitis we gave it fast treatment with Penstix-SM...and usually our worst cases were cleared up in under four days. Often two sticks did the job. We prefer Penstix-SM bougies because they're so easy to insert and they don't discolor the milk.

"We've never had to sell a cow as a result of mastitis since using Penstix-SM," Mr. Bartman stated. "You can certainly put us down as satisfied users."

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### WYETH'S PROVEN PRODUCTS FOR MASTITIS CONTROL

• PENSTIX penicillin bougies or PENSTIX-SM, penicillin-streptomycin bougies (the combined antibiotic treatment for more severe infections) are available at your drug, feed or Animal Health Products store.

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## Letters to the Editor



### STUCK HIS NECK OUT

MANY of us farmers are pleased and in accord with your editorial about the USDA meetings which appeared in the September 15 issue. I attended our local meeting to see what was going on. Outside of the heads of the several agencies present, there were less than 1 per cent of the farmers in the county at the meeting.

At the meeting a representative of each of the agencies—Soil Conservation, FHA, the Federal Land Bank, the Farm Bureau, and two or three others—gave a sort of a sales talk, after which there was to be an open discussion. I stuck my neck out and told them that before I came I thought it was a packed meeting, and after listening I was sure I was right. Personally I doubt that any of the representatives of the USDA programs were sold on the procedure, but I felt that they had to go along.

If there was a difference of opinion on a question, a vote by those present was taken. The Farm Bureau, Extension Service, Soil Conservation, the Federal Land Bank, and Production Credit were the most popular and satisfactory. The thoughts on crop insurance, price controls, subsidized superphosphate and lime were entirely negative. The idea of price supports was disapproved except that they might be kept low enough so they would not stimulate overproduction.

—H. F., New York

—A.A.—

### A GREAT FARM

ONE OF the farms with which I have been familiar for many years—in fact, ever since I was a county agent in Delaware County—is the MacDonald Farm at Delhi, New York, operated for many years by Miss Elizabeth MacDonald, a former president of the New York State Home Bureau Federation, and her sister Isabelle.

This farm has been in the MacDonald family for over a hundred years, and each generation has left it better than they found it. There are over 250 acres, with a beautiful, completely modernized home. There are 2 five-room modernized tenant houses, and the farm buildings are all in good condition.

The farm carries over 70 head of cows, and what is more important, it produces enough hay and grass even in dry years to feed them.

Unfortunately, the time has now come when the farm must be sold, and Miss MacDonald tells me that she and her sister want to sell it to young farmers of ability and aptitude who will operate this farm as it has been operated for the past hundred years.

Here is an opportunity for a father and son, or for a two-brothers operation. There are no agents or commission involved. If interested, write to Miss Elizabeth MacDonald, Delhi, Delaware County, New York.—E.R.E.

—A.A.—

### POINT OF VIEW?

In the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST of June 2, 1951, under "Chaff", you ask when a calf becomes a heifer. This question is frequently raised and I have the answer:

If one has an animal 2 months or more old, and wishes to sell, he calls it a heifer. But if he is buying an animal under 1 year of age, he calls it a calf. It is all in the point of view.

—Lynn M. Follett, Hubbardsville, N. Y.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Heads I win; tails you lose.

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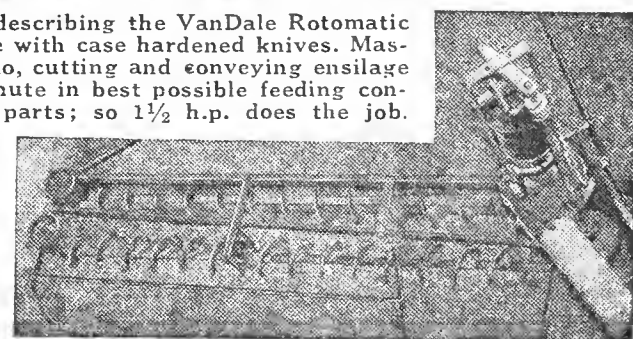
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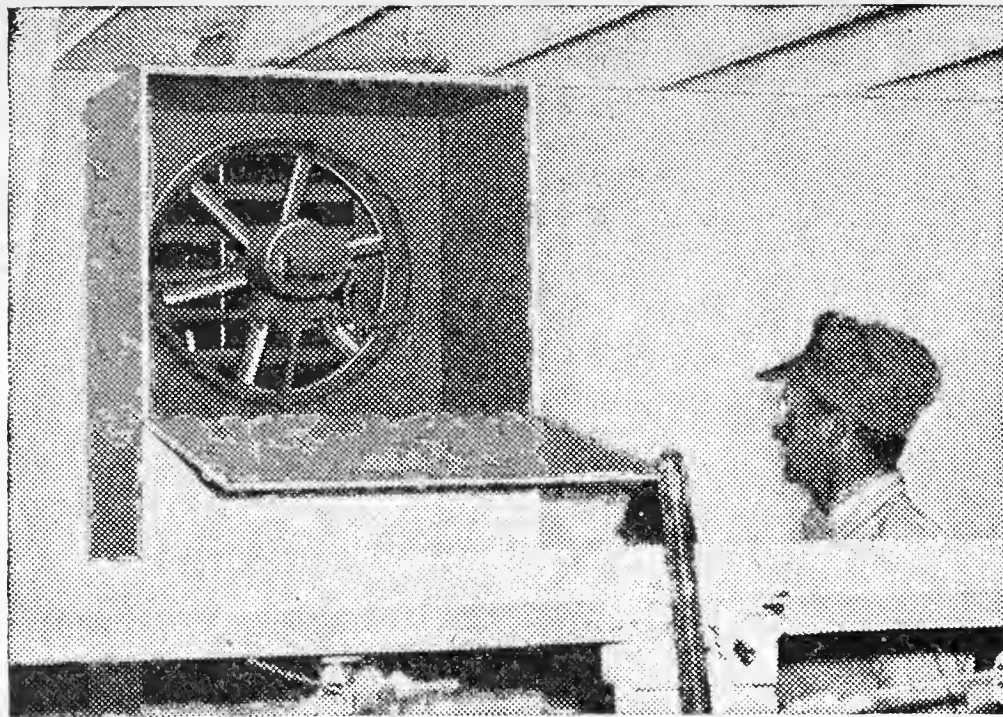
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## Question Box

**Under modern management and fertilization, how much hay can be grown per acre?**

On a dry basis, it is figured that you can grow three tons of hay per acre per year. However, it takes pretty good land, well fertilized, to do it. For example, one recommendation on legumes is 200 lbs. of 0-15-30, either in the fall or spring, and another application of the same amount in mid-summer. On grasses, one recommendation is 600 lbs. of 10-10-10 per acre per year, either in the fall or spring.

**What is a good standard for the amount of hot water needed per day for 30 cows?**

It is a good idea to figure on 60 gals. of hot water per milking, which allows plenty for rinsing equipment, washing udders, dipping teat cups, and washing hands and utensils after milking.

**As long as apples will hang on the tree, do they ripen more rapidly there or after they have been picked?**

Unless the apples can be moved into a cold storage immediately, they will ripen faster after picking than while hanging on the tree.

**How can hoof rot in cows be prevented and treated?**

A common preventative measure is to put a shallow box containing 4 to 5 inches of hydrated lime in the doorway where the cows must step into it.

Cows that limp should have a prompt cleaning of the foot followed by soaking in disinfectant and bandaging to keep clean.

**How long does it take to grow evergreens to Christmas tree size? What are the fastest growing varieties?**

Five years is about the shortest time in which you can expect to grow 6-foot evergreens. Red and Scotch pine are fast growing.

**When should strawberries be mulched, and how deep?**

Wait until the ground is frozen, say in late November. Use two or three inches of mulching material. Straw is good, but watch to see that it is clean. Straw from grassy grain fields can start your strawberry patch toward being a meadow! Sawdust is being used to a considerable extent, but don't use too much.

**Is it advisable to put lime on the surface and plow it under?**

This is one of the best ways of adding half of the lime. The rest can be harrowed into the land after it is plowed. Lime spread on the surface works down into the soil slowly. However, on permanent pastures that cannot be plowed, spreading on the surface is the only available method.

**Are figures available to show how much crop yields are increased by plowing on the contour?**

Some experiments over a 5-year period indicated that sweet corn produced 15% more and potatoes 19% more on contour than when rows went up and down a slope.

**What causes alfalfa to run out?**

There are several possible causes, including diseases, insects, unadapted varieties, poorly drained soils, late mowing or grazing, and too little fertilizer.

**How can boron deficiency be detected in apple orchards?**

It first shows at the tips of growing shoots. Leaves become narrow, smooth-

American Agriculturist, October 6, 1951

edged, stiff, leathery to the touch, and the main veins seem large for the leaves. Later the leaves bunch together to form a rosette at the tip of the shoot.

**Does management help to control crab grass in lawns?**

Mowing at 1½", or higher, controls crab grass better than closer cutting.

**What is the best poison to use for killing Japanese beetles?**

When Japanese beetles are eating foliage, use DDT. Two lbs. of 50% wettable DDT powder in 100 gals. of water is the formula. This is at the rate of 1½ level tablespoons to a gallon.

Dusting with 5% DDT can be done, but may require weekly dustings.

— A.A. —

*It's Handy*

## DON'T RUIN GOOD BELTS

When putting on a wide belt, don't use the method shown in Fig. 1. That sketch shows how wide belts are commonly run onto a moving pulley, the lower pulley being the standing pulley and the upper pulley the running pulley. The method is wrong because the belt is too far over to the left on the lower pulley and is in such a position that the left-hand edge of the belt may be stretched seriously before the belt will pass completely onto the upper pulley. This may not LOOK like much of a stretch, but when it is considered that the upper pulley is round and that the actual stretch is equal to 3.14 inch-

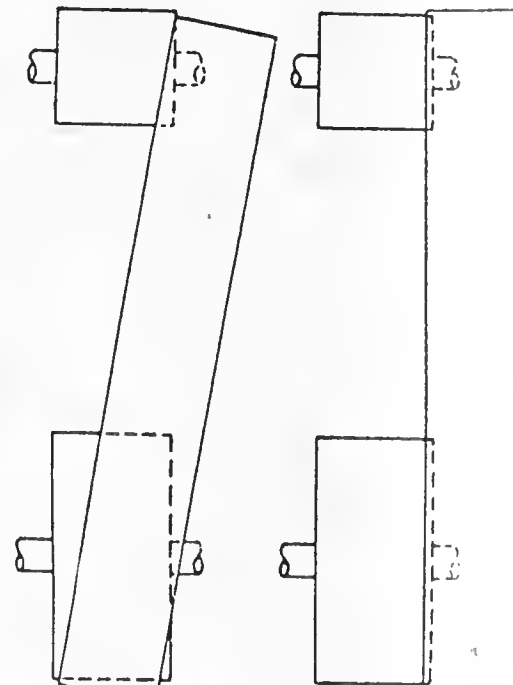


FIG. 1

FIG. 2

es for every inch of radial difference, you will begin to realize how important it is to put a wide belt on properly. The wider the belt, the more serious this matter can be.

Fig. 2 shows the correct way in which to put on a wide belt. By holding and guiding the belt so that it will run onto both pulleys simultaneously, there will be no uneven stretch.

## UNUSED PAINT

One of the best ways of preserving paint for future use is to put the cover on tight and store the can upside down. — Dr. A. N. Drury, 63 Loring Road, Winthrop 52, Mass.

## LOCKED STARTER

I have a large truck on which I had a heavy load. I locked the starter. There was no help around. I jacked up one hind wheel; put it into high and turned the wheel back. It broke the starter loose. Be sure to keep the key turned off.

— H. Burk, R.D. 6, Box 82, Schenectady, New York.



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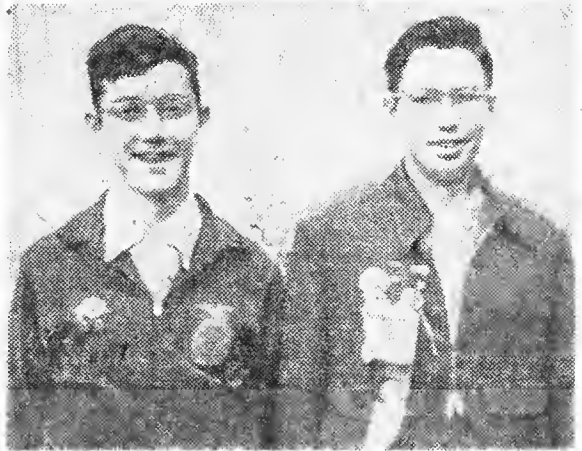
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Certified, Pullorum-Clean, R.O.P. Stock has N. Y. Record Hen Housed average of 212 eggs. Chicks, limited number eggs available. SUN VIEW LEGHORN Farm, Wappingers Falls, Tel. 65.

# DISINFECTANTS IN THE POULTRY HOUSE

SAVE time and money. Pour disinfectants down the drain rather than use them on dirty surfaces. The job is simpler and easier that way, and it saves a lot of time. Of course, disinfectants don't do any good down the drain, but neither do they on dirt.

I'm not saying that disinfectants don't have any value or that they should not be used. I am saying that if these compounds are not used with reasonable care, they might as well be forgotten.

There is no best way to clean. Either hot or cold lye solutions are very helpful in loosening dirt and cleaning surfaces. High pressure steam is excellent for this work but often not available. A vacuum cleaner removes dust very



Bruce Keeney and Kenneth Wing of the Letchworth Central School at Castile, N. Y., took first place in FFA poultry judging contests at the recent State Fair. As individuals, Kenneth was first and Bruce fourth. Second place went to the Cattaraugus County team and third to Allegany.

well but is not very practical for use in large buildings. Water sprays are very useful and work best at high pressure. Thorough cleaning requires a lot of work, regardless of cleaning methods used. Any method is satisfactory if it produces thorough cleaning. Actually most disease-producing bacteria and viruses die rather quickly on well cleaned surfaces. That is why the use of plenty of elbow grease in cleaning a place is of first importance. The application of a disinfectant is practically useless following improper cleaning.

After cleaning and spraying an approved disinfectant on all surfaces, it is advisable to leave the place empty for four to six weeks. Time works for you to finish any part of the job you might have missed.

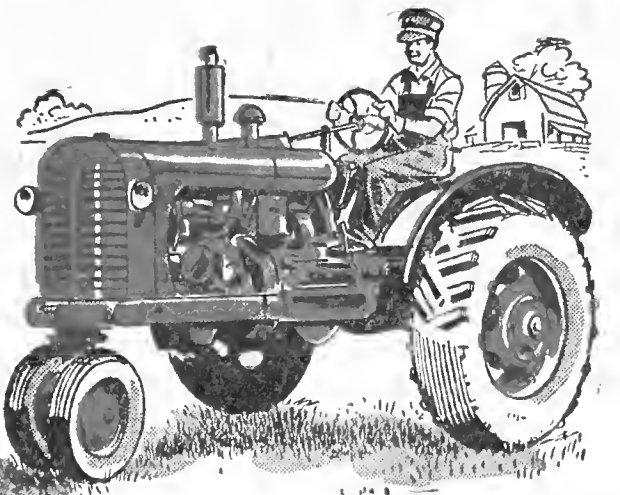
How long will disease producing bacteria and viruses live in an empty building? The answer depends on which of the disease organisms is involved. Even with this information there is no good answer to the question. On clean dry surfaces most bacteria and viruses die in several days or less. If they are protected as in deep wet cracks or dead birds and in litter, they may live for years.

If you attempt to eradicate a disease from your farm, depopulate completely and clean and disinfect thoroughly. To do less is usually a waste of time and money.—G. H. Snoeyenbos, Department of Veterinary Science, Mass. State College.

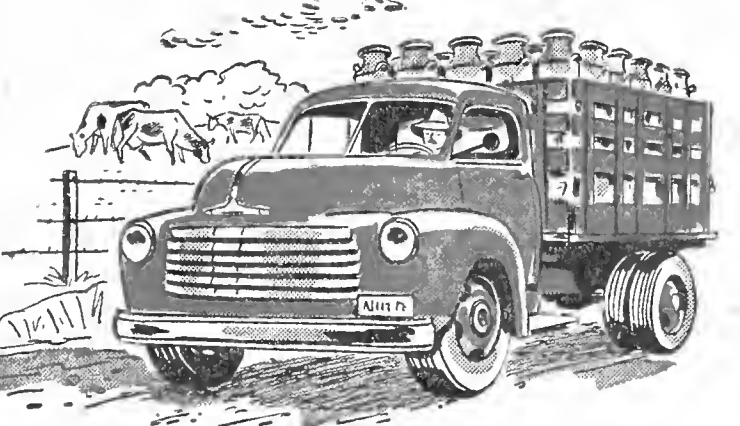
If you wish to keep your light and heat, you must also keep your sun. If you wish to keep your perfume, you must keep your flowers. If you wish to keep your forests, you must keep your trees, and if you wish to keep your rights and liberties in education, you must also keep your God. That is the American heritage.—Reverend Monsignor Fulton J. Sheen, National Director, Society for the Propagation of the Faith

# SAVE as you GO

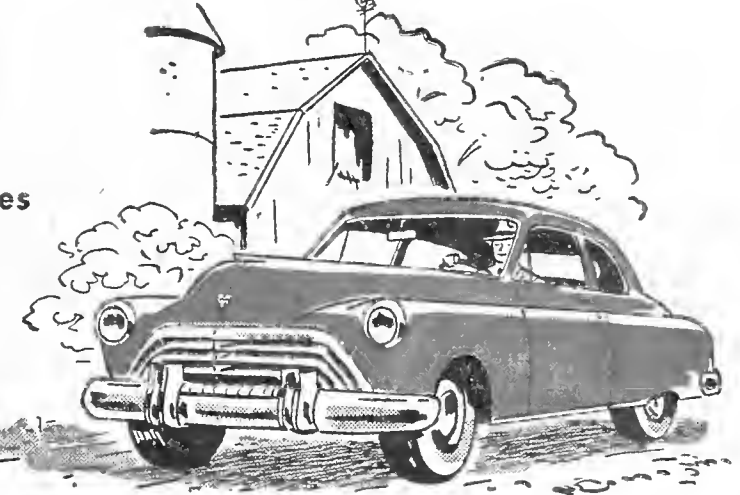
You can actually save costly repairs and save the life of your tractor, truck and car with Sinclair Gasoline. Here's how —



A secret ingredient, RD-119, now in all Sinclair Gasolines, forms a protective film inside your gas tank and fuel system . . .



Thus, when used regularly, powerful Sinclair Gasoline stops rust and corrosion, saves you repairs . . . saves you plenty as you GO!



RD-119, Sinclair's secret rust inhibitor, stops the rust and corrosion that normally form from moisture condensation in fuel systems. When used regularly, Sinclair Gasolines help prevent hard starting, stalling, sputtering . . . and save you costly repairs to gas tank, fuel line, fuel pump, and carburetor. So — Save as you GO with Sinclair Gasoline. Use it regularly. No extra cost!

# SINCLAIR GASOLINE With RD-119®

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NEW LOW PRICES ON TOP QUALITY, U. S. APPROVED, PULLORUM CONTROLLED BABY CHICKS 10 Extra Chicks with every 100 ordered. Immediate shipments. Thousands weekly. All breeds. Sexed chicks at all times 100% live delivery. Write today for price list and full particulars. Don't Delay. Write Now.

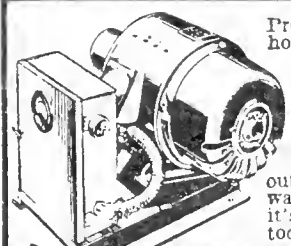
MT. HEALTHY HATCHERIES,  
DEPT. AA, MT. HEALTHY, OHIO

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Clear, prevent blocked Septic Tanks, Cess-pools and Outdoor toilets with NO-CLOG. Simply add water! SAFE, SURE decomposition of wastes, greases and fats. Non-injurious to metal, concrete. Can't kill helpful bacteria but fortifies them. Eliminates costly repairs, digging, pumping. Only \$1.00: \$1.25 west of Miss. at farm, hardware suppliers. Or send to Dept. A, 628 Dean St., Brooklyn, N. Y. FREE booklet "Care of Septic Tanks" with order.

Frank Emerson, Canajoharie, N. Y.

# KILL Power Failures



Protect your farm and home NOW with this low-cost stand-by generator that operates from tractor belt or gas engine. Complete with water-proof safety switch. Why wait until your lights go out, stoker, refrigerator, water, radio stops—then it's TOO LATE. Write today for full details.

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Newton, Iowa



**ADVERTISING RATES**—10 cents per word, initial or group of numerals. Example, J. S. Jones, 100 Main Rd., Anywhere, N. Y. Phone Anywhere 15R24 counts as 12 words. Minimum \$1.00. Send check or money order to **AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST**, P. O. Box 514, ITHACA, N. Y. Advance payment is required.

## HOLSTEIN

**ORCHARD HILL** Stock Farm offers choice bull calves from Carnation dams & 4 per cent Carnation and Rag Apple sires, M. R. Klock & Son, Fort Plain, N. Y.

**FOR SALE** Twenty five first and second calf Reg. Holsteins due Sept., Oct. Two yearling bulls. All from high producing cows. Calf Vaccinated and bloodtested. Lonergan Bros., Homer, New York.

## GUERNSEYS

**FOR SALE**—Gallant Jason born January 1951. Dam made 11944M 663F 5 yrs. 365C. Sire has 22 AR daughters and is son of McDonald Farms Distinction and the noted Douglaston Lady Augusta 5 AR daughters, 4 Excellent, one daughter sold for \$22,500.00 at 8 months. Also a few choice heifers. Tarbell Guernsey Farms, Smithville Flats, New York.

## BROWN SWISS

**REGISTERED** Brown Swiss Heifers from a few weeks old to bred heifers. Our herd classified and on both H.I.R. and D.I.I.A. test. Write for information and state age interested in. Hi-Ho Farm, Darien Center, New York.

## DAIRY CATTLE

**COWS FOR SALE**. T. B. and Bloodtested Holsteins and Guernseys in carload lots E. C. Talbot, Leonardsville, New York.

**ALWAYS on Hand**—Large selection of top grade cows. T. B. and blood-tested. Wholesale and retail. E. L. Foote & Son, Inc., Hobart, New York.

**FOR SALE**—T.B. and bloodtested, Canadian and Northern, cows and vaccinated heifers. Convenient terms. Wilbur Parsons, Jr., Star Route, Deposit, N. Y. Phone 351AM.

**200 HEIFERS** bred for fall freshening. Vaccinated and blood tested. Always a large selection of fresh and close cows. E. J. Edinger & Sons, Otisco, N. Y. Phone Tully 2790 or 2775.

**CROSSBRED** bull calves for sale. Progeny tested for three generations to transmit high production. J. Mark Robinson, Tunkhannock, Penna.

## HEREFORDS

**HEREFORD** Herd sire, Prince Comprest 24th. Sire of this bull sold for \$15,000.00 as a calf. Fred Hines, Pittsford New York. Phone: IS1F12.

**15 BRED** Hereford cows. Polled Hereford bull. Twelve calves. J. F. Ullinger, R.D. 2, Hamburg, N. Y. Phone Boston 5148.

**3 REGISTERED** Hereford Bulls 10 to 17 months. Hillcrest and WHR Bloodlines. Francis Meeks, Hornell, N. Y., R.D. No. 2. Phone Hornell 2201-M2.

**REGISTERED** Herefords. Bred and open heifers and bull calves. Horned and polled. Rob-Lyn Farm, Canandaigua, N. Y. Robert J. Generaux, Phone Stanley 61-Y-21.

## AYRSHIRE

**REG.** Ayrshires, Cows, Calves, Service bulls. Penhurst breeding. Elmer Fisher, Madison, New York.

## BEEF CATTLE

**HEREFORDS**. Steers and heifers. One or one hundred, all are tested, inoculated, and acclimated, weights 450 to 800 pounds each. Diamond P Stock Farm, Blairs town, New Jersey.

## SHEEP

**OXFORD** rams—choice registered yearlings, good size, top quality, best breeding. Lawrence L. Davey, Marcellus, Onondaga Co., New York.

**LARGE** Registered Shropshire yearling rams. Shipped on approval. Russell Luce, Residence, East Lansing. Post Office, Groton, New York.

**FOR SALE**: choice purebred Shropshire yearling rams, also a few choice yearling ewes, and ewe lambs. L. F. Cuthbert, Ogdensburg, New York.

**WITH** Wool prices reaching new peaks and meat prices soaring, Corriedales will bring the greatest returns from your livestock investments. Write for list of active breeders. New York State Corriedale Association, E. H. Bitterman, Secretary, Akron, New York.

**PUREBRED** Karakul Ewes \$75.00, Purebred Buck and Ram at Stud \$5.00. Toggenburg goats. Shedden, Newburgh, N. Y. 65851. Evenings and weekends.

**REGISTERED** Cheviot Sheep—Three ewes—one ram lamb. Keikowt Farms, Nassau, N. Y.

**FOR SALE**—registered Shropshire yearling rams. Big rugged heavy fleeced fellows sired by 225 pound Champion Renk ram. Come and see them. Van Vleet Bros., Lodi, N. Y.

**SHROPSHIRE** RAMS—Rotter and Iriquois blood. Two year olds, one yearling. Grover Colberg, Mt. Tremper, New York, Phone Woodstock 2274.

**FOR SALE**: 60 Dorset Delaine Cross ewes, some bred and some open, all good age, also one pure bred Dorset ram and pure bred Suffolk ram. Write or call Zofia Dolinska, Round Top, N. Y. Ph. Cairo 9-2462.

**BREEDING** EWES, reg. sheep, breeder lambs, cattle. Car lots or less. Lewis Furgason, Windham, New York.

## HORSES

**MORGANS**, purebred and halfbred, fillies, geldings, studs from weanlings up. Pinto and solid colors. C. Carter, Camelot Road, Poughkeepsie, New York.

**BELGIAN TEAM**. Two good matched pairs to choose from. David Fox, Fonda, New York.

# SUBSCRIBERS' EXCHANGE

## SWINE

**CHESTER** Whites or Berkshire Cross or Yorkshire Cross 6 to 7 wks. old \$10.50 each, 8 to 9 wks. old \$11.00 each. Ship any number C.O.D. or send check or money order. Vaccination \$1.00 each if wanted. Walter Lux, 44 Arlington Road., Woburn, Mass. Tel. No. Woburn 2-0086. P.S. Good three month old feeding pigs \$15.00 each.

**RUGGED PIGS**—Chester White, Chester-Yorkshire, Chester-Berkshire, Poland China crosses, 5-6 weeks \$10.00; 6-7 weeks \$11.00; 7-8 weeks \$12.00; 8-10 weeks \$12.50. Please state second choice. 12 weeks started shoats, \$17.50 each. 40-50 lb. \$25.00. Boars, barrows or sows. No charge crating. Ship 1 or more C.O.D. check or money order. Carl Anderson, Virginia Road, Concord, Mass. Tel. 807-J.

**REGISTERED** O.I.C. breeding stock, yearling and spring pigs either sex. Best of breeding at reasonable prices. Cholera immuned. Howard Beebe, Deposit, N. Y.

**SPOTTED** Poland China Service Boars all ages. Bred Gilts, baby pigs, seven sows average nine pigs, each raised without guard rails or any attention at birth. C. W. Hillman, Vincentown, N. J. Phone 8481.

**PUREBRED** Chester Whites—August pigs, either sex—nice growthy pigs—no better bred Chesters in the East. Farmer's Prices. P. M. Knapp, Camillus, N. Y.

## POULTRY

**MARSHALL'S** White Leghorns and Red Rock Crosses bred for high egg production and Marshall's Rock Red Crosses bred for quick broiler profits are from selected strains—farm proven. Special savings on Red Rock Cockerels. Call or write today. Marshall Brothers, RD 5-A, Ithaca, N. Y. Phone 9082.

**ZIMMER'S** Poultry Farm Dryden Leghorns, Parmenter Reds, Red Rock Cross. They live, they lay, they pay. Satisfaction guaranteed. Details on request. Chester G. Zimmer, Box C, Gallupville, N. Y.

**MCGREGOR FARMS**, Leghorns, Reds and Crosses. They are great producers. All hatching eggs produced on our own farms. They are officially tested and Pullorum clean. U. S. and N. Y. approved Newcastle vaccinated. Write for circular. McGregor Farms, Maine, New York.

**BABCOCK WHITE** LEGHORNS are bred to give you top performance in the laying house. Babcock White Leghorns hold the all-time world record for official contest egg production over all breeds at all egg laying tests. Our new catalog describes these birds and tells you what they will do for you. Babcock Poultry Farm Route 3-A, Ithaca, New York.

**WHITE ROCKS** are the ideal farm chicken. Our birds are good layers. Fine for broilers and fryers because they are fast feathering and fast growing. They supply the present demand for quality meat with white feathers. Write for prices and hatching dates. Dryden Springs Farm, Dryden, New York.

**RICHQUALITY** Leghorns. 38 years of breeding pays off in large egg size and heavy production. All stock from eggs produced on our own farms. Pullorum clean. Vaccinated for Newcastle. Write for catalog. Rich Poultry Farms. Wallace H. Rich & Son, Hobart, New York.

**STARTED** Pullets. Nichols New Hampshires. 8 to 20 weeks old. Pullorum clean. Vaccinated for Newcastle. Now taking orders. Phone 820J2. H. C. Lash & Son, Seneca Falls, New York.

**HOBART Poultry Farm**, Leghorns. Large birds. Large eggs. Write for illustrated circular. Walter S. Rich & Son, Hobart, New York. Phone Hobart 5281.

**BALL** Red-Rocks and Babcock strain Leghorns have a reputation for high egg production and low mortality on Northeastern farms. You'll like them from the start when you buy from Ball Hatchery, one of New York's cleanest and best equipped hatcheries. Approved Pullorum Clean. Send for prices and catalogue. Ball Hatchery & Poultry Farm, Tioga County, Rt. 2, Owego, New York.

## DUCKS

**PUREBRED** Khaki-Campbell and Muscovy ducks all ages. Low prices. Airesman Waterfowl Farm, R-1, York, Penna.

**BEAUTIFUL** large type Rouen Ducks. \$3.50 each. Fine quality Mallards for breeding stock or clubs. \$2.50 each. A few Gray Call Ducks. \$3.00 each. Sunny Acres, Seelyville, Pa.

## GEESE

**PUREBRED** Pilgrim Geese 100% sex-linked. Some choice breeders for sale. Beth-Hone Farm, Bethany Road, Honesdale, Pa Phone 689J12.

## DOGS

**GERMAN** Shepherd pups from excellent bloodlines, friendly, farm raised, reasonably priced. Write us your requirements. L. B. Underwood Locke, New York Phone Moravia, 482M3.

**GENUINE RAT TERRIERS**: Pedigreed. Papers furnished. Caswell, Box 1013, Altoona, Penna.

**PEDIGREED** Collie Puppies. Beautiful, intelligent, Championship breeding. Males \$55.00. Females \$30.00. Plummer McCullough, Mercer, Pa.

**COLLIE** Puppies, registered. Sturdy, sound, intelligent. Belle Mount Kennels, New Paltz 3, New York.

**COLLIE-Shepherds** — Ideal for cows or watch dogs. Virgil Smith, New Lisbon, N. Y.

**BEAUTIFUL** Boston puppies reasonable. J. Ginz. Ulster Park, New York.

**9 REGISTERED** BLUETICK coonhound pups, two months old. James Vickerson, East Springfield, N. Y.

**PUREBRED** Airedale Puppies. Male \$25.00. Female \$20.00. Leo Bernaski, R.D. No. 2, Amsterdam, N. Y.

**CAT** and coonhounds, also pups. Roy Follansbee, New Boston, N. H.

## PHEASANTS

**FINE** quality Ringneck Pheasants. Pairs, trios, or hundreds. Full fliers. Hardy stock. Hatching eggs and chicks in season. Sunny Acres, Seelyville, Pa.

## KITTENS

**SIAMESE** kittens, champion sired, sealpoints, one male and one female born April 12. Mrs. Wilson Fox, Bates Road, Medina, N. Y.

## RABBITS

**PROFITABLE** junior Angoras. Reasonably priced. Mildred Bean, Mount Vernon, Maine.

**RAISE** Chinchilla rabbits, Pedigreed! Prolific! Cash markets supplied for your protection. Free illustrated booklet! Rockhill Ranch, Sellersville 24, Penna.

## PLANTS

**WANTED**: More of you Strawberry growers to plant in the fall and see the difference. Crop of berries next spring. 50 assorted plants \$2.00; 100 assorted plants \$3.75, postpaid. State inspected plants. Catalog free. Facer Farm Market, Phelps, New York.

**EVERGREEN** Tree Seedlings. Transplants. Growers of large quantities. For growing Christmas trees. Ornamentals. Hedges. Quality stock low as 2c on quantity orders. Write for Price List and Planting Guide, Suncrest Evergreen Nurseries, Dept. AA, Johnstown, Pa.

**RASPBERRY** Plants—Large two year Lathams, 50, \$5; 100, \$9; 500, \$40; 1000, \$70. Medium size half price. Raspberries are very profitable and easy to grow October is the best time to set. Instructions included. Guaranteed to live. Glenn L. Thompson, Johnson, Vermont.

**FOR FALL** plantings. Experimental Strawberry and Raspberry plants without extra charge with every order. Also 50 other new and standard varieties to choose from. Write for low prices. Sunny Hill Fruit & Nursery Farms, North Collins, N. Y.

## EQUIPMENT

**CLAY** Electric Barn Cleaner—3 sizes—handle up to 25, 50, or 100 cows. Only one motor—one chain—one drive unit. Economical installation in old or new barns. No pit. Close-spaced paddles. 8 chute positions. Alloy steel chain, heat treated. Guaranteed satisfaction or money back. Free illustrated catalog. Write 1011 NE Perry Street, Cedar Falls, Iowa.

**JOHN DEERE** 12A Combine. Used very little. Tomaria Farm, Pond Road, Mendon, New York. Phone: Honeoye Falls 555F22.

**CASELLINI-VENABLE** Corporation — Your Caterpillar Dealer offers the following used equipment for sale: International TD18 with hydraulic angled dozer and towing winch, 1947 model, very good condition. "Caterpillar" Diesel 40 tractor with "V" snow plow and wings. Ser. No. 3G1103. Good condition. "Caterpillar" RD6 tractor, with Bros. hydraulic straight dozer. Ser. 2H543. Good condition, very reasonable. International TD9 Tractor with hydraulic plow and bulldozer complete. International T40 Gasoline tractor, with Bucyrus-Erie straight hydraulic bulldozer, Ser. TKC-9063. (Fair condition). \$1,500.00. Oliver 80 Wheel tractor with shovel-loader, extra bucket, \$1,500. Casellini-Venable Corporation, Barre, Vt., Phone 90.

**FOR SALE**. 1946 Massey Harris tractor, 101 Sr., 6 cyl. Pape Hammer Mill 13 inch. Stockland Hydroscoop for Farmall M or H, new, Henry Schaeffer, Schoharie, New York.

## REAL ESTATE

**STROUT'S** New Fall Catalog just out! East and Midwest Red cover, West Coast edition blue. Farms, Homes, Businesses, Bargains galore. Either mailed free. Strout Realty, 255-R 4th Ave., New York 10, N.Y.

**ALLEGANY County**, Farms—bare or stocked. Immediate Possession. Write Collins, Birdsall, New York. Phone Angelica 4795.

**FOR SALE**: 198 Acre Dairy Farm. 150 acres tillable —tile drained 48 acres woodlot and pasture with brook. Stanchions for 78 cows, 2 silos. T-shaped barn 40x160 and 40x80. Holds 200 tons of hay. 14 room brick house, steam heat and 2 baths. 7 car garage. Paved road 1½ miles south of Jamestown, N. Y. in radius of excellent markets George Bender, 107 Steele St., Jamestown, N. Y. Ph. 78381.

**5 ACRE** farm on Tampa to Sarasota road. Write for information. Edward Wilson, Wimauma, Florida.

**HOTEL** on Route 20, James Vickerson, East Springfield, N. Y.

**449 ACRES**, Cattaraugus County, N. Y. Beef cattle setup. 300 acres pasture with brook and pond site. Silo tool house, barn with electric water pump, 4 bedroom house. From owner, J. F. Ullinger, R.D. 2 Hamburg, N. Y. Phone Boston 5148.

**300 ACRE** dairy farm available April first. A. G. Rosenberg, Petersburg, New York.

**FOR SALE**—104 acre farm, equipped. 2 barns, modern buildings, excellent water. On main highway, just out of Corporation of Oxford. Direct from owner. Harry C. Gates, R.D. 1, Oxford, New York.

**550 ACRES** on Tidewater Virginia state highway and navigable river. 150 acres apple orchards (20,000 bushels) average crop. 8 room modern house, also new brick residence not quite complete \$75,000.00. Over \$200,000 investment. Also "Blue Grass" stock farms. Reginald Wright, Box 184, Driver, Va.

**FOR SALE**. Beautiful farm—155 acres. Lots of maple trees and wood. Good stable, Milk-room-cooler-grain-house. 2 hen houses, large house needs repairs. Formerly owned by a doctor. 3rd house from North Heath cemetery. Louise Le Page, Road No. 1, Griswoldville, Mass.

## SITUATION WANTED

**COOK**. 47, family style; hotel, restaurant, kitchen woman, pantry, dishwashing. Miss Deno, Box 161, Alexandria Bay, N. Y.

## PUBLISHING AND CLOSING DATES

Oct. 20 Issue.....Closes Oct. 5  
Nov. 3 Issue.....Closes Oct. 19  
Nov. 17 Issue.....Closes Nov. 2  
Dec. 1 Issue.....Closes Nov. 16

## MISCELLANEOUS

**OUTDOOR** Toilets, Cesspools, Septic Tanks cleaned deodorized with amazing new product. Just mix dry powder with water: pour into toilet. Safe, no poisons. Save digging, pumping costs. Postcard brings free details. Burson Laboratories, Dept. C-32, Chicago 22 Illinois.

**YOUR** leather jacket renovated expertly. Free circular. Berlew Mfg. Co., Dept. 64, Freeport, N. Y.

**HIGHEST** cash paid for old, broke jewelry, gold teeth, watches, silverware, diamonds, spectacles. Free information. Satisfaction guaranteed. Rose Smelting Company, 29-AA East Madison, Chicago.

**ABOUT DOLLS** for Xmas write us. Buy direct, save 40%! We build Smiley, Tony Curly, Toodles, Barbara and Naomi (the talking doll). Send 10c for Pictures and factory prices. Dolls, -Inc., 798 Main, Springfield, Mass.

**TENDERIZE**, Flavorize all fowl. Free bulletin tells how. Sine, AA6, Quakertown, Pa.

**WEEDS** quickly destroyed with kerosene burner. Free Bulletin. Sine, AA2, Quakertown, Pa.

**QUAKERMADE**—Heaviest, lowest priced 10 and 15 hole nests. Sine, Quakertown, Pa.

**CLIPPER** blades sharpened on factory grinder 60c pr. 24-hour guaranteed service and return postage paid. Also clippers repaired and clipper parts. Stewart Clipper Service, 17 Gold Street Norwich, New York.

**CHAIR** cane, reeds, rattans, rush, splints. Easy instructions, catalogue, samples, 25c. Complete book "Seat Weaving" \$1.15. Fogarty, 207 Troy Street, Troy, N. Y.

**WHOLESALE** prices Nylons, Watches, Typewriters, violins. Agents wanted. Sims, Warwick, N. Y.

**HEAVY** Clinton oats, not bleached, \$55.00 a ton. Exchange bags. Mrs. Alger Drew, Fryeburg, Maine. Lovell 104-33.

**IDEAL DOLLAR GIFT**: 24 metallic finished pencils with name in gold \$1.00 postpaid. Special—6 boxes for \$5.00. New England Pencil Company, West Brookfield 2, Mass.

**FOR** congested udders use A.D.D.'s. Save the udders and by so doing you increase your milk production. At Drug and Feed Stores or Prepaid \$1.25. A. D. Driscoll, Whitney Point, New York.

**CEDAR POSTS**—all sizes. 5' drivers \$14 per hundred. Pointed and ready to drive. Fine for berry stakes or electric fence. Other grades in 5, 6, 7, 8 and 10 foot lengths. Cedar poles for pole frame barns. Also 25' electric service poles. Murray Snell, Northeast Townline Road, Marcellus, N. Y. Telephone 204F21.

**PRINTING**, Envelopes, Letterheads, Billheads, 250--\$2.00; 500--\$5.25. (Samples) Snell Printery, Red Lion, Penna.

**SAVE** money with Grange. Act now! Get the inside story of Grange Concrete Stave and Steel Silos. Nine exclusive features assure greater strength, longer life. Write now for full details and easy Finance plan. Grange Silo Co., 1000 Main St., Red Creek, N. Y.

**FOR SALE**—40-45 gallon whiskey and 65 gallon brandy barrels—\$7.00 each here; 10 or more, \$6.50 each. Berwick & Sons, West Lebanon, New Hampshire.

**RAW FURS** & Wild Ginseng Root—Wanted. Name your county when writing. H. C. Metcalf & Son, Alstead, N. H., Dept. 3.

**"CERAMIC** Salt & Pepper Shakers." Stork'n-Baby—\$1 per set. Snuggling Seals—\$1. per set. Cupcake Surprise—\$1. per set. Hot Dawg & Hamburger—\$1. per set. Postpaid. Betty K. Gifts, Box 813, New Britain, Connecticut.

## EMPLOYMENT

**OPPORTUNITY** for man on modern poultry farm. Lansing Vrooman, Selkirk, N. Y.

**EXPERIENCED** Poultryman wanted. Must have knowledge of culling, trapping, pedigree work and incubation. We have 11,000 breeders and incubator capacity of 140,000 Hawley Poultry Farm, Batavia, New York. Phone Batavia 3117.

**WANTED** number two man. Married, experienced peaches, apples. Must have excellent reputation. Separate living quarters four room bungalow. Milk, fruit and vegetables from farm. New Jersey. Eighty dollars monthly plus yearly bonuses. Apply in detail Box 514-LD, c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York.

**FARM** Manager, working. Married, farm estate 60 miles from N. Y. C. Excellent starting salary. Furnished farm-house. Call LO 4-2600 or write 29 W. 34th St. N.Y.C., 3d Floor.

**ELDERLY** single Gardener, handy-man to care for small country home vegetable garden, no farm animals. Year round position. Box 514-X, c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, N. Y.

**EXCELLENT** opportunity for intelligent and industrious barn man, preferably married. Starting salary of \$180 per mo. increase to \$200 after three months. In addition, incentive pay based on net profits. Good clean house, only one mile from stores, schools, churches, etc. Man must be reliable and able to work cooperatively in machine milking and caring for half the present 60 head. Kindly state qualifications and give references in first letter. Box 514-BE, c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York.

**WANTED**—Working farm operator, married. Good modern home. \$225 per month plus 25% profit from 40 registered Holstein dairy. Complete machinery and one hired man. Work for wife in main house if wished. Southern Tier. References required. Write Box 514-IC, c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York.

## HONEY

**NEW HONEY**: Choice Clover, New York's finest. 5 lbs. \$1.35; 6 5-lb. \$7.38. Delicious Buckwheat 5 lbs. \$1.25; 6 5-lb. \$6.60. All above postpaid 3rd zone. 60 lbs. Clover \$9.00; 60 lbs. Buckwheat \$7.20. F.O.B. Sold by ton or pall. Howland Apiaries, Berkshire, N. Y.

**ADDITIONAL CLASSIFIED ADS**  
(Continued on Opposite Page)



**OSWEGO COUNTY SALE — 55 REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE — TUESDAY, OCTOBER 9**  
40 breeders of this pioneer Holstein County allowed a selection committee headed by Adrian T. Peronius of New York Holstein Association to take the pick of their herds.  
**LOCATION: MEXICO, N. Y. on Route 104 at Prattam unit of Butterfly Farms.**  
T. B. Accredited, blood tested, many Bang Certified and eligible to go into any State, large number calfhood vaccinated.  
**45 First Calf Heifers, just fresh or close; 10 Cows, fresh or springing; Several with 500 lb. and up to about 700 lb. of fat. Many milking from 50 lb. up to about 100 lb. a day.**  
Many daughters of leading sires in the New York Artificial Association and also daughters of DUNLOGG, KING VAR and BUTTERFLY BARNEY LOCHINVAR. Beautiful daughters of SIR BESS ORMSBY FOBES DEAN and INKA SUPREME POSCH sell.  
Sale in big tent, lunch available. Will start right on time at 1:00 Noon, catalogs at sale.  
—IRVIN TAYLOR, Chairman, Sale Committee, Fulton, New York.  
**R. AUSTIN BACKUS MEXICO, N. Y.**  
**Sales Manager & Auctioneer**

**36th ANNUAL CONSIGNMENT SALE**  
**Allegheny-Steuben Holstein Club**  
**Thursday, Oct. 18th.**  
**Maple City Park — Hornell, N. Y.**  
**25 Foundation Young Cows, fresh or due soon**  
**30 Heifers, fresh or due soon**  
**5 Serviceable Bulls**

Cattle selected from best type and high producing farmer-breeder herds in the two counties. Rigid health requirements. A large number eligible for Pennsylvania buyers.

**BURTON KETCH, Sec'y — BATH, N. Y.**

**CHENANGO COUNTY CLUB SALE**  
**60 REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE**  
**MONDAY, OCTOBER 22**  
Sale Pavilion, EARLVILLE, N. Y.  
Every animal personally selected from 30 leading herds of this heavily populated Holstein County. 50 strictly fresh or close springers, many have large production records.  
**6 Bred Heifers — 4 Bulls.**  
A great offering all the way through. OF THE KIND YOU ARE LOOKING FOR. BRING YOUR FRIENDS AND COME. CATALOGS AT SALE.—WILL J. PIKE, Chairman, Sale Committee, North Norwich, N. Y.  
**R. AUSTIN BACKUS, MEXICO, N. Y.**  
**Sales Manager & Auctioneer**

## Additional Classified Ads

(Continued from Opposite Page)

### HAY

STRAW and all grades of hay delivered subject to inspection. J. W. Christman, R. D. 4, Fort Plain, N. Y. Tel. 48-282.

HAY—Alfalfa clover, Timothy and feeding hay. James Kelly, 137 E. Seneca Tpke., Syracuse, New York. Phone 92885.

### DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

LADIES dresses, \$1.00. Shoes \$1.49. Women's, child ren's. Wool sweaters 99c. Rubbers, boots. Men's work clothing, shoes, shirts, underwear, coats, mackinaws, housedresses, hose, slacks, pants, skirts, blouses. Blankets \$1.49. Towels. Housefurnishings. Send for free catalog. Consumers Sales Co. 419 63rd Street, Department AA, West New York, New Jersey.

QUILT Pieces—big bundle about 6 yards. Bright, new fast-color cotton prints. Patterns, free gift, \$1.00. McCombs Brothers, 4519 Butler, Pittsburgh 1, Pa.

CORDEUROY overalls. Sizes 1 to 3—\$1.25. Children's Wholesale Shop, Vergennes, Vt. Pay postage.

RUG strips—100% wool, lightweight, assorted shades, large pieces, 5 lbs. \$2.75. Cotton worsted gabardines 6 lbs. \$2.00; quilt-makers-best assortment of large flowered prints, colorfast, latest patterns. Best quality 7 lbs. \$2.25. Extra-Large blocks 5 lbs. \$2.00. All postage extra. Community Textiles, 29 Radcliffe Ave., Providence, Rhode Island.

PATCHWORK quilt \$7.50, tops \$3.50, aprons 75c. Hand hooked rugs \$3 and \$6. Surprise package 4 handmade articles \$1. Mrs. Albert Downing, Tops-ham, Vermont.

CROCHET-EDGED hankies, 3 for \$1.00. Denning, East Randolph, Vermont.

CHRISTMAS Ribbon Remnants for beautiful gift tying. Approximately 350 feet. \$1.00 postpaid. Ribbon Shop, West Brookfield 12, Mass.

RIBBONS when you need them — Assorted colors, widths, lengths, qualities. Approximately 240 feet. Grand for gift tying and hairbows. \$1.00 postpaid. Ribbon Shop, West Brookfield, 12, Mass.

BEAUTIFUL Home-made Aprons with bib top and wide skirt. In gay color prints. Small, medium, large, \$1 p.p. Half aprons 50c. Money-back guarantee. Betty K. Gifts, Box 813, New Britain, Conn.

### NURSERY STOCK

QUICK Bearing fruit and nut trees; shade trees, grape vines, berry plants, everblooming rose bushes and flowering shrubs at money saving prices. State and federal inspected. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for free colored catalogue. East's Nursery, Amity, Arkansas.

### SOIL ANALYSIS

BETTER CROPS better land, better income from reliable laboratory soil analysis and experienced recommendations. Complete report \$4.00. Send for full information and sampling directions. Edwin Harrington, Agricultural Chemist, Carversville, Pa.

### PHOTOGRAPHIC SERVICE

NEW FILM for old eight exposures developed, enlarged in an album and a new roll, 63c 12 exposures 67c Free mailing bags. Roberts 444, Salem, Mass.



By J. F. "Doc" ROBERTS

**L**IVESTOCK and meat are again on the front pages of our newspapers. This time it seems to be a deliberate move by the "controllers" to create an emergency.

Things were working out fairly normally after Congress threw out the worst features of the present control law, even over the protests of those who were losing some of their power to control us. Soon after this, another group in Washington raised all packing house employees' pay 9 per cent. Then hides broke in price to more than 6 and 7 cents a pound below ceilings; fats took a similar break, and calf skins even more.

When the O.P.S. set up meat and livestock ceiling prices and regulations, they took great pains to tell the public how fair, equitable, and right these prices were. If they were right then, they cannot be right now; yet O.P.S. still refuses to make any adjustments, or are so tied up with bureaucracy that they cannot. The supposition in the industry is that they do not want to clear it up, but are deliberately delaying it so as to upset the industry and thus get their old power returned to them.

### Results

Black markets are coming back in and legal packers are shutting down, either permanently or temporarily, because they cannot meet this squeeze, while automobiles are going up \$50 to \$400 and bureaucracy is raising the wages of its employees.

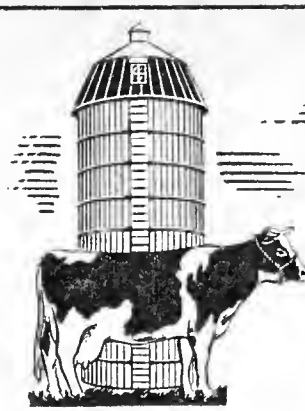
Perhaps you are wondering why I continuously pound at bureaucracy. The real reason is that the taking away of our individual liberties and placing power in hands that have not earned it and are not qualified by experience or background to use it is to me the most dangerous emergency we face. It is insidious in its very nature. War is built up on a basis of "kill or be killed"; bureaucracy is built up on a basis of "give me power and I can protect you and give you everything," which is false on the very face of it. Price controls were again set up "for the good of all," and again you see what has happened!

\* \* \* \* \*

We are getting a sharp upturn in demand and price for replacements and feeder stock of all kinds. This has been a bountiful season. Feed is plentiful, and the opportunity is here to grow and develop livestock. This is a situation which the farmers of the Northeast have not had since the opening of the great range country. Now, the wheels have turned again, and apparently livestock really is going to come back into the Northeast. I have never seen the demand as general for all kinds of growing livestock as it is this early in the fall.

Livestock men from the Midwest and West are always appalled at the waste we continue to allow of our fall grasses and afterfeeds. Anyway, it has been a pleasant surprise to me this year to see and talk with so many who are doing or trying to do something about it.

This is not an invitation to go hog-wild or get over-stocked, but there is a world of grass, a world of cornstalks, and plenty of hay which, even if not good, can answer your feeding problem with a little added grain. Some years we do have early snows or sleet storms, which should be anticipated. By and large though, there is board and room for a much larger growing livestock population right here at home.



Write or phone today for descriptive literature.

To avoid delay  
Order NOW—today  
Your HARDER WOOD STAVE SILO

Finest silage at lowest cost—

For nutritious grass and corn silage—

Minimum upkeep—

Exclusive features of design, strength and convenience—

These features and many more are all yours in a HARDER WOOD STAVE SILO. The Silo that pays for itself in a short time.

Compare a Harder—feature for feature—with any Silo and you, too, will choose either a HARDER WOOD STAVE or a HARDER CONCRETE STAVE SILO. Either or both will prove a wise, profitable and satisfactory investment. *Installment Terms Available.*

**HARDER SILO CO., Box A Cobleskill, New York**

## 6th DELAWARE COUNTY SALE

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 12

at the John Kimker Farm, 1½ miles south of DELHI, N. Y. just off Route 10, 15 miles north of Walton, N. Y.

**60 REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE**  
Accredited, blood tested, many calfhood vaccinated, mostly Bang Certified.

PERSONALLY SELECTED from leading herds of this noted dairy county.

**44 Fresh and close Springers (including 15 Heifers); 10 Yearlings; 3 Senior Calves; 3 Bulls of high record Breeding.**

30 Consignors—quality all the way. Sale in tent, starts at 11:00 A.M. lunch.

FERRIS TODD, Chairman Sale Committee, Bovina Center, N. Y.

**Sales Manager & Auctioneer**  
**R. AUSTIN BACKUS MEXICO, N. Y.**

**NEW YORK STATE HAMPSHIRE BREEDERS BOAR AND OPEN GILT SALE**

**Empire Livestock Pavilion Caledonia, N. Y.**  
**Nite of Oct. 19 — 7:30 P.M.**  
**60 Open Gilts 20 Boars**

An offering of selected spring gilts to fortify your sow herd and boars of herdsire quality. Thanks to all who attended our Aug. 17 Bred Sow Sale.

For Catalog, write **Sales Manager, Dick Warnock, Curtis Road, Hilton, N. Y.**  
**Harris Wilcox, Auctioneer.**

## AYRSHIRE AUCTION

**Clinon-Franklin-Essex Club Sale**  
**Fair Grounds, Malone, N. Y.**

SAT., OCT. 13 at 12:30 P.M. 10 COWS, 20 BRED HEIFERS, 3 YEARLINGS, 5 HEIFER CALVES, 5 BULLS Quality Offering—Breed's best production bloodlines. Many fresh or due soon. Majority Vaccinated. All T.B. and Blood Tested within 30 days.

**FOR CATALOG WRITE**  
**Ayrshire Sales Service, Box 152, Brandon, Vt.**

## ONEIDA COUNTY AUCTION

**60 REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE 60**  
**WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 10**

Fair Grounds, PARIS HILL, N. Y. on Route 12, 10 miles south of Utica, N. Y.

11th Annual Oneida County Holstein Club Sale.

All personally selected. 50 Fresh and close springing young cows and first calf heifers from leading herds. Accredited, blood tested, calfhood vaccinated, many eligible for shipment into any State. AN OUTSTANDING OFFERING OF MARVELOUS BREEDING AND HIGH PRODUCTION. SUPER QUALITY ALL THE WAY. Sale starts at 12:00 Noon, in big tent. Catalogs at sale —EDWARD BENSON, Secy., Oneida County Holstein Club, Whitesboro, N. Y.  
**R. AUSTIN BACKUS, MEXICO, N. Y.**  
**Sales Manager & Auctioneer**

## AYRSHIRES — THE IDEAL DAIRY BREED

**COAST TO COAST — NORTH OR SOUTH**

**Heaviest Producers of 4% Milk**  
**at least feed cost**  
**For literature or help in locating stock, write**

**AYRSHIRE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION**  
**85 Center St., Brandon, Vermont**

## AYRSHIRE AUCTION

WED., October 24, at 12:30 P.M. 32nd Annual Allegheny-Steuben Sale at Fair Grounds, Hornell, N. Y. 50 COWS AND BRED HEIFERS, fresh or due soon after sale; A Few Yearlings and 2 Yearling Bulls, all representative of the Breed's best bloodlines. All from T.B. Acc'd. herds; tested for T.B. and Bang's within 30 days of sale. Many Bang's Acc'd., and Calfhood Vaccinated.

**FOR CATALOG WRITE**  
**Ayrshire Sales Service, Box 152, Brandon, Vt.**

## FOR SALE

**Cows and Heifers — Good Quality**  
Have large selection to choose from.  
Reasonable Terms

Always in the market to buy entire dairies.  
**WALTER B. GLADSTONE & SON**  
**Tel. 2161 Andes, N. Y.**

John Klein, Rosendale, N. Y.



## HOW TO KILL RATS

Simply put Black Leaf® Warfarin Rat Killer Bait in protected places where rats and mice can consume it regularly. They like it and literally eat themselves to death. Because other rodents are not warned, entire colonies are easily destroyed. Black Leaf Warfarin Rat Killer Bait is the amazing new rodenticide — WARFARIN — machine-mixed with special bait material that never becomes rancid. It's ready to use. Get it today and get rid of rats and mice the easy way.

### Also Available as Concentrate

When you prefer to mix your own bait, save money by using Black Leaf Warfarin Rat Killer CONCENTRATE. It makes 20 times its weight in rat and mouse killing bait.



## HOW TO KILL Chicken Lice AND Mites

Use this simple, easy, economical method. Apply Black Leaf 40 to roosts with the handy Cap Brush. Fumes rise, killing lice and feather mites, while chickens perch. One ounce treats 60 feet of roosts—90 chickens.

Tobacco By-Products & Chemical Corporation • Richmond, Virginia

## 7th SCHOHARIE COUNTY CLUB SALE

**50 REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE**  
Accredited, blood tested, many calfhood vaccinated, a number Bang Certified.

**FAIR GROUNDS, COBLESKILL, N. Y.**  
**SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13 at 12:00 Noon**

**47 Cows and Heifers, all fresh or close springers; many with excellent production records up to 530 lb. fat at 2 years on 2 time milking.**

Daughters of many high-record cows including 8 heifers from dams with 501 lb. up to 586 lb. fat.

— 3 Service Age Bulls.

John Bates selling First Prize Senior yearling, Schoharie County Fair 1951. Grover Guernsey and Sharon Maubs each selling grandsons of MONTVIC LOCHINVAR from dams with over 550 lb. fat in heifer form with 4% test.

FLASH: The 1950 Grand Champion Female at Schoharie County Fair sells.

**STANLEY RICKARD, Chairman, Sale Committee, Cobleskill, N. Y.**

**R. AUSTIN BACKUS, MEXICO, N. Y.**  
**Sales Manager & Auctioneer**

## NEW FORDSON TRACTOR PARTS

High tension magneto and bracket assemblies. Prompt shipment. Write for parts list. FISK, ALDEN CO., 132 Brookline St., Cambridge 39, Mass.

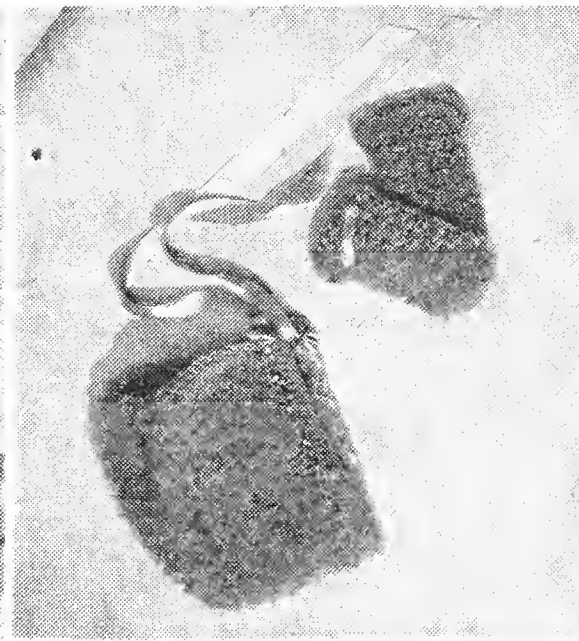




PK-5895



E-1816

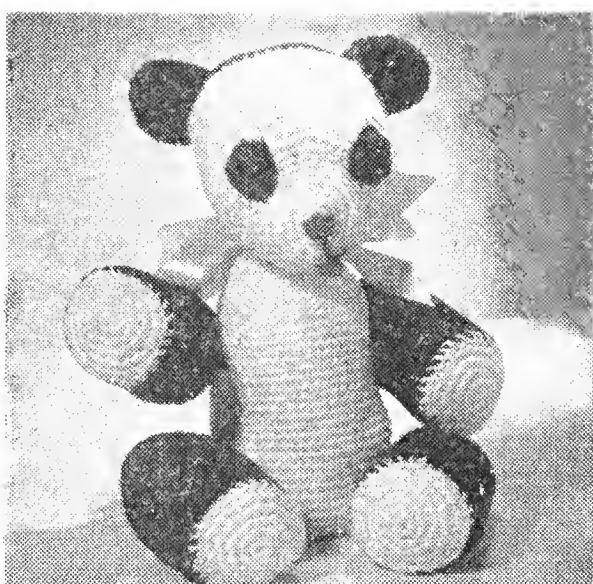
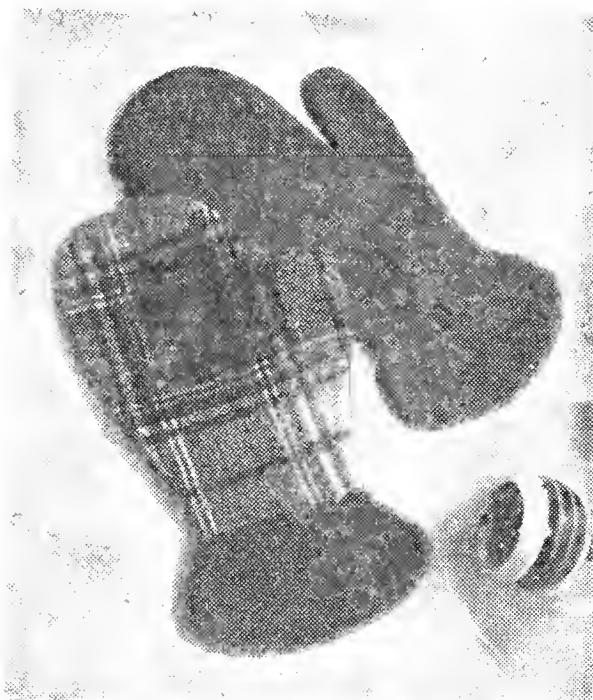


PC-4832



PK-5780

PC-4408



PC-5420

# Make These for CHRISTMAS

By MABEL HEBEL



CHRISTMAS is coming with the speed of a jet plane, and here on this page and the opposite one are gift ideas that will help you to meet the big day with equanimity and joy—for it is a joy to give a gift that you have made yourself. As for equanimity, that pleasant state will be yours when you survey your finished gifts and realize that they cost you much less than if you had bought them in the stores. At the end of this article, you'll find directions for ordering the paper patterns and instruction leaflets for all of these designs. Prices run from 5 to 25 cents.

The cunning little panda, No. PC-5420, crocheted in single crochet in white and black Knit-Cro-Sheen, will delight a baby. Simple embroidery makes the features and cotton batting is used for the stuffing.

No. E-1816. A gay pair of mittens made in plaid and plain wool from your scrapbag. Easy and inexpensive to make.

No. PK-5895. Boy's classic cardigan, just right for school or play. Knit one for your "man of tomorrow."

No. PC-4832. A very pretty four-piece set for the newest baby. Bonnet, mittens and sacque are shown in the two pictures, top center. A carriage robe (not shown) completes the set. They're crocheted in group stitch and trimmed with dainty embroidery and narrow lace. Make one or all of these lovely looking pieces.

No. PK-5780. There's nothing a man likes better in the line of wearables than a good-looking hand knit sweater—so you're sure to please him at Christmas with this handsome

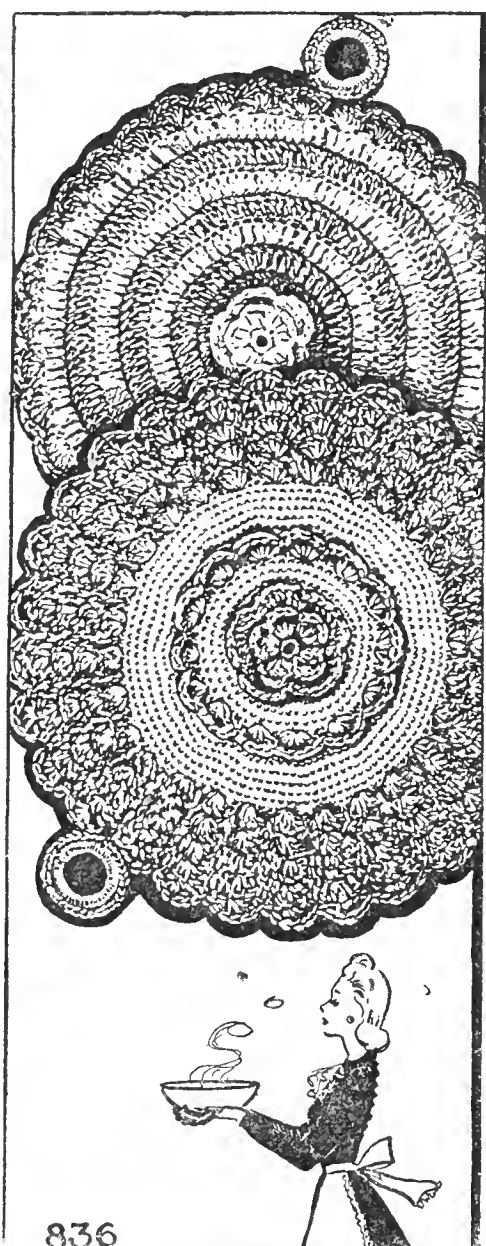
(Continued on Page 26)



PK-4831



E-542



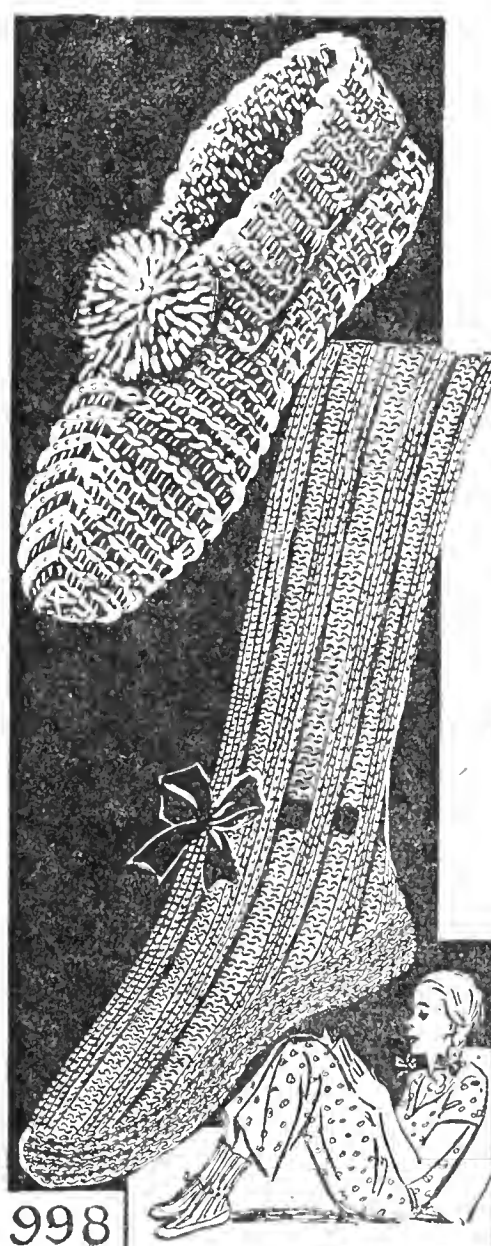
836

(Far left) Pillowcases, guest towels or scarf ends are all the prettier with embroidered designs. Hot iron transfer pattern No. E-542 contains 6 motifs. 15 cents.

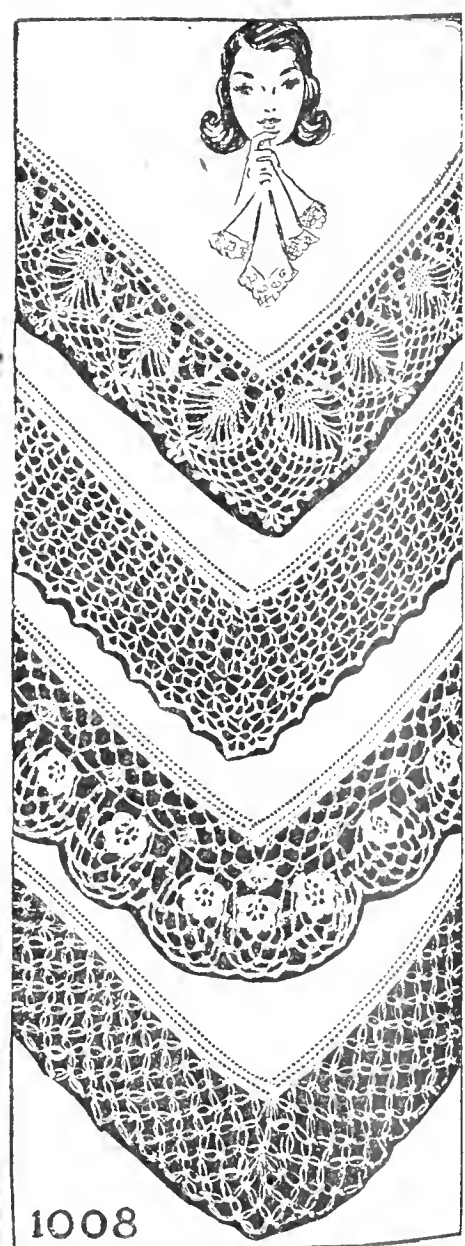
(Left) Colorful pot holders with rose centers are simple to crochet and make a welcome gift. Pattern No. 836 contains complete instructions. 15 cents.

(Far right) Crocheted edgings add to the beauty of handkerchiefs. Pattern No. 1008 contains four designs—pineapple, eyelet, Irish crocheted rose, and knot stitch. 15 cents.

(Right) From pattern No. 998 you can make knitted socks for lounging, or you may add soles and make slipper boots or bedroom slippers. 15 cents.



998



1008



# Rural Radio Network

*Ithaca, N. Y.*

Sponsored in the interests of Northeast agriculture by the ten leading farm organizations of New York State.

## HOW MUCH ARE EGGS Today ?

Prices at major terminals at

7:10 a.m.

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11:45 a.m.

12:20 p.m.

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*Rural Radio Network  
programs heard on these  
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WFNF, Wethersfield, 107.7 on FM Dial  
WHDL-FM, Olean, 95.7 on FM Dial  
WVBT, Bristol Center, 95.1 on FM Dial  
WHCU-FM, Ithaca, 97.3 on FM Dial  
WVCN, DeRuyter, 105.1 on FM Dial  
WWNY-FM, Watertown, 100.5 on FM Dial  
WMSA-FM, Massena, 105.3 on FM Dial  
WRUN-FM, Utica-Rome, 105.7 on FM Dial  
WVCV, Cherry Valley, 101.9 on FM Dial  
WFLY, Troy, 92.3 on FM Dial  
WHVA, Poughkeepsie, 104.7 on FM Dial  
WQAN-FM, Scranton, Pa., 92.3 on FM Dial

*An FM radio will pay for itself in farm information and pay dividends in family pleasure.*

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8:05 to 9:00 P.M.  
Every Week Day Night  
Brought to You  
On Wednesdays By

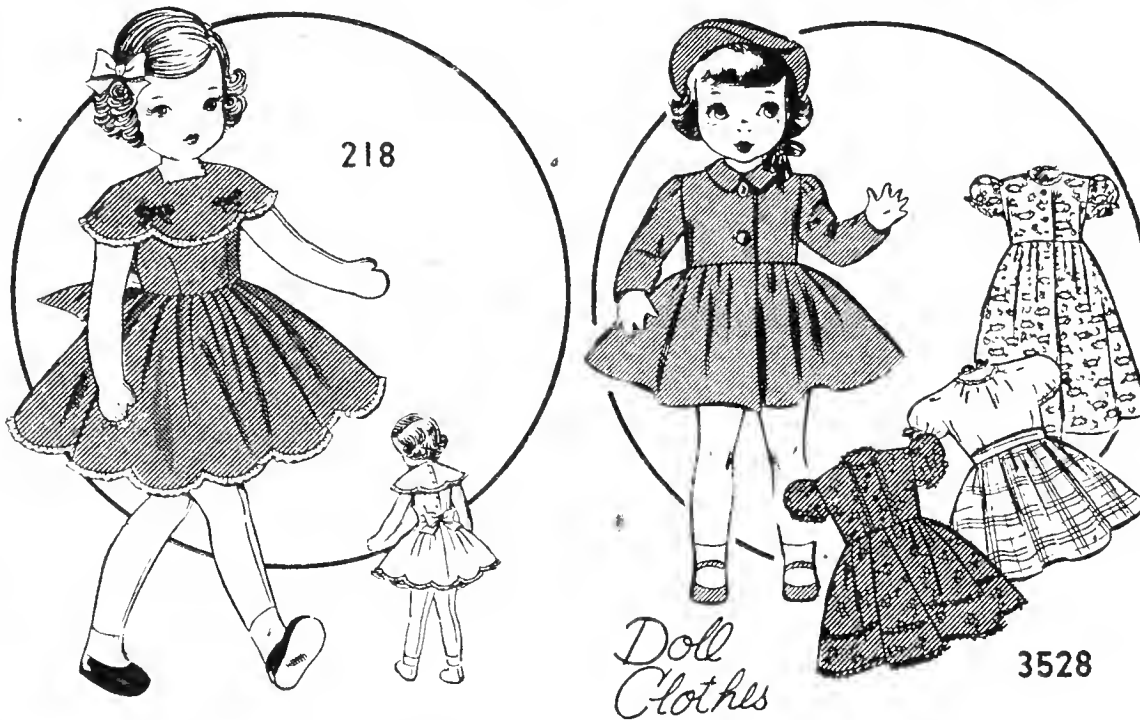
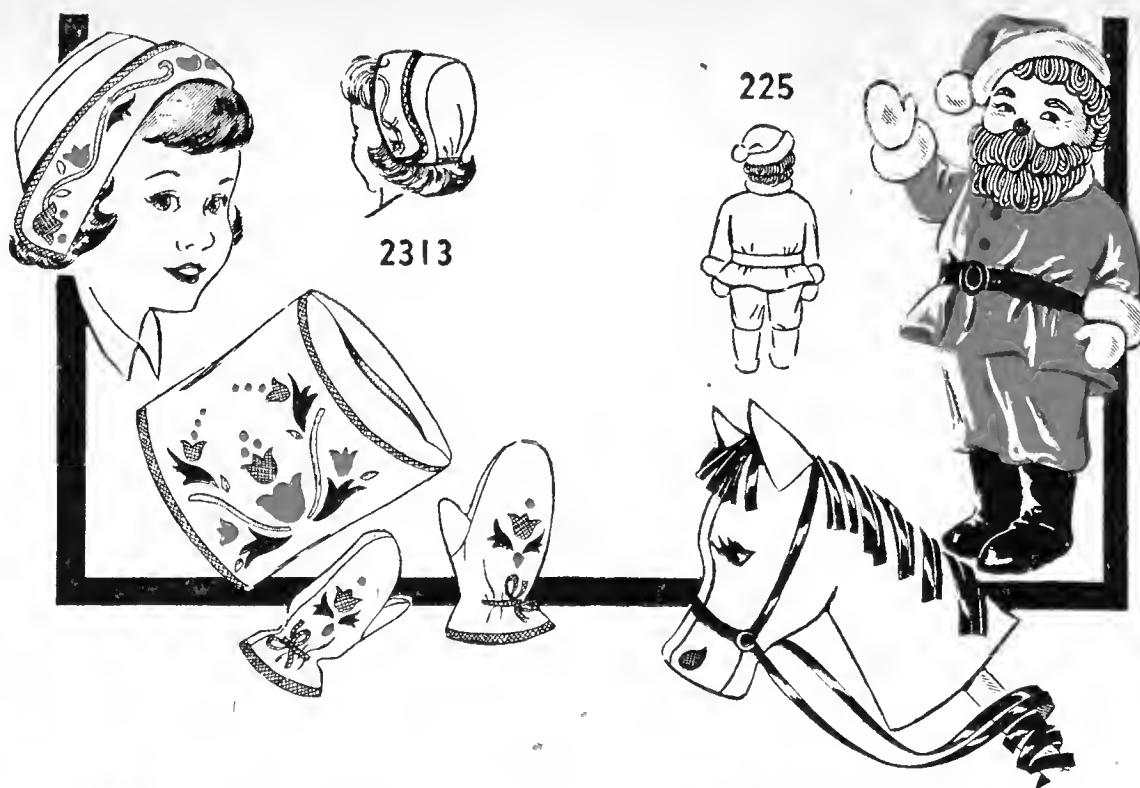
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Get-Up-And-Go  
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The livelier your children are, the more fun they have. Make sure you give them plenty of pep with meals rich in food-energy. You can make dozens of tempting treats with Domino Extra Fine Granulated Sugar—more than 99½% pure food-energy! No wonder so many mothers choose Domino—America's favorite sugar!



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See your local association or write:  
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**COOPERATIVE FARM CREDIT**  
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# WANTED—Your Opinion

By MABEL HEBEL

**E**DITOR ED EASTMAN shocked a lot of people by his recent editorial, "A Challenge to Women." In it he had the temerity to say that woman suffrage hadn't made a bit of difference in the quality of government we have, and that most women are not interested in getting better government—at least not enough interested to do anything about it. "Women's public housekeeping," he said, "is just not on a par with their private housekeeping!"

It's my opinion that women are making just as big a contribution to their communities as men are. Through their many fine organizations, they are slowly but surely bettering things. Others give unstintingly of their time and energy to the Red Cross, Hospital Aid Associations, Cancer Committees, etc. If men are doing more of that sort of thing, I would like to know of it!

(See editorial page for my answer to this!—Editor Ed.)

But I will have to admit that there are two ways in which I think women are failing in their responsibilities as American citizens. As a sex, many of us find it hard to take an active interest in government and politics, even locally. We know it is important to elect honest and capable men to public offices—but nine times out of ten we vote without any real information about the candidates.

The other, and even more important, way in which I think women are falling down is in teaching their children to

appreciate their democratic heritage. Good citizenship begins in the home. In Communistic countries, the minds of the youths are captured early. Why cannot American mothers give their children a love of our American heritage, an understanding of what it would mean to lose it, and a determination to preserve it?

According to the 1950 census, "the average American" is now a WOMAN, just past her thirtieth birthday, with a husband and two children. She is the key figure in the nation's chief line of fortifications—its homes. She has an enormous influence in determining the destiny of America because she is chiefly responsible for the development of her children's character. Will they grow up to be honest, God-fearing, hard working, freedom loving, tolerant, patriotic citizens, willing to assume responsibility and to help their fellowmen? Or will they grow up with the idea that it's smart to get "easy money," and that it's up to the government to take care of them from the cradle to the grave? Will they prize "freedom with responsibility" or will they prefer "security" with controls and regimentation?

On Dec. 1, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST will publish its 4th Annual Forum issue, whose theme is all-inclusive—the individual's responsibility to his home, community, country, the world, and God. I would very much like to have letters from women readers discussing some of these important questions:

1. How can mothers help their children to become the right kind of American citizens?
2. What is your community doing to help the children in it to grow up into good citizens? What are you and the other women in your community doing to make it a good community?
3. What more can women do to strengthen the future morals of our country?
4. Outside of your family and home, what is your chief interest or activity?
5. What is your chief source of strength in meeting day-to-day problems?

I hope that I will hear from many of you within the next week or two. Please write to me at AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y. Your letters will be quoted in our Forum issue, and your name used unless you ask me not to use it.

— A. A. —

## Make These For Christmas

(Continued from Page 24)

V-neck pullover knitted in a rib stitch pattern.

No. PC-4408. Made in a jiffy are these cute slippers for a little girl. Crocheted in Knitting Worsted in easy single crochet and trimmed with colorful embroidered flowers. Directions come in size 1.

No. PK-4831. Pretty as well as comfy and warm is this cute little pom-pom-trimmed beanie with matching mittens, knitted in a cable pattern.

Nos. 998, 836, 1008, and E-542. See illustrations and descriptions on lower half of page 24.

No. 2313. This applique accented Dutch hat with warm mittens and muff to match will delight your daughter. Set comes in small, medium and large sizes.

No. 218. What little girl wouldn't like to discover this 35-inch-tall rag doll under the Christmas tree? Pattern includes clothes to dress it in.

No. 2467 includes two sew-easy ideas: a coverall style apron with pot-

holders, and a tea type for special occasions. Pretty and practical gifts.

No. 2880. Four pretty aprons that are fabric savers! Make some for yourself, too.

No. 225. Two toys in this pattern. Younger members of the family will love the soft Santa Claus doll, and also the horse's head attached to a broomstick for make-believe rides.

No. 3528. A complete wardrobe for a little girl's favorite doll. Quickly made and cut from a minimum of material.

No. 2318. Make this double-breasted wrap-around twice! First as a short length brunch coat, and again as a long length robe.

No. 2311. Easy-to-make and flattering nightgown and bedjacket ensemble.

### TO ORDER NEEDLEWORK INSTRUCTIONS ON PAGE 24

(Order the following needlework instruction leaflets from Needlework Department, American Agriculturist, 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Print name, address, numbers and names of patterns desired, and enclose payment in coins, check, or money order (no stamps, please). Add 15 cents for copy of our Needlework Book, the best value on the market! It is filled with designs for inexpensive gifts—and also contains several free patterns.)

No. PC-5420. Crocheted panda. 5 cents.

No. E-1816. Mittens. 5 cents.

No. PK-5895. Boy's knitted cardigan. 5 cents. Sizes 8, 10, and 12.

No. PC-4832. Baby's crocheted set of bonnet, mittens, sacque and carriage robe. 5 cents.

No. PK-5780. Man's knitted sweater. 5 cents.

No. PC-4408. Girl's crocheted slippers. Size 1. 5 cents.

No. PK-4831. Knitted beanie and mitten set. 5 cents.

No. 998. Knitted socks, bedroom slippers, or slipper socks. Sizes, medium and large. 15 cents.

No. E-542. Hot iron transfer pattern containing 6 motifs from 1½ by 12 to 4 by 14 inches with complete instructions. 15 cents.

No. 836. Crocheted potholders. 15 cents.

No. 1008. Crocheted edgings for handkerchiefs. Four designs — pineapple, eyelet, Irish crocheted rose, and knot stitch. 15 cents.

### Fun For Halloween!

**B**UBBLE, bubble, toil and trouble —and the most fun of the year if you give a gay Halloween party for your crowd! To help you plan it, we have prepared three pages of suggestions for decorations, refreshments, games and stunts. Write to American Agriculturist, Box 367-H, Ithaca, N. Y., and ask for "Fun for Halloween." Please enclose 3 cent stamp for mailing, and write your name and address plainly.

### TO ORDER PAPER PATTERNS ON PAGE 25

(Order the following paper patterns from American Agriculturist Pattern Service, Box 42, Station O, New York 11, N. Y. Print name, address, number and size of pattern, and enclose 25 cents for each pattern wanted. Add 25 cents for a copy of our new Fall-Winter Fashion book, filled with patterns for all ages, sizes and occasions, and many more gift ideas.)

No. 218—cut in one size. Doll (35 inches tall) takes 1¾ yds. 35-in.; dress, 1¾ yds. 35-in.; panties, ¾ yd. 35-in. Ruffling, 3½ yds. 25 cents.

No. 225—cut in one size. Santa Claus doll takes ¾ yd. 35-in. for body; ¾ yd. 35-in. for clothes. Horse takes ½ yd. 35-in. for head, ½ yd. 35-in. plastic for mane and reins. 25 cents.

No. 2311—36-48; size 36 nightgown, 3½ yds. 39-in. Bedjacket, 2¾ yds. 39-in. Edging, 6¾ yds. 25 cents.

No. 2313—small (size 4), medium (size 8), and large (size 12). Medium mittens, ¾ yd. 27-in.; muff, ½ yd. 35-in.; hat, ¾ yd. 35-in. Binding, 3½ yds. Applique included. 25 cents.

No. 2318—10-20; 36-40. Size 16, brunch coat, 4¾ yds. 35-in., 2¾ yds. ric rac. Long length robe, 4¾ yds., 39-in. 25 cents.

No. 2467—Small, medium and large. Medium coverall apron, 2¼ yds. 35-in.; 5½ yds. binding. Potholders, ¾ yd. 35-in. with ½ yd. 35-in. contrasting for heart applique (included). Tea apron, 1½ yds. 35-in., 3½ yds. ric rac. 25 cents.

No. 2880—cut in one size. None of the aprons take more than 1½ yds. 35-in. if one fabric is used. 25 cents.

No. 3528—please order by size for 14, 16, 18, 20, and 22-inch dolls. See pattern for fabric requirements. 25 cents.

## Retire?

### I'm Going to Have Some Fun!

In 8 more years I'll be 65. Then I'm going to do a lot of things I've wanted to do all my life—visit my brother, for example.

I might even retire. In fact, I can retire—on the comfortable income I'll be getting from my Farmers and Traders retirement policy.

You can do it too—if you start now. And you protect your family at the same time—all with one low-cost policy.

Mail the Coupon for Details.

**FARMERS AND TRADERS LIFE INSURANCE CO.**

Syracuse 1, N. Y.

A-17

Gentlemen:

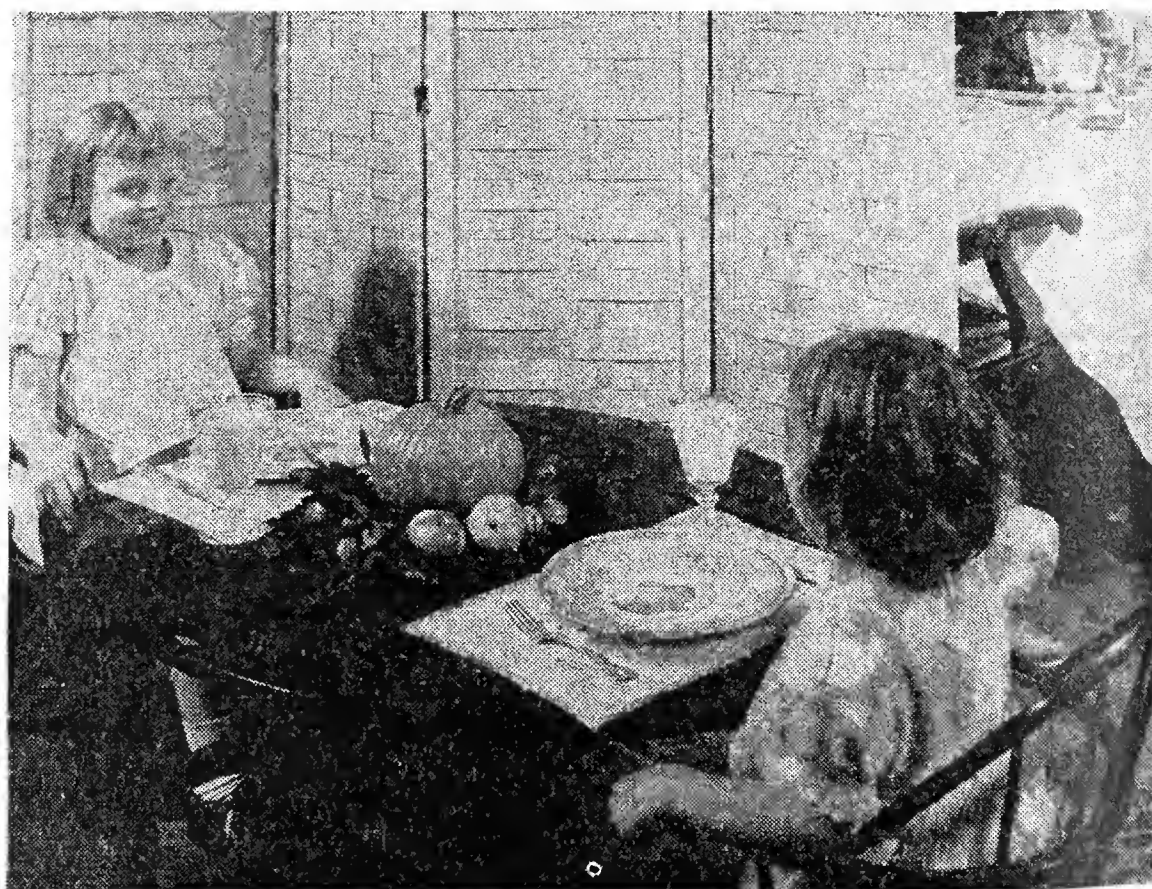
Please send, without cost or obligation, complete information about your Retirement and Family Income Plans.

Name.....Age.....

St. or RD.....

City.....State.....

## When There's Company!



In many homes it's quite a problem what to do about the children when there is to be company for dinner. At our house, we seat them at a small table. A card table does nicely, unless there are more than four children, in which case a drop-leaf table from some room in the house may be used. Or table leaves can be placed across smaller tables, or even boxes. If you have a folding screen, you can place it between the large "company" table and the children's table, and give both groups some privacy.—L. P. B.



*It's just what I've always wanted!*



Procter & Gamble's Exciting, New  
**CHEER**  
specially made for  
**"Tough-Job"**  
**Washing**

**You've never seen anything like it!**

New CHEER is Procter & Gamble's latest—the most exciting washday discovery in more than 100 years! And it's *specially made* to do "tough-job" washing *better* than any kind of soap you've ever used.

**Try it on toughest washing jobs!**

See how greasy overalls, grimy play clothes, hard-to-wash shirt collars and cuffs come *really clean* in hardest water. When you see how easily CHEER suds handle *dirtiest* clothes, you'll see why new CHEER gets *all your wash* so wonderfully clean!

**Safe for colors, too!**

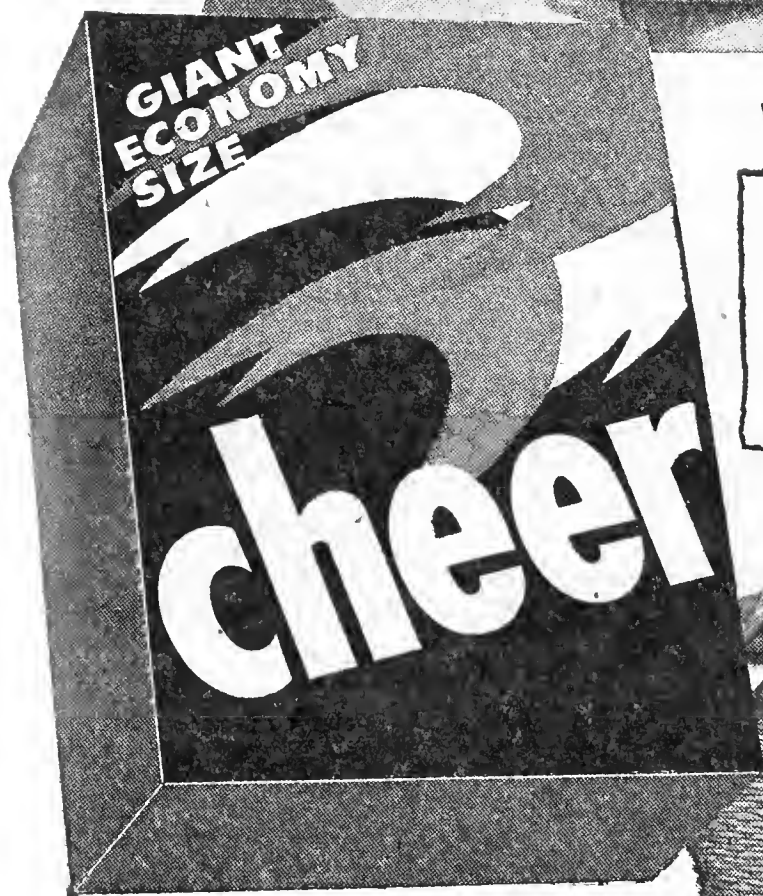
With all its "tough-job" washing power, new CHEER is *safe* for colored washables, *kind* to hands!

**Prove it next washday!**

New CHEER does tough washing jobs better—gets clothes *cleaner, whiter*, in hardest water—than any kind of soap you've ever used! For CHEER's *extra washing power* not only removes grease and graying dirt but dulling soap film as well. TRY IT!

**Keep Cheer on hand! Get the Giant Economy Size Package**

Try **CHEER'S** New Patented Suds for "Tough-Job" Washing!



**Wonderful for No-Rinse washing, too!**

**Double-Your-Money Back...**

if you don't agree that new CHEER does "tough-job" washing better, gets clothes **CLEANER, WHITER** in hardest water—than any brand of soap you can buy.



# An Error of Diet

By GEORGE DUFF

(Reprinted from an old issue of the Dairymen's League News by courtesy of George C. Lee, Editor.)

YES," said the hired man, "Sairy Evans is what I'd call one mighty fine woman."

Hiram Woodworth grunted and sunk his fork deep into the shock of hay. Undoubtedly the widow Evans was a mighty fine woman, but he had as lief Bill Hurd did not mention her name with quite so much familiarity. Just lately he had noticed that Bill was prone to dwell upon the subject, and although the idea was absurd it might possibly be that the poor idiot had serious thoughts in that direction.

"I was comin' up by there last evenin'," Bill went on, "when she hollered to know if I wouldn't stop and help her catch a calf that had got loose. After we'd caught the calf, she invited me to set a spell on the steps, an' she brought out a pitcher of cider and some doughnuts she'd made fresh that day. Talk about doughnuts! Never see anything like 'em since I used to visit my grandmother when I was knee-high to a jack-rabbit."

Hiram grunted again.

"I've been thinkin'," the hired man stated, "that it wouldn't be a turr'ble bad scheme if one of us was to kind o' shine up to the widder and make a start towards gittin' somebody to keep house. Here you are a widower and me an old bach, an' trying to run three hundred acres and forty head o' stock with nobody in the house to even kindle the kitchen fire. Dummied if I ain't sick of livin' in that fashion. If it wasn't that I think a lot of ye, Hi, I'd 'a' left last fall and got a job somewheres where there was some-thin' more for grub than 'ud sicken a respectable hog!"

"Tain't very pleasant," Hiram admitted, "but what's a fellow goin' to do? I've hunted high and low for a housekeeper and offered all kinds of wages. There simply ain't any women left in the country any more. All gone to town to work in offices and shops. When I was a boy my mother used to hire for twelve shillin' a week, with plenty glad to get a job at them figures, but nowadays you couldn't find a girl that could boil water without burnin' it if you paid three dollars a day!"

"Ain't no women that wants to hire out," said Bill, "but maybe there's some left that would marry out if they got a good chance. It's been on my mind lately that there's got to be some marryin' done around this shebang or else let it all go to pot. My stomach ain't what it used to be, and dummied if I can stand it much longer on warmed-up potatoes and cold johnny cake."

"Huh," said Hiram, "thought I heard Doc Pease tell ye the other day

that you'd have to lay off rich food of all kinds."

"He didn't say exactly that. Said I couldn't eat fat pork and greasy gravy an' especially ice cream. Said ice cream was practically pizen to my system in the shape it's in, an' that's dodrotted hard, considerin' that I like it better'n a cat likes new milk."

"Well," remarked Hiram, "goin' back to the subject of the widow Evans, I've done some thinkin' along that line myself. Just about made up my mind, before you spoke of it, that I'd see what could be done in that direction. I'm goin' to start in tonight after chores, and just drop in on her occasionally on an evenin' and see how the land lays."

The hired man stared at him with amazement and disgust. "Why you poor old coot," said he, "she wouldn't pay no more attention to you than she would to a bunch o' whiskers on a bean pole! It'd be me she'd be interested in if anybody, and I'm pretty darn sure that the interest ain't all lackin' on her part right at this minute. You're too old to think of marryin' again, especially a young, lively woman like Sairy Evans!"

Hiram snorted with rage. "Too old, am I?" queried he. "You just watch out and see whether I'm too old or not! By ginger, just to show ye, I'll go over tonight an' start in courtin' her, and if you can beat me at the game I'll rent the place to ye and hire out myself for a farm hand!"

"Go to it!" urged the hired man. "You go over there tonight, and I'll go tomorrow night, an' we'll take turns off an' on and see who's ahead at the end of six weeks. After settin' through an evenin' with you, she'll see by contrast the next night what a real man is!"

During the remainder of the day the farmer and his assistant worked in grim silence. After the chores were done, Hiram donned his go-to-meeting clothes and made his way across the fields to the widow Evans' cottage, where he spent a pleasant hour discussing crops and cattle and destroying sweet cider and doughnuts. On the following evening the hired man arrayed himself in Sunday-best and departed across lots, and the next morning greeted his employer with a self-satisfied smirk and a personal inquiry.

"How'd you make out, night before last?" he asked.

"Make out with what?" demanded Hiram.

"How'd you come along with the widder? Said she'd have ye, pop off the reel, didn't she?"

"You mind your business and I'll mind mine," growled Hiram. "When

the time comes, I'll give ye notice long enough before hand so's you'll have some decent duds to wear to the weddin'."

As the double courtship progressed, however, the farmer found it necessary at times to assume an air of confidence that he secretly knew was without merit. He seemed to make little progress, his conversations with the widow being constantly led away, from subjects of deep personal import. Statements concerning his own physical and financial worth met with smiling acquiescence, but suggestions as to the desirability of a combination of fortunes brought about an abrupt change of the subject. He noted, too, that when he spoke of Bill Hurd in a deprecating manner, mentioning his many faults and few virtues, the widow smiled but made no reply.

"I ain't makin' any headway at all," he grumbled to himself as he trudged homeward across the fields after an unsatisfactory evening. "Dummed if it don't begin to look as if I'd have to get Bill Hurd out of the neighborhood 'r throw up the sponge. Wish I could think of some way to make him sick, so he'd have to quit work and go home to his folks for a month or two!"

At noon the next day, after an unsatisfactory meal of johnny cake and warmed-over potatoes, Hiram rose from the table and started in the direction of the pantry. "You just sit still a minute, Bill," he advised. "Got a little treat for ye today in the line of dessert."

He presently returned with a gallon freezer full of ice cream. "Pitch in," he urged, "and help yourself. Got Jay Stever's wife to make it for us, and after this I'm goin' to have it right along. Durned if I ain't tired of never havin' anything in puddings and pies, and if I can't get 'em I'm goin' to have a mighty good substitute."

"I hadn't ought to eat any of it," demurred Bill. "Doc says it's the worst thing in the world for me."

"Sho, 'twon't hurt ye," urged Hiram. "If a feller followed all the old grandmothers' whims about dietin' he'd be

## Laugh and Cry With George Duff

FOR nearly fifty years, ever since we were small boys working together in the farm fields or doing chores, my brother Fay (George Duffay Eastman, known to Dairymen's League News' readers under the pen name of George Duff) and I talked together about almost all the problems that troubled humanity. How right he was in most of his conclusions. Years ago, when the world was at peace, George Duff wrote:

"Don't lay aside your club with the idea that the Thousand Years of Peace are at hand. The world is better, some better today than it was yesterday, and very likely it will be better tomorrow than it is today. But the mill of the gods grinds slowly, and most of the grist is yet in the hopper."

As we grew up, my brother Albert and I listened while Fay told us stories from history and fiction with which his steel-trap memory was packed. My own ambition to become a writer was inspired by this brother, who could dramatize in either prose or verse the work and lives of country folks better than anyone else I have known. Soon after I became editor of the Dairymen's League News I prevailed upon Fay to write short stories for it, and from 1922 until his death on June 18, 1941, and long after I had left the News to become editor of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, practically every issue of the News carried his stories, filled with the pathos and humor of country life.

Paying tribute in the League News after George Duff's death, the late Ed Babcock wrote:

"He will always stand for the pathos, the humor, the sincerity and the shrewdness of country life. He knew his people and he loved them. Better than any contemporary writer he caught their spirit and perpetuated it in many a clever yarn."

The late Dean Carl Ladd wrote in the same issue:

"George Duff brought something to rural life that none of the rest of us could bring. His writings were original, interesting and inspiring. Within a great knowledge of local history, local people, American and world history, and the whole field of English literature, he was able to build a rural literature all his own."

The other day I re-read some of George Duff's stories from old volumes of the Dairymen's League News, and as I read them it occurred to me that nothing that we could print would be more pleasing to you readers of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST than some of the best of Fay's stories.

We are deeply grateful to Mr. George Lee, editor of the Dairymen's League News, for permission to print some of these funny and dramatic stories of country life in coming issues of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, beginning with "An Error of Diet" in this issue.

—E. R. Eastman

SLIM  
& SPUD

Off—  
In a  
Large  
Suit—







## With AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Advertisers

The **GOODYEAR TIRE AND RUBBER COMPANY**, Akron, Ohio, developed a new device for filling tractor tires with water solutions. It is known as the **Goodyear Water-Matic Valve**.

The **J. I. CASE COMPANY**, Racine, Wisconsin, has a little booklet they will be glad to send you which they call "The Pageant of Progress." It sketches the history of plowing, harrowing and harvesting throughout the centuries.

The new forage harvester and blower catalog of the **NEW HOLLAND MACHINE COMPANY**, New Holland, Pa., carries an oil painting of a forage harvester chopping grass. A copy will be sent to any American Agriculturist reader on request to the above address.

Do you have the coupon habit? Companies advertising farm machinery and supplies in **AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST** have many catalogs and booklets which they are glad to send on request. Many times for your convenience they use coupons which you can clip, fill out and paste on a postcard, thus getting the information you want in a minimum of time.

"Modern Controlled Irrigation" is the title of a new 16 mm. sound and color film offered for showings to farm groups by the **W. R. AMES COMPANY**. This entertaining 35-minute film tells the complete story of the distribution of irrigation water from source to crops.

Requests for free use of the film should be made by an authorized member of the group on the organization's letterhead, addressed to **W. R. Ames Company, 3905 East Broadway, Tampa 5, Florida**.

One of the tools recently made obsolete is the two-man crosscut saw. The tool that did it is the one- or two-man chain saw. For a copy of the booklet "How to Cut Costs and Make Money with Chain Saws" drop a postcard to **HENRY DISTON & SONS, Philadelphia 35, Pa.**

Youth activities at the 1951 International Dairy Exposition will be under the sponsorship of the Ford Division of the **FORD MOTOR COMPANY**. They are underwriting the entire FFA and 4-H cattle show and judging contest.

**JOHN REINER & COMPANY** of Long Island City, New York, is establishing a branch office in Syracuse, N. Y., at 726 West Hiawatha Boulevard. This concern manufactures diesel marine auxiliary units, diesel generating sets, and gasoline and diesel powered oil utility rigs. It is also a distributor for a variety of equipment useful on farms.



This is the new Ferguson 30 Tractor which **HARRY FERGUSON, INC.** of Detroit says "combines the durability and the power of the large tractor with the economy and durability of the light-weight type."

## FEEDING COWS WHEN THEY ARE DRY

(Continued from Page 8)

DHIA four years ago and we are making 100,000 lbs. more milk this year.

I've told what we have done to increase our production to our present level. Now I'll tell you what we could do to raise our production still further.

### Need of Pasture

We need more improved pasture to maintain our production at a high level during the summer months without excessive grain feeding. Having approximately 125 acres of permanent pasture, we should get a rotation started so as to make maximum use of the forage grown. A good percentage of our present pasture consists of nice, lush, soft moss that does not help produce milk at all. It's just a nice place to lie down and forget about eating.

Our roughage can be greatly improved through the seeding of legumes in our meadows; nearly all of our meadows are old seedings. Some parts have not been plowed in at least 45 years. Having hay of such poor quality, I suggested to Dad that we give each cow an extra dish of grain, and it appears to have paid off as our production during the winter months has been the highest we have ever had.

### Give Cows Space

Cows need ample room when stabled. We have just 32" between cows averaging 1,100 lbs. in weight. I sometimes think billy goats would fit better, but we have managed to get along. We have a large amount of udder injuries caused by the tight fit each year, giving us plenty of mastitis to fight. Cows should have 4' to 4'6" stall width to be comfortable. I have a barn plan of my own figured out and hope to see it carried out some time soon. It would give us 18 cows on 4' centers, and 16 on 4'6" centers. Other items that help raise production are quite numerous. Here are a few:

Water buckets should be at the cows' disposal. We have had them for about 25 years and wouldn't be without them. We practice fast clean machine milking. No hand milking. I have milked as high as 27 cows in 40 minutes with three machines. It "bushes" me but it's worth it. Milk at regular intervals; it really pays off. Irregular milking can cause a serious drop in production, and can and will cause mastitis in high producing cows.

If one really knows what faults his system of farming has and is really interested in correcting them; if he sets a goal in doing so, I can see no reason why anyone can't raise his production.

— A. A. —

## An Error of Diet

(Continued from Opposite Page)

appeared regularly on the dinner table. Bill complained of his stomach, grew languid in his labors, allowed that he was going into a decline with phthisis, but continued to eat ice cream. At last he approached his employer one evening with a request for a week off.

"Blamed if I ain't gittin' pretty well shot up, Hi," said he. "Maybe if I was to go home and lay up for a spell, I'd be all right for potato diggin'. Things ain't crowdin' very hard now, and a week or so over to Caldwell with the folks might help me and wouldn't hurt you none."

"Sure you can go, Bill," replied Hiram. "I'll get along some way, and if you ain't better in a week you can stay longer. Stay a month, if you want to."

On the evening following the hired man's departure Hiram sauntered across lots to the widow's home. Answering his knock an elderly and angular female appeared at the door,

who introduced herself as an aunt of Mrs. Evans.

"Sairy got me to look after things while she was gone on her weddin' trip," this lady stated. "Had to be somebody here, on account of the pig and the chickens."

"Her wedding trip!" gasped Hiram. "Why—why—when was she married?" "Ain't you heard? She an' Bill Hurd was spliced this afternoon, and they've gone over to spend the honeymoon with Bill's folks at Caldwell. That makes me think; Bill left a letter for me to give ye if you came over."

Hiram opened the envelope she handed him, and read dazedly the following epistle:

Deer Hiram:

Much obliged for that there ice cream dessert you fed me on. Up to the time

**IF THERE** is righteousness in the heart, there will be beauty in the character. If there is beauty in the character, there will be harmony in the home. If there is harmony in the home, there will be order in the nation. If there is order in the nation, there will be peace in the world.—A Chinese Proverb.

I begin eating it I didn't have nerve to say yes or no to mis Evans but it just put the ginger right in me. Can't do much cortin on potatoes and jonny cake but I hadn't been on ice cream diet three days before I begin poppin the question and kept at it till I got results. When you git over bein mad Sairy and I will come and rent the plaice and you can work for us as per agreement.

Hastily Bill and Sairy.



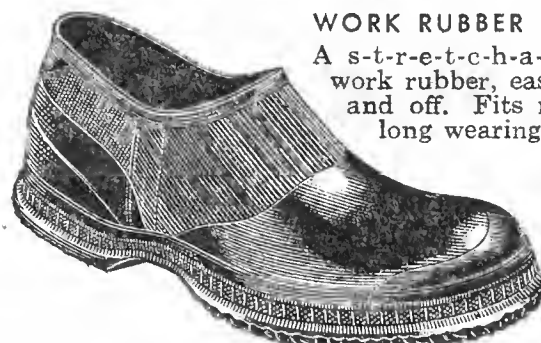
**It's Right on  
Your Foot, too!**

**TRADE  
MARK**

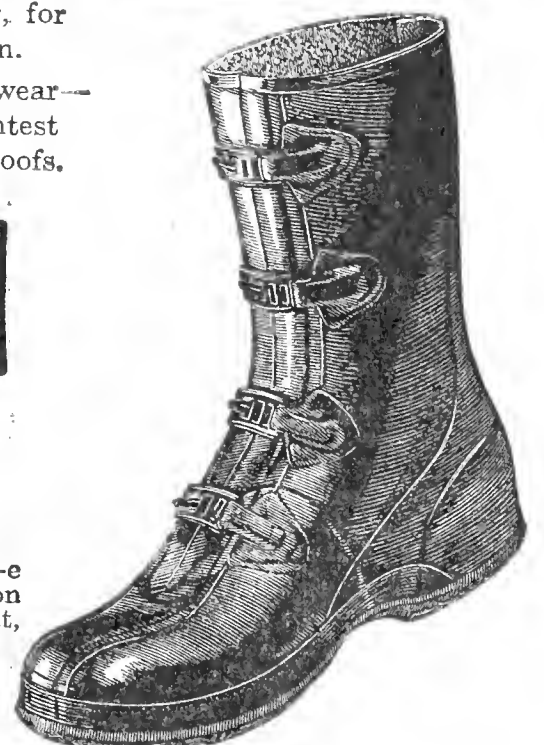
**BALL-BAND's** famous Red Ball trade-mark is the first thing to look for—in the store and on the merchandise—if you want to be sure of money-saving high quality in waterproof footwear for you and your family. As always, you can depend on **BALL-BAND** for long wear, for real comfort, and weatherproof protection.

Be sure to try the new *Liqua-Flex* footwear—another **BALL-BAND** development, lightest weight and most flexible of all Weatherproofs.

## Ball-Band Weatherproofs



**WORK RUBBER**  
A s-t-r-e-t-c-h-a-b-l-e  
work rubber, easy on  
and off. Fits right,  
long wearing.



**ARCTICS**  
4- and 5-buckle heights.  
Securely anchored buckles,  
sturdy soles, correct fit.

M I S H A W A K A • I N D I A N A



# KERNELS, SCREENINGS and CHAFF



## AT HAYFIELDS

By TOM MILLIMAN

### GRASS CALVES ON PELLETS

**F**OR THE second year we are graining pasture calves by dribbling 20% protein cow feed in pellet form on grass, usually in a straight line as in the picture, although it really doesn't matter how the pellets are strewn so long as each calf has plenty of room in which to work. Calves unerringly find the pellets wherever they may be tossed in tall or short grass and will eat every one except those dropped in fresh manure.

Calves are notorious wasters of loose feed in troughs as can be observed from the buildup of ground on both sides of an outdoor trough after a few months of feeding. It can be estimated that pellets, in preventing spillage, yield a saving which much more than pays for the small charge for pelleting. But the reduction in feed wastage is not the main reason for pellet feeding of pasture calves.

### Run Them Together

For some years prior to 1950 we followed the custom of maintaining two calf pastures—one for the little fellows and another and larger one for the bigger calves. This was done to make sure that smaller calves had a fair chance at the feed trough and were not pushed away by larger animals. Without their share of grain, smaller calves fail to do well. The only solution seemed to be duplicate pastures, watering tanks, hay racks and salt boxes.

With the pellets, all calf pasture duplication is now a thing of the past; calves of varying size run together. Since the smaller ones can move as fast as their bigger sisters, and apparently eat almost as rapidly, I believe their intake of pellets is fully as much per hundred lbs. of calf. The larger calves are not able to use their greater size and strength to wrest more than their share of pelleted feed.

Relying on this limitation we have recently removed an 18-months-old dairy steer from the dry stock pasture and placed him with the grazing calves. Here he gets a little grain as a "warm up" to stall feeding in November, yet he cannot, try as he will, grab more than his share. According to his weight, he probably gets a little less.

### Provides Flexibility

Furnishing good grazing for calves isn't much of a problem in May and June, and sometimes in July. But by then the pasture has slowed up a great deal, and what was really too much at first turns out to be too little in late July, or sometime in August at the latest. More than likely the first batch of calves has been added to as those

in the barn reach grazing age. It is too much for most calf pastures!

The problem arises on how to insure for calves the cheap gains which only good pasture can provide, and at the same time keep the calf feeding chore on a convenient basis.

*It's a cinch with pellets. Move the calves to any field of aftermath or other pasture where grazing is lush, sprinkle pellets there once a day, and try tossing out a few pieces of baled hay once or twice a week, to see if it will be consumed.*

*Calves will eat less grain on such grazing than they did on the used-up calf pasture, and their "bloom" will come on gradually and surpass anything possible in barn or dry lot. It's pasture, rather than pelleted or loose feed, that does the trick. Cheapest and most satisfactory gain on the farm.*

Those who want pellets for grass feeding of calves, heifers, or steers are invited to ask their feed dealers for the service. It isn't available now, but should be.

### PEA HARVESTING SUMMARY

**T**WO months ago this page carried pictures and an article showing the great advantage of automatic pea harvesting over the methods of 40 years ago, still in use except that tractors have replaced horses. The Hayfields' picture showed five men engaged in old-style pea harvesting when all of them should have been haying and cultivating and would have been if custom harvesting had been available. The other picture showed an automatic harvester-elevator at work at Seabrook Farms in South Jersey, where two men harvest several times as many peas per hour as five men can do at Hayfields.

It was pointed out that with not less than two makes of pea harvester-elevators now on the market, the time had arrived for pea processors and contract growers to unite in making arrangements for custom harvesting, preferably by an independent operator who also does grain combining, etc. An invitation to speak up on this project was extended. A satisfactory response has been received. Many spoke personally about it and some wrote letters. All who responded were favorable to the development. Their attitude is well

illustrated in the letter of Sept. 1 received from Mr. H. H. Higley, R.D. 2, Medina, N. Y., who wrote:

*"Your article on pea harvesting hits the nail on the head. I grew a few acres of peas this year, the first in five years, and if I have to harvest them it will be the last for another five years. If I could have them harvested and trucked, I would be glad to grow 10 to 15 acres every year."*

Come to think of it, there was one dissenter to the pea harvesting article. He is Jim Sackett, our next-door neighbor on the East, who said the piece in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST might be all right but a still better idea would be to grow no peas. Many farmers in pea country think the same as Jim does, and processors find difficulty in contracting enough pea acreage. Some companies, in dealing with farmers who want to grow sweet corn on contract, require that a certain acreage of peas also be grown. Sweet corn harvesting is now automatic and on a custom basis. Custom pea harvesting would help the situation.

### CHAFF

The elderberry provides "luxurious eating" beyond the dreams and out of the reach of Park Avenue millionaires, at no cost for growing. Never have there been pies to equal the spectacularly good taste of those made from the wild elderberry. In our neck of the woods these roadside and fencerow berries have been especially profuse and luscious in the late summer of 1951. Pies made from frozen elderberries are a tonic to be held off until late February and March. Then when the winter becomes tedious is the time to bring out the limited supply from the freezer. Spring will thereupon seem nearer.

Pheasants have almost disappeared in our vicinity. While the farm is no longer "posted," it having been found ineffective, uninvited hunters are apparently not the reason for the decline. Instead it would seem the scarcity of pheasants is due to increased numbers of foxes, weasels and other predatory wild life in a nearby swamp. High wages in Rochester and other factories and on farms too evidently have taken all available men and made trapping less attractive as a source of income than it was before World War II. A good inventory of fur bearing animals is building up to provide earnings for men and boys when regular jobs are once again fewer than the number of people seeking them.

For the 19th straight year, an extreme form of table luxury has been available. It is LUTHER HILL SWEET



These are the 1951 calf pellets for pasture. Because we could find on the market no ready-made large size pellets, regular 20% cowfeed was pelleted to order by a dog food plant and delivered to Hayfields. On a volume basis, pelleting should not cost over \$3 a ton extra, and nothing at all when less wastage is credited.

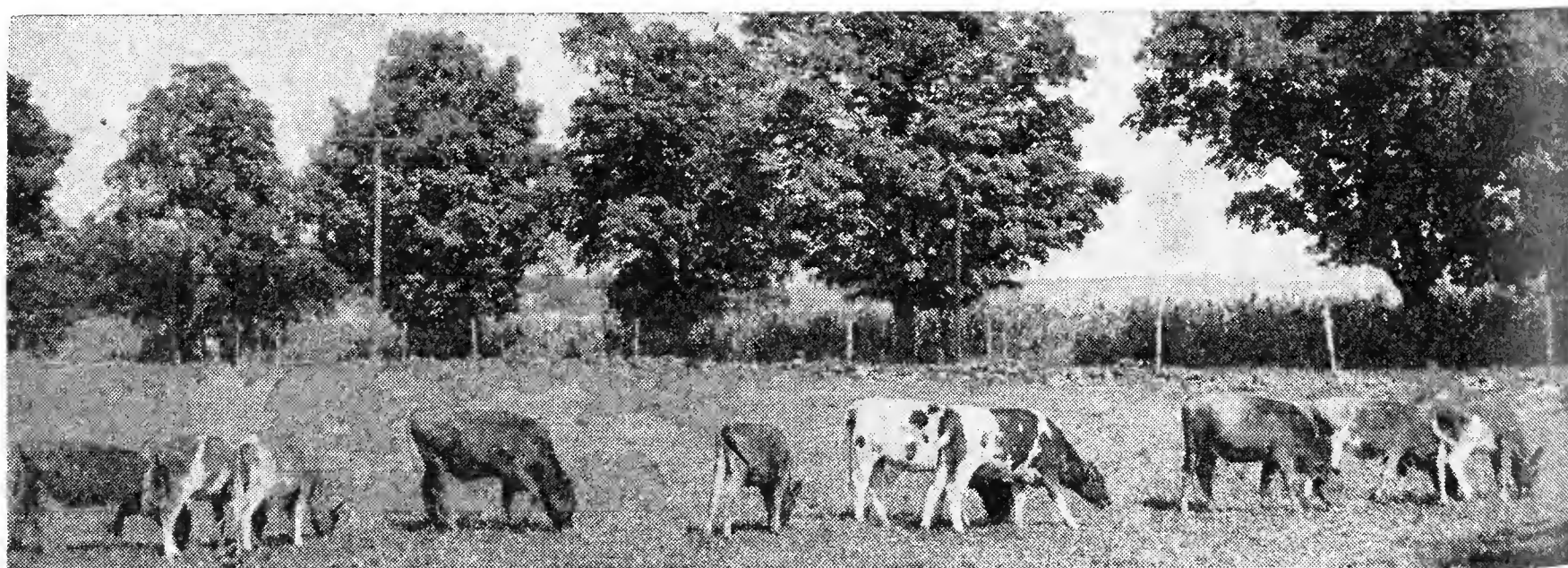
CORN, a tiny white ear growing on a diminutive stalk. The luxury comes from the unequaled taste, and also, because of very light yield and much heavier eating, more ground is needed than for the market varieties. In relation to those, LUTHER HILL is like the fabulously expensive and almost non-existent Prime Steer Sirloin Steaks compared to hamburger from an old dairy cow. The seed, having no appeal to commercial growers, is hard to come by, but if you'll send a postcard to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, you'll get one back telling where to get it.

"Bull strong and hog tight" is a slogan some fence manufacturer formerly used in his advertising. Posts, wire and labor are now scarce and expensive. Is it necessary to have fences good enough so that the cry of "cows in the corn" never comes? Or is it better to toggle up the old permanent fences each spring, as long as they will last, and depend upon electric fences elsewhere?

Speaking of bulls and fences, Goldy, the South Devon celebrated his sixth birthday last month all by himself, in a big pasture surrounded on two sides by rickety fences. The anniversary failed to disturb his equanimity or affect his gentlemanly reserve, and when he wasn't cropping the grass in great mouthfuls he alternated in gazing contemplatively over the fence at the cows and lying down with head held high in all the majestic dignity of his awesome size.

Our crop of heifer calves of grazing age shown eating pellets in their own pasture on August 17. From left to right, the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 5th calves had been turned out only two weeks before. Shifting these from barn to grass at age 6 months caused only a temporary setback, as can be observed in the picture.

A week later all 10 calves were transferred to a small field of ladino-brome-alfalfa aftermath, where the grain feeding was cut in half. Every animal gave thanks for better pasture by stepping up her rate of growth and beginning in late summer to put on the fall "bloom." See "Grass Calves on Pellets." A picture showing their appearance in late October will be run later.





## State Trooper Slayer Given 60-Year Term

ON September 13, ex-convict Matthew L. Armer was sentenced to 60 years to life for the murder of Corp. Arthur M. Diffendale of the New York State Police near Oneonta last June 14. Corp. Diffendale overtook Armer in a stolen cattle truck; and when he approached the truck, Armer shot him with a rifle, jumped in the truck and drove away. A short distance away the murderer abandoned the truck, which contained a stolen cow. Then followed one of the most intensive state-wide searches ever made. On June 24, Armer was arrested near his home at Nassau.

In a surprise move, 32-year-old Armer pleaded guilty to a reduced charge of second degree murder. He had originally been given a six-count, first degree murder indictment. Justice Bertram L. Newman immediately sentenced him to Attica State Prison.

The guilty plea was entered after two days of testimony by 17 of the prosecution's 46 witnesses. Because Armer had previously made no confession and because of lack of conclusive evidence that would insure a sentence of death in the electric chair, Prosecutor Frederiek W. Loomis agreed to accept the reduced plea. He pointed out that an adequate sentence on the

second-degree murder charge would serve the ends of justice and would keep Armer out of circulation the rest of his life.

— A.A. —

### \$100 REWARD

IF CATTLE rustling is to be stopped, prompt reporting of losses to State Troopers and Sheriffs is essential. Evidence sometimes disappears, and time permits thieves to cover up their tracks.

To encourage our readers to cooperate to the limit in catching thieves, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has increased its reward for information leading to the arrest, conviction, and imprisonment for at least 30 days of cattle thieves. For some years the reward has been \$25. From now until the end of the year it will be \$100. The \$25 reward for information leading to the jailing of chicken thieves is still in effect.

Claim for the reward must be made not later than the date of conviction. The reward goes to the one who gives the information. The cattle must have been stolen from an AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST subscriber who, at the time of the theft, had a Service Bureau sign prominently displayed on his premises.

## Farm Fire Insurance

THE risk of fire loss on farm buildings, equipment, household goods and livestock is relatively great. Therefore, practically all farmers insure their property against loss by fire.

Here are a few reminders about your fire insurance:

1. Is your insurance coverage in line with value of your property? Most policies run for several years. Values of farm property have increased. Have you increased your insurance coverage in line with increased value of your property?

2. Farmers are continually building new structures, improving some and removing others. Have these changes been reported to your insurance company and proper adjustments made?

3. Do you receive all the rate reductions due you because of fire protection measures you have taken? The policy of insurance companies varies on this point. Many of them will give you a lower rate for non-inflammable roofs, lightning rods, provision for adequate water, etc. If you have made some of these improvements, have you reported them to your company? The company ordinarily will not know about them unless you tell them.

4. Is your company giving you good service at a reasonable cost? The cost of insurance through a farmers' mutual company may vary considerably from year to year because of variation in losses. Therefore, the cost in a particular year should not be taken as a measure of the efficiency of a particular company. Instead the average cost over a period of years is a much better guide. During recent years the average cost of farm fire insurance through cooperative companies in New York State has averaged about \$3.00 per year per thousand dollars of insurance. Approximately \$2.00 of this goes to pay losses and \$1.00 to pay operating expenses. Does your company compare favorably with these averages?

5. Help prevent fires. The United States Department of Agriculture reports that fire losses on property insured by cooperative companies in New York in 1948 were \$2.11 per thousand dollars of insurance in force as com-

pared with \$1.83 for the United States. Five states had losses below \$1.00 per thousand. Fire losses in New York state are higher than average and much higher than in some states. Even if they were not, they are always too high.

Practically every farmer can take steps that will reduce the risk of loss. Everyone's situation is different but attention should be given to adequate electrical wiring, proper use of fuses, safe storage of gasoline, careful use of tractors and equipment around barns, safe storage of hay, good chimneys and good housekeeping.

—G. W. Hedlund

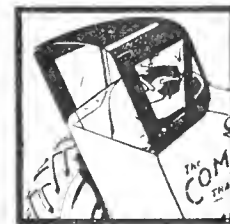
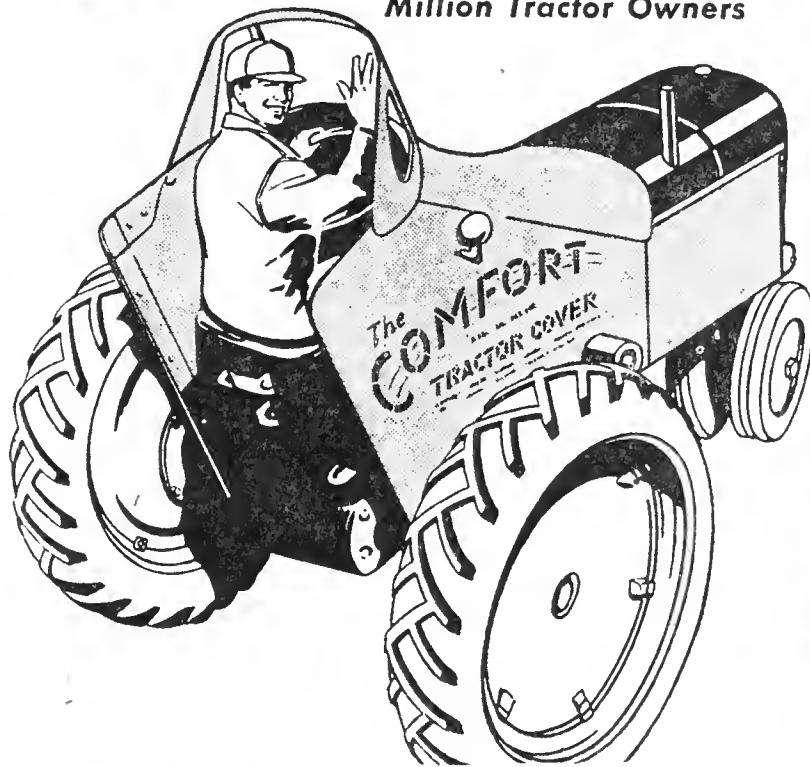
— A.A. —

Man's urge to invent is strong and it will probably continue as long as we maintain individual freedom which permits the inventor to profit from his contribution to society, both in satisfaction and in financial gain.

## Thousands of Eastern Farmers Now Work Warm and Protected with

# COMFORT COVER

Proved and Preferred by Nearly a Quarter of a Million Tractor Owners



All-Weather Top and Back Panel optional at small extra cost.



For abnormally severe weather Windshield Extensions optional at small extra cost.

Warm engine heat keeps cold weather out—with a genuine COMFORT Heater. You'll work warm and protected, get more work done, in even the coldest weather. Quickly attached for snug streamlined fit. Converts to low-cost heated cab if desired. Insist on the genuine COMFORT Heater—most popular heater of all!

See Your Dealer or Write

**COMFORT EQUIPMENT CO.**  
2609 E. Walnut Kansas City, Mo.

**FOR SALE:** John Deere power take-off, two-row, level-bed potato digger with rubber tires. Like new. HUBERT D. GAGE, Red Hook, N. Y. Phone 5551.

### TIME WELL SPENT

Time taken to read the advertisements in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is time well spent—for there is no better way to keep well informed on new things on the market, what to buy at what price and where to go to get what you want. When you answer an "ad," be sure to mention the name of

**AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST**



**It's Easy to build your barns and sheds . . .**

The easy way to put up farm buildings is the Timberib

way. It's the economical way, too—and you get a far stronger building, with more usable space and not a single interior post to get in your way.

With Timberib rafters you escape the tedious work of measuring, cutting and fitting. Glued laminated rafters are much stronger than nailed rafters, and are formed to the exact shape and size desired. They come to you pre-cut and pre-fitted. No waste whatever. Clear instructions furnished with each set of rafters, enabling even inexperienced men to erect the entire framework in a few hours.

Timberib barns and sheds are available in widths

up to 75 feet, and in any desired length. For information fill in and mail coupon.

**Timberib**  
**TIMBER STRUCTURES, INC.**  
535 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, NEW YORK

G. L. F. FARM SUPPLIES

P. O. Box 285, Ithaca, N. Y.

Please send information on Timberib ☐ barns; ☐ sheds.

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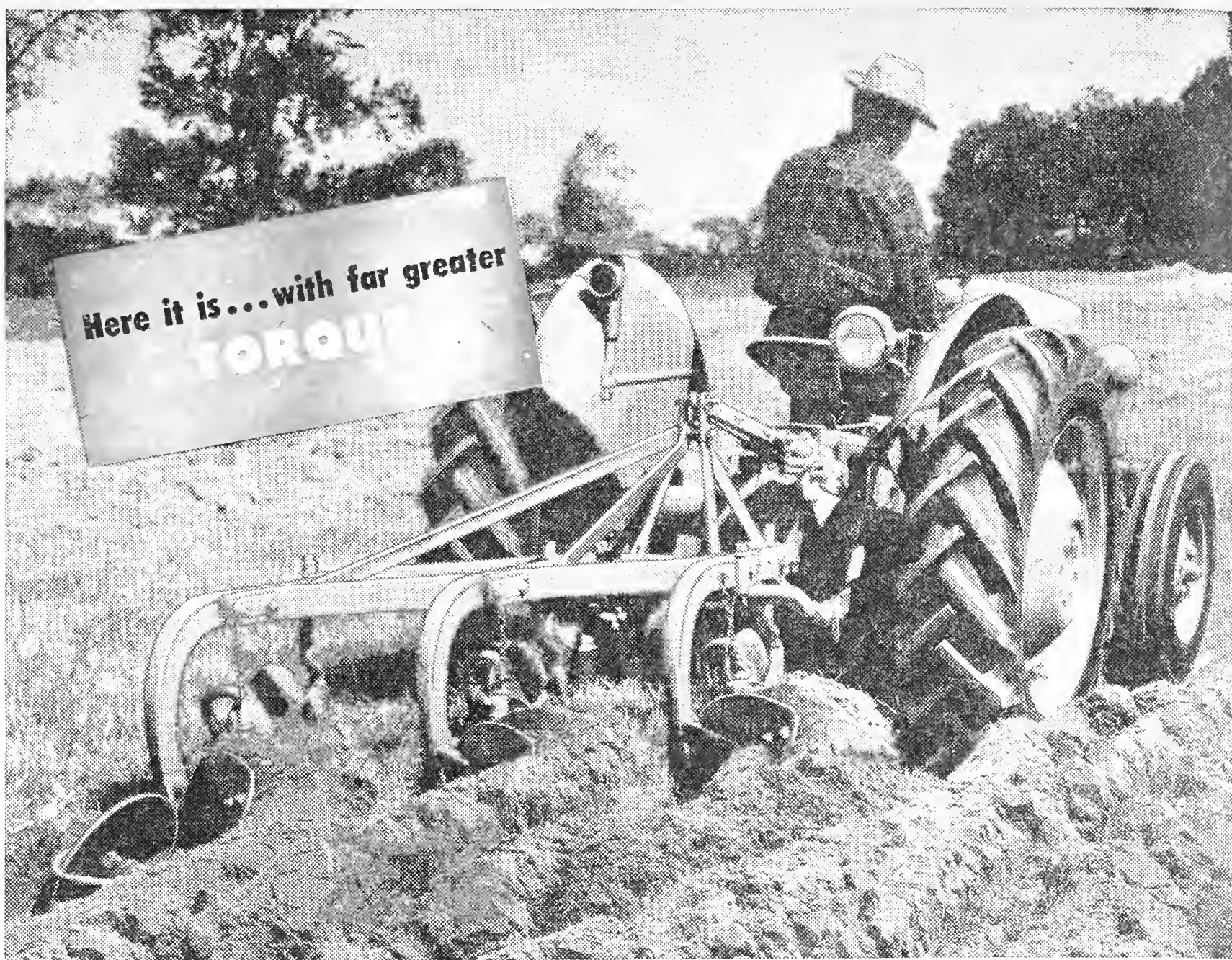
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**SEE THE NEW "30"**  
**FERGUSON**  
at any of the following  
Authorized Dealers

**NEW YORK**

Alabama, J. LaVerne Ingalsbe  
Antwerp, Harold A. Narthrap  
Arcade, Clinton Copeland  
Atlanta, Steuben Farm Supply  
Auburn, Alexander Tractor & Implement Co.  
Ballston Spa, A. L. Pettit Sales & Service  
Bath, Yaur Farm Supply Store  
Bergen, Kaiser-Wilcox Corporation  
Blossvale, Jay's Sales & Service  
Boonville, Franklin Farm & Auto Service  
Bouckville, Fred L. Staley  
Brier Hill, Schermerhorn Bros.  
Callicoon, Callicoon Tractor Sales & Service  
Canandaigua, Caryn Farm Supplies  
Canton, Smith & White  
Cassadaga, Cassadaga Motors  
Central Bridge, Grantier Hdwe. & Imp. Co.  
Chateaugay, Spellman & Ryan  
Chester, Chester B & J Garage  
Cobleskill, Coons Sales & Service  
Collins, Wilson's  
Coopers Plains, Caapers Plains Sales & Service  
Dansville, Harold Chittenden  
Darien Center, Sockett's Farm Service  
Deansboro, Claude M. Hinman Sales  
Delhi, Rosa Farm Sales  
Dolgeville, Cattin & Dunning Farm Supply  
Dover Plains, Wyman's Garage  
East Aurora, Bush Bros., Inc.  
East Randolph, Ed Gumienik  
East Syracuse, Fisher's Implement Sales  
Ellicottville, William R. Hintz  
Fly Creek, Farmers Supply Co.  
Franklin, O'Hara Farm Implement Sales  
Franklinville, Graham & Garecki  
Friendship, Frank E. Bollinger  
Fulton, Dady Oil Co.  
Genoa, Genoa Farm Supplies, Inc.  
Gouverneur, Trerise & Hutt  
Grand Gorge, Sauveur's Garage  
Groton, Van Marter & Son  
Hancock, Peaslee's Garage  
Hemlock, John P. Dooley  
Hicksville, L. I., William Kroemer & Sons, Inc.  
Homer, Briggs-Oliver  
Hornell, S. Hollands' Sons  
Hunt, Nunda Farm Implement Co.  
Ilion, Hubbell's Farm Service  
Lafayette, Field's Farm Implement Sales  
Leonardsville, Allen & Wilson  
Macedon Center, Gordon Camp  
Malone, Boyer Motor Sales  
Marathon, Charles H. Sawyer  
Middleburg, Chips Tractor & Implement Sales  
Middleport, Clayton & Dickinson  
Millerton, Scoland Farm Machinery  
Milton, W. Freehaffer, Inc.  
Monsey, Monsey Garage  
Montgomery, Mantgamery Farm Machinery Co.  
Mount Morris, Donovan Sales & Service  
Munnsville, Diehl-Kroneck Farm Supply, Inc.  
Nelliston, Hawkins Tractor & Implement Sales  
Newport, Hathaway and Waller  
North Syracuse, Carl H. Tawley, Inc.  
North Troy, Hurley's Garage  
Norwich, Grannis & Stratton  
Owego, Birch & Buck Farm Implement Sales  
Panama, Pardee Motor Sales  
Penn Yan, Fullagar and Ward  
Pike, Pike Garage  
Poughkeepsie, J. E. Andrews Hdwe. Co., Inc.  
Pulaski, Loucks Sales & Service  
Rathbone, Farrand Brothers  
Riverhead, L. I., William Kroemer & Sons, Inc.  
Rush, Rush Motors  
Saranac, Alexander's Garage  
Saugerties, Knaust Motors, Inc.  
Sheridan, Main Motors  
South Lansing, Moravec's Garage  
Thornwood, Stark Garden Supplies  
Tyrone, Tyrone Motors  
Union Hill, Union Hill Tractor & Sales Co., Inc.  
Valois, Sutphen & Welch  
Van Hornesville, Cecil C. Harrad  
Walton, Benedict Machine Shop  
Waterloo, Richard E. O'Brien  
West Albany, Abele Farm Equipment Corp.  
Whitehall, Whitehall Gas & Oil Co., Inc.  
Wilson, Thomas Brown  
Windsor, Farm Machine Service  
Wolcott, Jack Lancy



## ...THE NEW AND FAR MORE POWERFUL FERGUSON "30"

All over America, farmers are witnessing the most amazing performance in tractor history!

Much of the greatness of the Ferguson "30" is due to the revolutionary Ferguson System. Some of it to a 20% increase in the power of its engine.

But the really outstanding feature of the Ferguson "30" is its *torque* performance (lugging power). This great lugging power pulls you through the tight spots with ease ... with no shifting of gears ... no stopping to "rev" up the engine ... keeps you going where other tractors quit!

And there are many, many more features of the great new Ferguson "30" to see and to discuss with your Ferguson Dealer ... features that give you far more value for the dollars you invest in your tractor. Telephone the Ferguson Dealer nearest you for a demonstration of the new Ferguson "30".

### \*TORQUE EXPLAINED

Ask your Ferguson Dealer for a FREE copy of "The Axe and the Wrench", the simple story of torque and what it means in your farm tractor. If your dealer can't supply it, write us at the address below.



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# HUB MOTOR SALES, INC.

**67 Huntington St.  
Cortland, New York**

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Springfield, Mass.**

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# FERGUSON TRACTOR Model 63 FERGUSON SYSTEM IMPLEMENTS



# AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

## Handy Poultry Practices

**L**ABOR-**S**AVING practices and gadgets on farms are common enough, but you seldom know about them unless you see them on the farm.

For example, on the farm of Jerry Stiles near Cortland, N. Y., ear corn is spread on the range with a manure spreader. The corn crib has a wire-covered bin on each side with a place to drive the truck in between for loading. The corn is put into the crib by an elevator.

In some cases farmers who raise corn for grain are using a hay drier to dry corn by merely piling the ear corn around the hay drier duct. Reed Brothers of Cortland dried seed corn that way and I am told that Ray DeHart of Cortland does the same.

Bob Usher who lives on Route 11 near Tully, New York, has about 1,700 "heavies." He once had leghorns but changed because of the increased return when he sells old hens. There is a nesting room in the center of a big pen. As a general thing, it seems that poultrymen are fairly well agreed that a community nesting box or pen is satisfactory for heavies but not so good for leghorns. Also that roostless pens are all right if pullets never get used to roosts. Once they do, it's difficult to change their minds. As they belong to the feminine sex, that's only natural!

There is a fairly common feeling among poultrymen that while the old floor-type ventilators worked pretty well they are not perfect, and the trend seems to be toward a

(Continued on Page 16)



These pullets on the farm of J. Edward Perry and son of Cortland Co., N. Y., have never been out of this pen. The heat for brooding is carried in pipes under the platform through the center, and these pipes are protected by the platform which is now used as additional floor space. No roosts are provided. The vertical pipes carry water for the hens.

Since Edward Perry changed from cows to hens he uses the old milk house as an egg room and stores the eggs in racks above the tank to prevent loss of moisture.

These pullets were started about August 1 by Leon Smith to be put in the laying house early in the spring. This room is an old basement cow stable. Leon supplied heat by the electric brooders shown, and he saves feed by putting the hoppers up off the floor on wide wire frames.



The egg washer on the farm of Jerry Stiles near Cortland. A thermostat keeps the water containing a detergent at the right temperature. Compressed air continually bubbling up through the water helps loosen the dirt.







## That Good

Each year about this time, farmers by the tens of thousands place their orders for G.L.F. seed. It is a custom of more than thirty years standing, and one that has proved profitable for farmers in this region.

These early orders enable your service agency to estimate accurately the requirements of the community, and to protect these needs in his order to the G.L.F. Wholesale Seed Department. When the orders from all the territory are brought together, the wholesale buyers can check them against their supplies, and, if they are short on any particular seed, order more of it immediately before the spring rush begins.

This cooperative system of seed buying not only protects farmers on price and supply, but has enabled G.L.F. to build, over the years, a

seed service which is a by-word for quality.

G.L.F. probably makes the best, most extensive and thorough private seed crop surveys in the United States. The buyers are well equipped with information as to probable production and its effect on prices. Buyers located at key seed production points spend their entire time contacting farmer producers and local dealers and working with contract seed growers. The volume which is assured by a

## G.L.F. Seed

substantial block of early orders enables G.L.F. to accumulate seed at carload lots at local points, and move it east at lowest freight costs. Modern cleaning and processing equipment located both in seed producing areas and in the East assures clean and properly treated seed.

All this adds up to a seed service which, year in and year out, delivers quality seed at reasonable cost to the farmers who use and own the service.

The seed order you place now is not binding upon you. You may make changes later if your plans change. So place your order now with your G.L.F. service agency and be assured of your supply of G.L.F. quality seed next spring.

Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange Inc.,  
Ithaca, N. Y.

# *Order Early and Protect Your Supply*





## What Can I Do?

By E. R. EASTMAN

**F**OR the past several years, in speeches and in articles and editorials in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, I have been emphasizing the dangers of socialism and the loss of our liberties which have meant so much to succeeding generations of Americans. In recent issues of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST I expressed my disappointment that the women's vote has not made the world and America better places in which to live.

My whole purpose was not to be critical but to get people to be more alive to their citizenship responsibilities, for unless we take a more active part in all public matters, we surely are not going to be able to stop the downward trend towards a complete loss of our freedom.

I often hear someone say, "Well, I'm only one of 150 million people in America. What can 'little me' do?" The obvious answer to that is that if everyone took that attitude, democracy is doomed, and anyway there are many,

many things that every good man and woman can accomplish working either as individuals or as members of good organizations. So, in the next issues of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, under the title of "What Can I Do?" I will outline some suggestions and facts that can be used by individuals and organizations to aid in good public housekeeping, whether it be in the community or the state or the federal government.

The immediate problem before us right now is the coming annual election on Tuesday, November 6. Because this is an "off" year so far as most Federal and State officers are concerned, are you going to shrug your shoulders and tell yourself that "I just won't bother to vote this year?"

Now, in the first place, it is not an off year so far as the election of many local officials is concerned in many of our northeastern communities and, in particular, in New York State. In spite of all the changes of recent years, the government of your local city, village,

(Continued on Page 15)

## A. A. Cattle Rustling Reward Goes to Ward Tiffany

**N**O ONE will ever know why Corporal Arthur Diffendale stopped a truck near Oneonta on June 14. Probably it was a routine check-up. But without warning he was shot and instantly killed by the driver of the truck. This started off one of the most intensive manhunts of recent years. The search covered several Northeastern states. State Police and Sheriffs, and in fact all law enforcement officers, were determined that the crime of this cold-blooded killer should not go unpunished.

The only evidence was the truck which the killer abandoned and a cow wandering near by. This immediately brought the suspicion that the truck driver was a cattle rustler and pictures of the truck were sent broadcast in the hope that someone would recognize it.

Immediately, in an attempt to help solve this crime, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST jumped its cattle rustling re-

ward to \$100 until January 1, and following the trial of Matthew Armer and his sentence of 60 years to life in Attica prison a check for \$100 was sent to Mr. Ward Tiffany, Route 2, Unadilla, N. Y. for his part in bringing Armer to justice.

Almost by return mail the following letter was received:

"I was very glad to receive the \$100 reward check for my part in tracking down the cattle rustler and the murderer of Corporal Diffendale.

"It certainly was a pleasure to receive a check from such a fine farm paper. I have read your paper for nearly twenty years and find it very helpful and interesting.

"Hoping your paper has lots of luck, we are

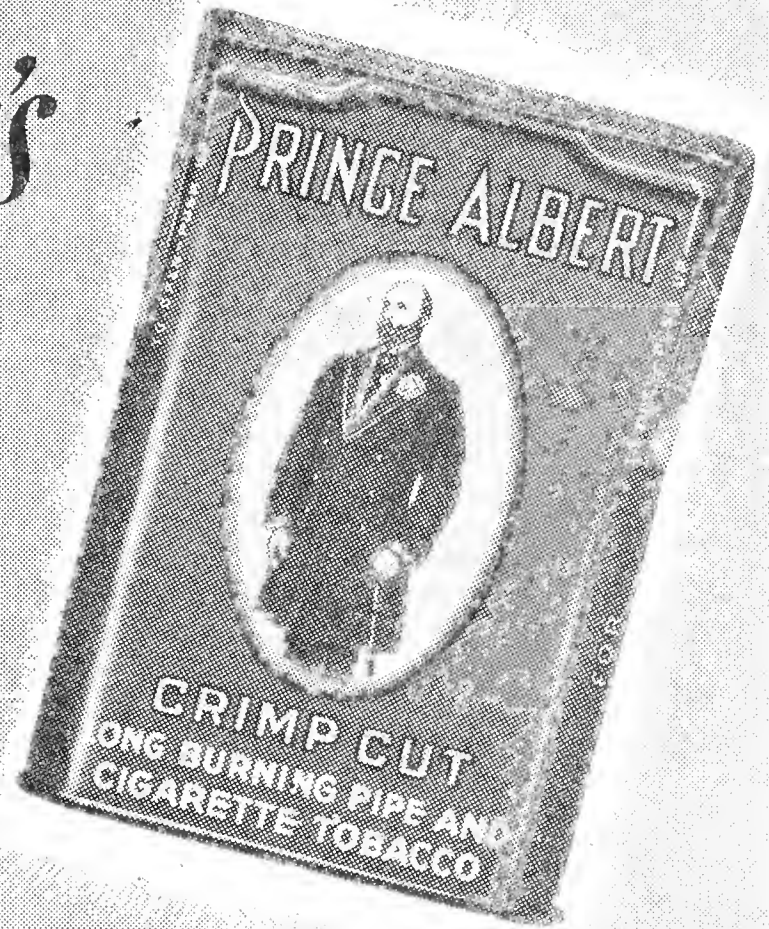
Yours very truly,  
(signed) Mr. and Mrs. Ward H. Tiffany."

The events which led up to Armer's  
(Continued on Page 27)



Mr. and Mrs. Ward Tiffany of Unadilla, N. Y. From left to right the children are: George 9, Ruth 11, and David 4½. Two sons, Robert 21, and John 20 are in the Air Force.

# Bite's Out



## Pleasure's In

—AND THERE'S  
MORE TOBACCO  
IN EVERY TIN!

Prince Albert's  
patented\* "no-bite"  
process means real  
smoking comfort



... Prince Albert is made to give you more smoking enjoyment than any other tobacco! P. A. is specially treated to insure against tongue bite. Rich-tasting and mild... No wonder it's the big favorite with roll-your-own smokers and pipe smokers alike!

\*Process patented July 30, 1907



R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., Winston-Salem, N. C.

**MORE MEN SMOKE**

# Prince Albert

THAN ANY OTHER TOBACCO

THE NATIONAL JOY SMOKE

When writing advertisers be sure to say that you saw it in  
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.



# THE EDITORIAL PAGE

## YOU GOTTA GET A GLORY

You gotta get a glory  
In the things you do;  
A hallelujah chorus  
In the heart of you.  
Paint or tell a story,  
Sing or shovel coal,  
You gotta get a glory  
Or your work lacks soul.

And when you get a glory  
It is like the sun,  
And you can send it glowing  
Through the work you've done.  
O God, give me a glory  
And a workman's pride;  
For you've gotta get a glory  
Or you're dead inside.

—Author Unknown

## POULTRY IS BIG BUSINESS

"Those of us who live on the quieter side of forty remember very clearly when fresh eggs were to be found in the market only during the spring and summer. If we wanted eggs during the other half of the year, we had them only if we took pains during the flush season to store them away in jars of waterglass solution in a cool place in the cellar. . . .

"If there is any one man who stands out above others in leading the change in the poultry business from those days, not so long ago, it is Professor James E. Rice, affectionately known everywhere in farm circles as Jimmy Rice. As a farm boy, Jimmy found "beauty and symphony" in the homely cackling of hens. This music was to ring through his life while he strove successfully to lift poultry raising from a farm sideline to the status of a science."

—Dr. Herrell De Graff

WHEN one realizes that the average production per bird on almost any good poultry farm is well over 200 eggs per year, he gets some appreciation of the tremendous progress that has been made in poultry production in the last fifty years.

It is good to know, also, that the Northeast leads the Nation and the world as a great poultry section, where top scientific methods and hard work have developed it into a major farm enterprise returning an income to northeastern farmers second only to that of dairymen.

## WHAT CAN I DO?

YOUR attention is called to a new department in American Agriculturist starting on Page 3 this time entitled "What Can I Do?" The subjects covered in this department from time to time may help you to take a more active part as an individual in discussions with your friends and at meetings, on the important questions of the day.

## PRIZE FOR LETTERS ABOUT HOME FREEZER

AT OUR house we are so enthusiastic about home freezers that we wish everybody could have one. Until we had a freezer there was no satisfaction in raising our own beef, because it could not be satisfactorily preserved. To a lesser extent, the same thing was true for many fruits and vegetables. But now, nearly everything comes out of our freezer almost as good as when it was fresh.

You can be sure, however, that while freezing will preserve quality, it will not improve it. If you wait too long after picking to freeze corn, don't blame your freezer if the corn is not good. It's a waste of money to put inferior products into a freezer, or to wait too long after they are harvested before freezing them.

Home freezing is still in the pioneer stage. Almost everyone who owns a freezer has done some experimenting and found new and better ways to use it. We would like to pass your experience on to our readers, and so we will pay \$1 for every good

By E. R. Eastman

letter we can find space for in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST on the subject, "How I Use My Home Freezer for Better Living."

Letters should be short and should describe any special ways in which you are using your freezer that you have found most satisfactory. Address letters to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Department HF, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York, and have them in the office not later than November 15.

## A GUIDE FOR YOUR FUTURE

IN A recent speech, James A. McConnell, General Manager of the G.L.F., made some points which appealed to me so much that I think they are worth passing on to you. Space does not permit printing his full discussion, but here are the high points of what he said:

In the first part of his address Jim made certain assumptions about the future, pointing out that of course they are not forecasts, just his opinions based on much reading and research.

1. He thinks that there will be no general world war.
2. That there will be no so-called explosive inflation.
3. That there will be no great deflation in the immediate future. In other words, the price level will be fairly stable, and the times will be relatively good in the next few years.
4. That some time in the middle 50's there will be a depression. This could be a bad one, or maybe not so bad and somewhat in the nature of a recession. Jim is of the opinion that an occasional recession like surgery, kind of tough to take but about the only way to bring our economy back in line when it is running wild.

Conceding that these assumptions may be correct, here is what Mr. McConnell would suggest you do to meet the situation:

1. Keep your debts down. It is a very good time to get out of debt and keep out of debt.
  2. Keep in a strong cash position so that you are not dependant on heavy borrowing to continue to operate.
  3. Don't let large inventories accumulate. This applies not only to business concerns and cooperatives, but to individual farmers. It means that it may be dangerous to carry too many high-priced cows, particularly if some should be culled. It means that you may want to think about too large inventories of feed, or about storing most of your crops when perhaps you ought to sell them in the fall.
- Summed up, these suggestions mean to just keep plugging away in a conservative way, being careful not to get too far out on a limb so that neither inflation nor deflation can ruin you.

## APPLES ARE A GOOD BUY

THIS FALL, apples are just about the best food buy on the market. Moreover, they are one of the very best foods. The Medical Society of Pennsylvania says:

Apples are tasty and good to eat.  
Apples also contain curative properties.  
These include tannic acid, pectin and cellulose.  
Apples are said to be of therapeutic value in some cases of dyspepsia, enteritis, colitis, dysentery, nephritis and typhoid.

In the Bible, in mythology, and in folklore, apples are recommended for the sick.

The apple was first used for specific ailments in Europe more than 100 years ago.

These early customs prompted doctors to consider the value of scraped apple in cases of stomach disorders.

For children suffering from diarrhea, doctors now prescribe an apple preparation made up in powdered form.

When I was very young, almost every northeast-

ern farm had its home orchard. Most of these orchards have disappeared, and rightly so, for it didn't pay to keep them up and they became a menace to other fruit growers if they were not properly sprayed and otherwise cared for.

But, unfortunately, with the disappearance of the family orchards thousands of farm families stopped eating apples the way they did when a panful appeared on most living room tables every evening. That is just too bad from the standpoint of good health, good eating, and your fellow farmers who grow the apples. With apples plentiful and low priced, let's start eating more of them.

## FERTILIZER DOES IT

ON THE hilltops near where I was born, the Clark Seed Farms grow potatoes to the tune of 600 bushels to the acre. That is amazing to me because we used to think we had a good yield on the same kind of land when we got 150 bushels.

There are of course many reasons for these increased yields, including better-yielding varieties and complete control of insect and disease pests. But the chief reason is the larger and more scientific use of commercial fertilizer.

Potato growers everywhere realize this, but I wonder if most other farmers do? For example, I am convinced that with the new hybrid varieties of corn and with a much larger use of the right mixtures of commercial fertilizer, properly applied, yields of grain corn on many farms here in the East can be at least doubled.

A recent survey made with 12 crops now grown on 46½ million acres in the northeastern states convinced a group of soil scientists who made the survey that the use of more fertilizer in this region "offers a new frontier equivalent to several million acres." For example, say these scientists, "if three times more phosphorus than is now used was applied to our grasslands, it would increase the yields 10%, which is equivalent to a million more acres under present practices. Forty pounds per acre of nitrogen would up yields of small grains at least one-third; similar results with some crops could be had with more potash.

## HANG TOGETHER OR ELSE

THIS YEAR there is more reason than ever for farmers to join their organizations and cooperatives and attend their local, state and national meetings. Statistics show that our farm population is rapidly declining. We are now only a small minority of the total population. The only way we can be heard is through organization and the voices of our good leaders.

Furthermore, there is a tendency on the part of some government officials to bypass rural farm organizations and their leaders and to have farm problems and business handled from the top down through centralized controls rather than from the farmers' grass roots organizations. The importance of joining up, attending meetings, and talking up cannot be over-emphasized.

## EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

A MAN was perched atop one of Atlanta's highest buildings, contemplating suicide, and a policeman had made his way to the roof to try to persuade the man not to jump. "Think of your father and mother," pleaded the officer.

"Haven't any."

"Think of your wife and children."

"Haven't any."

"Well, think of what your girl friend might think."

"I hate women."

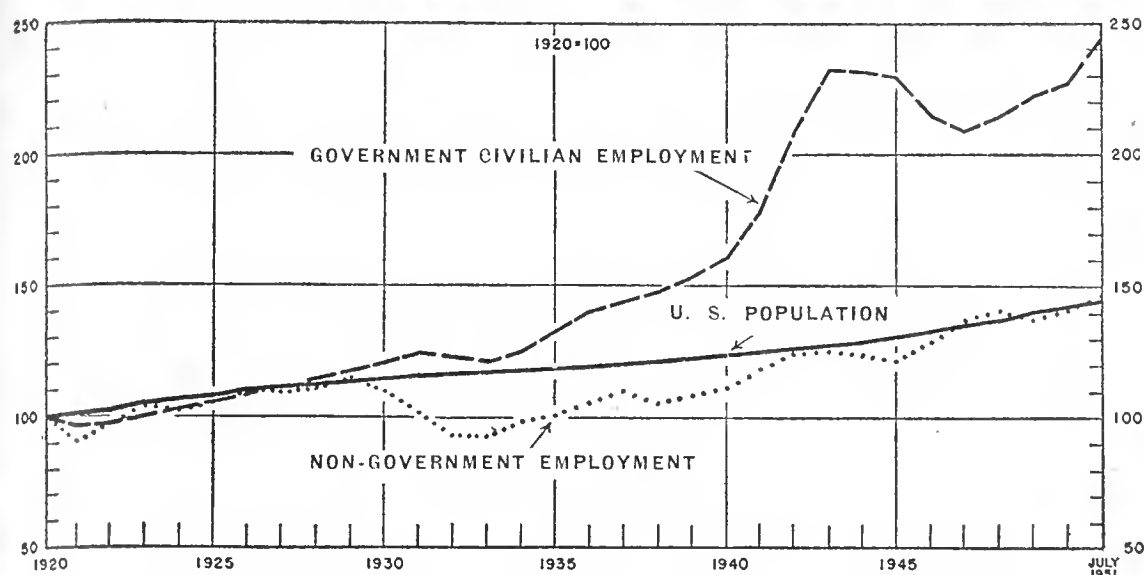
"All right, think of Robert E. Lee."

"Who's he?"

"Go ahead and jump, you damYankee!"



# AA's Farmers' Dollar Guide



—Reprinted from the New England Letter of the First National Bank of Boston

**THE CHART ABOVE** visualizes the stupendous increase in the number of civilian government employees who are paid by your taxes and mine.

The solid line shows U. S. population increase of nearly 50% in 30 years.

The dotted line shows non-government employment which slumped during the depression but which normally follows closely on population increases.

The broken line at the top shows government civilian employment which began to get out of bounds as government bureaucracy budded during the depression, and came into full flower in World War II. The natural expectation was that it would drop back to a more normal line after the war but the actual drop was slight and temporary. It now stands at nearly 250% of 1920 and has increased about 50% since 1941.

Never forget that Congress holds the purse strings and that you elect Congressmen. Bureaucracy can still be whittled down to size if we the people want it done.

**PLANS:** If you could look ahead with certainty you could plan easily. For the past year many plans for business and industry as well as farming have been made on the belief that prices would continue upward. In the last issue we stated that economists are becoming less sure that inflation will continue.

For one thing, building which is one of the big industries of the country is slacking off after a 10 year boom. History shows that building follows a 20-year cycle, increasing for 10 years and then decreasing for 10. Also there is a growing belief that industry can and will furnish defense materials at present rates and still produce what's needed for civilian consumption. In other words, shortages will be less common than has been commonly expected.

We mention this to suggest that you consider the possibility of level prices or even falling prices for the next few years, and that you keep in shape for a possible storm by avoiding heavy debt, and by paying off present debts.

**PROGRESS:** New information on farming is coming very rapidly. No farmer can afford to ignore this information. To keep up with the procession he must get the best available information quickly and then he must interpret it in the light of the conditions on his own farm. One place to get this new information is in the pages of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Here's an example: Pasture improvement is far from new but recommendations have changed and the costs of labor and lime and fertilizer are way above what they were a decade or two ago. Therefore, the farmer who concludes that better pasture will increase his profits must decide what fields will give him the best returns for improvement, what seed mixture is best on his farm, and how heavily he should lime and fertilize. This is a real job, but it explains why time spent in farm planning may give better returns than time spent doing physical labor. —Hugh Cosline

## The Song of the Lazy Farmer

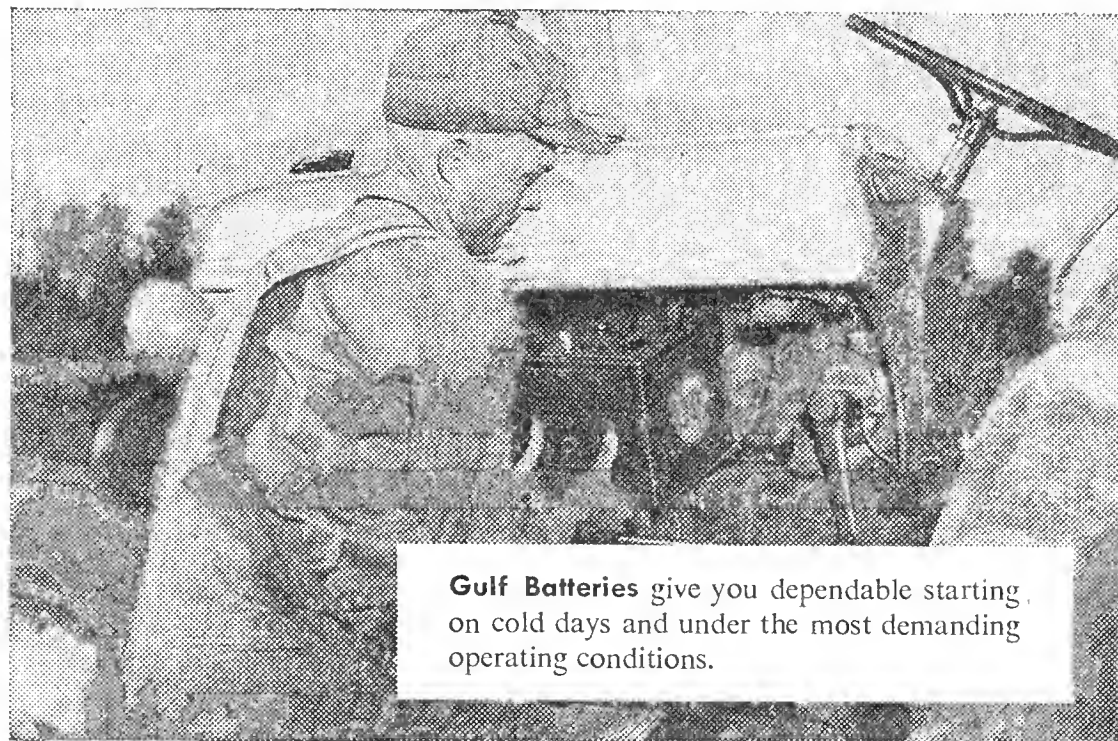


**M**IRANDY can't quite understand why I don't hardly raise a hand to help around the place at all, and yet at hunting time each fall I'll tramp and climb and grunt and strain until my back's in awful pain. When I've worked myself to a nub and ask her if she'll kindly rub my aching muscles, she will say: "How come you lay around all day through winter, spring and summer too, insisting that you cannot do a lick of work because you ail, and then, come fall, you never fail to grab your gun and lose your head a-huntin' 'til you're almost dead?"

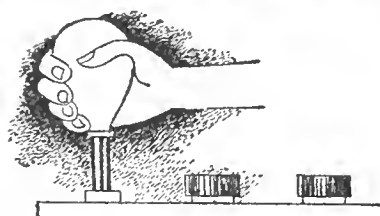
My gosh, I'd think that anyone could see that hunting's lots of fun; there's nothing will pink up your cheeks and make you feel first-rate for weeks quite like forgetting ev'ry care while you gulp in the crisp fall air and get clear off where you're alone, where you can feel the world's your own. It is an old instinct of men, which still shows ev'ry

now and then, that makes 'em want to match their wit with Mother Nature for a bit. Besides, a man will always find more fun in things of any kind which he does of his own free choice instead of at his master's voice.

## Cold-weather Battery Care



Gulf Batteries give you dependable starting on cold days and under the most demanding operating conditions.



**1. Make-up water should be added** to the battery just before using your equipment. This gives the water a chance to be mixed with the electrolyte by the charging current from the generator. If water is added and the battery left standing in freezing temperatures, the water may freeze just as readily as though outside the battery. When properly mixed and of the proper strength, the electrolyte will not freeze at ordinary temperatures.

**2. Keep fully charged** in cold weather. Battery efficiency decreases as tempera-

ture falls. At zero degrees F., capacity of a fully charged battery is only 40% of capacity at 80 degrees. A battery that has been allowed to drop to a specific gravity of 1.220 will freeze at -30°F. Maintain maximum power in cold weather by keeping your batteries fully charged.

**3. Insulation** (such as fibreboard) around the storage battery may be required under extremely low temperature conditions.

**4. Remove the battery** when you place your tractor in storage. Battery should be stored in a warm place to prevent freezing. Check it periodically and recharge if necessary.

## Reliable Starting

Want punch for sure-fire starts from your tractor, truck, or car? Then rely on a Gulf battery for the kind of performance you'd expect from a battery engineered for farm operating requirements.

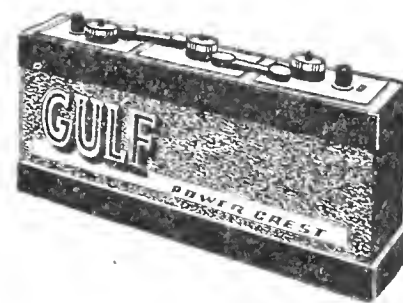
The Gulf line of batteries—Power-Crest, Power-Par, Economy—is unsurpassed in dependability and quality...

**1. Engineered** to meet the exacting demands of each type of vehicle operation—tractor, truck, car.

**2. Built to give outstanding service** for all farm uses—more power and longer life.

**3. And every Gulf battery is fully covered** by a written warranty and adjustment agreement.

You get the assurance of dependable performance when you buy a Gulf battery.



## Ask your GULF man for GULF batteries

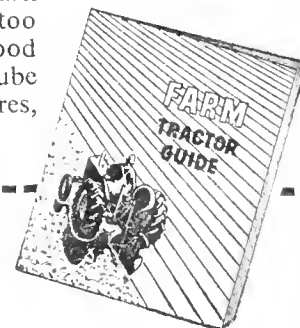
For thrifty farm power, remember to ask for these GULF FARM PRODUCTS, too... All-Purpose Farm Grease, Good Gulf or No-Nox Gasoline, Gulfube Motor Oil, Tractor and Truck Tires, and many others.



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Pittsburgh 30, Pennsylvania

Send me, free, Gulf's NEW Farm Tractor Guide.

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Town \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_  
Make of tractor \_\_\_\_\_ Model No. \_\_\_\_\_





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Good forage and good mixed feeds are no guarantee that **Hidden Hunger\*** won't strike at the health, production and reproduction of your herd. The greenest pastures often lack essential mineral elements. Grain varies widely in mineral content . . . the production demands of herds differ — making it impossible for commercial grain mixes to always provide complete protection against mineral deficiencies.

There's a good way to be sure that **Hidden Hunger\*** won't threaten your herd . . . and your profits. Feed MinRaltone—the proven mineral supplement—to be sure your stock gets 11 minerals known to be essential (plus Vitamin D), in adequate quantities and proper proportions.

See your Near's dealer. Let him explain what MinRaltone can do for your herd . . . how easily and economically it can be mixed with your feed at the mill. Write us for his name.

\*Hidden Hunger — lack of essential mineral elements needed by livestock for sturdy health, rapid growth, peak production and reproduction.

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45% Pig and Hog Concentrate\* — a complete balancer

\*Contain all minerals supplied by MinRaltone.

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You'll find it in your own community — the doorway to your local National Farm Loan Association and Production Credit Association. Inside you can count on the sound, friendly service that is making Cooperative Farm Credit the choice of more and more farmers for all their farm financing.

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See your local association or write:

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**COOPERATIVE FARM CREDIT**

BY FARMERS • FOR FARMERS



# Heads Save Heels in Delaware County, New York

By G. H. SALISBURY

**S**IDNEY, N. Y., is justly proud of Scintilla's fine modern plant. Within walking distance of this bustling factory are numerous illustrations of modern devices and applications of agricultural science to which our community can also point with pride.

No longer is unfavorable hay-making weather the bugaboo it used to be to the dairy farmer. When the weather is not conducive to the older and time-consuming ways of curing and transporting hay, several of our area farmers cut their meadows and put grass into a silo. At the Wessels' Rockdale farm and at Fowler Finch's, enormous fans push air through mows of newly cut grass in the barns in order to cure it.

At Wessels' Bainbridge and Rockdale farms, at Yales' in Trout Creek, at Giffords' on the Deposit road, and at Ed George's at East Guilford, gutter cleaners lighten a necessary daily task.

## Six Foot "Furrows"

Near Unadilla on the Sidney-Unadilla road is the Mack Sawyer farm. An enormous rotary plow or roto-tiller, activated by a 100 horsepower motor and drawn by a tractor, pulverizes a six-foot-wide strip in the "plowing" on this farm. Mr. Sawyer also owns a stone-picker, with steel fingers capable of picking up surface stones from the size of your fist to as big as your head.

Ed and Bob George, East Guilford, use a subsoiler to break up the ground below the plow depth. This is calculated to drain the ground earlier in the spring and to hold moisture later in the season. Since the Georges maintain 45 head on 70 acres, they must make every acre count. They eliminate small grain from their rotation and seed down hay and pasture mixtures in their corn at the time of the last cultivation. After cutting the corn low, the stubble is knocked flat by tractor tires running down the rows. The Georges also clip pastures, divide them and rotate the herd from one pasture to the other.

John and Edwin Taylor, also of East Guilford, have a handy electric hoist to lift milk cans into the cooler.

Big business is represented in the agriculture of the region. The Wessel family, for instance, has 275 head of purebred Holsteins. From these they select a show herd and exhibit at all nearby fairs and at the State Fair. Other local dairymen who exhibit herds successfully are: Plankenhorn and Orton, and Maynard and Ralph Cole.

William Ostrander is also a successful exhibitor at County and State Fairs. His specialty happens to be Saanen milk goats. Last year at the State Fair he garnered \$52.00 out of the \$54.00 it was possible for his goats to win.

## Weed Killers

The railroads and the highway maintenance crews have used plant killers on the rights of way. Various farmers have used sodium arsenite as a weed-tree killer. This is applied to the cambium or growth layer. This year a few farmers are using selective plant destroyers—chemicals which kill certain weeds but do not injure the commercial crop.

Arthur Turtur of Masonville and E. J. Carr of the main road of Unadilla were users of a weed killer in corn last year. Wessels showed excellent results this year when the killer was sprayed on the ground after corn was planted but before it emerged from the ground. The control on yellow rocket and mustard is about 100 per cent. They regret they did not treat the soil for their 46

acres of picking beans. Carl Ferrara and Clifford Pratt treated 20 of their 59 acres of picking beans and find the control of mustard and yellow rocket almost perfect. The cost is negligible, being only about a dollar per acre for the chemical.

Hardly a dairyman in the area but what uses the wonder drugs penicillin, sulfa combinations and aureomycin.

## Bale Elevator

Crouch and Betts, when working together on Dr. Sweet's river farm at the covered bridge in Unadilla, developed a unique labor saver. A ramp was built on the hay baler which carried bales to a wagon towed behind the baler. This saved lifting the bales by hand to the wagon level and thus speeded up haying considerably. At this farm is another useful device. Pen stabling is practiced here. Naturally the floor level builds up. Home tinkering has developed an electric motor-operated silage feeding platform which can be placed at any level desired. It can be lowered and filled when convenient and then elevated out of reach of cattle until it is desired to feed them.

A unique agricultural business is that of C. G. Rooks of River St., who supplies poultrymen far and near with such potent chemicals as sulfaquinoxiline and diethylstilbestrol, as well as quaint electric guillotines which de-beak birds; goggles and blinders for chickens, and numerous hardware items.

Electric machines for plucking feathers from chickens are in use by Clifford Griswold, H. G. Von Kampen, and L. D. Tuller.

Clifford Griswold has an electric cable to speed up plants in his hot-bed. He de-beaks turkeys to prevent feather pulling which would permit sunburn on their backs and lower consumer demand. To level off seasonal work loads and consumer demands, he has a cooler with adequate capacity for such needs.

Most commercial poultrymen, and young poultrymen as well, are now chemically caponizing their broilers and fryers because of the superior quality of meat produced.

## Baby Chicks

In our general vicinity are the popular hatcheries of Ed Strobeck in Unadilla and J. S. Earl & Sons near Wells Bridge. The Strobeck business built up from a small beginning with quality stock and now produces thousands of White Leghorns annually.

The J. Stanley Earl & Sons farm is a well-balanced business with major enterprises in dairy cattle, poultry, lum-

(Continued on Page 25)







**THIS NEW ATLANTIC FLEET  
IS BRINGING YOU  
BETTER FARM SERVICE**

"And these shelves," I said, "hold more than you'll ever need. Let me set some out for you. See? Whatever you want--however much you want, I've got it for you."



"But what's all this stuff back here?" Al asked me. "That gadget," I said, "prints right on paper for your permanent records exactly how much gasoline, tractor fuel or fuel oils I've put in your tanks. So you can be away when I deliver and still know exactly what you got."



That's my new truck behind Al Dalrymple and me and it's a dilly! When I drove up Al says to me, "Clair, you're getting kind of fancy, aren't you?"

"Not for a minute," I said, "this truck is a worker...there're two complete systems--one set of tanks, a meter and a hose for gasoline and tractor fuels and one for kerosene and fuel oils. There's no chance for any mixture."

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Auburn	3-5641
Binghamton	2-4287
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Corning	6-7622
Elmira	8104
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Malone	5
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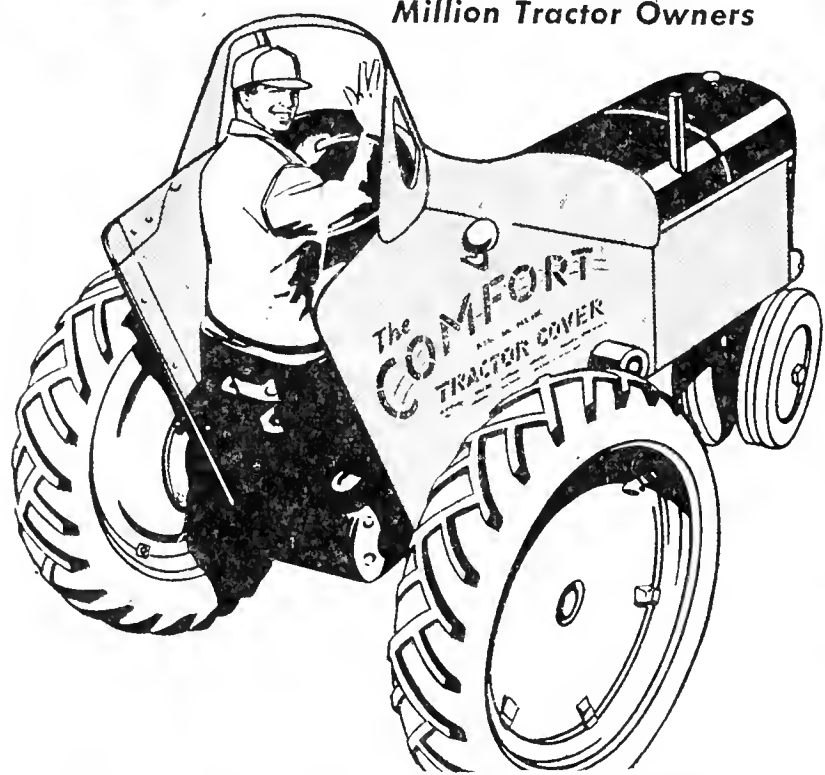
**P. S.** There may be an opening for a qualified man to run one of these new Atlantic one-stop farm services. If you know of someone, tell him to write The Atlantic Refining Company, Syracuse Savings Bank, Syracuse 2, New York.



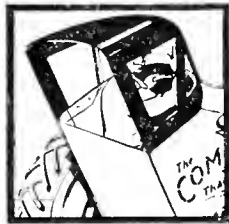
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## What Do YOU Think?

By JIM HALL

Farming Is Different In These Massachusetts Counties

**E**VERYWHERE I go in our Northeast I find there's something a little different about farming. For instance, on a recent trip to Bristol and Plymouth Counties, Massachusetts, I found that being so close to the big Boston and Providence markets didn't mean much to the dairymen because they couldn't even produce enough milk for their own counties. Bristol County with 365,000 population has more people than the whole state of Vermont, but the Green Mountain State has more cows than people, while Bristol County has only 16,000 milk cows on its 800 dairy farms.

On the face of it, it seems that they would expand a lot of the farms and start up a lot of new ones, but that's not so easy in an area where nearly all new fields and pastures have to be bull-dozed out of tree- and rock-covered landscape; and where former city dwellers are bidding up the prices of the land to a point where a farmer would rather sell his land in lots than to try and farm it in the center of a housing development!

Perhaps the very difficulty of clearing land is what makes these Bay Staters so painstaking in its care. On dairy farms I saw in Dartmouth and Westport townships, the meadows and cleared pastures were luxuriantly green in late September even though there hadn't been a drop of rain all month. Plenty of manure, ample complete fertilizer, regular clipping, careful rotation of grazing cows, and in some cases irrigation (although that wasn't used much this year due to humid conditions that offset the lack of rainfall) were all responsible. I didn't see a burned up pasture even down on Horseneck Road where in

places the pastures run right down to the Atlantic Ocean beach.

Better than half of the dairymen in Bristol County are descendants of Portuguese who settled in Massachusetts back in the 1870's and '80's. On the county's 400 vegetable farms, the percentage of Portuguese is even higher—about 75%. These grandchildren of Portuguese settlers are excellent crop men and good livestock handlers. Twenty years ago the vegetable growers started a crop in warm spring weather, and when it was harvested they were through farming for the year, so that they had to look for winter work. Nowadays, with new varieties, double and triple cropping, irrigation and storage facilities, they are kept busy selling the last of their crop until early December, and then start all over again in their plant houses about mid-January.

Irrigation is common on Bristol County farms; and in some areas, like in the vicinity of Taunton, city water for irrigation is piped to farmers even in the next township. The rate is such that it costs only about \$6 for an acre-inch of water—a bargain to these men who know what it means to have ample water when they want it.

Some of these Bay State farmers are diversified to take advantage of the type farming and the markets right in their own county. For instance, Joe Hass of Rehoboth finds profit in potatoes, poultry and pigs, and practices what's been called the most scientific feeding of waste in the Northeast. Joe spends a lot of time reading Morrison's *Feeds and Feeding* at night and then checks the weights of his hogs every 30 days to see which of his mixtures of stale baked goods,

(Continued on Page 24)

### It Sure Pays to Feed Farm Animals SALT PLUS!



—Say Farmers Everywhere

#### Here's What STERLING BLUSALT Gives Them!

**SALT**... the most important mineral of them all.

**COBALT**... lack of cobalt causes loss of appetite and stunted growth of animals.

**IODINE**... regulates functions of thyroid gland and its secretion.

**MANGANESE**... helps prevent sterility... improves lactation.

**IRON**... essential for healthy red blood... helps prevent anemia.

**COPPER**... essential to convert iron into red blood cells.

**ZINC**... promotes longer life, better growth.

ASSURE YOURSELF HEALTHY, PROFITABLE ANIMALS!

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Far year after year dependability there's no Silo with a better service record than the famous, trouble-free, Harder WOOD Stave Silo.

If you prefer concrete then the popular "red and white top" Harder Concrete Stave Silo will prove a profitable investment. It's the talk of farmers everywhere.



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George W. Sloane, Sidney, N. Y.

**SAVE \$100 -**

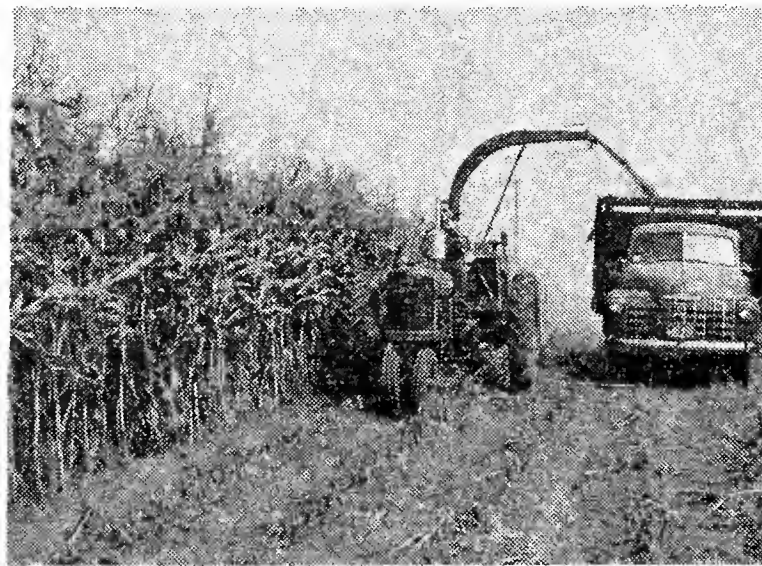
COSTS AS LITTLE AS \$66

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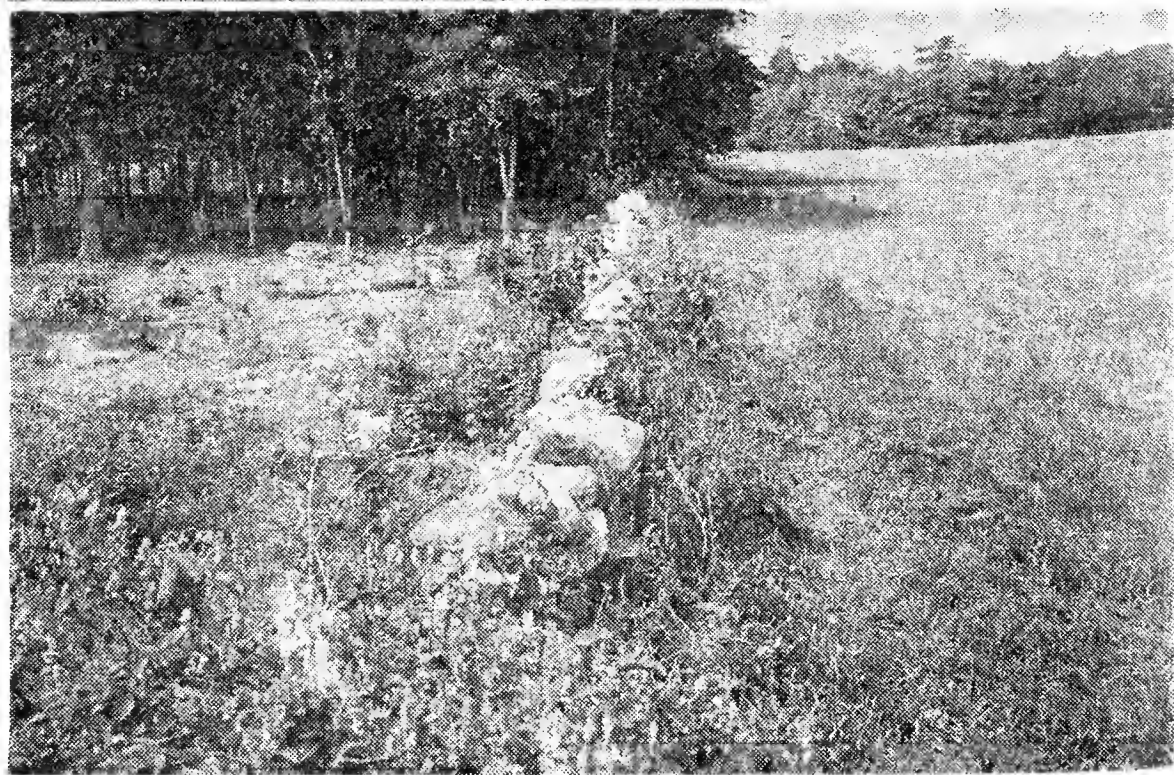
Sturdy, low cost Broadcaster saves real money. Special hitch. No-clog agitator. Gives exact spreading—50 lbs. to 8,000 lbs. per acre. Iron clad guarantee 12,000 WORKING IN 28 STATES

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High production and efficient mechanization are common on Bristol County dairy farms. At left note height of corn Frank Williams is field chopping on the Harold Alberts farm, Westport. Below: This scene taken on the Horseneck Road shows how Bristol farmers are carving new fields out of boulder-strewn woodland.





IOWA  
Report No. 6683



# "I haul feed, pigs or cattle for under 2¢ a mile!"

—says Robert E. Perkins,  
Stockman, Bedford, Iowa

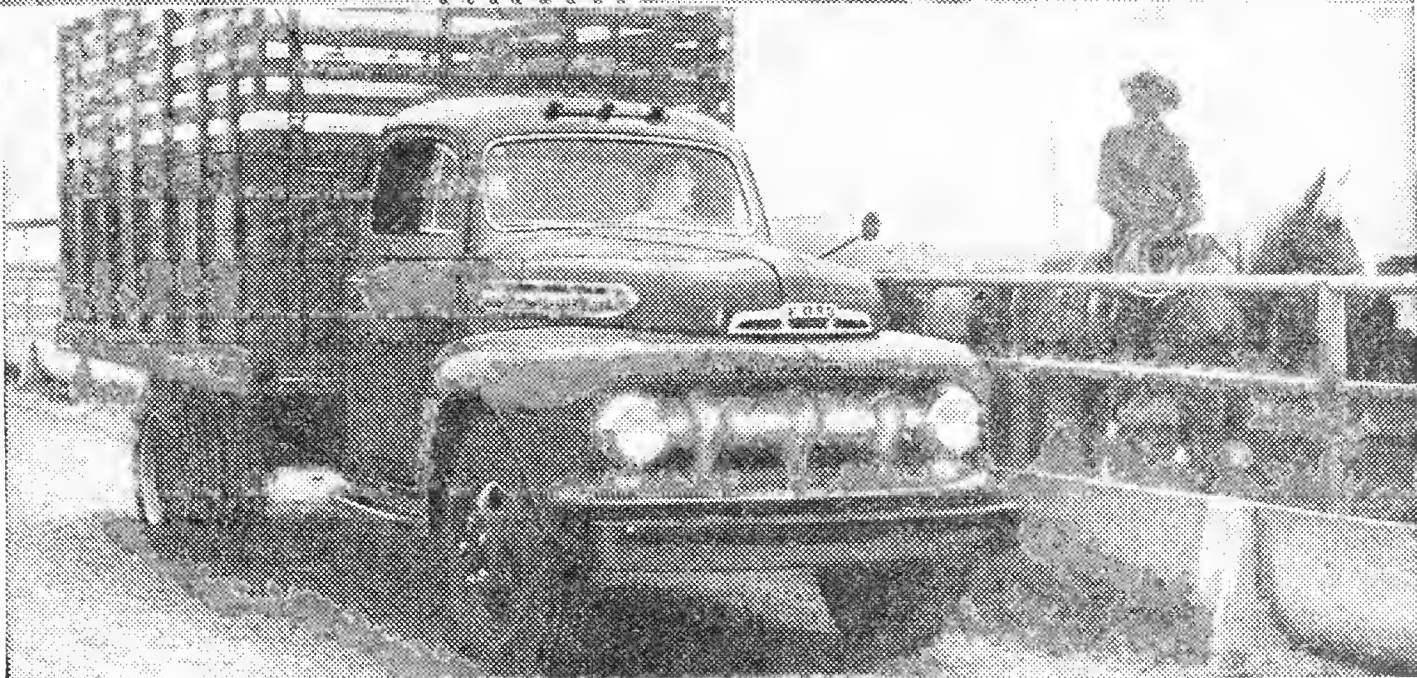


"My Ford truck cost little to buy, little to run, little to keep running," says R. E. Perkins. "Also, I get the power I need when I need it—on all kinds of roads!"

Bob Perkins was one of over 5,500 truck owners who entered Ford's nationwide Economy Run. He says:

"During the 6-month Run my 1950 Ford F-1 Pickup traveled 8,154 miles with many stops each day. Yet the total amount for gas, oil, maintenance (with no repairs) came to only \$154.29. That's a running cost of only 1.89 cents a mile."

Like others who rely on Ford for low running costs, Mr. Perkins is sold on the money-saving service he got from his Ford Dealer. For more facts on the trucks that last longer *and* save you money every mile—mail the attached coupon.

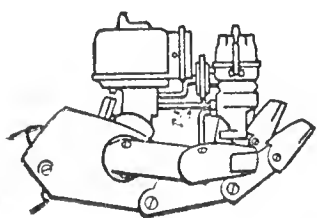


The '51 F-5 Ford with special stock rack is also a favorite of many stockmen. It is available with the 5-STAR Cab or, at added cost, the 5-STAR EXTRA Cab for more efficient driving and convenience. Big total gross

weight rating—up to 14,000 lbs. Single-speed or (at added cost) 2-speed rear axles with wide range of ratios for operating flexibility. Ford builds over 180 models. Your choice of V-8 or Six-cylinder engines.

*Availability of equipment, accessories and trim as illustrated is dependent on material supply conditions.*

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The Ford Truck Power Pilot is a simpler, fully proven way of getting the most power from the least gas. It is designed to synchronize firing *twice* as accurately. You can use regular gas... you get no-knock performance. Only Ford in the low-price field gives you Power Pilot Economy.

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INTO DOLLARS—  
**TURN HER CALF  
OVER TO KAFF-A!**

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**Don't waste milk on calves!** It's not necessary with Kaff-A! Low cost Kaff-A is an absolutely safe replacement for milk. When you feed Kaff-A, the milk your cows produce goes to the dairy—puts dollars in your bank account. Just 1 lb. of Kaff-A can replace up to 10 lbs. of milk in calf feeding. That means every 50 lb. box fed with low-cost hay and grain can release as much as 500 lbs. of milk you can sell! And that adds up to a handsome extra profit!

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milk. Two million healthy heifers have already been raised on it! Its dried buttermilk base is known for its nutrition. In addition, Kaff-A contains other dairy by-products, some cereal products, and plenty of Vitamin A and D Feeding Oil!

**Don't risk your calf's health** on inferior imitations of Kaff-A. A few pennies saved now may cost you many a dollar if your calf becomes a stunted cow. Feed Kaff-A and be sure that your calves get the nutrition that helps develop good milkers... good breeders! Get Kaff-A from your feed store or milk plant today.

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Makers of Semi-Solid Buttermilk,  
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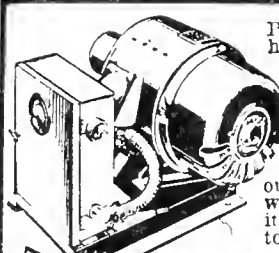
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for you from  
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Protect your farm and home NOW with this low-cost stand-by generator that operates from tractor belt or gas engine. Complete with water-proof safety switch. Why wait until your lights go out, stoker, refrigerator, water, radio stops—then it's TOO LATE. Write today for full details.

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WRITE FOR  
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Verne A. Mitchell, R2, Shelburne Falls, Mass.

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A strong, form-fitting washable support. Back lacing adjustable. Snaps up in front. Adjustable leg strap. Soft, flat groin pad. No steel or leather bands. Unexcelled for comfort. Also used as after operation support. For men, women and children. Mail orders give measure around the lowest part of the abdomen and state right or left side or double. We Prepay Postage Except on C.O.D.'s.  
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## Vending Machines Open Whole New Market for Milk

On College Campus, In Offices, Factories and Filling Stations, Machines Have Found New Customers for Fluid Milk.

**T**HE relatively new milk vending machines are proof that consumers will buy good food when it is available. Cornell University School of Nutrition, under the leadership of Director L. A. Maynard, placed 5 milk vending machines on the University campus about a year ago, and these machines are dispensing as much as 15,000 half pints of milk a month. This is all extra consumption because the School has checked the regular eating places and cafeterias on the campus and found that there has been no decline in the sale of milk at regular meal hours. The milk vending machine studies, reported in a recent School of Nutrition bulletin, were part of the School's program of studying ways to better human nutrition.

A dairy company has put 16 machines on the Michigan University campus and is currently selling the equivalent of 10,000 quarts of milk a month, without cutting into the normal sales. A Rochester dairy has a battery of these automatic cows located in various plants and office buildings, and has found that American factory and office workers welcome the chance to drink milk when it is available. The machines are all operating on a profitable basis.

### Sales At Gas Stations

Few of us have ever thought of a gasoline station as an outlet for milk, but last summer an enterprising concern put two vending machines in a filling station on the northbound side of Connecticut's main highway, the Merrick Parkway, and two on the southbound side. Milk was dispensed in half pint cardboard cartons and, despite the fact that the operators were charging 15c apiece (60c a quart), these four filling stations sold 3,200 units in one 48-hour weekend.

In New York City a milk distributing company has installed in apartment buildings a machine that dispenses quart bottles. They do not release figures on their sales, but the operation is profitable, and it is easy to see why. Many of the apartment house dwellers in New York get their milk at the corner store on the way home from work. It certainly is much more convenient to step into the basement of the apartment house, drop a quarter in the slot and get out a quart of milk and 7 or 8 cents change.

Milk vending machines are of many types, including those that dispense the milk in glass, but the most modern in enclosed refrigerated machines dispenses the milk in cardboard cartons in various sizes, including half pints,  $\frac{2}{3}$  pints, and quarts.

The Rowe Manufacturing Company, a New Jersey concern, and one of the pioneers in the automatic vending machines, is making machines for milk, and they have it pretty well figured out that in order for a machine to make a profit, it should be located at a place where 300 people have daily access to it, because 25% of them will make a purchase, and 75 sales a day is profitable. However, they have found out that in certain industries where there is dust or peculiar odors, there is a much greater demand for milk. That kind of a location consequently takes fewer people to warrant the installation of the machine. The same company says that a man going into the vending machine business should have at least 12 machines placed so that there is not too much

driving between them for the serviceman.

While the man with the machines buys his milk delivered to the machines by a regular dairy, he still has to stop at each machine every other day just to make sure that it is spotlessly clean on the outside and that no milk has been spilled that will create a sour condition on the inside. We have been told that a man who has 12 machines and good locations and who is willing to work more than the usual 8 hours a day can make somewhere around \$9,000 or \$10,000 a year, less his traveling expenses.

### Create New Businesses

The milk vending machines are creating new independently-owned businesses, but more important than that, they are making available to many more people one of the most healthful, nutritious foods that can be purchased, and at the same time they are creating a brand new market for the products of our dairy farmers.

The Cornell School of Nutrition, pioneer in the research of practical use of the machines, put one in the McLean Central School which had no cafeteria or school lunch facilities for its 200 students, and the youngsters drank 150 units a day. The same machine moved later to a boy scout camp and sold 100 units a day to 125 boys and staff members, even though the boys had all the milk they wanted with their meals. At a Campfire girls camp with 90 girls, a large percentage again bought milk with the machine dispensing 62 units a day.

It seems to me that the machines are beneficial to everyone. The farmer has to produce more milk, which is sold to the fluid market, and the milkman has to make more deliveries, but this time to a machine instead of a front doorstep, and more and more people gain by its nutritive qualities, in many cases the milk replacing carbonated drinks.

And this isn't all that is in the offing as far as making good food readily available to consumers is concerned. Already there are trial machines dispensing such things as ice cream, eggs and cottage cheese, and I understand that there is at least one rather huge contraption that dispenses milk, eggs, butter, cottage cheese and other dairy products all from the one machine.

### Problems Solved

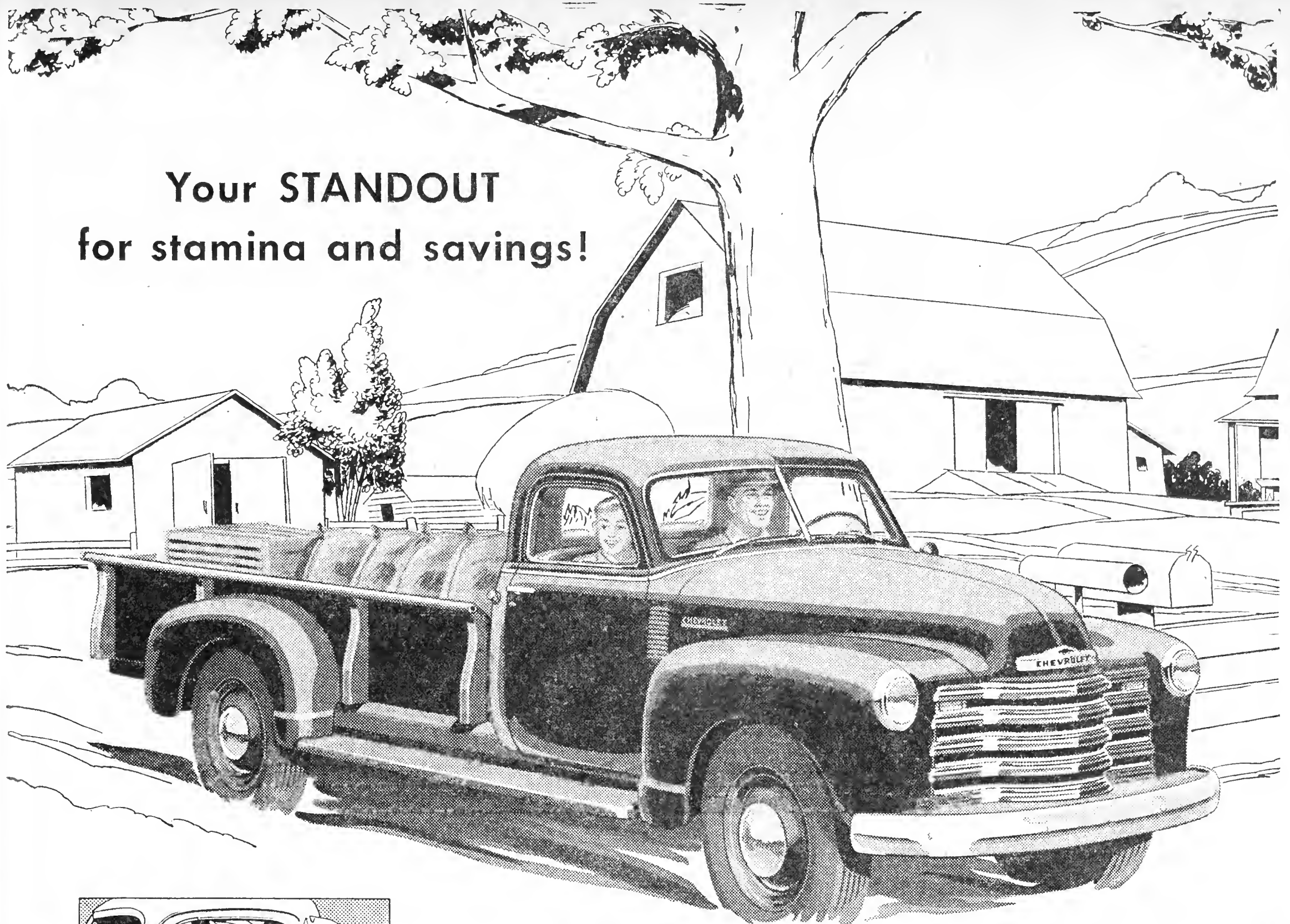
Some of the experimental dispensing machines were rather intricate, due to the need for their being refrigerated and for the need of a capacity big enough to last from one trip by the milkman to the next, and further complications arose when defective glass bottles broke when dropped a foot or more when the coin was inserted. The cardboard type containers have pretty well taken care of the breakage problem, but because they are not reusable, they present quite a storage problem, due to their bulk and light weight, to dairymen dispensing several thousand a day. Several firms are making and constantly striving to improve folding type cartons that will still work properly in the vending machines. When this type is perfected at a low enough price, milk handlers will be able to store hundreds in the same space occupied by a few of the non-collapsible type.

Machines are selling extra fluid milk where it was never sold before.

—Jim Hall



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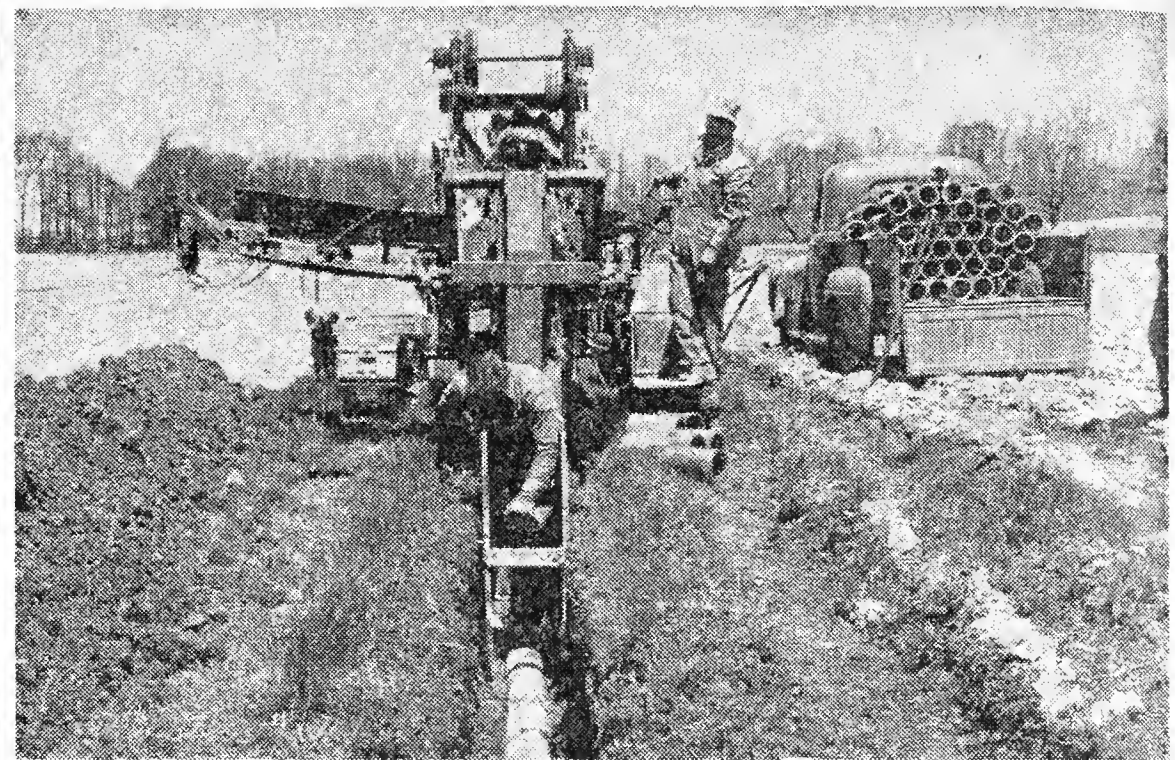
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**STORM WINDOWS for LESS**



## Modern Farm Drainage

By E. C. MILLIKEN

IN THESE days of inflated prices and ever-increasing costs of operation, a farm drainage system is no more expensive than it was 40 years ago. This was brought to light recently in a comparative analysis of farm drainage costs made by Virgil Overholt, extension agricultural engineer at Ohio State University.

Mr. Overholt made his cost comparisons on the basis of what farmers have to sell. He pointed out that in the case of the beef cattle farmer, drainage is actually cheaper now than during the base period of 1910-1914. Forty years ago, a 1,000-pound steer sold for enough to install 78 rods of 4-inch tile. Today, this same steer would account for 143 rods. And in the case of dairy farming, fluid milk provides approximately the same amount of drainage in 1951 as it did four decades back.

Mr. Overholt also cited other significant comparisons. In 1910-1914, the farmer hauled his own tile from the plant, and his wife would furnish board for two machine operators. In numerous instances, the farmer supplied coal for the old steam ditcher used in those days, and he also boarded the ditcher's team. None of these problems is encountered today.

Perhaps the two important factors responsible for today's more efficient and thorough farm drainage are the service rendered by drainage contractors and the marked improvements in drainage materials and equipment. Years ago, a farmer had to string his own tile along the line, lay it himself and make connections. Hard pressed for time because of many other duties and chores, he was invariably unable to devote to the drainage job the time and effort necessary for a good, sound installation. Today, the farmer is relieved of this burden by the drainage contractor. The cost of these added services is not generally included in early accounts of drainage cost.

Quality of tile, Mr. Overholt states, has been greatly improved since the base period. He cites the appreciable

increase in the average crushing strength of most drain tile and the marked reduction in absorption, a factor that "means greater resistance to freezing and thawing."

Installation of drainage tile on the nation's farms has been further facilitated by the development of newer and better ditching equipment and the perfection of faster, more efficient installation techniques. Better metals are used for cutting surfaces, and improved bearings and better lubrication are provided. According to Mr. Overholt, "It is easier to follow an accurate grade with a modern farm trenching machine."

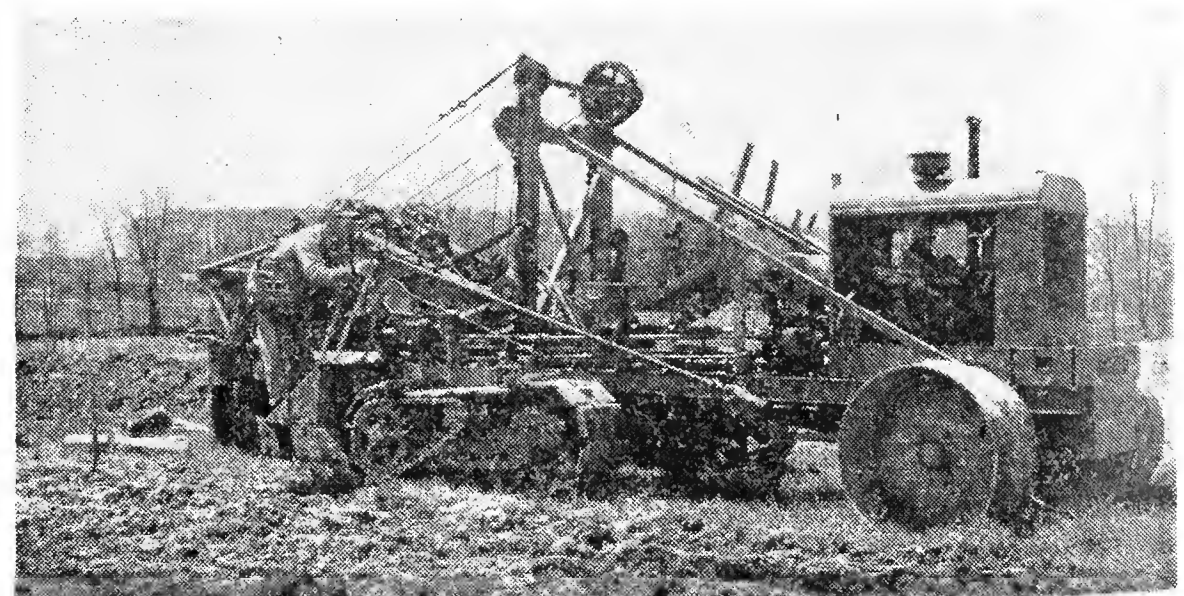
Several important factors that figure prominently in the 1951 farming picture were relatively inconsequential during the 1910-1914 base period. First of all, it is expensive today to keep a high-priced machine idle while waiting for land to become dry enough to work. The more hours farm machinery can be used, the lower is the cost per hour.

Using heavy machinery on wet land wastes power and increases the wear and tear on machines. Heavy farm equipment pulled over soft wet ground packs the ground and destroys good physical structure.

More legumes are grown now, and most of them are sensitive to wet feet. Farmers apply more commercial fertilizers than ever before, and proper drainage is essential to their effective utilization.

Mr. Overholt summarizes the results of various experiments, plus his own determinations and findings, as follows:

1. Tile drainage costs about the same today as it did 30 to 40 years ago.
2. Farmers get better drainage installations today.
3. Farmers benefit from more and better services from the drainage contractor and tile manufacturer.
4. With the advent of more heavy machinery and an increased use of legumes, farmers have more reasons to drain their land today than they did in 1910-1914.



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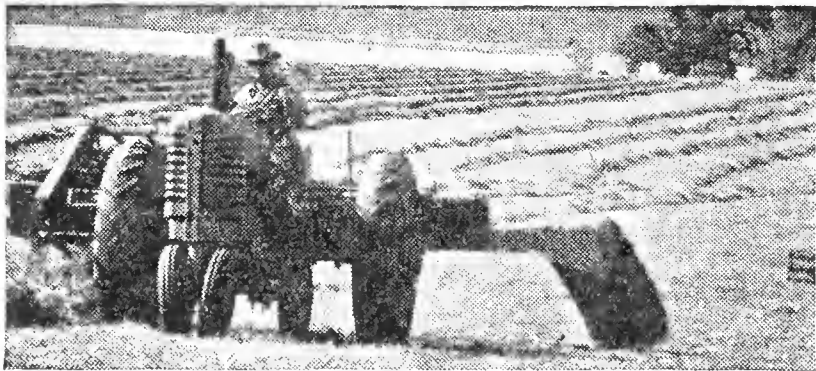
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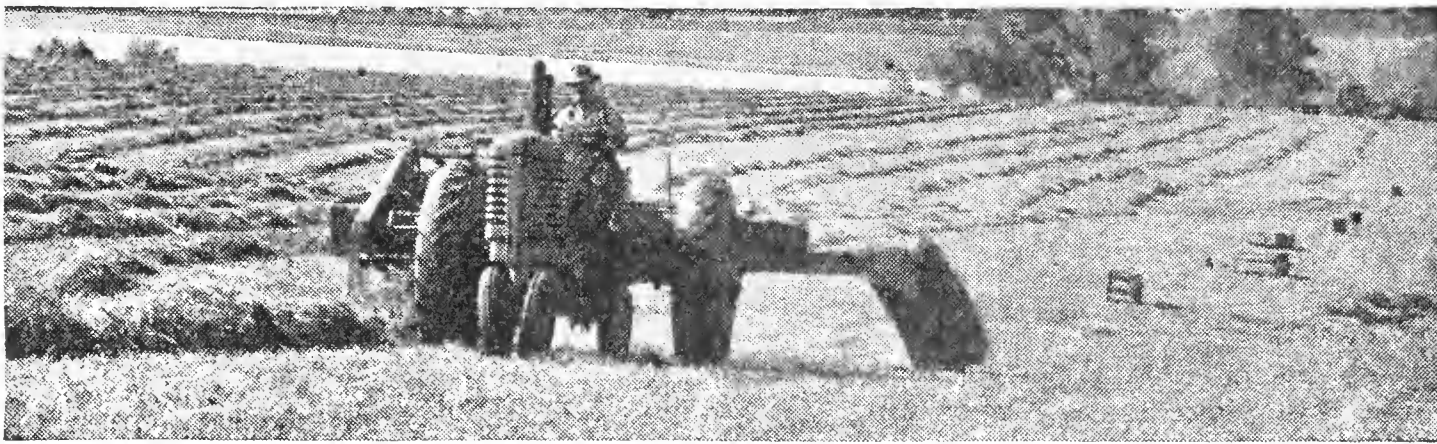
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# Selling Holsteins at Earlville

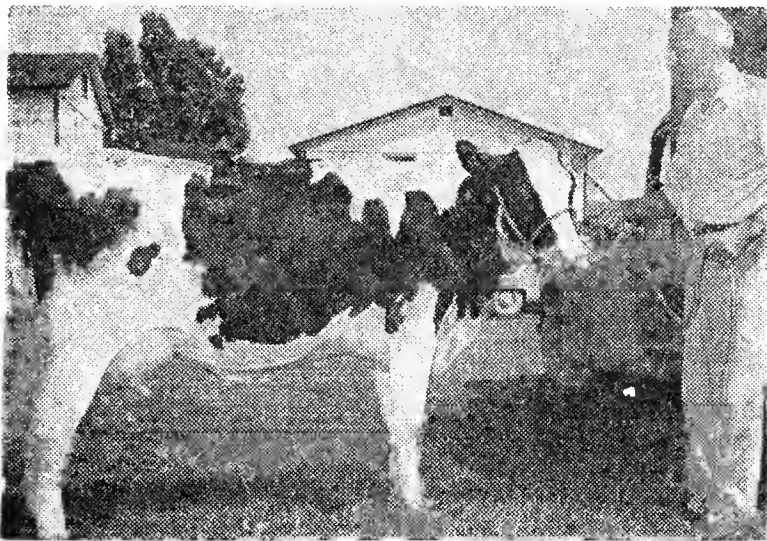
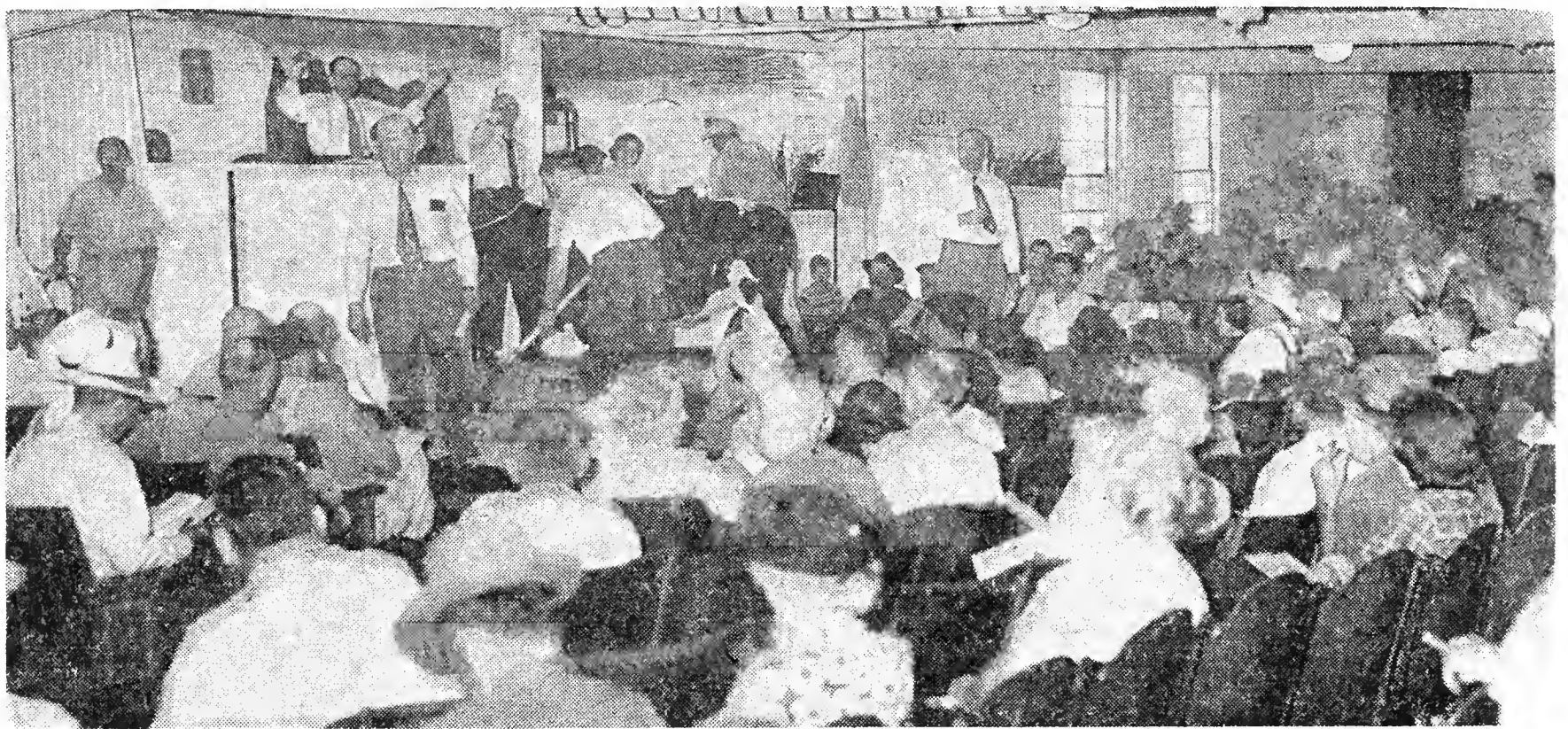
▼ A general view of the 269th Earlville Sale Aug. 29, 1951. Auctioneer is Austin Backus. Looking for bidders are Harold Lee, Charles Backus and C. B. Smith of Williamstown, Mich. At right of auctioneer, buyer is settling for a purchase.

**D**URING the past 28 years, Austin Backus of Mexico, New York, has managed 270 auction sales of purebred Holsteins at Earlville, N. Y. Nearly 34,000 Holsteins have passed through the sales ring and have gone to the highest bidders who, during this time, paid nearly \$9 million dollars to dairymen who consigned animals to Earlville.

It all started back in 1927 when Mr. Backus rented and later bought an old wagon factory at Earlville where the first sale was held.

"It appealed to me," said Mr. Backus "because at that time there were three railroads going through the town and Earlville is readily accessible for consignment of cattle from the counties in the State which have large numbers of registered Holsteins. At the same time it is accessible to buyers and consignors from Pennsylvania and New England."

More recently Mr. Backus bought an



◀ Jim Stone of Marcellus with a heifer consigned by him and bought by Robert Wilkins of Homer, N. Y., for \$500. Jim seldom misses a sale and figures he has sold at least 300 animals at Earlville since 1926.



▲ Where buyers settle. From left to right: Evelyn Hale, Theresa, N. Y.; Helen Shepard, Evans Mills, N. Y.; and Dorothea Smithers, Mexico, N. Y.

adjoining building which was once a milk plant and added it to the facilities of the sale. The pictures on this page were taken at a typical sale on August 29. Following that sale a brief report of it showing an average price of \$490 for 108 milking animals and a general average of \$439 for 155 head was sent to around 900 Holstein breeders. Along with the report there was an announcement of the next Earlville sale and blanks for consigning animals to that sale.

These blanks ask for considerable information which the Backus Pedigree Company of Mexico uses for checking facts, preparing a pedigree and print-

ing a sale catalog. When you consign an animal you are also expected to report any blemishes or imperfections, and after your animal arrives at Earlville it is carefully gone over by a competent veterinarian.

It is rare indeed that an Earlville sale fails to draw a good crowd. There are consigners, buyers and some who are looking for entertainment. If you are a new buyer and want credit it is a good idea to be ready to answer some pleasant but searching questions from E. J. Keane, vice president of the Merchants National Bank of Syracuse, and if you are there for entertainment rather than buying be careful when you wave your hand or nod to an acquaintance or you may have bid on a Holstein. The men in the ring are watching every minute for bids and a mere gesture or nod tells them that a buyer is ready to go higher.

Consigning Holsteins to an Earlville

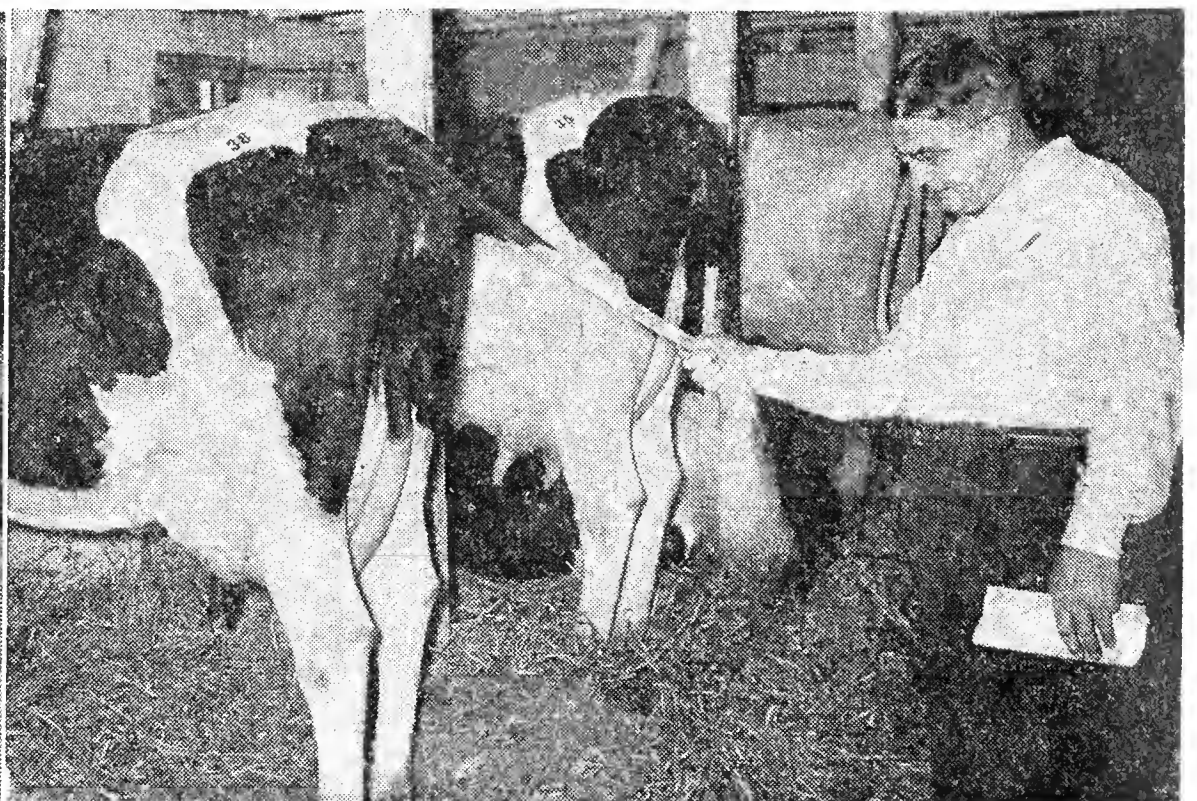
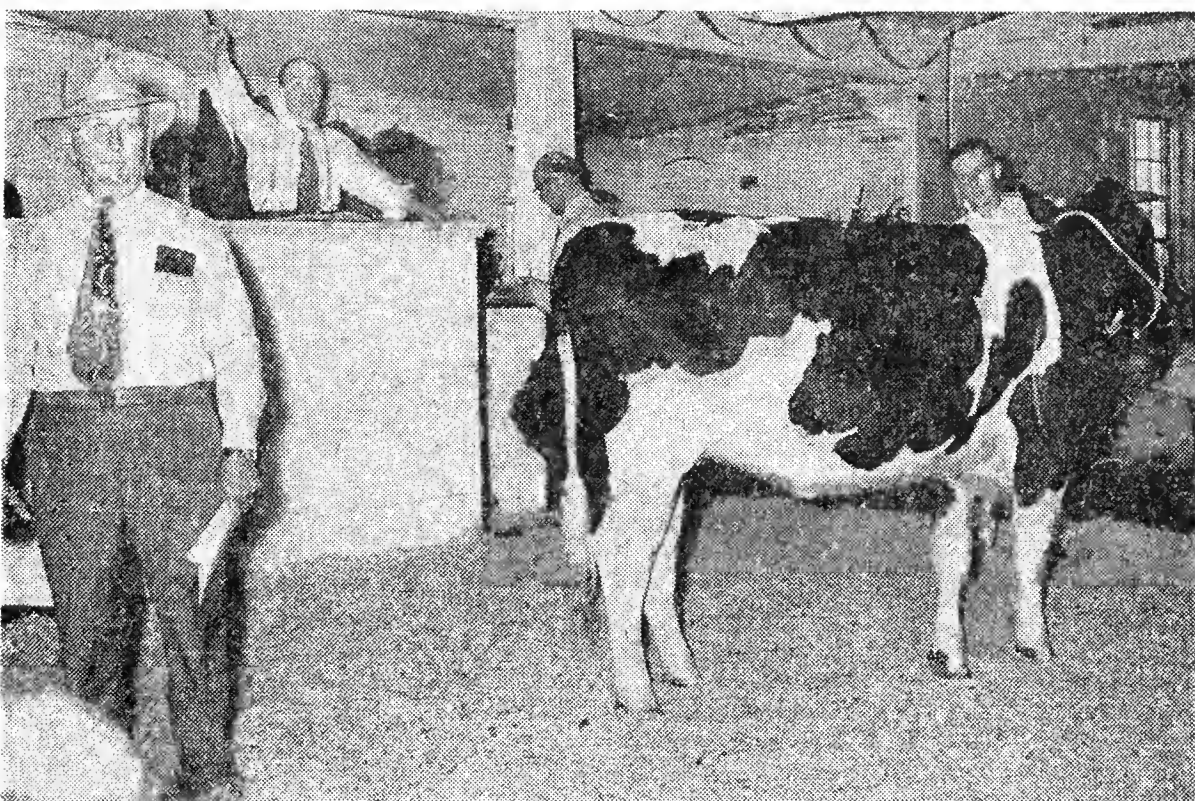
sale is a privilege and not a right. The sales are conducted under a code of ethics adopted by the Purebred Livestock Association and "buy-bidding" on the part of the consignor or any of his friends is forbidden. In other words, when you consign an animal at Earlville you are expected to take what the high bidder offers. Any consignor who considers he is smart enough to get away with trickery of any sort is very likely to find that his consignments are no longer welcome.

Under our free enterprise system — and there is nothing more typically free enterprise than an auction—both buyer and seller are benefitted as should be the case in all sound business transactions. Purebred Holstein breed-

ers have learned over the years that here they have a dependable market. The consignor may not get as much as he hoped for in every case, but the fact that he comes back year after year indicates that on the average he is very well satisfied.

From the buyer's point of view here is an opportunity to see many animals, thereby saving much of the time it would take to see that number on the home farms. Furthermore, the buyer is protected by the code of ethics already mentioned and by the fact that the consignor does not get pay for his animal until registration paper transfers are ready to be delivered to the buyer.

▼ There is plenty of opportunity to inspect animals before they reach the ring. Here Jim Beiermeister, manager of Van Horne Farms, is looking over a cow consigned by John Krinker of Delhi.





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Please send me the following as checked:  
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## What Can I Do?

(Continued from Page 3)

town and school district is still highly important, and deeply affects your financial and social interests. In thousands of localities many local officers are up for election on November 6.

### Primaries and Caucuses Are Important

In the second place, in all rural communities of New York State, unless you go to the polls and vote on November 6 and enroll in the party of your choice, you will be unable to vote next April and next August in the primaries. In most cases, the primaries are more important even than the general elections. They will be particularly so next year, because it is a presidential year, and in the April primaries you will vote for delegates to attend the National Convention of your party, where the party candidates for President and vice-president will be nominated and your party platform will be determined. Will you send a hack politician as a delegate to your party convention or will you send a man who will truly represent you? You have the choice in the primaries, but again I tell you that you must vote this year on November 6 and enroll in your party or you can't vote next year in the primaries.

In the August primaries your party will nominate all other officers to be voted on later in the November elections. Of outstanding importance to you as a citizen are your representatives in the legislature and in Congress. Why not have a hand in nominating these men?

You as a citizen can blame no one but yourself if not more than six to ten people are interested enough to attend your party caucus, where the whole slate of local officers is nominated. In many cases, where either one party or the other predominates, the nomination is the same as an election. Therefore your vote counts more in your caucus or your primary than it does in the election. In addition to the important contests which will be held this year in many communities which require your attendance at the polls, there is also your sacred duty never to miss an opportunity to vote. Should you suddenly lose the privilege of voting, many of you who have not been in the polls in the past five years or who have never attended a primary or caucus of your party, would immediately go underground in secret meetings to get back your liberties, including the right to vote. But then it would probably be too late. The way to save the horse is to keep the barn door locked.

### Get The Facts


So, here is one thing you can do, and very soon. It is impossible for me to give you information about the political machinery on caucuses, primaries and elections in your particular state or community because there is so much variation. But you can get this information from the local branch of the League of Women Voters, which has organizations in nearly every county. You can get the facts from your county party leader, or from the newspapers.

Then, don't only vote yourself but help get out the vote. Urge your local organization—your Grange, your Farm and Home Bureaus, your cooperative—to urge its members to get out the vote. Call your friends and neighbors on the telephone. Ask if they are going to vote. Tell them why it is important. On Election Day, work again to get out the vote. **FREEDOM IS YOUR JOB!**

— A. A. —

Low engine temperatures should be avoided during cold weather, as too low an engine temperature means high fuel consumption, poor lubrication, spark plug fouling, crankcase sludge, and short engine life in general.




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More useful than a flashlight — hang this lantern on nail, etc. — work with both hands.

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- Money-back guarantee. You must be satisfied with results in your own barn. Easy to feed.

**HERE'S ALL YOU DO...**

**FOR THE LADIES**

**WESTERN CONDENSING COMPANY.**  
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Amaze your friends... watch savings grow as everyone puts in coins to see "Polite Porker" perform! Full 10" long — holds \$1,000 in coins. Durable plastic, lasts a lifetime! Beautiful hand painted colors—red, blue, green, yellow. (State choice.) You'll never break it... coins removable through ingenious device. **HURRY!** Introductory offer for short time only. Buy now for Xmas.

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Enjoy "Polite Porker" at our expense. Pay postman plus postage. Or send cash, check or money order and we pay postage! Keep 10 days — return for full refund if not delighted.

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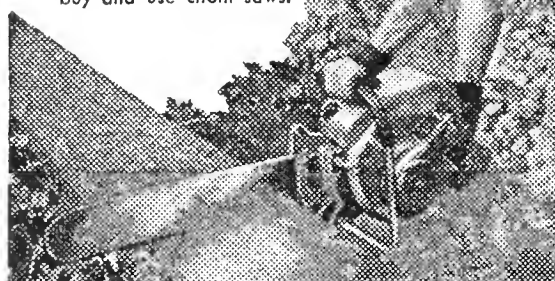
Here's a money-making tool that belongs on every farm—the lightweight gasoline-powered Disston DO-101. A new model of an old favorite, the DO-101 has many advanced features. The new fast-cutting "DF" chain, for instance, cuts a narrow kerf that eliminates binding, can be sharpened—by hand, on the rail—in a few minutes.

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## KIDNEYS MUST REMOVE EXCESS WASTE

Nagging backache, loss of pep and energy, headaches and dizziness may be due to slow-down of kidney function. Doctors say good kidney function is very important to good health. When some everyday condition, such as stress and strain, causes this important function to slow down, many folks suffer nagging backache—feel miserable. Minor bladder irritations due to cold or wrong diet may cause getting up nights or frequent passages.

Don't neglect your kidneys if these conditions bother you. Try Doan's Pills—a mild diuretic. Used successfully by millions for over 50 years. It's amazing how many times Doan's give happy relief from these discomforts—help the 15 miles of kidney tubes and filters flush out waste. Get Doan's Pills today!

## Cost of Raising Leghorn Pullets

IF YOU raise Leghorn pullets and want to sell them at various ages, how much should you charge? The formula in the table on this page may be a helpful guide to the approximate cost.

would be the total cost of raising a 4 week old Leghorn pullet in this example.

Instead of using the cost of labor, feed and chicks that were used in the

		Age in Weeks								
Item of cost	4		8		12		16		20	
Labor (minutes)	15	X—	21	X—	24	X—	27	X—	30	X—
Feed (pounds)	1.3	X—	4.5	X—	9.4	X—	15.2	X—	21.0	X—
Cost of chicks	1.1	X—	1.1	X—	1.1	X—	1.1	X—	1.1	X—
Other costs	15%	of Total =								
Total Costs										

In order to determine the cost of 4 week old Leghorn pullets, follow through this example, take the cost of the chicks of 40 cents and multiply it by 1.1= 44 cents which considers the mortality that has occurred. Add the cost of 15 minutes of labor multiplied by your labor rate of 75 cents per hour—19.0 cents. Next add 6.5 cents (1.3 pounds of feed at the current costs of 5 cents per pound). Total these three main items of cost; equals 69.5 cents and multiply by 15 per cent in order to cover other costs such as fuel, depreciation and litter=10.4 cents. This added to 69.5 equals 79.9 cents which

above example, substitute your own cost, and follow through the same as was done in the illustration. The same procedure will give you the approximate cost of 8—12—16—and 20 week old chicks. Of course your profit should be added. You can't make any money by selling at cost.

The feed consumption rates used are higher than are normally obtained from feeding trials. They were interpreted from data obtained from a survey of poultrymen by C. D. Kearl in 1947. Poultrymen often feed a few rats; and some feed is used by the chicks that die.—Wendall Earle, Cornell University.

## EXPERT POULTRYMAN COOKS THE BIRD

G. T. KLEIN, Extension Poultryman at the University of Massachusetts, is well known among Eastern poultrymen. He not only can tell you how to raise birds successfully, but can put an expert chef to shame preparing a tasty broiler for the plate.

At a chicken barbecue put on at the recent Worcester County (Mass.) Field Day in Spencer, Klein, decked out in a special chef's barbecue apron, helped the members of the Worcester County Poultryman's Association prepare around 2,000 half broilers for the hungry patrons.

The birds were removed from a waiting truck, laid out at the rate of 35 to the grill, and placed on the 75-foot cinder block barbecue pit over red hot coals. After an hour's cooking and five turnings of the grill, the broilers were ready for the plate. One Worces-

ter County poultryman spent the day spraying the birds with a regular barbecue sauce from a five-gallon tank.

Soon as Klein had given his okay to each individual half broiler, it was placed on a plate together with potato chips, cranberry sauce, milk and hot rolls, and passed out steaming hot to hungry customers at \$1.25 a plate.

A fence aided in keeping the hungry patrons away from Klein's home cooking, and when last seen this poultryman was sitting down to a plate of his own barbecued chicken with the other members of the Worcester County Poultryman's Association, who donated the proceeds of the barbecue to the Worcester County 4-H Camp.

—A.A.—

## HANDY POULTRY PRACTICES

(Continued from Page 1)

ventilating system operated by electric fans. One reason for the change-over is the fact that we now have fans that can operate continuously without danger of damage.

Bob raises quite a bit of corn, oats and wheat for grain. This is fed to the hens at the rate of 100 pounds of corn, 100 pounds of wheat and 50 pounds of oats. On this farm, built-up litter is used and this year Bob is putting in some sawdust as part of the litter.

Your neighbor poultrymen have worked out ways of saving time and money. Why not visit some of them some rainy afternoon? You will almost certainly find some ideas that will work into your own poultry operation.

—A.A.—

## THE NORTHEAST GROWS FOOD

Did you know that with only 3% of the nation's population and with only 5.6% of the farms, the Northeastern states produce:

- 11% of the nation's milk.
- 25% of the white potatoes.
- 11% of the eggs.
- 10% of the chickens.
- 21% of the apples.
- 66% of the shade-grown tobacco.
- 44% of the other cigar tobacco.
- 80% of the cranberries.
- 10% of the hay.
- 12% of the cherries.
- 76% of the maple sugar and syrup.
- 15% of the commercial truck crops.

—A. R. Gans in The Northeaster.

## BABCOCK'S HEALTHY CHICKS



MAKE GREAT LAYERS

A the 1950 Storrs Conn. Egg Laying Test our White Leghorns won first all breeds, with 3899 eggs and 4124.5 points. For the fourth time we won the high leghorn pen at the Georgia Test. Other 1950 records were good but not outstanding. In every test entered our Leghorns placed fifth or better. We still hold the all-time World's record for all breeds, all tests won in 1944-45.

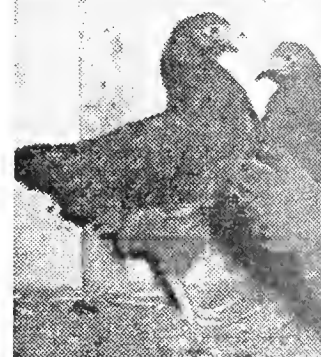
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White Leghorns, Red-Rock Cross, Rhode Island Reds and Barred Rocks. We own two hatcheries with 600,000 egg capacity, three poultry farms and 15,000 breeders. We carry on a complete pedigree-progeny testing program.

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Vancrest New Hampshires returned \$9.46 more profit per pullet chick started than the second highest entry. Their net of \$2.96 was more than twice the average return of \$1.28. In making this impressive record they were also:

- 1st for eggs per chick started;
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- 1st for livability among the "heavies";
- 1st for early maturity;
- 3rd for percentage of large eggs.

We also produce the Sex Link Cross  
To get better acquainted with these proven profit producers write:

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N.Y.-U.S. Pullorum Clean. No Official Breeding Stage

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WHITE LEGHORNS — RED-ROCK CROSSES — NEW HAMPSHIRE  
N.Y.-U.S. Approved  
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## WESTERN NEW YORK AND WYOMING COUNTY INVITATIONAL HOLSTEIN SALE

Thursday, October 25, 1951, at 12:30 p.m. at  
the Erie County Fair Grounds, Hamburg, N. Y.  
60 REGISTERED HOLSTEINS 60

All personally selected by Adrian Personius from 35  
leading herds in Western New York. Featuring fresh  
cows and close springers. Several cows with records of  
600 lb. fat and over. Carefully chosen to please the  
most critical buyers and to maintain the fine tradition  
of the "Invitational." 6 outstanding young herd bull  
prospects all out of high record dams and sired by  
outstanding bulls. Accredited, blood tested, mostly calf-  
hood vaccinated. Many eligible to go anywhere.

Wesley Handy — Sale Chairman, East Aurora,  
N. Y. Harris Wilcox, Bergen, New York, Sales  
Mgr. and Auctioneer.

Luncheon available at noon.

## Monroe-Livingston 3rd Annual Holstein Club Sale SATURDAY, NOV 3, 1951

at 12:30 P.M. At the Dr. Andrew's farm on  
Rt. 15, 1 1/2 miles north of East Avon, just  
off Rt. 5 & 20.

50 REGISTERED HOLSTEINS 50

Featuring fresh cows and springers. Several outstanding  
2 year olds, all selected from the heart of the Genesee  
Valley Country. All rigidly selected by Adrian Personius.  
Several animals with records of 500 lb. fat and over.  
Accredited, blood tested, mostly calfhood vaccinated.  
Milkers Mastitis tested before sale and all vaccinated  
for shipping fever. Many eligible to go anywhere.

Ralph Ashe, Henrietta, N. Y., Peter Sinclair, Le Roy,  
N. Y.—Sale Chairmen.

Lunch served at noon.

Harris Wilcox, Sales Mgr. & Auctioneer,  
Bergen, N. Y.

## NEW ENGLAND ANGUS SALE

SAT. NOV. 10, 1951

NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

55 Breeding Females  
Open and Bred

50 Feeder & Slaughter Steers  
Some Commercial Heifers  
Wt. 350—1000 lbs.

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The Sherman Mather Est. Herd  
TUES., OCT. 30th at 1:00 P.M.  
Whallonsburg, (along Lake Champlain), N. Y.  
"A Top Notch Farmer Breeder's Herd"  
25 COWS, 6 BRED HEIFERS, 8 YEARLINGS  
6 HEIFER CALVES, 2 BULLS

Few herds have been more carefully developed. The  
herd is rich in Atwood Orchards (that means production),  
breeding. More than half of the cattle are by sires that  
are Approved or soon will be. Herd on Herd Test and  
includes some big cows that will milk 60 lbs. Several  
cows fresh or due soon—others in all stages.  
HEALTH: Herd under Bangs Supervision, Calfhood  
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150 REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE

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Jim Hall, Auctioneer.

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now).

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## From the Editor's MAILBAG

### MY EXPERIENCES AT CAMP MINIWANCA

I HAVE just returned from one of the  
finest experiences I have ever under-  
taken. Two weeks at Camp Miniwanca  
gives you training in a fourfold de-  
velopment. This is supposed to be  
social, physical, mental and religious  
training.

Each day I attended religious classes  
on the "Life Teachings of Jesus" and  
"Fourfold Development." The next  
class before dinner was "The Art of  
Creative Living" which was a type of  
philosophy. Meals were very good at  
Camp. One person from each table  
took his turn waiting on table.

After the meal was over there were  
a few minutes of free time which was  
usually devoted to tribe meetings. Ev-  
ery boy in Camp was assigned to an  
Indian Tribe which challenged other  
tribes in athletic events every after-  
noon.

My next classes were in "Social Hy-  
giene" and "Swimming." An elective  
course of two weeks' training in "Col-  
lege Adjustment and Leadership" will  
be very helpful as I plan to attend  
Alfred University this fall. After our  
evening meal there was a full even-  
ing's program until ten o'clock.

I returned home by plane which was  
a great experience in itself. My two  
weeks in Camp was fun and very help-  
ful. I would never have been able to  
accomplish this if it hadn't been for  
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. At this time  
I would like to say "thanks" from the  
bottom of my heart to every person  
who made my scholarship possible.

—Paul Hallinan, Tully, N. Y.

—A.A.—

### I ATTENDED WORLD ASSEMBLY OF YOUTH

I THINK one of the brightest spots in  
the news of this past August was the  
World Assembly of Youth Conference  
at Ithaca. Tensions in Korea, Iran,  
India, and a hundred other trouble  
spots were growing, but there on the  
beautiful Cornell campus, young repre-  
sentatives of 60 nations and of all races  
and creeds seriously sought ways to  
build a better world.

I attended the World Assembly of  
Youth Conference as a member of the  
U. S. delegation representing the Rural  
Youth of U.S.A. Conference. The 400  
representatives spent most of the WAY  
conference time considering the Uni-  
versal Declaration of Human Rights  
adopted by the United Nations in 1948.  
Our goal was to translate these ideals  
into practical suggestions and pro-

grams that youth, the world over, could  
follow up and use.

Plans were made for WAY subcom-  
mittees to sponsor and organize pro-  
jects of technical assistance to com-  
munities in under-developed areas.  
These might include small hospital  
units, clinical service, schools, etc.; in  
short, any service activity that could  
give tangible evidence of Young  
People's concern for a better world.

A forum on rural youth developed,  
with representatives from many parts  
of the world. They proposed that WAY  
establish a new subcommittee on rural  
youth affairs. The possibility of an in-  
ternational rural youth conference was  
considered.

To be sure, all was not sugar and  
sweetness at the conference. The lang-  
uage barrier was a big-trouble-maker.  
Sometimes our varied backgrounds  
brought confusing and conflicting ideas  
of the democratic way. At other times  
we wasted valuable time over proced-  
ural matters. We often wondered if our  
resolutions would really mean anything  
when we left.

But just the act of throwing together  
this heterogeneous group and letting  
us talk out some of these problems was  
more than worth the time and expense.  
We learned something of the differ-  
ences that background can give our  
perspective. We learned that replacing  
misconceptions with truth usually  
brings understanding. Best of all, we  
made a circle of friends that extends  
around the world.

I think the WAY conference was a  
grand display of young people's faith  
in the future, and I hope its work will  
continue. I hope that more rural-minded  
organizations will affiliate with the  
Young Adult Council, which is our na-  
tional committee of WAY. They need  
the backing and the steadying influence  
of our rural groups.

—Wilbur Pope, Adams, N. Y.

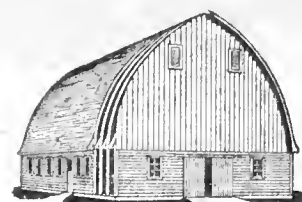
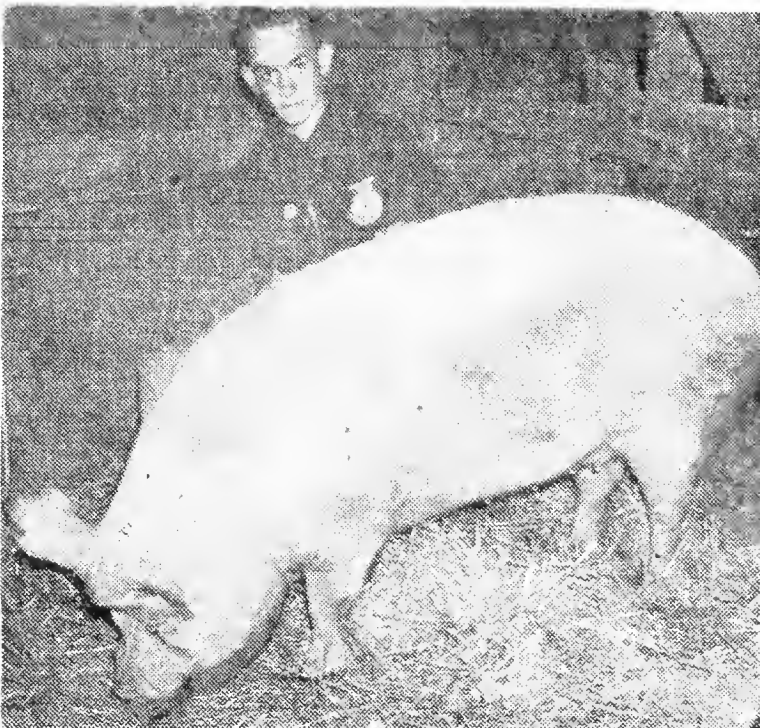
—A.A.—

### SAVING GARDEN TIME

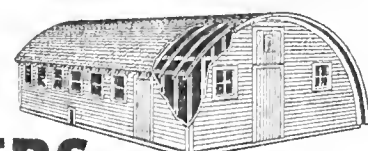
I AM a farmer and gardener. I would  
like to have everyone benefit from  
some of my labor-saving ideas.

I plant my sweet corn about the  
middle of May, and as soon as it's up,  
I set out a new field of strawberries—  
one plant between each hill of corn.  
When I hoe and weed the corn, I also  
care for the berries in the same opera-  
tion, which saves me much time and  
labor. Then when fall comes, I roll or  
tramp the cornstalks down for winter  
mulch for the protection of the berries.  
In the spring I pull the cornstalks,  
which will loosen the soil and save  
cultivation. I then lay the stalks be-  
tween the hills of berries  
and they will hold the  
ripening berries up out  
of the sand. — W. N.  
Bradish, Star Route,  
Potsdam, N. Y.

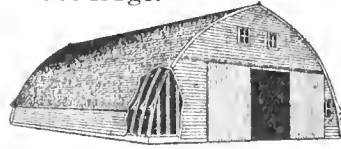
Roland Edward Shaut of  
Avoca, N. Y., and one of  
the sows which he owns as  
part of his project in high  
school vocational agricul-  
ture. Roland is an Empire  
Farmer and at the annual  
FFA Convention at Malone  
he was elected secretary-  
treasurer of the State  
Association.



**RILCO** buildings on your farm will  
help make your work easier. They go up fast  
—stay up for decades—always look sturdy  
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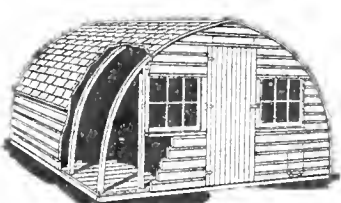
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wasting cutting and fitting on the job. Simply  
bolt each pair of rafters together with special  
ridge plates, raise them into position with a  
rope, bolt them to the sill or plate with special  
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**FOR SALE**: Bull calves out of high producing Dams. Some with A.R. records. Sired by McDonald Farms B.B. Magistrate and Foremost J. C. Nero. Also a few choice cows bred to these outstanding sires. For information, write or phone Earl W. Holcomb and Son, Greene, New York.

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**REGISTERED** Brown Swiss Heifers from a few weeks old to bred heifers. Our herd classified and on both H.I.R. and D.H.I.A. test. Write for information and state age interested in. Hi-Ho Farm, Darien Center, New York.

**TWO** Brown Swiss heifers—15 mos., excellent condition. Henry Eckardt, Danbury, N. H.

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**FOR SALE**—T.B. and bloodtested, Canadian and Northern, cows and vaccinated heifers. Convenient terms. Wilbur Parsons, Jr., Star Route, Deposit, N. Y. Phone 351M.

## HEREFORDS

**HEREFORD** Herd sire, Prince Compest 24th. Sire of this bull sold for \$15,000.00 as a calf. Fred Hines, Pittsford, New York. Phone: 181F12.

**HORNLESS** Hereford heifers. Not registered. Bred 2 yr. olds and yearlings. All bangs tested. The Gage Stock Farms, Delanson, N. Y.

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**REG.** Ayrshires, Cows, Calves, Service bulls. Penshurst breeding. Elmer Fisher, Madison, New York.

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**BREEDING** ewes, registered sheep. Feeder lambs, cattle, pigs. Carlots or less, Lewis Furgason, Windham, New York.

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**CHESTER** Whites or Berkshire Cross or Yorkshire Cross 6 to 7 wks. old \$10.50 each. 8 to 9 wks. old \$11.00 each. Ship any number C.O.D. or send check or money order. Vaccination \$1.00 each if wanted. Walter Lux, 44 Arlington Road., Woburn, Mass. Tel. No. Woburn 2-0086. P.S. Good three month old feeding pigs \$15.00 each.

**RUGGED PIGS**—Chester White, Chester-Yorkshire, Chester-Berkshire, Poland China crosses. 5-6 weeks \$10.00; 6-7 weeks \$11.00; 7-8 weeks \$12.00; 8-10 weeks \$12.50. Please state second choice. 12 weeks started shoats, \$17.50 each. 40-50 lb. \$25.00. Boars, barrows or sows. No charge crating. Ship 1 or more C.O.D. check or money order. Carl Anderson, Virginia Road, Concord, Mass. Tel. 807-J.

**SPOTTED** Poland China Service Boars all ages. Bred Gills, baby pigs, seven sows average nine pigs, each raised without guard rails or any attention at birth. C. W. Hillman, Vincenttown, N. J. Phone 8481.

## POULTRY

**MARSHALL'S** White Leghorns and Red Rock Crosses bred for high egg production and Marshall's Rock Red Crosses bred for quick broiler profits are from selected strains—farm proven. Special savings on Red Rock Cockerels. Call or write today. Marshall Brothers, RD 5-A, Ithaca, N. Y. Phone 9082.

**ZIMMER'S** Poultry Farm Dryden Leghorns, Parmenter Reds, Red Rock Cross. They live, they lay, they pay. Satisfaction guaranteed. Details on request. Chester G. Zimmer, Box C, Gallupville, N. Y.

**MCGREGOR FARMS**, Leghorns, Reds and Crosses. They are great producers. All hatching eggs produced on our own farms. They are officially tested and Pullorum clean. U. S. and N. Y. approved Newcastle vaccinated. Write for circular. McGregor Farms, Maine, New York.

**BABCOCK WHITE LEGHORNS** are bred to give you top performance in the laying house. Babcock White Leghorns hold the all-time world record for official contest egg production over all breeds at all egg laying tests. Our new catalog describes these birds and tells you what they will do for you. Babcock Poultry Farm, Route 3-A, Ithaca, New York.

**WHITE ROCKS** are the ideal farm chicken. Our birds are good layers. Fine for broilers and fryers because they are fast feathering and fast growing. They supply the present demand for quality meat with white feathers. Write for prices and hatching dates. Dryden Springs Farm, Dryden, New York.

**RICHQUALITY** Leghorns. 38 years of breeding pays off in large egg size and heavy production. All stock from eggs produced on our own farms. Pullorum clean. Vaccinated for Newcastle. Write for catalog. Rich Poultry Farms, Wallace H. Rich & Son, Hobart, New York.

**STARTED** Pullets. Nichols New Hampshires, 8 to 20 weeks old. Pullorum clean. Vaccinated for Newcastle. Now taking orders. Phone 820J2. H. C. Lash & Son, Seneca Falls, New York.

**HOBART** Poultry Farm, Leghorns. Large birds. Large eggs. Write for illustrated circular. Walter S. Rich & Son, Hobart, New York. Phone Hobart 5281.

**BALL** Red-Rocks and Babcock strain Leghorns have a reputation for high egg production and low mortality on Northeastern farms. You'll like them from the start when you buy from Ball Hatchery, one of New York's cleanest and best equipped hatcheries. Approved Pullorum Clean. Send for prices and catalogue. Ball Hatchery & Poultry Farm, Tioga County, Rt. 2, Owego, New York.

## DUCKS

**BEAUTIFUL** large type Rouen Ducks. \$3.50 each. Fine quality Mallards for breeding stock or clubs. \$2.50 each. A few Gray Call Ducks. \$3.00 each. Sunny Acres, Seelyville, Pa.

## GEES

**PUREBRED** Pilgrim Geese 100% sex-linked. Some choice breeders for sale. Beth-Hone Farm, Bethany Road, Honesdale, Pa. Phone 689J12.

## DOGS

**GERMAN** Shepherd pups from excellent bloodlines, friendly, farm raised, reasonably priced. Write us your requirements. L. B. Underwood Locke, New York Phone Moravia, 482M3.

**GENUINE RAT TERRIERS**: Pedigreed. Papers furnished. Caswell, Box 1013, Altoona, Penna.

**PEDIGREED** Collie Puppies. Beautiful, intelligent, Championship breeding. Males \$35.00. Females \$30.00. Plummer McCullough, Mercer, Pa.

**COLLIE** Puppies, registered. Sturdy, sound, intelligent. Belle Mount Kennels, New Paltz 3, New York.

**BEAUTIFUL** Boston puppies reasonable. J. Ginz, Ulster Park, New York.

**DACHSHUND** registered puppies, healthy, strong. 3 months old. Dr. Albert All, Andes, N. Y.

**FOR SALE**: Beautiful reg. Eng. Shepherd pups from real heel driving parents, born low heel strikers. Males \$15.00, females \$12.00. Joseph Winkler, Hankins, N. Y.

**REGISTERED** collies, quality puppies at fair prices. Sunnynook Kennels, Winchendon, Mass.

## PHEASANTS

**FINE** quality Ringneck Pheasants. Pairs, trios, or hundreds. Full fliers. Hardy stock. Hatching eggs and chicks in season. Sunny Acres, Seelyville, Pa.

## RABBITS

**RAISE** Chinchilla rabbits. Pedigreed! Prolific! Cash markets supplied for your protection. Free illustrated booklet! Rockhill Ranch, Sellersville 24, Penna.

## PLANTS

**EVERGREEN** Tree Seedlings. Transplants. Growers of large quantities. For growing Christmas trees. Ornamentals. Hedges. Quality stock low as 2c on quantity orders. Write for Price List and Planting Guide. Suncrest Evergreen Nurseries, Dept. AA, Johnstown, Pa.

**FOR FALL** planting. Experimental Strawberry and Raspberry plants without extra charge with every order. Also 50 other new and standard varieties to choose from. Write for low prices. Sunny Hill Fruit & Nursery Farms, North Collins, N. Y.

## HONEY

**NEW HONEY**: Choice Clover, New York's finest. 5 lbs. \$1.35; 6 5-lb. \$7.38. Delicious Buckwheat 5 lbs. \$1.25; 6 5-lb. \$6.60. All above postpaid 3rd zone. 60 lbs. Clover \$9.09; 60 lbs. Buckwheat \$7.20. F.O.B. Sold by ton or pail. Howland Apiaries, Berkshire, N. Y.

## EQUIPMENT

**CLAY** Electric Barn Cleaner—3 sizes—handle up to 25, 50, or 100 cows. Only one motor—one chain—one drive unit. Economical installation in old or new barns. No pit. Close-spaced paddles. 8 chute positions. Alloy steel chain, heat treated. Guaranteed satisfaction or money back. Free illustrated catalog. Write 1011 NE Perry Street, Cedar Falls, Iowa.

**JOHN DEERE** 12A Combine. Used very little. Tomaria Farm, Pond Road, Mendon, New York. Phone: Honeoye Falls 555P22.

**CASELLINI-VENABLE** Corporation—Your Caterpillar Dealer offers the following used Equipment for sale: "Caterpillar" 22 Tractor with blade. Good condition. Cletrac Diesel BD11 Tractor with angledozzer. Very good condition. International Diesel TD9 Tractor with bulldozer, reasonable. "Caterpillar" D4 wide gauge tractor with angledozzer and winch. Excellent condition. Universal 1/2 yd. Crawler Shovel, 1939 model, fair condition, reasonable. Oliver 80 industrial wheel tractor with hydraulic front end loader, good condition, very reasonable. Casellini-Venable Corporation, Barre, Vt. Phone 90.

**FOR SALE**: Cugley all electric 10,000 egg incubator. Reasonable, like new. Clyde Beckwith, Bernardston, Mass.

**FOR SALE**—A No. 17 DeLaval Cream Separator in good condition. H. H. Carpenter, Marshfield, Vt.

## EMPLOYMENT

**EXPERIENCED** Poultryman wanted. Must have knowledge of culling, trapping, pedigree work and incubation. We have 11,000 breeders and incubator capacity of 140,000 Hawley Poultry Farm, Batavia, New York. Phone Batavia 3117.

**WANTED** number two man. Married, experienced peaches, apples. Must have excellent reputation. Separate living quarters four room bungalow. Milk, fruit and vegetables from farm. New Jersey. Eighty dollars monthly plus yearly bonuses. Apply in detail Box 514-LO, c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York.

**EXCELLENT** opportunity for intelligent and industrious barn man, preferably married. Starting salary of \$180 per mo. increase to \$200 after three months. In addition, incentive pay based on net profits. Good clean house, only one mile from stores, schools, churches, etc. Man must be reliable and able to work cooperatively in machine milking and caring for half the present 60 head. Kindly state qualifications and give references in first letter. Box 514-BE, c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York.

**MARRIED** man for purebred Brown Swiss dairy farm—preferably Graham graduate. Duties with both cows and crops — exceptionally fine house. Bus nearby. Phone Kilmer 5-5887. Suydam Farms, Box 342, R.D. 3, New Brunswick, N. J.

**MARRIED** working farm manager on dairy farm. Must be able to handle men and get results. No liquor, steady, reliable. Equipment and house modern. Best of wages to the right man. H. J. Rothenburgh, Montgomery, New York. Phone Montgomery 5-1471.

**WANT**—Dairy man with son or two for help, to milk 100 Holsteins and keep barn clean. Good salary to right man. Apply Otis Sparks, R.D. 1, Salem, New Jersey.

**WANTED** on large dairy farm in Chenango County, sober, reliable man with working son or sons. Write references and salary expected to Box 514-SR American Agriculturist, Ithaca, N. Y.

## DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

**LADIES** dresses, \$1.09. Shoes \$1.49. Women's, children's. Wool sweaters 99c. Rubbers, boots. Men's work clothing, shoes, shirts, underwear, coats, mackinaws, housedresses, hose, slacks, pants, skirts, blouses. Blankets \$1.49. Towels. Housefurnishings. Send for free catalog. Consumers Sales Co. 419 63rd Street, Department AA, West New York, New Jersey.

**CORDUROY** overalls. Sizes 1 to 3—\$1.25. Children's Wholesale Shop, Vergennes, Vt. Please pay postage.

**RUG** strips—100% wool, lightweight, assorted shades, large pieces, 5 lbs. \$2.75. Cotton worsted gabardines 6 lbs. \$2.00; quilt-makers-best assortment of large flowered prints, colorfast, latest patterns. Best quality 7 lbs. \$2.25. Extra-Large blocks 5 lbs. \$2.00. All postage extra. Community Textiles, 29 Radcliffe Ave., Providence, Rhode Island.

**CHRISTMAS** Ribbon Remnants for beautiful gift tying. Approximately 350 feet. \$1.00 postpaid. Ribbon Shop, West Brookfield 12, Mass.

**RIBBONS** when you need them — Assorted colors, widths, lengths, qualities. Approximately 240 feet. Grand for gift tying and hairbows. \$1.00 postpaid. Ribbon Shop, West Brookfield, 12, Mass.

**QUILT** Pieces—Big Bundle, About 5c Yards. Bright, New Past-Color cotton prints, patterns, free gift \$1. McCombs, Dept. 15, 4519, Butler, Pittsburgh 1, Pa.

**BEAUTIFUL** Home-made Aprons with bib top and wide skirt. In gay color prints. Small, medium, large, \$1 g.p. Half aprons, 50c. Money-back guarantee. Betty K. Gifts, Box 813, New Britain, Connecticut.

**CARPETS**—Top quality, nationally advertised leading makes. Popular twist pattern available in gray, green or beige — \$13.95 per square yard, F.O.B. Syracuse, N. Y. Send \$5.00 for sample (18"x27") of actual material in color desired. If you place order, \$5.00 payment will be credited. If you do not order, return sample for \$5.00 refund. Standard Sizes: 9'x12' (12 yards) \$167.40; 9'x15' (15 yards) \$209.25; 12'x15' (20 yards) \$279.00. Felt padding \$1.50 per square yard. Special Orders: Odd sizes or wall-to-wall available also at \$13.95 per square yard. Wall-to-wall installation Service: Our own servicemen will make installations within 50 miles distance from Syracuse. For all other installations arrange with your local installer and we will pay him for your installation. Money Back Guarantee. John Iland—The Rug Man—458 S. Salina St., Syracuse, N. Y.

## MISCELLANEOUS

**OUTDOOR** Toilets, Cesspools, Septic Tanks cleaned deodorized with amazing new product. Just mix dry powder with water pour into toilet. Safe, no poisons. Save digging, pumping costs. Postcard brings free details. Burson Laboratories, Dept. C-32, Chicago 22, Illinois.

**YOUR** leather jacket renovated expertly. Free circular. Berlew Mfg. Co., Dept. 64, Freeport, N. Y.

**ABOUT DOLLS** for Xmas write us. Buy direct, save 40%. We build Smiley, Tony Curly, Toodles, Barbara and Naomi (the talking doll). Send 10c for Pictures and factory prices. Dolls, Inc., 798 Main, Springfield, Mass.

**TENDERIZE**. Flavorize all fowl. Free bulletin tells how. Sine, AA6, Quakertown, Pa.

**WEEDS** quickly destroyed with kerosene burner. Free Bulletin. Sine, AA2, Quakertown, Pa.

**QUAKERMARE**—Heaviest, lowest priced 10 and 15 hole nests. Sine, Quakertown, Pa.

**CLIPPER** blades sharpened on factory grinder 60c pr. 24-hour guaranteed service and return postage paid. Also clippers repaired and clipper parts. Stewart Clipper Service, 17 Gold Street Norwich, New York.

**HEAVY** Clinton oats, not bleached, \$55.00 a ton. Exchange bags. Mrs. Alger Drew, Fryeburg, Maine. Lovell 104-33.

**IDEAL DOLLAR GIFT**: 24 metallic finished pencils with name in gold \$1.00 postpaid. Special—6 boxes for \$5.00. New England Pencil Company, West Brookfield 2, Mass.

**FOR** congested udders use A.D.D.'s. Save the udders and by so doing you increase your milk production. At Drug and Feed Stores or Prepaid \$1.25. A. D. Driscoll, Whitney Point, New York.

**FOR SALE**—40-48 gallon whiskey and 65 gallon brandy barrels—\$7.00 each here; 10 or more, \$6.50 each. Berwick & Sons, West Lebanon, New Hampshire.

**RAW FURS & Wild Ginseng Root**—Wanted. Name your county when writing. H. C. Metcalf & Son, Alstead, N. H., Dept. 3.

**FOR** good hunting—come to The Knowlton Homestead in the Adirondacks. Emma & David Neill, Knowlton Homestead, Paradox, N. Y.

**LADIES**—Your shoulder straps cannot slip with our patented Neverslip Lingerie clasps. Attractively packaged in "Christmas Greetings" boxes. 35c per pair. 3 pairs \$1. postpaid. Dorwell Co., Sheffield, Mass.

**POCKET** Rubber Stamp, 3 lines, with enclosed stamp pad, lip stick size, One Dollar postpaid. Lighthouse Mart, Seatuane, Mass.

**NYLONS**. Watches. Typewriters. Violins. Agents wanted. Write Simus, Warwick, N. Y.

**"CERAMIC** Salt & Pepper Shakers." Stork-n-Baby—\$1. per set. Snuggling Seals—\$1. per set. Cupcake Surprise—\$1. per set. Hot Dawg & Hamburger—\$1. per set. Postpaid. Betty K. Gifts, Box 813, New Britain, Connecticut.

**MEN**—women exceptionally tall or short—We shop all markets for you. Suits, shoes, dresses, overcoats, personal apparel, maternity, etc. A shopping service for regular or hard to get merchandise; anything, household, farm or factory needs. State size and price range desired. We furnish free catalog or information. No obligation. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mail order only. Stander Company, Sec. 21, 825 West End Ave., New York 25.

**1952 EDITION**. It's new! It's different! Get world's largest auto accessory and parts catalog and save money. 100 pages. Over 50,000 items, including Hollywood accessories. Hi-speed equipment, rebuilt engines, all parts and accessories for all cars and trucks. We have that hard-to-get part! Jam packed with bargains. Completely illustrated. Send 25c (refundable). J. C. Whitney, 1919-BX Archer, Chicago 16.

## REAL ESTATE

**STROUT'S** New Fall Catalog just out! East and Midwest Red cover; West Coast edition blue. Farms, Homes, Businesses, Bargains galore. Either mailed free. Strout Realty, 255-R 4th Ave., New York 10, N.Y.

**ALLEGANY** County Farms—bare or stocked. Immediate Possession. Write Collins, Birdsall, New York. Phone Angelica 4795.

**300 ACRE** dairy farm available April first. A. G. Rosenberg, Petersburg, New York.

**FARM**, hotels, stores, gas stations, tourists' homes. Fordson tractor equipment business doing \$150,000 year up. Farms 110 acres eqpt., 330 acre dairy farm, 400 acres eqpt., 70 head stock, 800 acres, 90 acres, eqpt. 700 poultry. Write Mr Douglas, Fort Plain, N. Y. Ph. 46-224.

**FINGER** Lakes District—Farm 42 acres on main road near R. 364, twelve miles outside county seat Penn Yan, New York. Large barn, good 8 room house, electricity, water. Adjoining acreage available. Glen, brook, woods, scenic acres ideal for hunting lodge. Near wineries, colleges, mills, factories. Lake trout fishing, boating, winter sports. Stella Snyder, Branchport, New York.

## HAY

**STRAW** and all grades of hay delivered subject to inspection. J. W. Christman, R. D. 4, Fort Plain, N. Y. Tel. 48-282.

**HAY**—Alfalfa clover, Timothy and feeding hay. James Kelly, 137 E. Seneca Tpke., Syracuse, New York. Phone 92885.

**HAY**—Clover, vetch and timothy 1000 tons. Jay Marshall, R.D. 1, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

**BALED** hay & straw for sale: Alfalfa, clover, timothy, mixtures, field or barn baled. Special price on straw. You will like our goods and service. Write or call Horace W. Bolton, E. Northfield, Mass. Tel. 840.

**ADDITIONAL CLASSIFIED ADS**  
 (Continued on Opposite Page)





By J. F. "Doc" ROBERTS

**L**IVESTOCK feeding for gain in weight and a change in quality is a different operation than it was just a few years ago. Now it is not limited to a few who can go into it on a load lot basis with high quality animals; it can be done successfully, and it should be, by every little farmer with just his growing animals.

When livestock was bringing five cents a pound, if one head or a group were fed for a gain of two hundred pounds, the increased return was ten dollars. Therefore, the animals fed had to get into a much higher quality class with its higher, per pound value in order to pay out. With low prices for livestock, only volume feeding of high quality animals could hope to pay the feeder.

### Surer Profits

Today, if an animal or group of animals is fed to gain two hundred pounds, the increase in dollars for the gain alone is forty to sixty dollars; i.e. twenty to thirty cents a pound. Then if the animal does well enough to get into a higher classification and therefore a higher price bracket, that adds to the forty to sixty dollars but is no longer essential for a profit.

Formerly, unless the animals put on feed were of superior quality and kind, and unless they showed a gain in price per pound over purchase cost per pound, they were almost sure to lose money.

Today, any animal that will gain three hundred pounds (cattle) or any group of animals (sheep or hogs) will bring a gain return of sixty to ninety dollars, and any man can feed almost any young growing animal under these conditions. This is particularly true if at least part of the gain can be made on grass or with grass silage or corn silage, hay and not too much grain.

Grain is another changing factor. Not the grain itself but what it will do for you, or not do. Through the two wars and under present conditions, meat to consumers has become pretty

largely meat. The public is no longer fussy about the quality of its meats. In fact the big demand now is for lean meat, yet no really good meat is lean. Many people today do not know what really good meat is or how to prepare it. Prepared meats or cow meats now comprise about 47 per cent of all the beef eaten. The Army, institutions, etc., are getting most of the steer beef now and have been almost consistently for the past ten years.

### Good for Northeast

This reflects on the Northeast very favorably. We are not great grain producers, and therefore we are not in a position generally to produce choice grain-fed animals. We do have an abundance of rough feed and some grain. We can now feed livestock in just that proportion, getting a low costing gain in weight on our animals and still be meeting the big demand from consumers. At present prices or prospective prices for livestock, this kind of feeding operation will make money whether you feed one animal or one hundred. We can also show this gain with the quality of animals which we now have, particularly if they are healthy and young. The only possible exception might be with some of the smaller types for their breed.

Feed for gain and weight is today's aim. An increased price through improved quality is good but not necessary, as it was just a few years ago. This makes any man with any feed and shelter a potential livestock feeder.

— A.A. —

### DUTCHESS ANGUS SALE

**T**HE most successful Dutchess County Sale in a long series of successful events was held last month at Mole's Hill Farm, Millerton, N. Y. Fifty-eight head of Aberdeen Angus heifers went to 34 buyers in 14 states at an average of \$1,976.

The two top heifers of the sale were both from Mole's Hill Farm and sold safe in calf to the 1950 International Reserve Grand Champion bull "Homeplace Eilcenmere 999-35." Lot 40 Mole's Hill "Esthonia 147th" was purchased by Esskay Farm of East Aurora, N. Y., for \$6,100 and Lot 46 Mole's Hill "Elba 217th" was purchased by Albert Heller of Brant Lake, N. Y., for his grandson, James A. Heller, as a start of a foundation herd for this young man who has not yet reached his first birthday.

The morning was taken up by an inspection of the cattle in outside pens and a unique program taking the many visitors behind the scenes in Dutchess County. All the consignors expressed themselves extremely pleased with the new sale management committee plan of which Myron Fuerst was chairman and the other members were: L. L. Leachman, William Landauer, and Theodore S. Ryan.

— A.A. —

### RAISE OR BUY?

Comments are frequently made relative to the comparative cost of raising dairy herd replacements or buying them. On paper it may be possible to prove that it is cheaper to buy them, but the hole in such figures is that many of the costs of raising are not "out of pocket" cash costs. Furthermore, many dairymen have found that raising replacements is one plank in a platform for maintaining a healthy herd.

There are certain areas where buying replacements is standard practice and doubtless is most profitable. Usually owners of such herds make no claim of following a breeding program. They buy animals, milk them out and dispose of them. But for the man who is trying to build a herd, raising his own replacements, is worth careful consideration.

— A.A. —

Breeding animals successfully is a combination of science, art, and luck.

## 300 REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE

SELL IN BIG AUCTION

### FAMOUS CLOVERCOURT FARMS Complete Dispersal 2 BIG DAYS—WED., OCT. 31 and THURS., NOV. 1

Sale Pavilion, EARLVILLE, MADISON CO., N. Y., which is on Route 12-B, 50 miles northeast of Binghamton.

PETER MARTENS, (Rockdale, N. Y.) sells his famous herd without reservation. THE EAST'S LARGEST DISPERSAL SALE OF THE YEAR.

T. B. Accredited, BANG CERTIFIED, calfhood vaccinated, eligible for shipment into any State or herd including Pa. and N. H.

#### THIS SENSATIONAL DISPERSAL INCLUDES:

150 Milking cows, nearly all fresh or close; 50 Open Heifers; 30 Bred Heifers; 35 Heifer Calves; 35 BULLS including 20 of service age.

#### ONE OF THE HIGHEST PRODUCING HERDS IN THE COUNTRY:

Selling: 6 cows with 703 lb. to 788 lb. fat; 7 more from 600 lb. to 700 lb. fat; 28 more from 500 lb. to 600 lb. fat; 40 more from 400 lb. to 500 lb. fat. Most all records on 2 time a day milking

60 Daughters of CARNATION SLOGAN, one of the East's most famous sires, Daughters of 2 cows with 1012 lb. and 1019 lb. fat, many others from 700 lb. to 974 lb. fat dams.

The highest record herd bulls obtainable, now in service, will also be sold. Animals from this herd have won many Grand Champion honors at shows and fairs as well as Blue Ribbons at New York State Fair.

COME TO THIS SALE PREPARED TO SEE ANIMALS WITH SIZE, TYPE, WITH BREEDING AND WITH EXCELLENT PRODUCTION.

IT'S A SALE YOU HAVE BEEN WAITING FOR—starts each morning at 10:00 A.M. in the comfortable sale pavilion. Send for more details and catalog to

PETER MARTENS, Owner, Rockdale, N. Y.

R. AUSTIN BACKUS, Sales Manager & Auctioneer Mexico, N. Y.

## EASTERN BROWN SWISS Breeders Production Sale

SAT. OCT. 27, 1951

COBLESKILL, NEW YORK

60 — BROWN SWISS — 60

54 — SUPER FEMALES — 54

6 — TOP BULLS — 6

Featuring the First Proven Plus Sire to be sold in an Eastern Consignment Sale.

Write for Catalog:

GEORGE B. FARNAM

Wallingford, R.D. 1, Conn.

## BIG CATTLE SALE

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 5

Judging pavilion Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.

60 REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE 60

Consigned and sponsored by breeders of the Finger Lakes Holstein Club. All from T. B. accredited herds, blood tested, calfhood vaccinated. Many eligible for shipment into any state including Pennsylvania.

All first calf heifers either fresh or soon due. Daughters of many noted sires from dams with records up to over 700 lb. of fat on 2-time milking. Prize winners at the fairs and shows this fall sell.

40 consignors including Cornell University, and all personally selected by Adrian Peronius of the New York Holstein Association, with the able assistance of local committees.

The heifers are all very large, typy, promising uddered, heavy producing animals that are just the kind you are looking for.

Be sure to attend this important buying opportunity. Catalog at the ringside. Sale starts at 12:00 noon.

WILLIAM DAVIS, Chairman, Sale Committee, Ludlowville, New York.

Sales Manager & Auctioneer

R. AUSTIN BACKUS MEXICO, N. Y.

## CAYUGA COUNTY DISPERSAL SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3

HARLAN DRISCOLL selling at his farm, 20 miles south of Auburn on Route 34 at Scipio Center, 20 miles north of Ithaca.

### 75 Head Holstein Cattle 75

(45 Registered—30 Grades) T. B. Accredited, blood tested, many calfhood vaccinated.

35 fresh and close springers; 15 Bred and Open Heifers; 17 Heifer Calves; 3 High record bulls.

A herd of wonderful producers with large CTA records up to 600 lb. fat, on strictly 2 time milking, average farm care. Good size, desirable ages, well-bred.

A grand offering of animals ready to start paying you profits at once. Held in big tent, lunch available, starts at 12:00 Noon, sharp. Catalogs at ringside.—HARLAN DRISCOLL, Owner, Venice Center, N. Y.

R. AUSTIN BACKUS MEXICO, N. Y.  
Sales Manager & Auctioneer

## ONEIDA COUNTY CATTLE SALE

60 REGISTERED HOLSTEINS

Accredited, blood tested, calfhood vaccinated.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 29

KIRKLAND, Oneida Co., N. Y., just off Route 5 on County Road from Kirkland to Clinton at what is known as Mihm Farm, 10 miles west of Utica, N. Y.

YOUR CHANCE TO BUY RAG APPLE AND POSCH Breeding, nearly all home raised.

Large, deep-bodied, ready for lifetime of profitable production.

40 First Calf Heifers, fresh or due about sale time; 20 young cows, fresh or due very soon. They have nice udders, pleasing type and a grand pedigree inheritance for big production.

Selling: 45 granddaughters of the famous MONTVIC PATHFINDER and 15 by a grandson of COMMANDER POSCH.

These cattle will impress you and please for breeding — size — type — favorable stage of lactation.

BRING YOUR FRIENDS AND COME — Sale under cover at 11:00 A.M., lunch. Catalogs at sale.—CHAS. A. DAWES, Owner, Kirkland, New York.

R. AUSTIN BACKUS MEXICO, N. Y.  
Sales Manager & Auctioneer

## FOR SALE

Cows and Heifers — Good Quality  
Have large selection to choose from.  
Reasonable Terms

Always in the market to buy entire dairies.

WALTER B. GLADSTONE & SON

Tel. 2161 Andes, N. Y.

## Additional Classified Ads

(Continued from Opposite Page)

### NURSERY STOCK

QUICK Bearing fruit and nut trees; shade trees, grape vines, berry plants, everblooming rose bushes and flowering shrubs at money saving prices. State and federal inspected. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for free colored catalogue. East's Nursery, Amity, Arkansas.

### BULBS

TULIPS, Daffodils, Hyacinths, Crocus, Lilies, etc. Folder in colors free. Howard Gillet, Box A, New Lebanon, N. Y.

GLADIOLUS BULBS, low digging time prices, fall delivery. Mixed colors of the better kinds. Blooming size \$5.75 thousand, large \$9.50 Southold. Not less than 500. H. E. Gordon, Southold, Long Island, N. Y.

### SOIL ANALYSIS

BETTER CROPS better land, better income from reliable laboratory soil analysis and experienced recommendations. Complete report \$1.00. Send for full information and sampling directions. Edwin Harrington Agricultural Chemist, Carversville, Pa.

### PHOTOGRAPHIC SERVICE

NEW FILM for old eight exposures developed, enlarged in an album and a new roll, 63c 12 exposures 67c Free mailing bags. Roberts 444, Salem, Mass.

## 10th ANNUAL NEW YORK STATE BEEF CATTLE FEEDER SALE

SATURDAY, OCT. 27th 12:00 Noon Palmyra Fair Grounds, Palmyra, N. Y.

ANGUS, HEREFORD, SHORTHORN STEERS AND HEIFERS

All last spring's calves. All cattle selected by committee of Directors and Extension Agents. All cattle inoculated against shipping fever.

350 FEEDERS

They come from 19 Counties. Grading according to quality 9 A.M. 'til 4 P.M. October 26th, Fri. Inspection of cattle and grading demonstration 8 'til noon Saturday.

SALE SPONSORED BY N. Y. State Beef Cattle Feeder and Breeder Improvement Project.

Robert Watson, Clyde, N. Y., Sales Manager; Harris Wilcox, Bergen, N. Y., Auctioneer

Mail bids to Prof. Myron Lacy — Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

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**E**VEN before the holidays arrive, we begin to include the rosy-red cranberry in our mealtime plans. There is something about the deep red, juicy little balls of fruit that makes them seem to belong to winter. Everyone likes stewed cranberries, cranberry sauce, and cranberry jelly, but there are other ways to prepare the fruit that are perhaps even more interesting and good-tasting.

There is Cranberry Cobbler which rivals all other fruit cobblers you may have made. This dessert is hearty, so is best served after a light meal, but it's grand any time! To make it, simply dot your favorite baking-powder biscuit dough over cooked, sweetened cranberries in a rather deep basin. Bake for 20 minutes in a moderate oven, brown well, then spoon into dishes so that the luscious cranberry sauce forms the topping for the biscuit crust. Or try Cranberry Crunch or Betty for a change.

#### CRANBERRY CRUNCH

1 cup uncooked rolled oats  
1/2 cup all-purpose flour  
1 cup brown sugar  
1/2 cup butter  
1 1/2 cups cranberry sauce

Mix oats, flour, and brown sugar. Cut in butter until crumbly. Place half of this mixture in an 8 x 8-inch greased baking dish. Cover with the cranberry sauce. Top with balance of mixture. Bake 45 minutes at 350° F. Serve with vanilla ice cream, or whipped cream. 8 servings.

#### CRANBERRY BETTY

2 cups bread crumbs  
3 tablespoons butter  
3 cups apples stewed and sweetened  
Cranberry sauce

Melt butter and add crumbs, stirring well. Put a layer of crumbs in a buttered casserole, then a layer of apples. Dot each layer generously with bits of cranberry sauce. Add more crumbs

# It's CRANBERRY TIME!

By

Louise Price Bell

and fill the casserole in alternate layers as before, saving crumbs for top layer. Dot with butter and bake 3/4 hour in moderate oven, 350° F. 6 servings.

Instead of your regular salad dressing, try using a cranberry French Dressing on your holiday salads; 'twill make a hit and be very seasonal besides. It can be used on any fruit salad but is especially good on a peach-waldorf one made of peaches, apples, celery, nuts and watercress.

#### CRANBERRY FRENCH DRESSING

1/2 cup salad oil  
1/2 teaspoon salt  
1/2 teaspoon sugar  
Dash of cayenne and paprika  
1 teaspoon lemon juice  
1 tablespoon cranberry juice

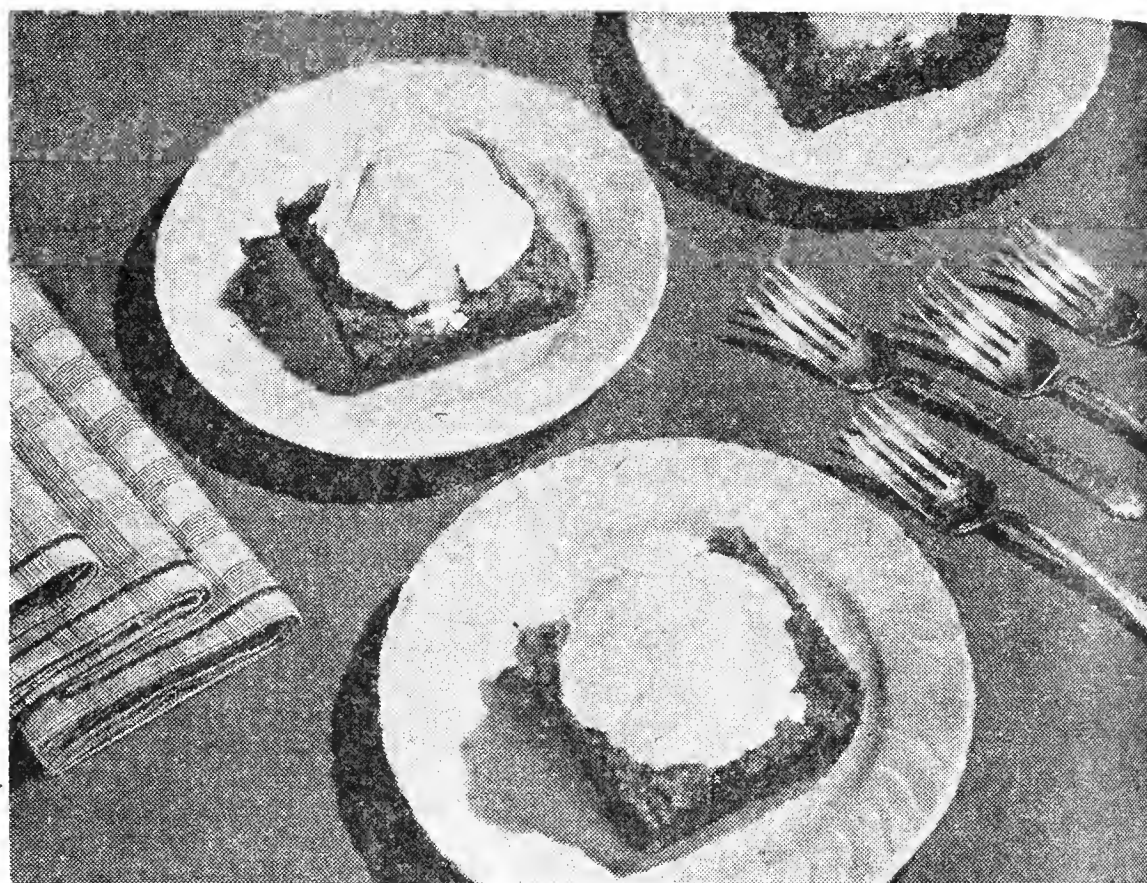
Pour salad oil from bottle into bowl, add seasonings and beat until blended. Add lemon juice and cranberry juice slowly, beating all the time. Serve at once, or, if allowed to stand, beat just before serving.

Here are some relishes that you are sure to like:

#### CRANBERRY-APPLE RELISH

1 lb. cranberries  
2 large apples  
1 orange  
Rind of 1/2 orange  
2 cups sugar

Wash cranberries, apples and orange. Core apples and peel half the skin from the orange, remove seeds. Put cranberries, unpeeled apples, orange



Cranberry Crunch is a dessert treat, with a bright red layer of sauce baked into the pudding. For special times, add a scoop of ice cream or whipped cream.

and half the rind through the food chopper. Add sugar and stir until sugar is dissolved. This is perfect with poultry or meat and in chicken and turkey sandwiches, so don't feel badly if you have some left over . . . which I doubt!

#### CRANBERRY-GINGER RELISH

1 1/2 cups orange  
1 1/2 cups cranberry sauce  
1/2 cup raisins  
3/4 teaspoon powdered ginger

Put orange, rind and all, through food chopper. Blend with whole cranberry sauce, raisins and ginger. Place in refrigerator several hours or overnight for flavors to blend.

#### CRANBERRY-MINCE RELISH

1 1/2 cups cranberry sauce  
1/4 cup chopped walnuts  
1/4 cup mincemeat

Crush jellied cranberry sauce with a fork. Stir in the mincemeat and nut meats. Makes 1 pint relish.

## Plays for Home Folks

**I**F YOU went to the New York State Fair last month and didn't find your way to the little theater in the auditorium of the Women's Building, where one-act plays were put on five days in a row—admission free, you missed one of the best things at the Fair. The afternoon that I was in the audience I saw "Three Cheers for Woody," put on by the Vanguard Players. It was so good that I sat through two performances of it.

One of the interesting things about "Three Cheers for Woody" was that

it was done with practically no properties. The audience easily imagined doors, walls, a cigarette lighter, hammer, nails, a picture, and other properties. In fact, some of the imaginary "props" in the play were a lot more effective than real ones would have been. This particular play was a good example of one of the aims of the State Fair Theater—to show people how to put on a play easily and inexpensively.

Three rural groups, three community theaters, three college groups, and one industrial group were the

players. They included the Community Theater of Syracuse, East Clay Grange, Excelsior Theater of Navarino, Fredonia State College Mimmers, General Electric Park Players, Ilion Little Theater, Liverpool Theater Guild, Utica College Gaslighters, Vanguard Players, and the Westford Home Bureau.

Each day two different groups presented a play twice, so that there were four performances daily from 5 to 7:30 p.m. Running the whole show was a young man named Herbert Smith who has been State Fair Theater Director

By MABEL HEBEL

for the past two years. Daily demonstrations of how to put on stage make-up were given by Mrs. Herbert Smith. Another young couple, the Sydney Freemans, assisted the Smiths and helped to man an exhibit where you could get advice on how to put on plays; also, free lists of plays and other helpful material.

At least 5,000 fairgoers saw the plays. Some of them hesitated at the door of the auditorium and asked, "How much does it cost?" They couldn't believe it was free! The New York State Fair is probably the only State Fair in the country that gives its midway this type of competition—free entertainment for home folks by home folks, plus expert advice in putting on a good play the easy way.

The idea of a State Fair Theater originated with Professor A. M. Drummond of Cornell University, who back



### NEW YORK STATE FAIR THEATER PACKS 'EM IN!

in 1918 took a group of Cornell students to the Fair and put on plays that were so popular that the "Standing Room Only" sign hung out continuously. Four years later the theater was discontinued for want of a place

(Continued on Page 22)



# Along the South Hill Road

## The Last Harvest

By INEZ GEORGE GRIDLEY

THE garden is bare except for a few cabbages squatting in a weedy row. Most of the leaves are off the trees. Even the marigolds in the bed sheltered by the house are scorched with frost, but there is a deceptive warmth to the air. Two-year-old Linda and I hurry to get through our morning chores so we can pick up hickory nuts.

Early as we are, the gray squirrels are there before us. I have often wondered if squirrels are as provident as they are cracked up to be. These grey squirrels may be very busy canning food for winter, or stowing it away in a deep freeze, but they seem to be having a continual party in the tree tops. They are shouting back and forth, and showing off by swinging from the tips of tiny limbs. Refreshments are being served all the time and they have all put on weight enough to frighten a dowager. Occasionally they take time off to shake a reproving finger at Linda and me and harangue us in squirrel language. If translated, I'm sure it would be:

"Don't take ALL the hickory nuts! Leave a few for us!"

### Hickory Nut Frosting

There are so many ways to use the sweet nuts. Our favorite ways are in 'boiled' fruit cake and in a special cake topping that Sister, the teen-ager in our family, likes to make. Take one cup of sugar, one cup of sour cream, and one-half cup of chopped hickory nuts. Boil until chewy, and pour without stirring over a plain loaf cake. It has a nice creamy glazed look, and a little tang that adds just the fillip you need to a plain cake.

Our basket is almost full and Linda is tired and is begging, "Take me, take me, take Ninny!", so we leave

the basket for Brother to bring in after school and trudge back, with Linda riding piggy-back:

This is the last sweet harvest of the year.  
Potatoes are drying in the cellar bins  
And apple barrels burst with Northern  
Spies.

The brittle husks beneath my moccasins  
Give their sharp fragrance to the chilly  
air.

The hickory nuts are scattered on the  
ground

Like small bleached bones among the  
fallen leaves.

The north wind has a cold, insistent  
sound,

Shaking the shoulders of the stubborn  
trees.

Gray squirrels scold and one last mourn-  
ing crow

Warns me to hurry, hurry, gather all I  
can!

The gray sky thickens and I feel the  
threat of snow.

— A. A. —

### CHOCOLATE CAKE CONTEST COUNTY WINNERS

WITH the finals in our New York chocolate cake contest for Grangers just a little over a week away, Pomona Granges are winding up their county contests. Names of five more county winners have been reported to us:

#### POMONA WINNERS

COUNTY	GRANGE	WINNER
Dutchess	Rock City	Mrs. Ernest Jones
Franklin	Chateaugay	Mrs. Ben Willis
Livingston	Scottsburg	Mrs. Scott Traxler
Madison	Georgetown	Mrs. Leona Goodrich
Seneca	Fayette	Mrs. Ethel Hartranft

In all, 53 county winners will compete in the finals at State Grange annual session in Syracuse, N. Y.

## Winning 4-H Club Sewers



MISS JOAN ORTMANN of Hurley (at left in picture), Ulster County, was judged state winner among 100 contestants in the annual State 4-H Club Dress Revue at the New York State Fair.

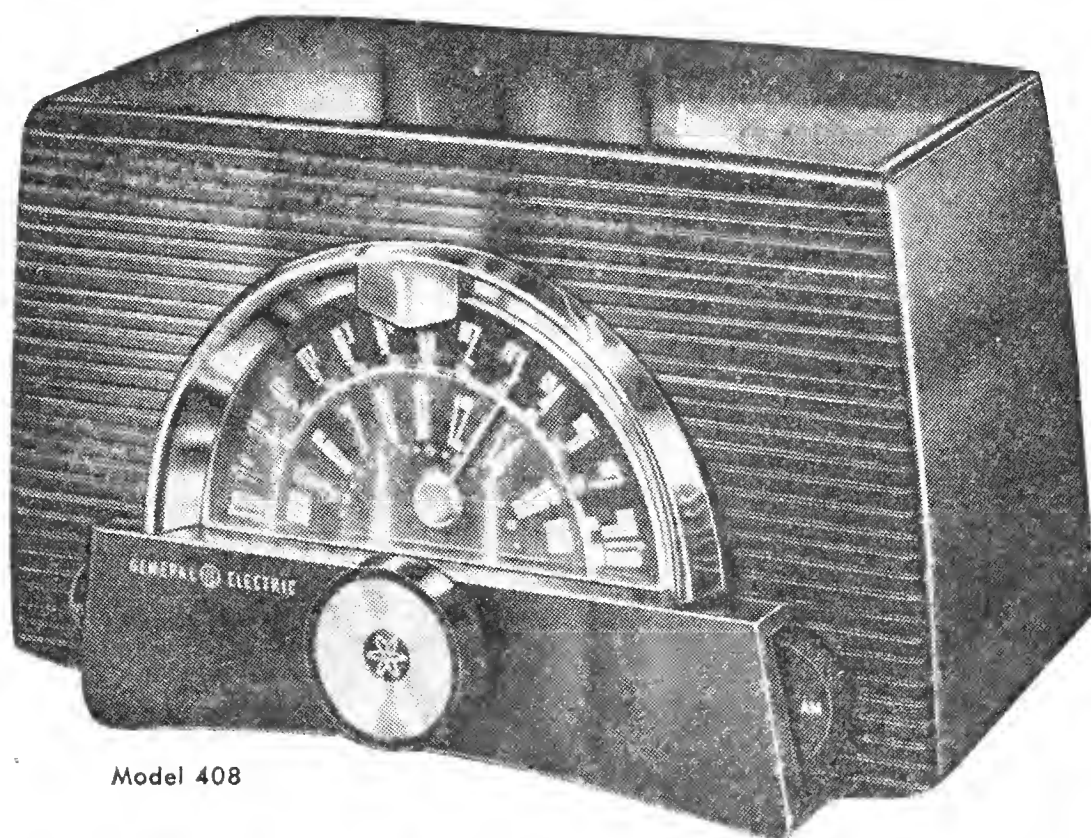
Miss Ortmann won an all-expense trip to the National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago this November. A senior at the Hurley High School, 17-year-old Joan is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Ortmann. Her winning dress was a green cotton print with reversible coat and bolero of navy cotton.

Chosen alternate was Miss Ann Fisher, 18, (at right in picture), daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Fisher of Canastota, Madison County. She is a sophomore at Cortland State Teachers College. She modeled her party dress of puckered nylon sheer with black velvet accessories.

The 100 girls who modeled in the revue received blue ribbons as State blue award winners. They were selected from 409 girls who participated in eight district revues earlier in August.

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BEFORE!



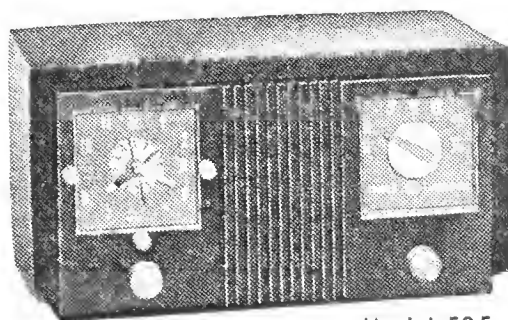
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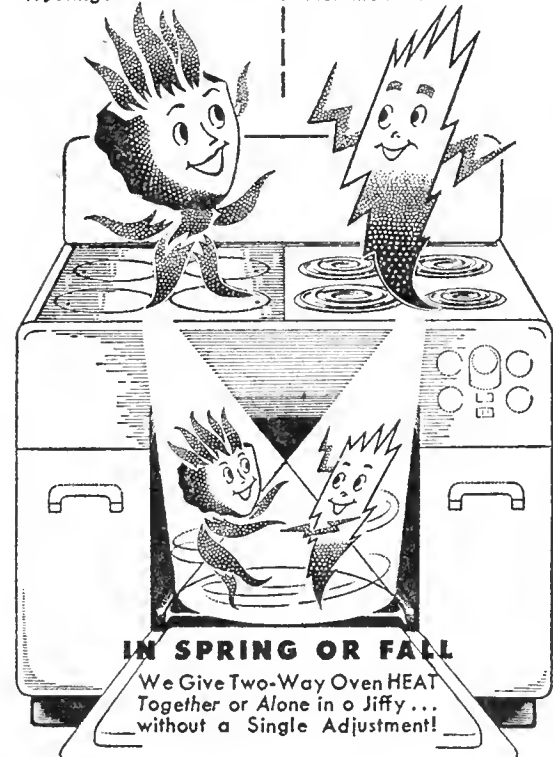


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# They're Growing Up!

## No. 2: Appearance is Important

By EDWARD V. POPE and MARION K. STOCKER

*The second in a series of articles on problems of teen-agers and how parents can help their children meet these problems.*



Every teen-age girl can't look like a movie star—but she'd like to!

**C**HILDREN under 10 don't care much how they look. They are popular with the gang because they're good athletes or good sports, rather than because they're handsome.

But as they enter adolescence (that's roughly the age period from 11 to 21) your Mary and Johnny will, sooner or later, become very much concerned about their appearance. Their bodies change obviously and rapidly in the early teens as they turn into men and women. They have more freedom as teen-agers than they did during childhood and are more in the public eye. But mostly teen-agers care how they

look because they begin to want to attract the opposite sex; and that's perfectly natural.

During their teens, then, Mary and Johnny not only have to get used to their changing looks, but also they must learn to accept the fact that certain of their characteristics will always be with them; that they always will have a big nose, or a receding chin, or a body that is shorter or taller than the average...

Unfortunately most young people want to look like movie stars; and when their appearance differs sharply from what they consider ideal, Mary and Johnny can be so self-conscious that they are miserable. At 15, crooked teeth, straight hair, or protruding ears can be a tragedy.

As understanding parents, though, you can do a lot to help your children over this difficult period. In the first place, you can tell them in advance about the bodily changes of growing up so they will be prepared when the changes happen and not be frightened. You can explain these changes as something to be welcomed because they bring new privileges as well as new responsibilities.

Second, you can help Mary and Johnny to look their best. Have their crooked teeth straightened by a dentist, if you can afford it. Nothing adds to self-confidence like knowing that you have a pretty smile. If over-weight or a poor complexion are problems, urge

the children to cut down on sweets and fats. Serve them meals with plenty of fresh fruits and vegetables and meat—but meals which are low in fat-building calories.

Also, let Mary and Johnny dress according to their size rather than according to their age. Let Mary have a permanent wave and let her use some lipstick and powder, even if such things weren't done at 14 when you were a girl. Make sure that Johnny's clothes have plenty of let-down space at the cuffs. It's awfully hard to feel at ease when you've grown so fast that your wrists and ankles hang out of your clothes.

Finally, you can teach your teen-age son and daughter that appearances aren't nearly so important as their attitude toward appearances. Everyone's body changes continually from babyhood to old age. The changes are evidence of growth and should be seen as sign posts to new adventure, not as stumbling blocks to happiness.

You can teach these things by example. Your attitude toward the wrinkles, gray hairs, and a thickening waistline which begin to come with middle age will be an important factor in the children's attitude toward their own appearance. If you refuse to rebel against the inevitable, Mary and Johnny too may decide that life holds too much of interest to waste sleep over freckles or skinny legs or a too-big nose.

## Plays for Home Folks

(Continued from Page 20)

to put it, but two years ago State Fair Director Harold L. Creal revived it, with Prof. Drummond as advisor.

Believing that home talent shows and amateur dramatics are one of the best ways for farm organizations and other groups to "get the crowd out" to meetings, or to raise money, or just for the fun of neighbors working together in a creative activity, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has for years encouraged the putting on of plays by rural and small town groups. So now we give a big, big hurrah for the New York State Fair Theater, which we believe will in time become one of the most popular features of the State Fair.

One way in which AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has encouraged play production by amateur groups is in making available good rural-life one-act plays that are inexpensive, easy to produce, and royalty free.

A new play on our list is "Hen-pecked," a one-act farce about a husband who is terribly henpecked until his old girl friend comes to visit and arouses his wife's jealousy. There's also an amusing Home Bureau skit, and a very funny play called "The New Hired Hand." In it the new doctor, an eligible young bachelor, calls at the farm of the Widow Green and gets mistaken for her new hired hand, until it all ends happily in a romance.

With Christmas coming, you will probably want our delightful play, "Christmas on the Farm." Our list of plays gives further details about these and other good plays. To get the list, just write to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Play Department, Box 367, Ithaca, New York, and enclose a 3-cent stamp for postage.

## NIGHT-SONG

By Elaine V. Emans

Lord, this has been as good a day as I  
 Could ask, for did it not contain, for  
 trouble

Come unexpectedly, faith to apply  
 To it until it vanished like a bubble?

And was there not the sun I loved, and  
 wind

Upon the face, and friendly conversation;  
 A dog's affection, warm, undisciplined;  
 My work to do, and time for relaxation,  
 Good food, and loveliness to feed the soul,  
 And kindness evident, and time to read,  
 And music strangely tempoed to my need?  
 And was there not in me, throughout the  
 whole

Day, Lord, a glowing which time fails to  
 dim

Or render commonplace—because of him.

## HONEY WEEK IS COMING

With National Honey Week coming soon, store shelves will be filling up with the new season's sweetness, and you'll want to lay in a supply.

**Honey Butter** is delicious on bread, and easy to make. You just blend 1/2 cup of butter with 1/2 cup of honey; beat thoroughly and store in refrigerator. More honey may be used in proportion to the butter if you want a thinner spread.

For a healthful homemade candy, make:

### Honey Chocolate Almond Drops

8 squares (1 package) candy-making chocolate

1/4 cup sweetened condensed milk

1/4 cup honey

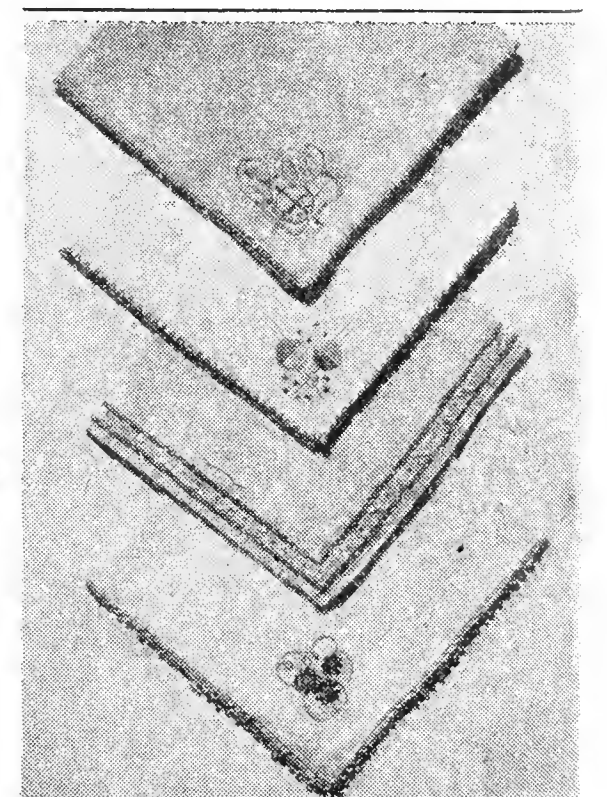
1/4 teaspoon salt

1/2 teaspoon almond extract

Blanched almonds

Heat chocolate over boiling water until partly melted. Then remove from

boiling water and stir rapidly until entirely melted. Add condensed milk (which should be at room temperature), honey, salt, and flavoring, and stir until well blended. Drop from teaspoon on waxed paper. Place 1/2 blanched almond in center of each candy. Chill in refrigerator or let stand at room temperature several hours, or until firm. Makes 5 dozen small drops.

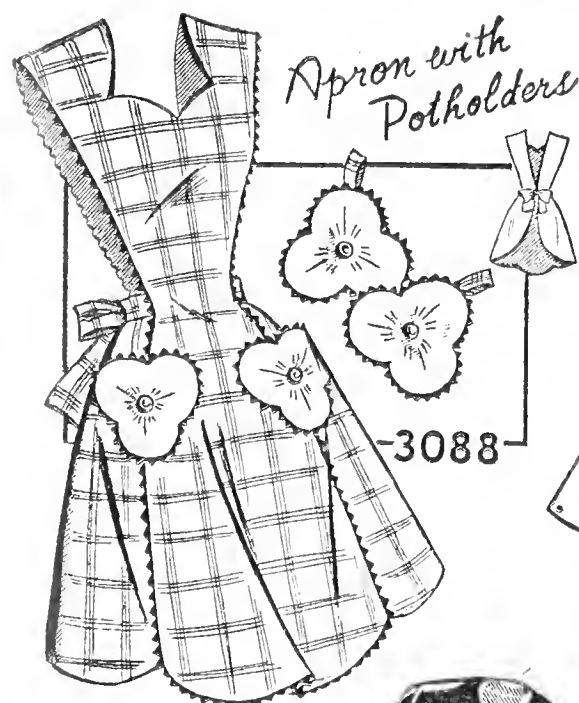


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2¼ yds. 35-in. The blouse, 1¾ yds. 35-in.

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## Tasted at the Fair

NO one had to ask directions to the handsome kitchen installed on the first floor of the Women's Building at the New York State Fair this year. Tempting smells of good things simmering on the stove and baking in the oven made it only necessary to follow your nose. Much of the cooking was done by Mrs. Stephen F. Sweetland of Cazenovia, N. Y., and Fair visitors did the tasting. According to Mrs. Sweetland, the two most popular dishes she made were her Green Tomato Pickle and Baked Beans. Here are the recipes she used:

### GREEN TOMATO PICKLE

4 quarts green tomatoes coarsely ground or chopped  
4 large onions  
4 cups brown sugar  
4 tablespoons salt  
2 cups vinegar  
2 tablespoons celery seed

Wash tomatoes and remove stems and any spots; drain and chop or grind coarsely. Slice, chop or grind onions. Mix all ingredients together, bring to a boil, and cook slowly for 4 to 6 hours, until of right consistency. Seal while hot in sterilized jars. Yield, 8 pints.

### BAKED BEANS

2 pounds dry beans  
4 slices (about ¼ pound) salt pork or bacon or ham fat scraps  
2 tablespoons salt  
½ cup brown or white sugar  
Black pepper

Cover beans with cold water and bring to a boil. Add salt pork, or bacon, or scraps of ham fat, and salt, and cook beans until tender (usually 2 to 2½ hours, depending on age of beans). When beans are tender, add the sugar. Turn into 3-quart baking dish, place fat on top, and sprinkle with black pepper. Bake 30 minutes or until brown in hot oven (400° F.).

If you ask Mrs. Sweetland how many servings you will get from this recipe, she says: "It sort of depends on how well the folks like beans, and how keen the appetite is. Many times I've seen my family of six, plus a hired hand or so, completely finish a 3-quart casserole at one meal. Of course if you figure one-half cup as a standard serving, a 3-quart casserole of baked beans makes 24 servings." So you bake your beans and let your family determine the number of servings!

## Mayville Woman First-Prize Winner in Grange Cooking Competitions



Three-time cooking champion praises Active Dry Yeast

Mrs. Olga Stratton of Mayville, N. Y., was a first-prize winner not once but three times in 1950. She took first place in cooking contests at her local Grange, the Pomona Grange, and finally the State Grange Contest . . . where women from all over New York competed!

Relatively new to the ranks of prize-winning cooks, Mrs. Stratton joins her fellow-champions in praising Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast. "I know I can count on this Active Dry

Yeast," she says. "It gives me grand results . . . so quickly and easily."

Who can resist delicious goodies made with yeast! Their rich, nourishing goodness will delight the whole family. When you bake at home, use yeast. And be sure you use the best—Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast. It's so fast—fast-rising, fast-dissolving! So easy to use! Get several packages of Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast today.

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Blue, Tan, White. Measure waist; leg.

COVERALLS . . . 1.95 (3 for 5.49)

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# SHADOW

By GEORGE DUFF

(Reprinted from an old issue of the Dairymen's League News, courtesy of George C. Lee, Editor.)

HARRY was really gaining a little, Joe Perkins reflected, looking across the dinner table at his hired man. To be sure, the white weal on the young man's cheek still showed, as it always would show, but the redness that rimmed both his eyes had faded until it was scarcely to be noticed. The short, hacking cough that bothered him so much when he first came was not so bad now. He still coughed, once in a while, but when he came to hire out he had coughed pretty steadily.

Really, he had not hired out. He came along and stopped and wanted to know if Joe needed any help, and Joe told him that a farmer almost always needed help but most always had no money to pay a man. Then Harry said that the pay wouldn't be anything great, because the man in question was practically no good except to tinker around and do chores and whatever else a durn worthless skunk could stand it to do.

"Seems as if I've seen you before," Joe had remarked. "Didn't you use to work over in the First National Bank at Hampton, along sometime before 1917?"

"That's me," admitted Harry. "I went away and was gone a good while, and when I came back another fellow had my job and they didn't want me any more."

Curious, thought Joe, stirring his tea at the dinner table on a spring day of 1920. Queer enough, that God and the world could do such things to a fellow like Harry. Such a clear-eyed, handsome boy, over at the paying teller's window at the bank, and then cut with shrapnel and choked and blinded with gas and just kept alive for years in hospitals, and coming along at last to beg a job working for his board.

"There's a shadow social up at the church tonight," observed Joe, stirring his tea at the dinner table. "Let's you and Ma and I go up, Harry, and kick up some fun."

"Haven't any money," Harry replied. "I've got just a dollar, and when they got to bidding on shadows they'd run beyond my finances pretty durn quick."

"I'll see that they don't," offered Joe. "I've got ten that you can have just as well as not."

"Not for me, old boy," stated Harry, getting up from the table. "You know durn well that I don't half earn my board and the spending money you give me for cigarettes and the like."

"Probably you might get a chance to bid off our school teacher," urged Joe.

"I'd be foolish to try," said Harry. "I haven't any illusions about my looks, or about that alleged dress-up suit of mine."

That was the way of it, thought Joe. Harry might get over the physical hurts, but the soul of him, the spirit and the hope and the natural reactions of youth were broken and done. Twice a day that tall, slender, very lovely girl who taught the school just below went tripping by, to and from her boarding place, and every day she waved to old Joe or called out a merry greeting. Once, too, she had waved a little diffidently to Harry, standing in

the barn doorway, and it looked to Joe as if Harry had started a motion to wave back. But then of a sudden the young fellow had stiffened very erect, clipped his heels together, and raised his hand to the brim of his old hat in a very respectful, very exact and precise army salute as if to a superior officer. Then he turned abruptly away, and after that he kept out of sight when the teacher was going by.

"I'll plow a while this afternoon," said Harry, and reached for his jacket on a nail behind the kitchen stove. "It won't hurt me to drive team on the wheel plow, if you'll let me try it."

"All right," said Joe, "but you better make up your mind to go to the social with us."

"No, I guess not," said Harry. "You and Ma go along and have lots of fun, and I'll stay home and keep the pup and cat from getting lonesome." Then he started out, and then all of a sudden dear old Ma got up and started towards him with that kind of a soft-yearning look in her dear old eyes that used to be there and Joe used to love to see before their baby boy died, and she put her arms right around Harry's neck and held him tight, and she said, "Harry," she said, "won't you go up to the social with us?"

And then all of a sudden right there before Joe, Harry's arms went around Ma and he held her tight, and his face, that was so young but so grim and scarred, all softened and broke up until he looked like the gentle boy that he had been.

"Why, sure I'll go, Ma," he said, and

hugged her tight. "Why, sure I'll go, if you want me to."

There was quite a crowd in the church annex, and the women had hung a sheet across one end of the room and when it got dark they put a kerosene light on a table a few feet beyond the sheet, and the men and boys gathered out in front and everything was all set. Henry Borden, who was a good auctioneer and a good fellow and always glad to help, placed himself just outside the sheet and announced the sale. There was, he said, necessity of raising a considerable sum to pay the minister's salary, and the women and girls would come one by one between the lamplight and the curtain and have their shadows auctioned off to the highest bidders, and whoever bought a shadow would be entitled to eat supper with the shadow's principal and out of a box that she had provided.

Then the shadows began to appear on the curtain and the bidders started to bid. Joe Perkins picked up a couple of elderly maidens at a bargain, and was perhaps a trifle disappointed when, according to custom, they came in front of the curtain to be identified after sale. Then a dozen more articles were auctioned off, and the bidding slackened a little as the market came towards being supplied. And then a shadow appeared—tall, slender, lovely in contour—that Joe Perkins immediately identified.

"It's Teacher," he whispered to Harry. "It's our girl down below, and I hope they'll bid her up good!"

"Yeah!" replied Harry, indifferently. "Yeah, don't worry. Some of these young bums whose dads have got lots of money will run her up sky-high."

His prophecy was correct. The alleged young bums with lots of money started her at a dollar, ran her quickly to five, to six, and hesitated on six dollars and fifty cents. Then in that moment of hesitation, punctuated by the auctioneer's calls, the slender, graceful shadow executed a movement of military drill. It right-faced to front the audience, clipped its heels together and brought a hand up in precise correct salute.

Harry gasped, close at Joe's should-

er. "You got that ten with you?" he whispered suddenly.

"Sure," replied Joe, "any time you want it."

"Eleven dollars!" said Harry; not loud, but with a ring in his voice that might have been in it just before they choked and shot him down in a rush through French woods. And maybe it was the size of his bid or maybe it was the ring in his voice, but anyway there was no more bidding.

She came out, when the shadow sale was over, with lunch for two all fixed up in a pretty box tied with ribbons, and walked straight to Harry.

"Hello, soldier," said Teacher, and her pretty kind eyes looked right into his poor eyes that had been reddened with mustard gas.

"Soldier? Where do you get it?" said Harry, but his eyes looked right back in hers unabashed, and his scarred face softened just as it did when Ma put her arms around him.

"I had two brothers in the 42nd Division," she answered. "One of them died close up to the works at St. Mihiel."

\* \* \*

Which, taken altogether, might explain why, in this spring of 1939, Harry and Teacher live on Joe's farm, and Joe and dear old Ma live down at the village and come up to see them 'most every day. Also it might be given as reason for the existence of a young Joe, now almost a man grown, and a twelve-year-old lassie named after Ma, whose other name was Emma, and a very small prodigy, scarce knee-high to a grasshopper, named after a boy who sleeps close up to the works at St. Mihiel.

—A.A.—

## WHAT DO YOU THINK?

(Continued from Page 8)

market garden surpluses and green alfalfa is the most profitable. He isn't as interested in putting the weight on fast as he is in putting it on for the least cost. They tell me it's amazing how many cull tomatoes his 80 feeder hogs will eat in a day!

Plymouth County's farming is something different again. They have dairies—some mighty good ones—and poultry and vegetables, but the number one crop is, of course, their cranberries. On 10 or 11 thousand acres of bogs they produce around 400,000 barrels of the popular berries, which brings them in from 6 to 10 million dollars a year. Farming in these bogs (they range in size from little patches to over 100 acres) depends almost as much on water as it does on soil. For instance, if a light frost is expected, they open sluiceways and fill the ditches surrounding and bisecting the bogs. If the frost is to be heavy, they raise the water still higher so that it is all around the roots of the plants; but if a killing frost is expected, they raise the water level right over the whole field!

While kinds and ways of farming vary all over the Northeast, I find one thing besides hard work that is common: The most successful farmers are those who are quick to make use of new research developments and who plan through sensible mechanization and good management to produce the most per hour of labor.

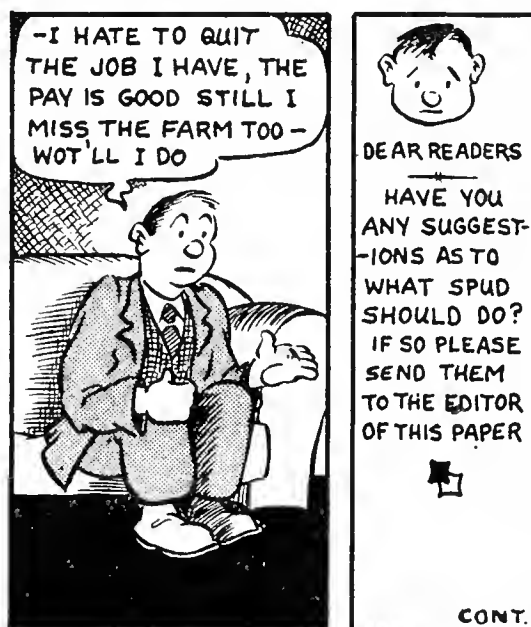
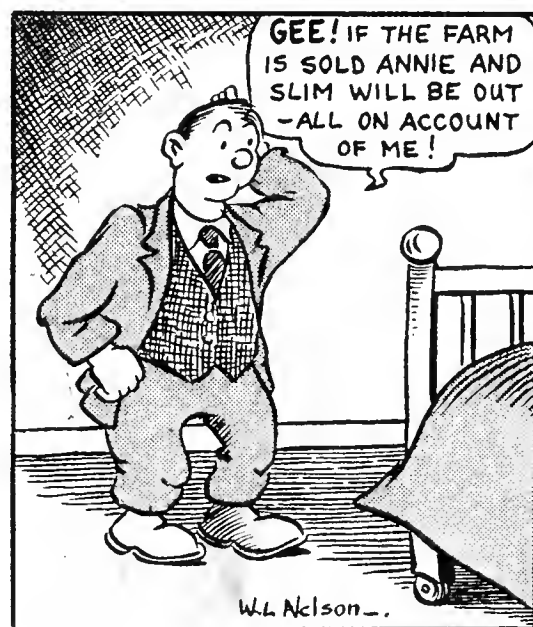
Would you rather farm on high priced land right at the markets or have lots of reasonably priced land distant from markets? What do YOU think?

—A.A.—

Twenty-five years of timely, tested, delicious recipes in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, all collected in one cookbook—THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST TREASURY OF COUNTRY COOKERY. You can get a copy for \$1.95. Write to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Box 367-CB, Ithaca, N. Y.

### SLIM AND SPUD

### Spud's Got a Problem



DEAR READERS  
HAVE YOU ANY SUGGESTIONS AS TO WHAT SPUD SHOULD DO? IF SO PLEASE SEND THEM TO THE EDITOR OF THIS PAPER

CONT.





**ORKIL, INC.** of Higganum, Conn., is enlarging its Cutaway Harrow Division and has named the J. S. Woodhouse Company of Brooklyn as Northeast distributors. The Higganum plant is one of the few in America which makes all parts of a harrow even to the disks. In the plant the latest in factory equipment has been added to experience gained in 86 years of continuous harrow production.

Available at your New Holland farm machinery dealer is a 44-page handbook "How to Grow Grass for Profit." In this booklet the latest available information on grass has been brought together.

The Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation, P. O. Box 104, Madison 1, Wisconsin, has prepared an excellent demonstration manual on rat and mouse control for use by 4-H, FFA, and FHA club members.

It describes the use of warfarin (discovered at the University of Wisconsin) which kills rats by a different principle, namely, by affecting the blood so that it will not clot and causing the rats and mice to bleed to death internally. The rats and mice are unable to detect this poison and will eat it up to the day they die. Teachers of vocational agriculture and home economics can get this manual by writing to the above address.

The Agricultural Chemicals Department of the PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY has two valuable bulletins on control of livestock insects. No. 204 is called "How to Control Flies and other Livestock Pests with Lindane." No. 205, "How to Control Insect Pests on Livestock" is similar to 204 but gives alternate treatments and suggested combinations of them for a long list of pests common to livestock. If you would like to have one or both of these bulletins, send a postcard to Pennsylvania Chemicals, Agricultural Chemicals Department, 1000 Widener Building, Philadelphia 7, Pa.



Drafts that come through a screen door can be shut out by using transparent shatter-proof material manufactured by WARP BROTHERS of 1100 N. Cicero Avenue, Chicago 51, Ill. The material can be used not only on houses but on cow barns, chicken houses and hog pens.

## Heads Save Heels

(Continued from Page 6)

bering and appliances. The Holstein cattle are artificially bred, and a gutter cleaner and other labor-savers are in evidence. The Earl's poultry enterprise includes a laying flock, a breeding flock, broiler flocks, a hatchery, a processing building, including a feather picker and freezing locker, and a sales department for feed and poultry equipment.

Young Jim Earl needed more feed for those high producing Holsteins. Additional land was unavailable, so he reclaimed a long-time neglected field on the mountain. It had had no plow in it for a generation—maybe two. It was overgrown with thornapples and briars. These were tugged out, along with numerous large rocks, and the ground fitted after generous applications of superphosphated manure.

Unable to get the recommended varieties of birdsfoot trefoil, Jim was forced to sow European very late. Usually, trefoil is very scant the first year and sparse the second. This field is thick, rank and high and demands clipping.

### Pen Stables

Neighboring Earls' is the new pen stabling barn and milkhouse of David R. Chambers. Pen stabling is no novelty now in these parts. Unique is Chambers' apparatus for taking the milk directly from cow to cooler through stainless steel pipes. A more sanitary method is difficult to find — or to imagine.

While under construction on the main road to Bainbridge from Sidney, the large octagon structure was thought by passersby to be an enormous skating rink. The 11,000 feet of floor space provides space for 2,000 chickens belonging to Llewellyn Hubbard.

Among the first users of the superior Ranger alfalfa in the area is Ed George of East Guilford. Birdsfoot trefoil is being grown currently by a large num-

ber of farmers. Among these is Gustav Wolf of Sidney Center, who has seeded it in two places on his hill farm. Alton Clark of Sidney Center has grown it for a number of years now, as has Dr. R. M. Monroe on his Unasego Farm. The dean of them all seems to be Cecil Hallock of the Sidney Center-Chapel Hill road. About ten years ago Mr. Hallock sowed half an acre with oats as a nurse crop, and another half acre without a nurse crop. This acre patch was one of the experimental field tests Cornell wanted before publicly advocating the legume. Although less luxuriant than formerly, this patch is still producing.

### Ladino Pastures

Another of the newer legumes becoming increasingly popular is ladino clover. Among others, Clifford Mott of Masonville is finding it an excellent pasture plant. He and his sons disc down five to ten acres annually and, after suitable fertilization, sow ladino where previously were hummocks and hollows with low grass and high brakes.

More and more the value of high producing cattle is being realized. Hybrid corn has practically eliminated the pure varieties of corn in this section. Hybrid chickens with their added vigor are keeping in business poultrymen who otherwise would be defeated with diseases. Nitro-sol, a chemical, is planned to go into the ration of birds from the chick stage next year by many local raisers. The efficacy of this preparation lies in its ability to make the skin of a bird yellow and inviting to a housewife. Sex hormones may be injected for this purpose, also.

These illustrations are but a sampling of the many that could be cited. All in all, Sidney and vicinity have a wealth of superior dairy cattle and modern agricultural practices and devices. To these, as to the famous Scintilla plant, we may well indeed point with civic pride.

## IT HAS WEATHERED STORMS

IT isn't often that trade and professional journals last through generations and grow better with the years or even live up to the promise of their first few months of publication. The sweat and toil and thought that go into their make-up and the money necessary for their beating the deadlines is not always available. Through wars, five of them: the Mexican War, the Civil War, the Spanish-American, World War I and World War II; through good administrations and bad; through gold rushes and panics, the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has weathered them all.

This thought is driven home by the following item printed in Vol. II, No. 1, of the Pittsfield, N. H., *Gazette*, January, 1867. This excerpt from the literary column of that issue over eighty years ago is in a way a milestone along the road of farm publications.

"The publishers of this paper have

made arrangements to furnish the *Post* and the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST together for \$2.50 a year. This is a good arrangement, as the *Post* is carefully made up for family reading, and each number contains, besides the news and political discussions, full and interesting accounts of new books, Home and Foreign Gossip, the current talk of our own and foreign capitals and a great variety of interesting matter. The AGRICULTURIST is a monthly journal of the highest character in its branch. It is generally regarded as the best paper of its class in the country, and its value in the future will be greatly enhanced by a liberal expenditure on the part of its publishers."

The AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST was then in its twenty-fifth year. The *Gazette* was edited and published by D. T. Neal at City Square in Pittsfield. Neal was also agent for Mason and Hamlin Cabinet Organs. The *Gazette*, along with Mr. Neal and the organs, has passed by in the parade; the AGRICULTURIST marches on.—E. Harold Young.

### Fun For Halloween!

**B**UBBLE, bubble, toil and trouble —and the most fun of the year if you give a gay Halloween party for your crowd! To help you plan it, we have prepared three pages of suggestions for decorations, refreshments, games and stunts. Write to American Agriculturist, Box 367-H, Ithaca, N. Y., and ask for "Fun for Halloween." Please enclose 3 cent stamp for mailing, and write your name and address plainly.



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WVCV, Cherry Valley, 101.9 on FM Dial  
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# KERNELS, SCREENINGS and CHAFF



## SUNNYGABLES NOTES

By John B. Babcock

**H**ERE in the Northeast, we are pretty well sold on a program of animal agriculture which finds its foundation in grassland farming. This better-balanced and more stable system of livestock farming is gaining a foothold in the South, too, where better farms are being built on the fields which, our history books tell us, have been depleted almost to uselessness by tobacco, cotton and other cash crops. Other parts of the country are also recognizing that an increased animal population is to the long term benefit of the consumer, the farmer and the land.

It is interesting to speculate on how rapidly animal agriculture will continue to grow, and what practices will be developed to encourage the growth. Over the years ahead, it is certain that the government will have an important voice in determining how fast we improve our national livestock picture. Government action will do much to tell the farmer whether he can afford to be a grassland-livestock farmer.

Many experts feel that in a perfectly free economy, farmers will naturally tend toward increased livestock. In a nation with a strong market for meat, poultry, eggs, cheese and butter, the farmer will seek to supply this market, since profitable operation consists of supplying those products most wanted. A better understanding of the benefits of a high protein diet will prompt him to support a national farm and food policy that favors livestock production.

We are not eating a bit better than we did during the war, for food production has barely kept pace with population increase. What gains might have been made were cancelled when the government paid more than the farm animal did for price-supported grain, and when ceilings on beef further discouraged raising our cattle population.

These are mistakes we learn by. They demonstrate that our progress in animal agriculture and the job we do of supplying what consumers want most is heavily dependent on government action.

### MASTITIS AND MILK

**L**IKE the common cold in humans, perhaps less is known and more opinions are advanced for the control of mastitis in cows than any other sickness that can occur. In recent years, both Jack Conner at Sunnygables, and Boots Poelvoorde on his farm, have made remarkable records in preventing loss of cows or milk from mastitis. We like to think that our pen stabling has something to do with good control, but are aware that a good many other factors are involved.

### Long Cow Life Essential

Casting his lot as he has with Brown Swiss cows, Jack is vitally interested

in getting a good many years of mature production from an individual which does not develop into full production as fast as other breeds. Protection of her udder is essential to this long life, and mastitis stands as the biggest threat to the life of an udder.

### Control Program

The other day I mentioned to Jack that we are extremely fortunate to be so close to the New York State Veterinary College at Cornell University. We have the benefit of recent findings, new medications and extremely good service. Jack has been under a mastitis survey program since 1947 that has been extremely helpful in maintaining a clean herd. In fact, during that period, Jack has had only one cow show up with the dangerous "strep" form of mastitis. She was a cow brought from the outside into his herd, and before she came down with a bad quarter, treatment put her back in the "negative" class, where she is being watched and checked. On a visit to the "vet" college the other day, I asked Dr. S. J. Roberts if Jack's record could be duplicated on a farm a long way from the services of the college.

### Broad Control Program

"Jack is under our survey," Doc explained, "not just because he is handy to the College here, but due to the cooperation he offered when we selected herds for our state-wide survey. Other herds are under the Veterinary College program all over New York, and a great many more are carrying on mastitis control programs on their own with local veterinarians who are doing about what we are."

Doc explained to me that mastitis control is more than a frantic search for a magic drug that will cure the cow when she comes down with a bad case. There are already treatments that can knock out most forms of mastitis in short order. Going at the problem that way, though, can never get to the cause. Strange as it seems, better medicines for clearing up mastitis can actually move us toward a time when there is more, rather than less, mastitis. Because they are confident that the disease can be knocked out quickly, farmers relax the management that prevents the disease in the first place.

For that reason, Cornell started a careful study in 1946 to get at the whole mastitis problem. Dr. M. G. Fincher heads up the survey with the staff at Ithaca and six field laboratories throughout the state. A great many herds, like Jack's, are being studied, and more and more dairymen are contributing to the findings by cooperating on a control program with their local veterinarians. Doc Roberts told me they are finding out some things that will eventually lead to greatly improved control.

### Management Most Important

"Jack isn't ahead of the mastitis game because he just happens to be in the Ithaca area," Doc Roberts explained. "It is just that he is doing the right kind of job with his herd. When the survey started, for instance, we found that almost 38% of the herds had streptococcal infection. We want to reduce this figure by treating or eliminating the infected cows as Jack did. And the only way we can do it is

through good management on the part of the cooperating dairyman."

Doc went on to explain that a dairyman doesn't need the services of a laboratory or highly technical tests to clean up a herd. Physical examination by a good veterinarian, and heeding his advice regarding chronic cases, can eliminate almost all mastitis from the herd. Vets aren't ruthless about condemning infected cows. Many animals respond to treatment and never turn up positive again. But when a cow continues to show signs of mastitis no matter how carefully she is handled, she must first be segregated from the herd, and if the condition persists, be sent off to the butcher in order that the health of the entire herd is not threatened.

"There's no doubt that chances for mastitis increase with age," Doc also explained, "but in a clean herd, there is no reason why a cow can't expect a longer productive life if injury and scar tissue from previous infections don't weaken her chances of keeping a healthy udder. That's why we strive to have and keep a clean herd like Jack's."

### Watch Outside Cows

In a herd that is relatively free from mastitis, it is wise to raise your own replacement stock. This doesn't mean that cows cannot be brought into the herd from the outside without endangering the herd, but when this is done, the new cow should be checked frequently, and watched closely to be sure she meets the herd standards. After all, there's no use shopping around for trouble.

### FORAGE REPORT

**W**ATCHING our pastures and hayfields develop holds the same interest as following the development of a calf or heifer. They don't always turn out as expected.

Jack depends on a field of orchard grass for his earliest silage crop. Now in its second year, this piece has never had in it the legumes originally seeded. When the seeding was completed in the oats, it turned out that we had misjudged and put on 8-10 pounds of orchard grass seed per acre. The legumes just never had a chance. Now that we have a fine seeding of orchard grass, though, we will see just how far we can push its production, and with fertilizer, just how early we can move in to cut it.

Our six-year-old alfalfa piece appeared to be running out last year, but recovered nicely with the heavy 0-20-20

fertilizer application this season. More important than the recovery of the alfalfa, though, is the reappearance of ladino which had apparently run out last year. I've heard of clover appearing from nowhere when adequate plant food was provided, and on the strength of this, Jack and I still stick to our plan of a light top dressing with stable scrapings this winter, and another good dose of phosphate and potash next Spring and Summer. The big gamble is to regain production without plowing and fitting for a new seeding. From the rocks in this particular piece, I'm not sure Jack could buy enough plow points to do the job anyway.

### GRAIN DISAPPOINTING

**D**ESPITE the fact that he was all set to handle a lot of acreage on a custom basis, Boots found the weather against him during grain harvest this year. Too much late season moisture brought the yield to about half of what was hoped for on wheat, and resulted in almost a total loss for oats that were left to combine. Both Boots and Jack had oats that were not worth cutting. We didn't have too much rain—it just came at frequent enough intervals to keep the grain too tough for threshing.

We have abandoned corn-raising at Sunnygables because of disappointments several seasons running. During and since the war, we have had good luck with small grain, almost to the point where we have depended too heavily on it for a cash crop and for home grown feed. I was reminded this season of a decision we made about ten years ago to stop raising more small grains than were needed to start pasture seedings.

High grain prices started us back in the cash grain business during the war, and we believed wheat and oats could stand even more emphasis because they made money consistently. Now, after a bad season, we are backing away again. We'll grow quite a little grain again next year, but will try not to count too heavily on it 'til it is in the barn.

The way we change our minds about small grains is much like the lady who waved frantically from her car window and then cut across the wrong lane to make a left turn. When the police officer asked her what kind of a signal she had given, she replied that her particular wave at that point was to let everyone know she had changed her mind. We are changing our minds, too, but don't know yet quite what we shall do.



A necessary part of all sensible milking procedure is stripping to check for quarters infected with mastitis. A strip cup readily shows stringy or flaky milk, as does the strip plate pictured here. In some ways the dark, smooth plate has advantages, for it can be set in any pail with assurance that no milk is sprayed on the floor under the cow. Milk on the floor under the cow is not as important where the parlor is washed down daily. At the first sign of lumpy milk, call the vet!

Incidentally, there is an excellent bulletin available at the N. Y. S. Veterinary College by Drs. H. G. Hodges and S. D. Johnson, called "Mastitis Control." You can get one by writing the N. Y. S. Veterinary College, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.



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September 25 1951

PAY EXACTLY ONE HUNDRED AND 00/100 DOLLARS  
TO THE ORDER OF \_\_\_\_\_ \$ 100.00

Ward Tiffany  
Route 2  
Unadilla, New York

**AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Inc.**  
*E. R. Eastman*  
PRESIDENT

**THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ITHACA**  
ITHACA, NEW YORK

## A. A. Cattle Rustling Award

(Continued from Page 3)

arrest can best be told in Ward Tiffany's own words in the letter he wrote us following Armer's arrest on June 24:

"I just read the cattle rustling article in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. I happen to be the man who gave a very good clue which led to the arrest of Matthew Armer.

"On May 17 I went to Oneonta to buy a cow at the Empire Livestock Market. Seeing none that suited me at the sale I went out to the loading chutes and saw a Jersey cow in a three-quarter ton truck that looked like a good cow. The man quoted me a price of \$150 and I bought her and paid him the money.

"I rode with him when he brought the cow to my place. I asked his name and he said it was Armer and that he was from Cobleskill and needed money to fix his teeth. I thought he was on the square so thought nothing more about it.

"Then after Corporal Arthur Diffendale was murdered I saw a picture of the truck which I recognized as the one belonging to the man who sold me the cow on May 17. I told the police the story on June 21, and looking through the Empire Livestock Cooperative's records of the cattle sales at the Oneonta auction they found the name of "Armer" from Nassau, N. Y. who had sold quite a number of cattle there.

"That same afternoon they came to my place and identified the cow as one that had been stolen in Massachusetts on May 8. They said her real value was around \$500.

"On June 24 I went to the Sidney Barracks and picked Armer out of a line of eight men as the one who had sold me the cow. They also had the truck there which I identified."

Immediately on receipt of the above letter we wrote Mr. Tiffany that we would consider it as a claim for the reward and that we would write him again at the conclusion of the trial. The \$100 check already mentioned was the result. The fact that Armer was tried for murder rather than cattle stealing did not enter into our decision. However, it was possible that some other person should share in the reward, therefore, we wrote to Captain H. A. Gay of Troop C, New York State Troopers at Sidney who replied as follows:

"In reference to your letter of September 19th, please be advised that we are glad to state that the Armer case has come to a successful conclusion and also to state that it cleared up more than 50 cases of cattle stealing in New York, Pennsylvania, Vermont and New Hampshire.

"Ward Tiffany, Route 2, Unadilla, N. Y. did buy a cow from Armer, which was stolen from Mr. Palmer of Trymingham, Massachusetts. This cow is still in our possession but has been ordered to be returned to Mr. Palmer just

as soon as he may be able to call for it.

"Mr. Tiffany and his wife gave us the first lead which enabled us to bring to justice one Matthew Armer for the killing of Corporal Arthur Diffendale and he did ride on the truck from Oneonta to his home at Route 2, Unadilla, New York."

Very truly yours,  
(signed) H. A. Gay—Captain  
Troop Commander

No money that AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has ever spent has given more personal satisfaction to members of the staff. We like to feel that the \$100 reward we offered (which incidentally will continue until Jan. 1, 1952) had some part in cleaning up this case. But cattle rustling is still going on. If you have cattle stolen, notify your State Troopers and other police authorities immediately; give them every bit of evidence available, and if your evidence results in a conviction and prison term of at least 30 days we will be very happy to send you a check like the one that went to Mr. Tiffany.

## Service Bureau

By D. M. SPAULDING

### POSTING

I have been told that land must be posted before the end of September in New York State. Is that correct?

No. Land can be posted at any time during the year in New York State. However, to keep your land legally posted, illegible or destroyed notices must be replaced at least once a year during the months of March, July, August or September.

For the convenience of readers, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has available No Trespassing signs which meet the requirements of all northeastern states, with the exception of Vermont. These are printed on a heavy, coated canvas stock; and you can get information about them by writing American Agriculturist, 10 N. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

### YOU'RE WELCOME

Thanks a million for getting my money back. I consider the \$3 I spent for a subscription to your paper one of my very best investments. I am a working man and cannot afford to lose \$12, and I appreciate your getting the refund for me.—W.H.G., New York.

### UNETHICAL

I have seen an advertisement of a clinic in New Jersey. They treat people suffering with hernia, and I am interested. What do you know about them?

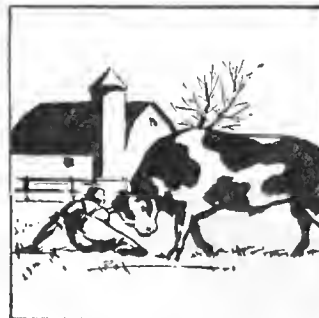
We checked with the American Medical Association about this clinic. They tell us that they cannot recommend such places. Advertising by a physician is considered unethical. We suggest that anyone who has something wrong with his health should consult his physician and follow his recommendations as to treatment.

# PROTECT YOURSELF

Against all farm, home  
and road accidents



Farm Machinery



Farm Animals



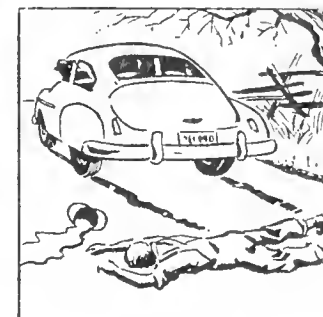
Automobiles



Farm Truck



Burning Buildings



Pedestrian

One out of every fourteen persons will be accidentally injured this year. To prove this to yourself, think of fourteen of your own friends—have any of them had an accident in the last year? Defend yourself and your family against the cost of being disabled due to an accident. Carry North American Accident Insurance Protection.

## BENEFITS RECENTLY PAID

A Friend's Name May Be in This List

Stephen Vosburg, Farmersville Station, N. Y. \$30.71 Motorcycle accident—cut head & face	Fred Tucker, Star Route, Waterville, Me. 51.43 Working in farm shop—cut & broke finger
Reese Reynolds, R. 1, Franklinville, N. Y. 47.86 Saw Mill accident—inj. leg	John Thornton, Canaan, Me. 50.00 Stick fell on leg—broke leg
Roy Davis, R. 2, Mayville, N. Y. 25.71 Injured hand in mowing machine—cut finger	Wm. Marchukitis, So. Deerfield, Mass. 1050.00 Struck by auto—death benefits
Charles Rutenbur, R. 1, Forestville, N. Y. 71.43 Kicked by horse—injured leg	J. J. Niedbala, Jr., Turners Falls, Mass. 25.00 Tractor tipped over—lacerated scalp
Orl. Bartholomew, R. 1, Jamestown, N. Y. 38.57 At work—fractured fingers left hand	Joseph F. Machulis, Hardwick, Mass. 1050.00 Auto accident—death benefits
Frank Boice, R. 3, New Berlin, N. Y. 134.28 Knocked off log cart—multiple injuries	Fernando Richardson, Uxbridge, Mass. 35.71 Kicked by bull—multiple bruises, cut scalp
Clifford Lobdell, Smyrna, N. Y. (2 pols) 200.00 Crushed by cow—smashed foot and ankle	Poyce Clark, Buckland, Mass. 47.14 Fell off tractor—chip frac. ankle
Wilson Monroe, Star Route, Oxford, N. Y. 43.57 Fell from hay mow—frac. vertebra in back	Harold Jones, R. 1, Hill, N. H. 99.99 Struck by car—conc., cuts & bruises
Ambrose Smith, R. 2, West Winfield, N. Y. 61.43 Crushed by cow—injured shoulder	Robert C. Fearon, R. 3, Whitefield, N. H. 34.57 Fell from truck—crushed toe
Karl Wagner, Little Falls, N. Y. 1050.00 Truck accident—death benefits	Nelson Ledoux, R. 1, Claremont, N. H. 64.28 Thrown off tractor—severe chest injury
Claude Brown, West Winfield, N. Y. 29.29 Caught hand in forage blower—inj. fingers	Napoleon Lacourse, R. 1, Peterboro, N. H. 30.00 Thrown from logging sled—cont. abdomen
Howard Carpenter, R. 6, Fort Plain, N. Y. 30.00 Crushed by cow—injured finger	Alfred Davis, R. 1, Derby Line, Vt. 160.71 Kicked by horse—broke leg
Rutherford Downes, R. 6, Fort Plain, N. Y. 80.00 Kicked by cow—injured thigh	John Dame, Royalton, Vt. 42.14 Fell off ladder—broke ankle
Hazel Nellis, R. 4, Fort Plain, N. Y. 41.42 Fell off ladder—injured leg	Roswell H. Gaines, R. 3, Vergennes, Vt. 15.71 Pruning plum tree—cut & bruised hand
Alice Webb, R. 1, Holcomb, N. Y. 64.72 Auto accident—broke shoulder bone	Mary Viniconis, Enfield, Conn. 32.14 Thrown from tractor—spr. back, cont. legs
Anson Gage, Canandaigua, N. Y. 22.86 Fell off ladder—injured elbow	Thomas McGowan, R. 1, Canterbury, Conn. 27.14 Working on bench—injured arm
John Dawson, Canandaigua, N. Y. 18.57 Crushed by cow—sprained knee	Adrian Godenzi, R. 1, Winsted, Conn. 96.43 Crushed by cow—injured thigh and leg
Ethel Turner, R. 1, Walden, N. Y. 62.14 Gored by cow—severe lacerations	H. Melvin Case, R. 1, Troy, Pa. 20.00 Crushed by horse—injured ankle
Stephen Uszenski, Slate Hill, N. Y. 41.43 Crushed by cow—injured elbow	Ethel Perry, R. 2, Canton, Pa. 40.00 Fell in barn—broke bone in ankle
Louis Jensen, R. 3, Troy, N. Y. 42.86 Tractor tipped over—fractured ribs	Laura Steele, R. 1, Wyalusing, Pa. 44.28 Fell off ladder—broke arm and wrist
Joseph Madigan, R. 2, Schaghticoke, N. Y. 38.57 Guard on saw hit insured—conc., cut head	Harriet Shedden, Granville Summit, Pa. 16.43 Hanging clothes—spr. wrist, shoulder & arm
Mae Church, Petersburg, N. Y. 40.00 Fell down stairs—inj. head, arm & hip	Frank Rachel, R. 1, Sabinsville, Pa. 50.71 Bitten by hog—cut leg
Joseph Mason, R. 1, Owego, N. Y. (2 pols) 77.14 Cranking tractor—fract. wrist	Hazel Plumley, R. 1, Lawrenceville, Pa. 35.00 Fell getting out of car—broke foot bone
Edward Forshee, R2, Richford, N. Y. 51.07 Struck by log—fractured leg	Myrtle Croft, R. 1, Nelson, Pa. 41.43 Crushed by horse—broke wrist
Clarence Codner, Owego, N. Y. 30.00 Gored by bull—injured hip	Elmer L. Peake, Middlebury Center, Pa. 22.43 Thrown off tractor—dislocated knee
Raymond Kitchen, R. 1, Clinton, N. Y. 20.67 Cut finger while cutting wood—infection	John Johnson, Hackettstown, N. J. 60.00 Coasting—hit tree—broke hip
Ellen White, R. 3, Taberg, N. Y. 50.00 Auto accident—cut leg & scalp	Isaac Sickler, R. 1, Woodstown, N. J. 61.33 Auto accident—chip frac. of collar bone
Alex E. Soron, R. 1, Utica, N. Y. 32.14 Struck by truck—cuts and contusions	Frank Edsall, Hamburg, N. J. 23.57 Auto accident—contusion, cut scalp
Phil Julia, R. 3, Waterville, Me. 47.86 Auto accident—multiple facial lacerations	Ethel M. Doty, R. 3, Sussex, N. J. 80.00 Auto accident—frac. femur, cut knee
Merlo Barron, Fayette, Me. 21.43 Axe cut foot	Andrew H. Prall, Ringoes, N. J. 97.14 Auto accident—frac. rib, cuts & bruises

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Superior Department

SAVINGS BANK BUILDING

ITHACA, NEW YORK



# Identical Twin Heifers used in Amazing Feed Test\* at DAWNWOOD FARMS



**CANDY on Milk**  
gained 103 lbs.  
in 3 months  
COST **\$57<sup>33</sup>**

**SANDY on CAF-STAR**  
gained 112 lbs.  
in 3 months  
COST **\$14<sup>95</sup>**

*\*The test was conducted under normal dairy farm conditions.  
Weights taken monthly by E. Van Steenburgh, DHIA Supervisor.*

We take pride in the calves that we raise on our farms. We want them to look thrifty with bright eyes, fine coats, deep bodies.

That's why we made CAF-STAR. And then by good luck, the identical twin heifers, Candy and Sandy, were born. We were able to make the famous feed test which *proved* that CAF-STAR helps develop bigger animals with better bone growth—and at a big saving over milk. We feel that all dairymen should know about our "formula feed for calves" CAF-STAR.

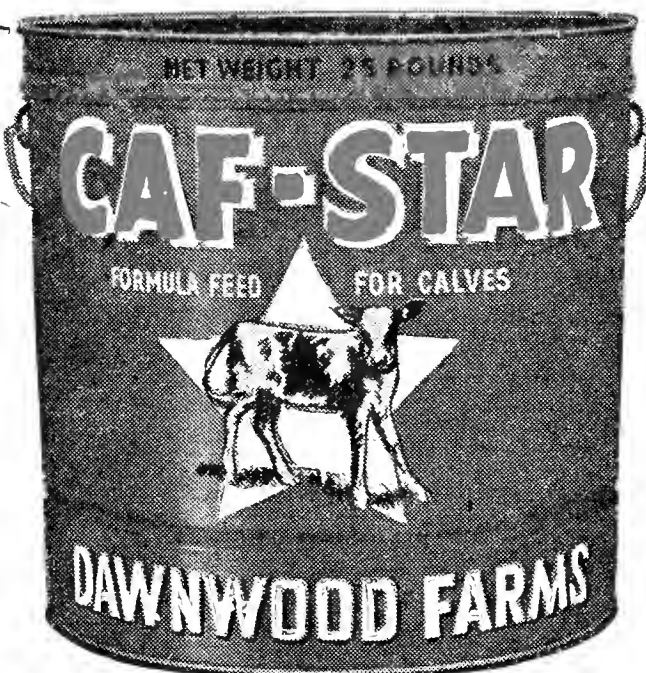
Cordially,

*Dawnwood Farms*

CAF-STAR is available in 25-lb. blue pails\* and in 25-lb. or 100-lb. (economy size) bags. Just mix this highly nutritious concentrate with water and feed quart for quart instead of milk. It may also be fed dry.

Ask your feed dealer for CAF-STAR. The 25-lb. package contains a month's supply for one calf at a cost of about 18 cents per day.

*\*The 25-lb. blue pail is now in short supply due to national defense restrictions on metal. You get the 25-lb. CAF-STAR bag at a saving.*



**DAWNWOOD FARMS, AA-6, AMENIA, N. Y.**

Dear Sir: Send me absolutely FREE:

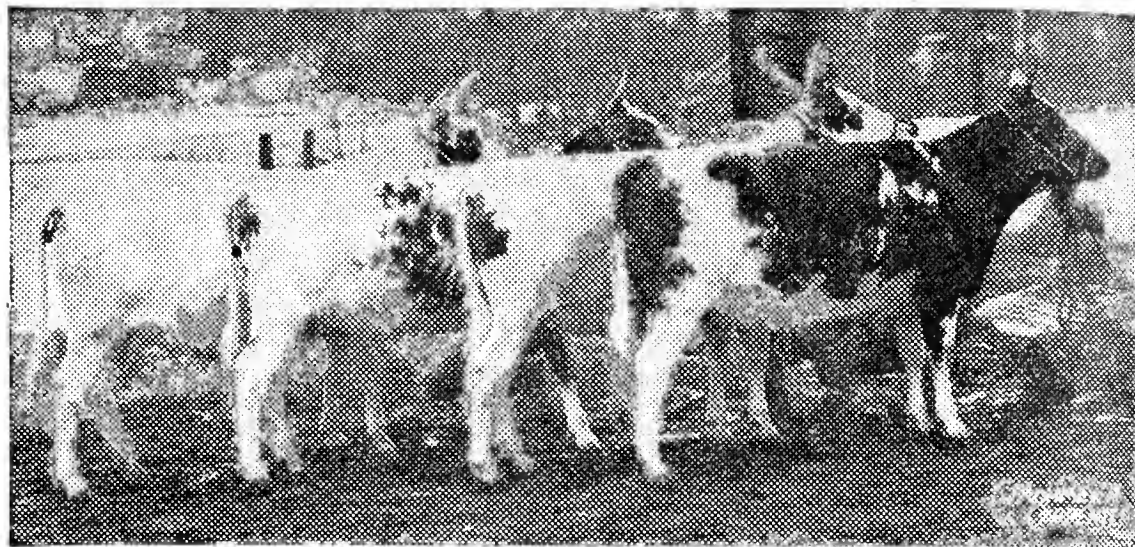
1. Special chart for keeping my records of Calf Weight Increases with Accepted Breed averages for comparison.
2. Special measuring tape that tells you the calf's weight by measuring the number of inches around the heart girth.

My name \_\_\_\_\_ P. O. Address \_\_\_\_\_

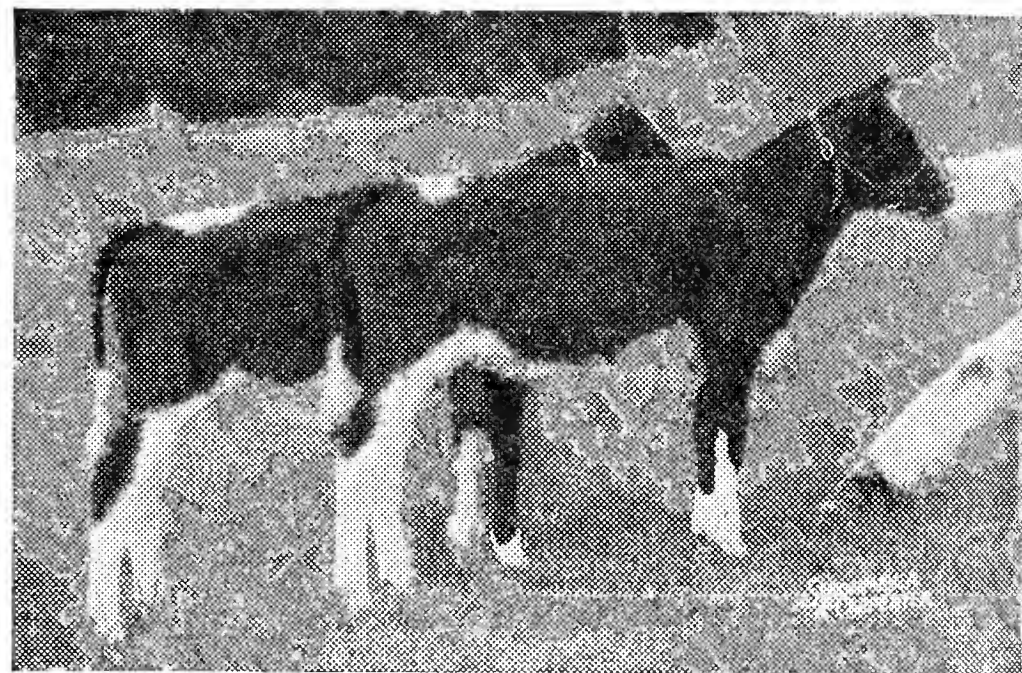
I raise \_\_\_\_\_ (number) calves My breed is \_\_\_\_\_

My Feed Dealer's Name \_\_\_\_\_ P. O. Address \_\_\_\_\_

## "Beauties" Raised at Dawnwood Farms fed CAF-STAR and DOTS



Typical of the fine animals raised at Dawnwood Farms, these beautiful yearlings were started on CAF-STAR followed up by DOTS.



Identical Holstein twin heifers, 2 months old, now being fed on CAF-STAR. They are also being fed 2 measuring cups of DOTS (our new pelleted formula) sprinkled on top of their grain ration. We give them all the grain they will clean up.



Candy and Sandy were bred at 13 months. Both calved under 2 years with fine heifer calves. They were bred again for second calves when they were only 2 years and 2 months old. They are milking and will make over 400 lbs. of fat this year.

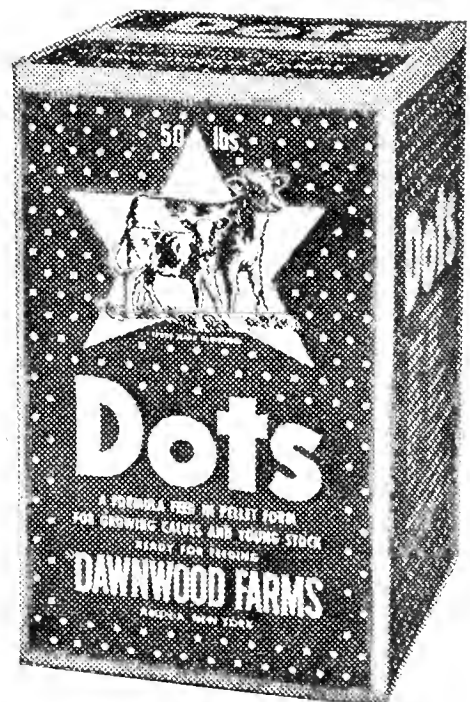
### FINE NEW PELLET FEED

After thorough testing and long use at Dawnwood Farms, we can now offer you DOTS to help your calves grow into bigger, sturdier animals with capacity for big production.

This formula feed in pellet form was developed as a follow-up dry feed for calves when being weaned from the liquid CAF-STAR feeding. DOTS help prevent the setback that may occur at weaning.

And DOTS stimulate rumination at an early age. The calf begins to chew its cud; the digestive organs develop sooner. Ask your dealer for DOTS.

**Ask for DAWNWOOD FARMS' QUALITY PRODUCTS**





# AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

## Four-Legged Friends

By William Gilman

IT'S an age of growing specialization, and an increasing number of farmers in New England now concentrate on a single "crop," like the orchardist who raises only fruit or the poultryman who says he "wouldn't have a cow on the place." But it's hard for such farmers to give up four-legged creatures entirely. Here are a few examples of Vermont poultrymen who have found themselves excuses for having a few animals around.

RIGHT, On their poultry farm near Manchester Depot, Vt., Earle Fowler and son Robert, right, keep two dozen sheep. In addition to wool and lambs, the Suffolks help out on the poultry end by keeping grass mowed on the pullet range. The sheep are rotated through the pasture, keeping grass short and succulent for the 2,500 birds raised each spring for replacements. Hip-high sheep fencing separates the plots, keeping the animals where they belong, but allowing birds to range where they please.



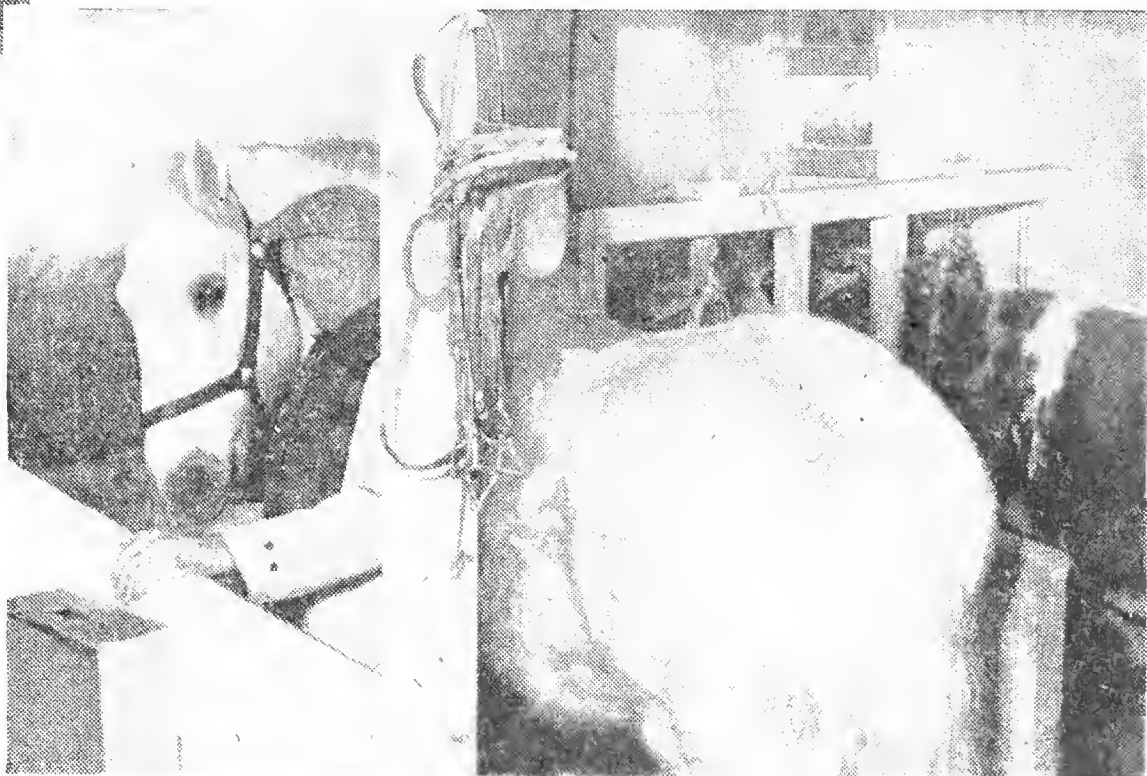
Karl Stevens, poultryman of Weathersfield Bow, Vt., breeds collies as a sideline and claims that Flicker has turned out to be a very good "bird dog." She helps by running stray pullets back home on the range. Flicker is illustrating how she hopefully hunts fleas on a hen. Stevens discovered this habit one day when he found Flicker had included a hen among her pups—and was working hard looking for fleas in feathers as well as fur.

After several years building up a laying flock, Louis LaFlam abandoned market gardening eight years ago and went in exclusively for poultry farming on his place near North Ferrisburg, Vt. But he saved space in his new henhouse for a stable to accommodate the family cow and faithful Jerry, his horse now 20 years old. "When I used to need him in gardening work," LaFlam explains, "Jerry always did what I wanted him to—so he can count on a home here for the rest of his life."

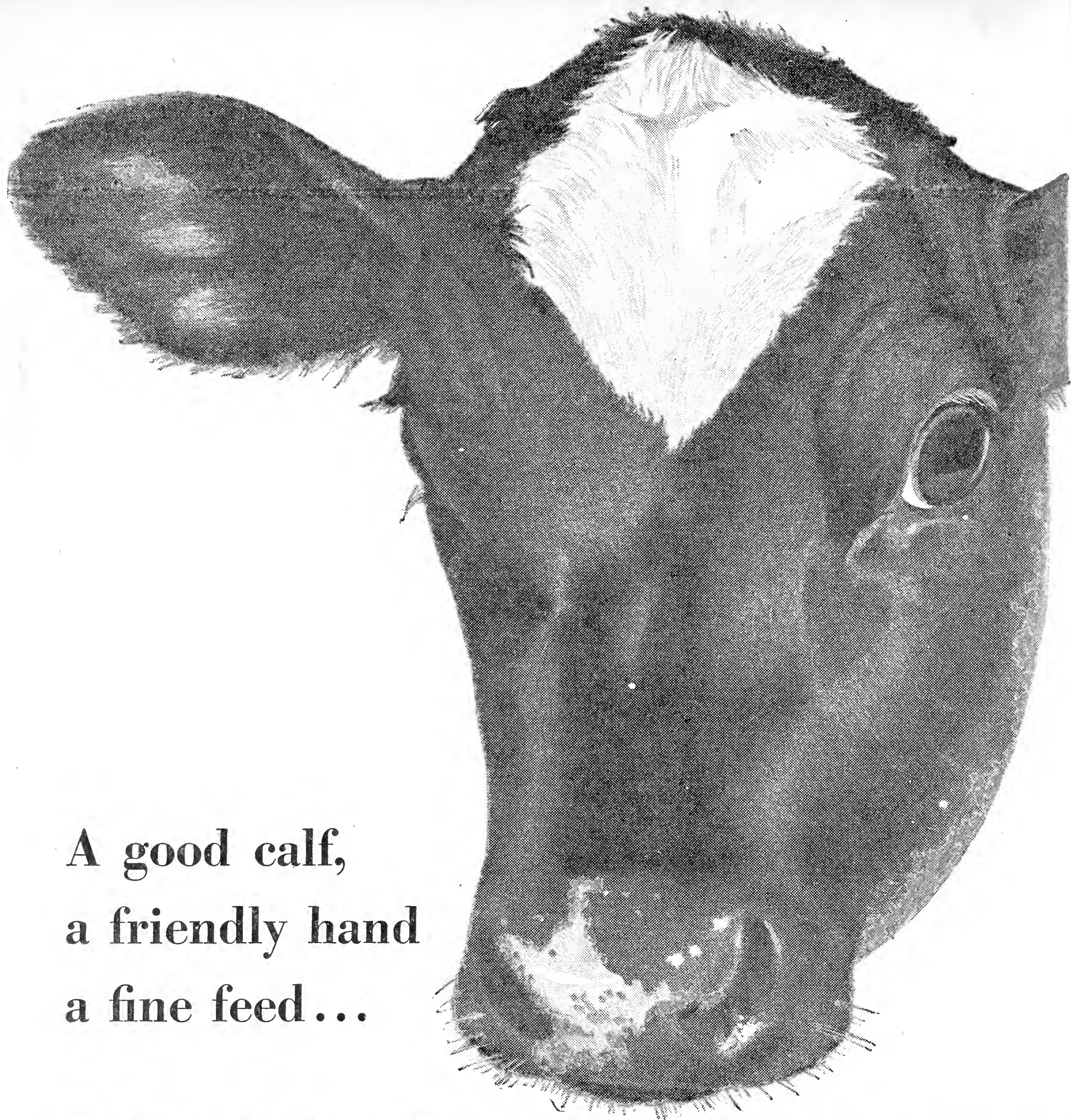


LEFT, Grading and packing eggs near the furnace would be hard on the eggs. So Dwight G. Bigelow, poultryman of Essex Junction, Vt., uses that spare space in the basement of his new 5,000-bird henhouse to keep his Boxer pups snug in winter. Raising the pure-bred dogs is strictly a hobby with Bigelow—he says he's satisfied if they repay expenses. He's pretty fond of the hens that bring in the egg checks, but points out that for a real pet you can't beat a canine.

—Photos: Eleanor Gilman







A good calf,  
a friendly hand  
a fine feed...

# G.L.F. Calf Starter

Each year thousands of northeastern dairymen are finding that the combination of a good calf, a little extra patience and care, and the right feeding plan will produce the type of replacement they want in their herds.

Milk and G.L.F. Calf Starter go together for the feeding plan that gets the best results in raising a calf.

About the time a calf learns to drink from a pail she is ready

for her first handful of G.L.F. Calf Starter. From then on all you need to do is put a day's supply of Calf Starter in the feed box each morning. When the calf is three weeks old, supplement the Calf Starter with a generous supply of your best early-cut legume or mixed hay . . . along with plenty of clean, fresh water and salt.

Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc., Ithaca, N. Y.

*Build bigger calves the "G.L.F. Calf Starter" way*





## What Can I Do?

By E. R. EASTMAN

**L**AST time in this column I stated that I often hear my friends say something like, "Well, I am only one of 150 million people in America, what can I do?"

This column is an attempt to answer that question. We start with the idea that in a great Republic the citizen is more important than the government, and that government exists for the individual, never the individual for government.

In order to keep that basic principle, however, the citizen must live up to his responsibilities, and one of the chief responsibilities in a Republic is to exercise your right to vote. If you don't, the time may come when you won't have the right. An election is coming up on Tuesday, November 6, and although it is not a presidential year, this election is particularly important:

First, if you don't vote in this election, you cannot take part in your party's primaries next year, which is a presidential year. In my opinion, the primaries, where the candidates of your party are chosen, are more important than the election itself.

Second, there are many important local officers to be elected this fall. What your supervisor or your selectman or your county commissioner does, for example, may be far more important than what some officer in the State or the President of the United States does.

Third, in New York State there are

six suggested amendments to the Constitution on which you will be asked to vote on election day. For an explanation of these amendments, see Page 8 in the New York edition.

Now, in addition to voting yourself, what else can you do in connection with the coming election? The organization known as "Freedom on the March" has made some most excellent suggestions which I herewith pass on to you:

1. Organize an election committee immediately for your district or community. Get the committee to meet and plan a campaign to get out the vote. Explain any local issues involved.

2. See that every eligible member of your family votes.

3. Get every member of your committee to contact at least five other persons to urge them to vote and to have their families vote. Ask those five persons to telephone their friends and urge them to vote. In other words, start a "chain reaction" by telephone to get out the vote.

4. On election day, you and your committee provide cars and drivers to get everyone to the polls.

5. After election day, hold a meeting of your committee and check the results to determine how to do a better job next year.

6. Send a summary of the results achieved by your committee to Freedom on the March, 119 South Cayuga Street, Ithaca, New York.

## Taxes Doubled

**T**HE Honorable Harold Keller, New York State Commissioner of Commerce, in a recent speech charged that "government is expanding into the affairs of business to a point which under American standards could be alarming." He said that the only way to stop this expansion is "for business to take part more and more in government."

"Too often," Commissioner Keller said, "it has been the sad story of an idea or a so-called reform being offered and organized business assuming a position of adamant opposition without an alternative suggestion. As a result, one scheme after another would be put over and the control artists had

us well on the road to socialism."

The Commissioner described the government as "big business in this country." He said that one out of every nine employed persons in the Empire state is on a federal, state or local government payroll. "Ten years ago," he said, "the Federal government took 12½ cents out of every dollar. Last year they took more than 25 cents out of every dollar."

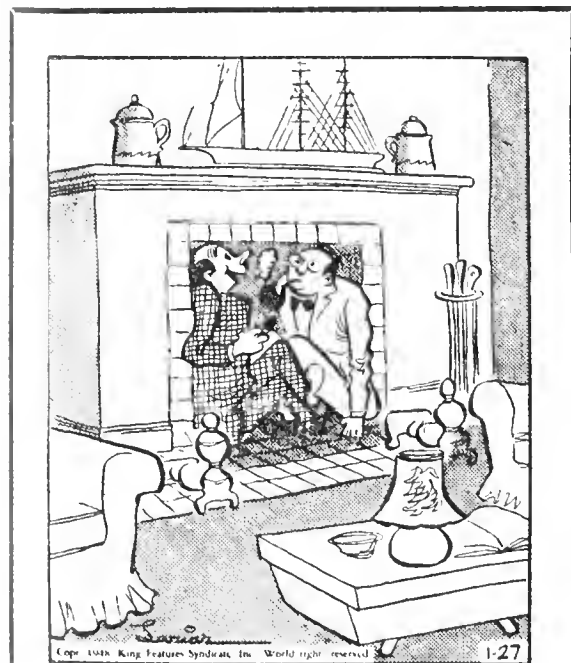
Commissioner Keller has put into words what we of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST have been emphasizing for years. Unless American business gets out of its own hidebound affairs to work with agriculture to save free enterprise, the time is not long distant when there will be no free enterprise in America, and less liberty than there was before the Declaration of Independence.

— A. A. —

### RESTORING CONFIDENCE

**B**OILING mad at the extravagance, waste and scandal in government, and in particular at the mismanagement and scandal in the State Department, the great American Legion in annual convention on October 18 demanded that the entire State Department leadership be fired. Said the Legion:

"To obtain the leadership required, we demand the immediate removal of the present corps of leaders whose every action has reflected incompetency, indecision and defeatism. They must be replaced and the State Department reconstituted with men of unquestioned loyalty and of high purpose, to the end that the confidence of all Americans in the conduct of our foreign affairs may be fully restored."

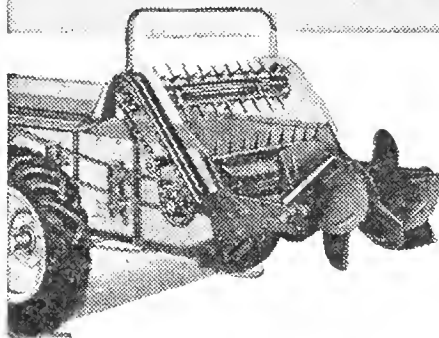


"I think it's grand the way your wife lets you smoke in the living room."

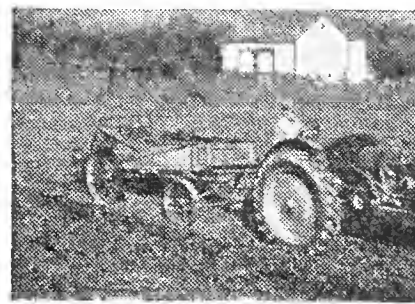
## Loads Higher, Spreads Wider, Lasts Longer



That's why a **NEW IDEA** is a good idea!



**Famous NEW IDEA Wide-Spread Distributor**—working smoothly as a unit with 100 U-shaped beater teeth—quickly breaks up manure, even the tough chunky kind. Wide, forward-set upper beater frees top of load first to prevent choking. Specially designed distributor blades assure thorough shredding, finer pulverization and wide, uniform spreading.



**Mr. D. M. Weber, Renfrew, Pa.** with his NEW IDEA Spreader—used steadily for more than 38 years. Says Mr. Weber: "My expense on this spreader has been less than 10 dollars. It has been spreading about 275 loads yearly for me over the past 30 years."

Service records show it...thousands of owners know it...the strongest, *longest wearing* spreader box is built by NEW IDEA. Formed of fully cured pine boards, it defies rot and corrosion year after year. Steel framed and double-riveted, it stands up under heaviest impact and steadiest pounding.

And it's the most efficient box, too! Low-slung for fast, easy loading. Flared at the top to haul *higher* loads without spilling. Tightly packed manure feeds back *freely* on its solid, tapered bed. Pulls lighter on big, easy-rolling wheels.

You're also way ahead every other way with a New IDEA Spreader. Positive shredding and wide, even spreading are *permanent* features. Self-aligning bearings keep it smooth-running *for keeps*. Discharge rate readily controlled to suit any soil requirements. Easy to hitch to any tractor. Easy to handle under any operating conditions. Easy to own, too—ask your local New IDEA dealer!

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FARM EQUIPMENT CO. **AVCO** MANUFACTURING CORPORATION

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# THE EDITORIAL PAGE

## MILK DRIVER STRIKE HITS PRODUCERS

ON Wednesday, October 24, 15,000 milk truck drivers and milk plant workers in New York City went on strike, completely disrupting the milk business from Dairyman to Consumer and causing heavy loss to everyone concerned. Fortunately, the strike only lasted one day, because the dealers granted the strikers a \$10.00 a week pay increase.

The strike was called by the Teamsters Union of the American Federation of Labor. Wherever possible, milk on the way to New York City was stopped and turned back to the country plants and, if facilities were available there, was manufactured into cheese, butter and other by-products. Fortunately indeed were members of the Dairymen's League and other cooperatives which had manufacturing facilities. These cooperatives were able again to make good on their promise of a market for their members' milk for every day through the year, even in the face of emergencies.

There will, however, be a loss to Dairymen even when they can deliver to manufacturing plants, because the milk ordinarily sold in fluid form necessarily had to be classified and sold at the Class III price.

This unfortunate situation was caused in part and is complicated by government bureaucracy operating through the OPS (Office of Price Stabilization). On one side, dealers were faced by the striking workmen demanding ever-increasing wages; on the other by the probability that OPS would not approve a price increase to consumers. A large part of the spread between what the dealer pays to the farmer and receives from the consumer is caused by high union wages. Unless the dealer can raise the price to consumers by 1½ to 2 cents a quart he must either suffer a loss or try to pass it back to Dairymen in lower prices. Delivered milk in New York City now sells at 24 cents a quart and 21½ cents at the store. If the OPS approves a raise in the retail price it will undoubtedly cut milk consumption.

At the same time while the milk strike was going on thousands of dock workers were out on a wildcat strike, out of control of their union leaders. Embargoes were placed on freight shipments coming into the port for shipment abroad, and on the docks are piled up millions of dollars worth of supplies, including military supplies for our boys in Europe and Korea, some of which cannot be loaded on the ships because of the labor strike.

Meanwhile, the government does little or nothing to control the situation, or actually helps to cause or complicate it by labor union sympathy and support for political purposes, or by bureaucratic price control.

When will the great body of American people who suffer from these situations—which are not far from anarchy—get mad enough to arouse themselves to restore the kind of government and leadership that will give us back the kind of America that our forefathers handed to us?

## RESERVE FOR DEPRECIATION

THOSE who invested in government savings bonds ten years ago have been unfortunate in having the bonds mature at a time when the dollar is worth only a little over half what it was worth when the investment was made. That, however, no one could foresee, and it was absolutely necessary for American citizens to make this investment in order to win the war.

The answer to this problem is not to cash these matured bonds, but to leave them right where they are, where they will continue to draw interest at

*By E. R. Eastman*

2½%. Later it may be possible to cash them at a time when the dollar value will be higher than it is now.

By the same token, it is good business to invest in defense bonds now, because you will be using cheap dollars to buy them, and when they come due the purchasing value of the dollar may be much higher. Farmers also might well give consideration to buying defense bonds now as a reserve or protection against the rapid depreciation of farm equipment. Your investment in equipment, of course, is tremendous as compared to what it was even a few years ago. The depreciation on this equipment is rapid. It will have to be replaced. A reserve of defense bonds for new equipment, for educating your children, for sickness, is a wise investment and good business.

## DID IT PAY?

SOME FRIEND recently sent me a little pamphlet, only 2½ x 3 inches in size, entitled "The American Agriculturist Centennial Book." This pamphlet was gotten out by AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST in 1876, just 75 years ago, when our Republic was just 100 years old.

In looking through this little pamphlet I found the following editorial, which applies just as much today as it did three-quarters of a century ago:

### A Striking Example

Thirty-four years ago, two brothers settled on adjoining farms, with equal advantage as to soil, markets, capital, etc. One of them subscribed for the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, and now and then bought a book or two about his own business—the whole costing an average of \$6 a year. His boys read and thought about their work, became interested in and respected it, and were happy in their toil, because they had something to think about. They grew up intelligent, and settled as good prosperous farmers, respected and influential. . . . The other brother "couldn't afford papers and books," (he could afford 6 cents a day, or \$20 a year, for tobacco, beer, etc.). His boys worked sullenly by day, and "skylarked" at night; they despised and hated their work, which for them was only exercising brute force, with little mind applied. When old enough to escape parental restraint, they quit the farm, one for this, and another for that, and none of them have ever amounted to anything. He is himself a sullen, dispirited man. Six dollars a year would have made a wonderful difference—would have changed their whole course of life. Would it have paid?

## THAT CHIP ON YOUR SHOULDER

IT SEEMS as if half the people I know are ready to quarrel or fight at the drop of the hat. There are more of these folks with a chip on their shoulders now than ever before because of the worrying, insecure times. Unfortunately, this applies particularly to husbands and wives, many of whom injure their health and interfere with their own and their children's happiness by bickering and quarreling. After a while it gets to be a habit, so that it is hardly possible for either partner to say anything at all without the other misunderstanding and picking it up, thus beginning an argument.

There can be only one of two results from this kind of situation, either a grand smash-up ending in separation or divorce, or a life-time of unhappiness. No matter who wins the argument, both parties lose the war. It just isn't worthwhile.

My suggested remedy for this constant quarreling

takes courage, forbearance, and a lot of willpower, but it is the only remedy. Here it is:

1. Stop making biting, sarcastic remarks.
2. When your partner says unkind things, take them on the chin, but keep your mouth shut.
3. Demonstrate a little appreciation and affection. How long has it been since you told your wife that the dinner that she worked so hard to get tasted mighty good, or said, "that was an exceptionally fine pie," or "you're looking very pretty today"? How long has it been since you put your arms around her and kissed her and told her that you love her?

And you, lady! You thought your husband was pretty slick when you married him. What are you doing to show him that the years have intensified and deepened your love, that you appreciate the hard work he is doing? When, in passing, have you let your hand rest lightly on his head or shoulder, thus demonstrating that he is still the man in your life?

Marriage is a cooperative enterprise and, when it works, it is the most satisfying cooperative organization in the world. But cooperation is a two-way road, and happiness is like all other precious things in this world: it has to be worked for long and constantly. We get out of marriage, as out of every worthwhile thing, just as much as we put into it. We get only by giving.

## TAKE TIME TO CHECK

THE OTHER evening there was excitement at our house when the chimney burned out. We were to blame because we had not cleaned the chimney in years. Fortunately, the fire did not get up into the main long chimney and was not too serious.

I mention this because it seems to me that next to the injury or death of someone in the family, a farm fire is just about the most tragic thing that can happen, and most of them can be prevented. This is the time of year when a heavy load is put on all electrical gadgets and when we start the long heating season. Therefore, it is just plain common sense to check over all fire hazards now. See that there are no loose electrical connections that are liable to short-circuit, that the chimneys are clean and in good repair, that any messes are cleaned up in buildings where fire could originate, and be especially careful that no smoking of any kind is allowed in the barns.

## A GOOD REMEDY

MANY of us remember the Saturday night bath in the kitchen in the old washtub, with hot water from the reservoir on the kitchen range. The coming of the modern bathroom changed all that, but still the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania thinks that some of us are not too clean.

The normal human skin, say these doctors, has on its surface an enormous number of bacteria, which are ordinarily harmless. A break or cut in the skin, however, permits harmful bacteria to enter and carry disease. Uncleanliness in habits of living is said to be responsible for more sickness than any other cause. Epidemics rage where personal hygiene is at a low point.

There is a simple treatment for uncleanliness. It is a four-letter word—soap!

## EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

A MOTORIST came into a restaurant out of a terrific rainstorm.

"Gee!" he said to the waitress as she came to take his order, "that certainly looks like the Flood."

"The what?"

"The big Flood. Haven't you read about the Flood and the Ark landing on Mount Ararat?"

"Gee, Mister!" she replied. "I haven't had time to look at a paper all week!"



# AA's Farmers' Dollar Guide

**INCOME TAXES:** Higher taxes start November 1 and the average increase will be about 11 per cent. Profits from sale of animals used for breeding, dairy or draft purposes, if you have owned them at least 12 months, will be subject to the capital gains tax instead of treated as ordinary income. If you sell a dwelling house the money is exempt from tax if you reinvest it in another home within a year. If you belong to a cooperative you must include patronage refunds, whether in cash or promises of cash, as income, and Co-ops must report patronage refunds of \$100 or more to any one person.

As taxes get higher, it is more and more important that your income tax report be made carefully. If you neglect to deduct business expenses, you are the loser. You need better records for figuring and if you are running a good size business it will probably pay to hire some one to check your return.

Most Northeastern colleges of agriculture publish a yearly bulletin each fall, giving much information that will help in making a farm return.

**CROPS:** The U. S. APPLE estimate dropped 2 per cent during September. The expected crop is 5 per cent below last year but nearly 8 per cent above the 10-year average. The reduction was largely the result of wind storms in New York and Michigan and dry weather in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia.

The October POTATO estimate was down nearly 10,000,000 bushels below the September 1 figure. It now stands at 337,122,000 bushels. Prices are trending upward and some farmers are holding their crop.

**CONTROLS:** Although not officially admitted, chances that beef cattle will be decontrolled are increasing. "Controllers" who seem to be trying to find a way to back up without admitting failure, are blaming Congress for failing to give them more power, packers and cattlemen for not cooperating, and the USDA for lack of enthusiasm for controls.

**SULPHUR:** USDA has done a good job of pointing out agriculture's needs for chemicals, also for equipment. But the policy is to meet other needs first and let agriculture take what's left. The fact that food production cannot be increased on short notice should not be overlooked by those in authority.

One short material is sulphur. Agriculturally it is important for making fungicides and fertilizer. It is an important ingredient in superphosphate.

Result of shortage will be a change in fertilizer ratios; they will have less phosphorus. Agronomists agree that where fields have received phosphorus liberally for years, the supply has been built up in the soil. In New England much commercial fertilizer in the past has been a 5-10-10. New grades are more likely to have 6 to 8 per cent of nitrogen, 8 per cent of phosphoric acid and 8 per cent of potash.

**EGGS:** It is expected that egg prices are about at their seasonal peak and are likely to show some decline in November and December. If you haven't culled, do it now and then look the flock over periodically to remove hens that aren't laying.

**QUESTION:** When prices decline national income drops; business and employment fall off. Present administration seems committed to the idea that government should prevent big booms and serious depressions by using public works, subsidies, etc. to increase buying power when depression threatens.

But suppose the general price level dropped 10 per cent and as a result, national income dropped in the same proportion, which would be well over \$25 billion. If government tried to pump that amount of buying power into economy, either taxes would have to be increased or money borrowed, and that amount added to the national budget whatever it might be—\$60 or \$70 billion—or maybe by that time \$100 billion. Could they do it? You be the judge. And suppose prices should drop 20 or 30 per cent, what then?—Hugh Cosline

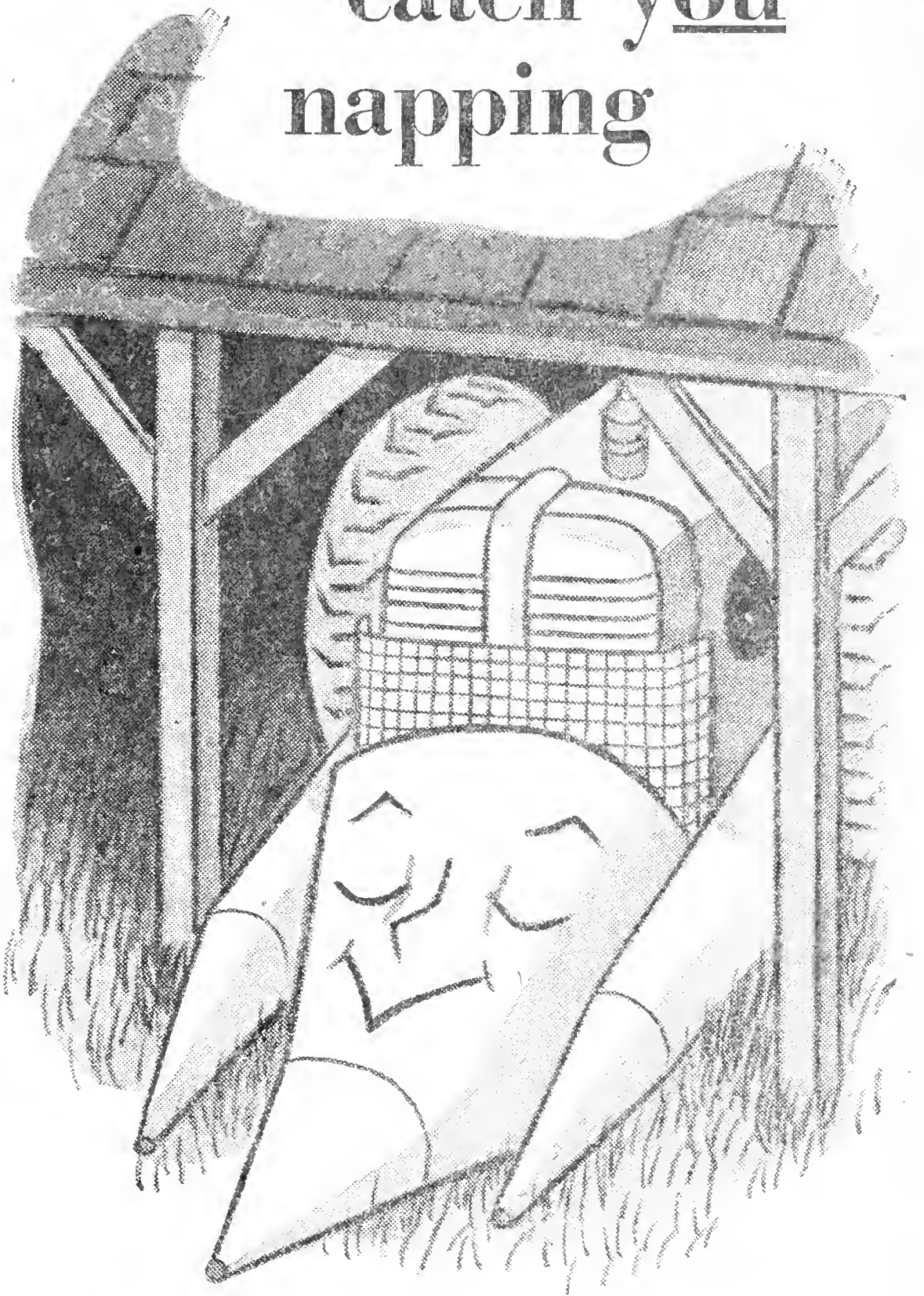
## The Song of the Lazy Farmer



NOVEMBER'S coming tickles me; I'm always happy as can be when winter arrives again, cuz it's the only season when I can relax beside the fire and not arouse Mirandy's ire. It's not like spring when she screams loud if I don't help get fields all plowed; in summer, when small grain gets ripe, my loafin' gives her cause to gripe; in early fall, a million chores all pressure me to get outdoors, and if I try to loaf and slack, she's sure to make some nasty crack.

But soon as sky shows signs of snow and icy winds begin to blow, the heat is off and I am free to do my loafing openly. The choring won't amount to much, just feeding cows and hens and such; an hour of milking twice a day—that job's Mirandy's anyway; some eggs to gather now and then, and I cannot remember when Mirandy ever did allow me in the henhouse anyhow. And so the next four months will be a mighty pleasant time for me; instead of being forced to sneak on where I cannot hear her speak, I now can squat in my own chair and know the boss won't even care.

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Here is Frank M. Brown of Tunkhannock shown with part of his 30-head purebred Guernsey herd.

# Frank M. Brown-Wyoming County Wins Pa. Green Pastures Contest

By STRATTON STEVENS

**F**RANK M. BROWN, Sr., Tunkhannock, 31-year-old veteran of World War II and winner of the Pennsylvania Green Pastures Contest for 1951, owns and operates a 30-head purebred Guernsey dairy farm of 92 acres of which 20 acres are in rotated pasture plots of four to six acres each. These pasture plots, all established in the last three years, have been seeded to orchard grass, ladino clover, brome grass and alfalfa. He also has three acres of permanent pasture seeded in 1932 to bluegrass and white clover making a total of 23 acres pasture. He has had ample pasture, even with a dry summer, and three acres of the first growth were cut for grass silage for winter feed.

## Rotates Pasture

Frank rotates his pasture fields, moving the cattle to a new strip when the grass has been grazed to a height of two to three inches. Each field is clipped after grazing and the droppings spread with a homemade spreader made of old wheel rims welded together with chains. The pastures are established on land that had not been reseeded or limed and fertilized for 15 years and was partially grown up to weeds and moss. The year before the strips were broken up for reseeding the 20 acres did not provide enough pasture for 10 head. Two of the strips were planted to grain crops and the grasses seeded in wheat. The other two were established by working up the old sod and moss with a field cultivator and disc harrow in the spring. No nurse crop was used. The grasses were seeded in the sod mulch.

### Plant Food Used

Superphosphate was applied with the manure used to top dress the old sod before breaking it up, and as a top dressing on each new seeding the first year. Each field is top dressed each year with 500 to 700 pounds of 0-14-14 fertilizer. Boron was added to the fertilizer on each strip the first year. The permanent pasture of bluegrass and white clover has been top dressed with manure and superphosphate, and one application of complete fertilizer was applied last spring.

Frank was born on a farm in Northmoreland Township, Wyoming County, and following graduation from Tunkhannock High School was a car salesman for a year before entering Williamsport Technical Institute. He worked as a welder, pusher and erection foreman for a construction company before entering the armed services.

After being discharged from the

armed services in February 1946, Frank returned to his father's farm where he started farming, renting 25 acres from his father. He enrolled in Institutional On-the-Farm Training with the original group in Wyoming County May 1, 1946. He rented fields on a neighboring farm during that summer and fall. The next spring he rented the entire farm of 92 acres. During this time he increased his dairy herd from four heifers and two calves to ten milking cows and ten heifers. In April 1948, he bought the farm he had been renting. He put water in the barn and house, drilled a well, built a new milk house, blasted fourteen hundred feet of ditch to drain and reclaim eight acres of land which are now part of the rotated pasture on his farm. That fall he sold all the milking cows and bought registered bred heifers.

## More Power

In 1949, Frank sold his team and bought a tractor and tractor equipment. He was elected the first president of the Wyoming County Young Farmers Association and named as a director of the newly organized Soil Conservation District which he helped form. During the year, he removed stone walls and worked up the land which he had drained.

In 1950, the farm was planned by the soil conservation district, strips were laid out, the permanent pasture improved with lime, superphosphate and manure, and new pasture seeded to ladino clover and orchard grass. All his cows were bred artificially by sires from NEPA Breeding Cooperative at Tunkhannock and all calves were vaccinated for Brucellosis.

## Community Service

By 1951, Frank had completed the change to grassland farming. He built a diversion terrace across the upper part of his pasture fields to control the flow of water over his pasture strips. He employed a full-time hired man who also was enrolled in veterans' on-the-farm training. The rotation pasture program was in full swing. Clippings from the pasture and the first cutting from hay fields were used to fill two silos with grass. Frank was re-elected president of the Wyoming County Young Farmers and named a director of Wyoming Production Credit Association.

Frank has a son twelve years old who is in eighth grade and is very much interested in his father's farming program. As you walk over Frank's farm with him and his son, both help in explaining the program that is working so well.



## Fertilizing ALFALFA in New Jersey

By GEORGE SERVISS

AS A result of recent experimental work on alfalfa fertilization, 0-12-24 is now the number one grade recommended for top dressing alfalfa in New Jersey. The 0-19-19 and 0-20-20 should be used, however, where the soil tests very low in phosphorus. For clover, 0-20-20 is still the number one recommendation. This change in recommendation reflects the fact that where the land involved has been fairly well fertilized over a period of years, alfalfa requires more potash than phosphoric acid.

Another change in New Jersey fertilizer recommendation this year is in fruit fertilization. In general, more nitrogen is recommended than in the past. The grades recommended for most fruits are 5-10-10 and 7-7-7 or 10-10-10. It is recommended that application be made in the spring about a month before bloom, or in late October or November before the soil is frozen.

\* \* \*

### RESIDUAL PHOSPHORUS IN COMMERCIAL FERTILIZER

ONE of the problems of phosphate fertilization is the comparatively low utilization of phosphorus by crops the year of application, whereas nitrogen and potash may often approach 100 per cent.

In other words, if we apply 2000 pounds of a mixed fertilizer containing ten per cent phosphoric acid for corn only about 20 per cent may be used by the first corn crop. The rest fortunately is not lost. It remains in the soil, thus adding to the reserves. However, its availability to most crops is much reduced, at least until a very high phosphorus level has been built up.

Fresh fertilizer phosphorus continues to give a response for many years. However, recent work published by workers in the Agronomy Department at Cornell indicated that on some soils at least the effect of one liberal application of superphosphate showed up in increased corn yields for eight years following the application. In contrast to this, the effect of nitrogen and potash can seldom be measured beyond the year following application. The total returns for all three are high when intelligently used, whether all the benefit is obtained in the first year of application or over several years.

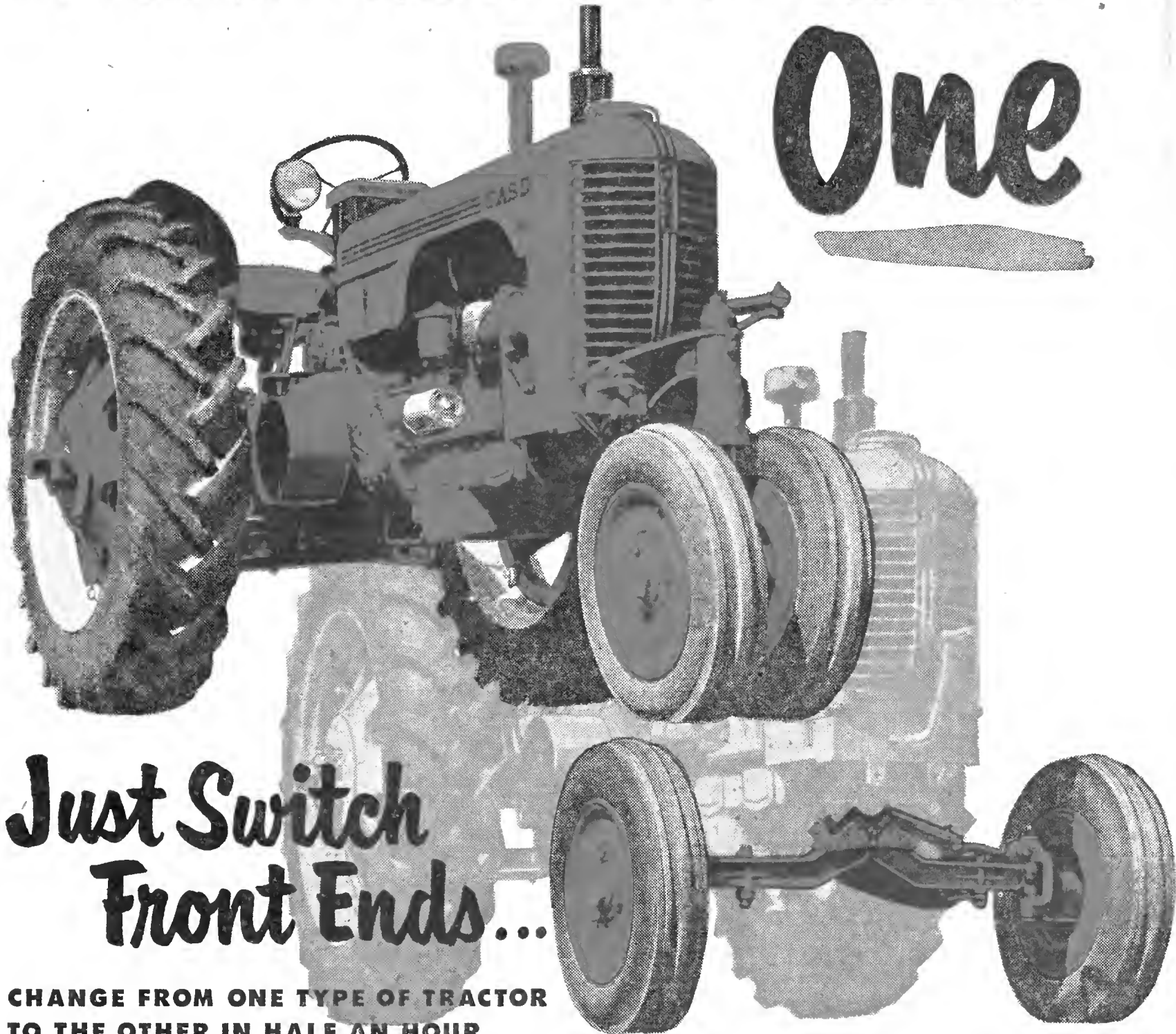
Back some 20 years ago, when we were engaged in fertilizer research the objective of much of the work was to find ways and means of using as little fertilizer as possible and still produce a crop. This was during the depths of the depression when farmers had very few dollars to spend on fertilizer, and labor was cheap. It was sometimes more profitable to stretch their fertilizer dollars over as many acres as possible than to obtain top yields on fewer acres.

Today the picture is much changed. Labor is both high and scarce. Taxes and machines are also expensive. Today much of our fertilizer research is aimed at making the most profit per acre. This concept in many instances means changes in methods of application, rates, and analyses. To get the most out of 100 pounds of fertilizer per acre one would usually drill it with the seed, but to get the most profit per acre out of 2000 pounds very often at least half should be broadcast before plowing and only a small amount placed near the row.

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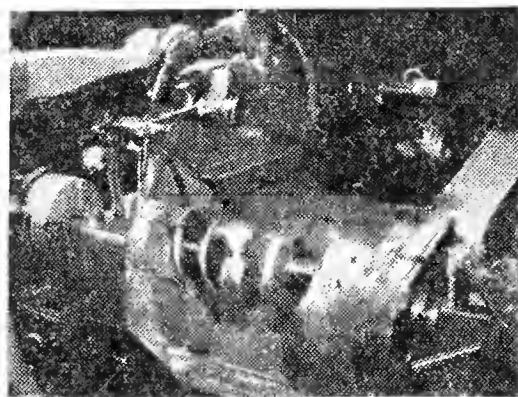
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## Potato Prices Make Growers Happy

By L. B. SKEFFINGTON

**M**OST interesting thing in up-state markets this season has been the comeback of the potato market. As this is written, spuds have been moving at up to \$1.85 a bushel and \$3.25 per 100-pound bag. All of this is without benefit of price supports, marketing agreements or other artificial devices. It will be recalled that, during the past two years, potato prices have been less than satisfactory. Last year both Long Island and Upstate New York growers turned down marketing agreements by which they might have obtained price supports, and decided to go it on their own.

This year, acreage is down and the crop is smaller, but it is still a fair-sized crop when one leaves out the government purchases of other years. There is orderly marketing; growers are not dumping their crop or running around to get in on government programs. On several days, official market reports have indicated "most stock going into storage." Prices and demand have been good, and growers are happier than they have been in several years.

The apple-pricing situation seems beyond the control of New York growers alone. Crux of the problem seems to be that Shenandoah region processors are taking in apples on open contract, price to be decided later. New York processors claim they paid too much last year, and there is some agreement that the price situation farther south is bad. In that area the open-price policy is said to follow a report that one big processor was engaged in some kind of a war to hold grower prices down. The large crop for the third year in a row also is blamed, with the net result that growers are getting about half of last year's prices and a lot of apples are unpicked.

Apple growers are trying to get the Commodity Credit Corporation to make a standby offer to processors to buy their unsold stock of apple sauce next July at prices that would reflect \$2 to \$2.25 per hundredweight to growers. For the longer pull, some growers are for exploring the possibilities of an interregional bargaining agency.

\* \* \*

### Vineyardists Complain

Grape growers complain that one of the reasons for low prices this year is the heavy flow of grapes from Canada. For reasons they don't understand, they say the duty on grapes was lowered from \$11 to \$8 per ton on Canadian grapes. In return, Canada is supposed to take some American products, but the story here is that California hard grapes get the benefit of this reciprocity while New York growers near the border feel they are hurt.

—A.A.—

### STATE AMENDMENTS—HOW WILL YOU VOTE?

**W**HEN New York State voters go to the polls on Election Day they will find 8 amendments for approval or disapproval. Here are some facts which we trust will help decide which way to vote:

**Amendment 1** makes absentee voting possible for military men in service; also their families.

It looks like a good idea.

**Amendment 2** makes it unnecessary for voters in military service, inmates in certain veterans hospitals and members of their families to register personally in order to vote.

We see no objection.

**Amendment 3** provides authority to increase the amount of pension to State employees who belong to a state retirement system. No limit is put on the amount of increase.

It seems to us that it sets a dangerous precedent.

**Amendment 4** provides for the State guarantee of bonds to construct the State Thruway. The object is to enable the Thruway Authority to make an annual saving of around 5 million dollars in interest costs.

The Thruway will be constructed whether this amendment is passed or not. \$5 millions yearly in interest costs is worth saving.

**Amendment 5** is technical; it refers to courts.

We see no objection.

**Amendment 6** is important. Fundamentally it increases the borrowing power of many governmental units in the State.

This amendment is needed to allow some districts to provide adequate school facilities.

**Amendment 7** is technical. It refers to New York City.

No objections.

**Amendment 8** permits certain judges to serve in the Armed Forces without resigning, and permits the legislature to provide temporary judges to serve during their absence.

No objection.

### Weather Helps Harvest

A long spell of mild weather has helped to get crops harvested and a lot of Fall farm work done. The one drawback has been lack of rain in many sections, although heavy rainfall in early October relieved the near-drouth situation that had affected much of Western New York. Plowing for wheat before the rain was tough in many places, but generally wheat is up and doing well. In mid-October some corn was being picked, but in most cases it was not sufficiently dry or mature for best going.

Bean growers have enjoyed an excellent period for harvesting and field-threshing, in contrast to the experience of most years when rains seemed to come at the wrong time. The tomato yield in September took a decided spurt from the lowered prospects in dry August, with the result that some receiving plants were almost "plugged" for a few days. The harvest extended much later than had been expected.

\* \* \*

### Growers Want Bargaining

Two outstanding aspects in the state farm picture this year are the success of tomato growers in bargaining with processors and the plight of apple growers. Last winter the New York State Canning Crops Growers Cooperative announced that when two-thirds of the tomato acreage was signed, members would be bound not to sign contracts with processors unless approved by the Co-op.

By early spring that sign-up had been obtained. Bargaining committees were named to negotiate prices. Some of the processors held off until almost at planting time growers did not know whether they were going to plant. Both sides stuck it out, until finally contracts began to be approved.

Tomato growers seem agreed that their co-op raised the price, that growers have the will to stick together, and that a pattern has been set for other canning crops.

Prices being offered by processors for apples are termed disastrously low by apple growers. There is considerable feeling among them that they need some kind of a bargaining agency. The experience of tomato growers has stimulated their interest in this direction.

\* \* \*

### Cannery Picketed

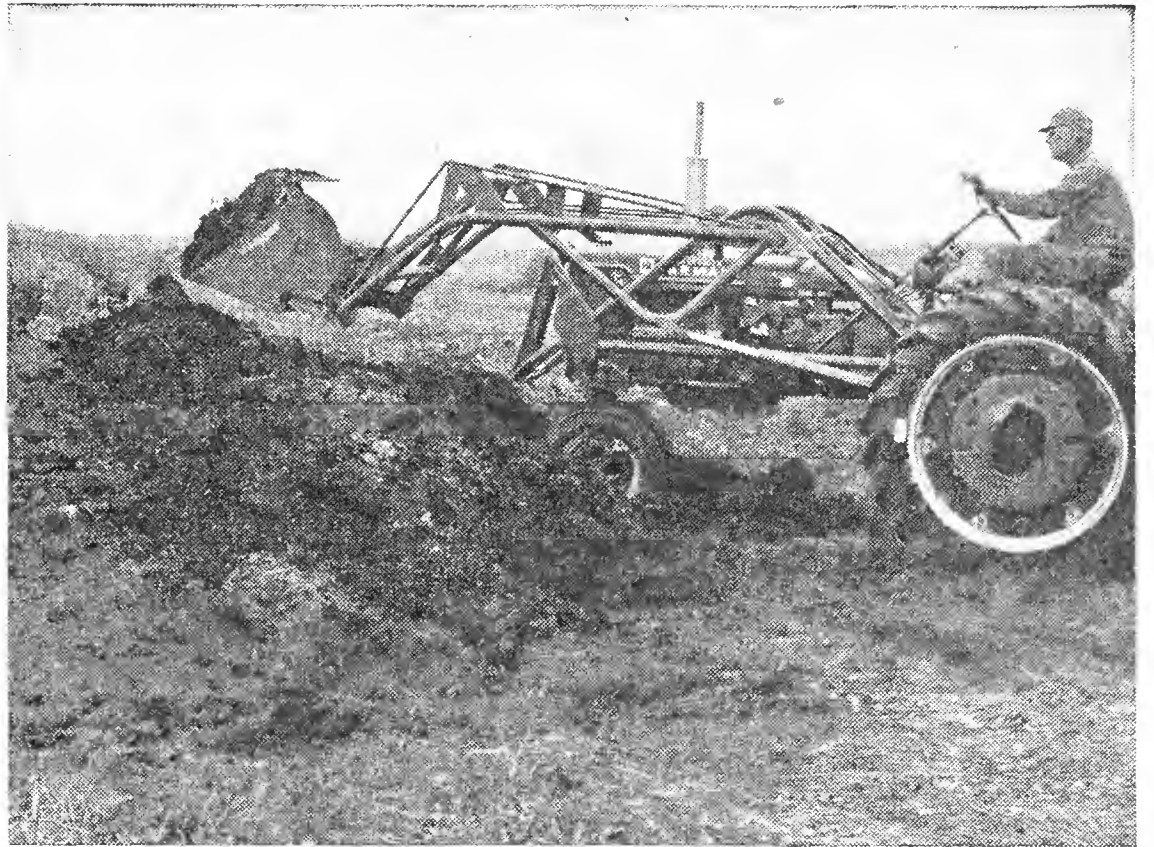
When one cannery firm announced its prices for apples, growers halted deliveries and picketed the plant. Several meetings were held to air the situation and finally the growers resumed deliveries at the prices announced.



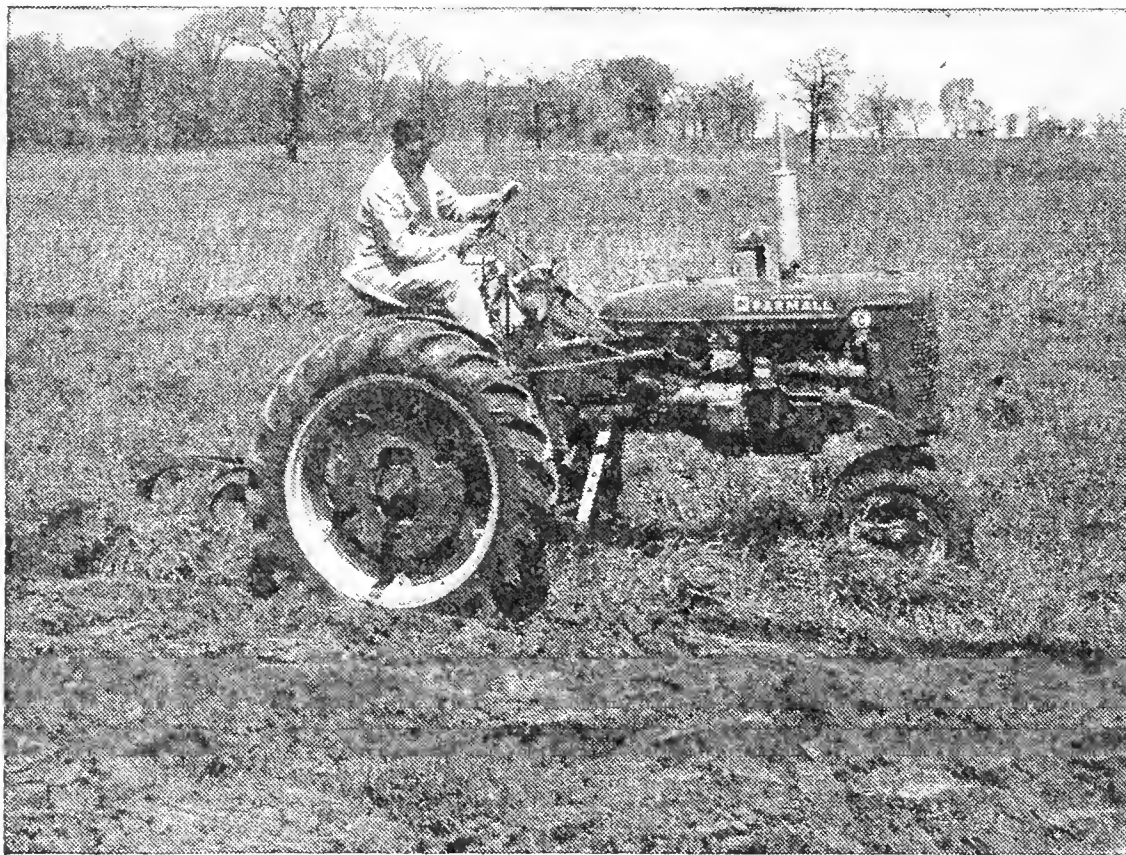
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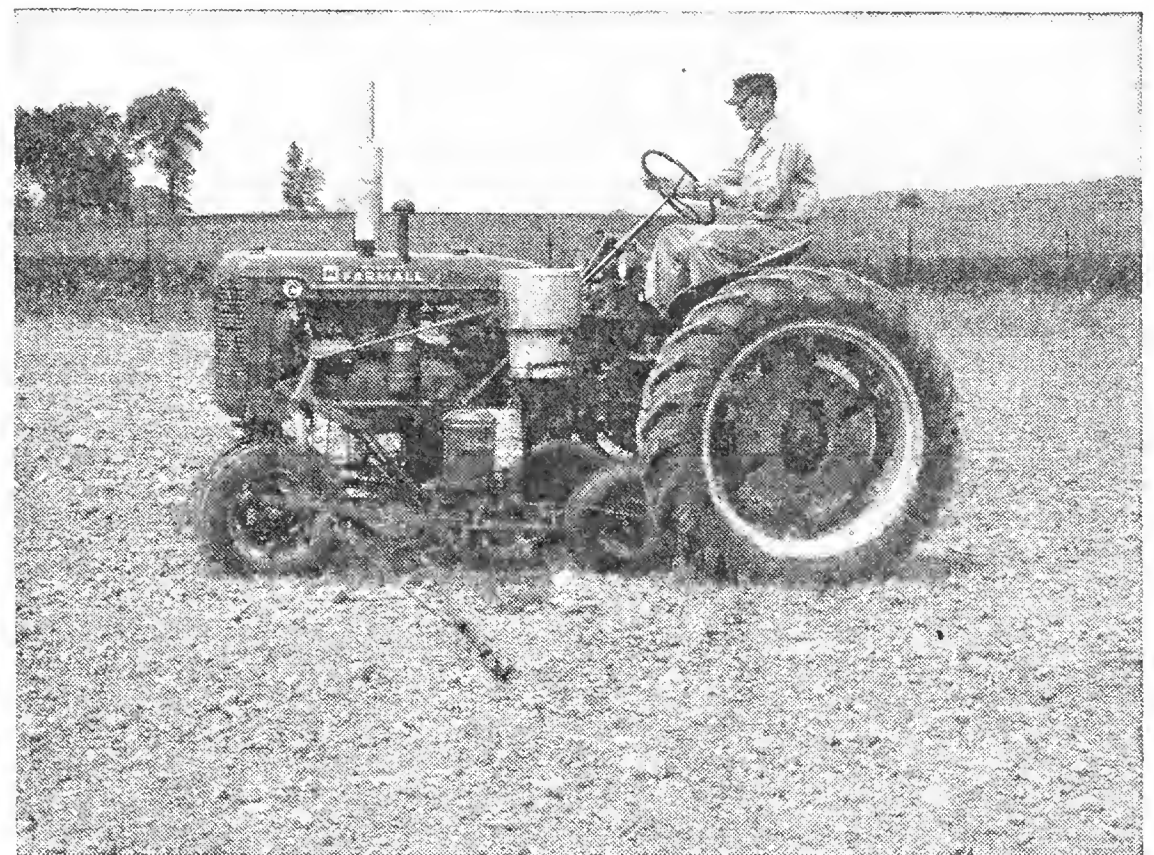
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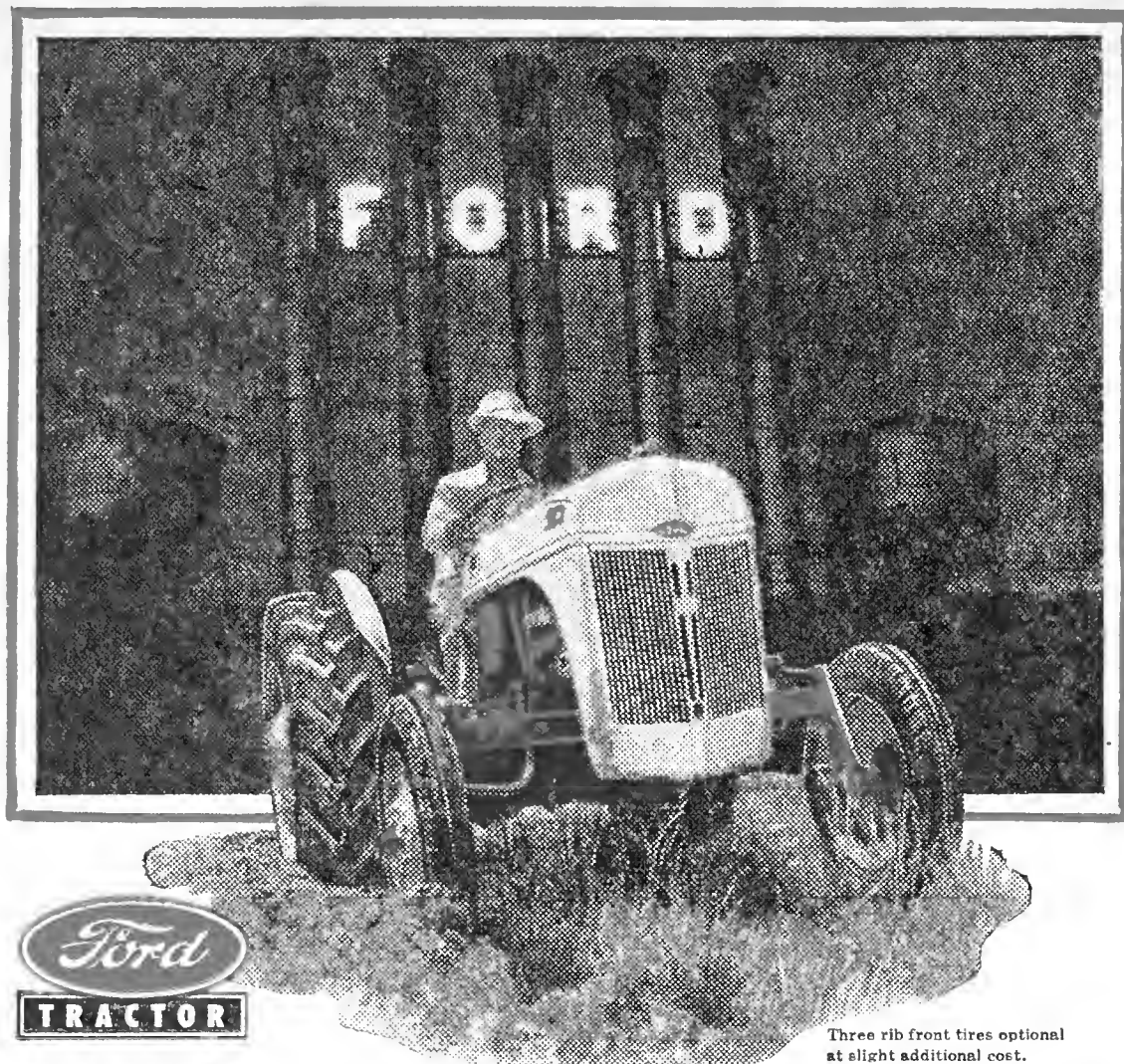


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*Ford Farming* MEANS BETTER WORK  
...MORE PRODUCTION

# Sheep Bring Back Marginal Acres

By BILL STEMPFLE

A SUCCESSFUL livestock ranch on land that the experts had adjudged unsuited for farming is the proud accomplishment of George Russell of Cameron in Steuben County, New York. Owner of 350 hilltop acres that borders on what is known as the Swale, an area classified as marginal by the land use study some years ago, "G. R." farms in a region where abandonment started in 1861. The first of two farms, a tract of 234 acres, was acquired in 1935 and the second in 1942, at a cost of less than ten dollars an acre.

Starting with sixty-five sheep, Mr. Russell financed his operation in the early years by doing custom work. He told me: "I plowed and fitted land, sowed and harvested crops and baled hay and straw. Times were tough and it was nip and tuck to feed the family and pay the meager expenses. Many a time I thought I would surely fail."

## Business Grows

From that meager beginning, George Russell has increased the flock to its present number of 330 head, of which 185 are ewes, and has developed a herd of 38 Hereford cattle.

The sheep are Suffolk and Shropshire, to which Suffolk rams are bred because the lambs mature faster. "They go to eating grain as soon as they are weaned," is the way George puts it.

The flock and herd will be gradually increased to 200 breeding ewes and 20 brood cows, which is about the capacity of the farm's present proportion and the available labor supply. If either or both of his sons should decide to farm with their father, Russell would enlarge the operation.

The poverty of the farm in its original state and the improvement Russell has effected may be understood by comparing the three jags of weedy hay gathered the first summer with the 110 tons of prime clover and mixed hay harvested this season. Then, too, he has produced 2,500 bushels of oats that yielded 70 bushels to the acre.

The tremendous increase in productivity is the result of lime and fertilizer and good farming. And the end is not yet in sight because Russell has proven to his satisfaction that one ton of lime in three years is not enough to grow the quality and

amount of roughage required. He intends to use substantially larger amounts of lime in the future.

## Markets Through Pool

For three years Russell has sold the lambs through the Pool operated by the Empire Livestock Marketing Cooperative at Bath, which he finds to be his best market.

"You get paid for what you've got," is his appraisal of the Pool, and he is entirely satisfied with the grading. And with good reason, because the Russell lambs always grade well above average.

A recent visitor to the Russell farm



Donald Russell and a lamb on his dad's farm.

was Bob Rector, the sheep specialist of "Empire" and manager of its Caledonia market. A native of the Buckeye State, Rector has worked the lamb deal in Ohio for the past fifteen or twenty years and is thoroughly conversant with conditions there. For the past several years he has lived in the lush Genesee country; yet in late summer he found that George Russell had more and better feed for his sheep and cattle than the farmers in the more fertile land areas of the state.

"George Russell has demonstrated that sheep and beef cattle can be successfully produced on the poor soils of the Southern Tier," says Bob Rector, a statement with which those who are acquainted with Russell's operation achievement are in full accord.

## BUYING BEEF FOR FROZEN STORAGE

Will a beef forequarter be a better buy than a hind when it sells for 10c to 12c a pound less? The answer to that will, of course, depend on what you want most from your beef. If it's lots of steak you want, then the hind is the only choice. Hinds of choice beef can give about 60 per cent steak, while forequarters give only about 25 per cent by using the rib and best parts of the shoulder. Even then the forequarter steaks will be less tender than those from the hind.

The forequarter does have some things in its favor, however. It costs less and it gives about 8 to 10 per cent more kitchen ready cuts. If your family will eat some of the richly flavored fat in the shoulder pot roasts, the forequarter will furnish much more economical meals. Should you have all "Jack Sprats" sitting at your table, choice beef will give you about the same per cent of meat from the fore as from the hind. Jack would have to consider only the price difference and the tenderness. His wife and he together would find considerably more meat for

less money in the forequarter.

The amount of steak and roast meat from different grades of beef is available from Cornell Animal Husbandry Extension by writing your county agent.—G. H. Wellington.

\* \* \*

## CATTLE DRESSING PERCENTAGES

The dressing percentage or yield of livestock is always variable because it is dependent on many things, including amount of fill, finish, type and other factors. The Office of Price Administration chose the following as average cattle yields:

Prime .....	62%
Choice .....	59%
Good .....	56%
Commercial .....	53%
Utility .....	47%
Cutter .....	43%
Canner .....	43%

Since cattle butchered at home are often not weighed alive, these percentages may be helpful in estimating live weight from the carcass weight.

—G. H. Wellington

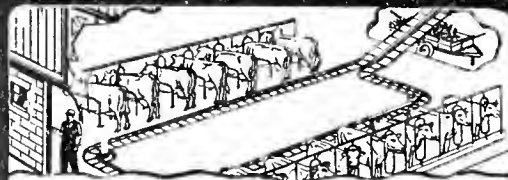


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### BARN CLEANER



We are pioneers in the barn cleaner field and know the importance of building a unit that gives you the kind of dependable service you have a right to expect.

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410 South Main Street, Oshkosh, Wis.

Please send me the following as checked:

☐ Silo Unloader Literature ☐ Barn Cleaner Literature

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Township .....

## Paul Rigoni Built A Pond

THERE are many outstanding examples of good farm pond construction in New York. On Paul Rigoni's farm at Pavilion, Genesee county, an unusual hillside sky pond attracts much attention. During construction it was the subject of more discussion and criticism than any other single practice ever established in the district. However, it does the job for which it was created, and is a monument to a farmer's unswerving faith in the "know how" of the district's SCS technicians.

Mr. Rigoni was in desperate need of a water supply for his 40 cow dairy herd. He had spent several hundred dollars for drilled wells, without satisfactory results. Under all conditions of year-round weather, he had to drive his herd to four shallow wells located at a considerable distance from the barn. The supply was unreliable. This and the time consuming service were doing everything to his milk check but lifting its face value. He asked the district for assistance in building a farm pond.

### Pond on Sidehill

Since the house and barns are located on the highest part of the highest hill on the farm, and because the surrounding soil is sufficiently heavy to hold water, it was decided to locate the pond near enough to the buildings so that water could be drawn with a shallow-well pump located in the cowbarn. These simple hydraulic calculations by the technicians saved Mr. Rigoni several hundred dollars in pumping installation costs. The site was 400 feet from the barn on the side of the hill. Success depended upon getting enough surface water from less than two acres of improved pasture to keep the pond reasonably full. Designed to cover six-tenths acre of pond surface, with a maximum depth of 8½ feet, and a capacity of about 600,000 gallons, it was completed at a total cost of \$370.

The pond was built in four days in September 1947 by moving approximately 2,300 cubic yards of earth with a 20-ton bulldozer. Mr. Rigoni immediately hired a backhoe and ran a 1½ inch pipe from the bottom of the pond to the barn, where automatic drinking cups had been installed on the stanchions. When December winds began to blow, the stock water service system was in operation with enough water in the pond to supply the herd during the entire winter.

### Soon Pays for Itself

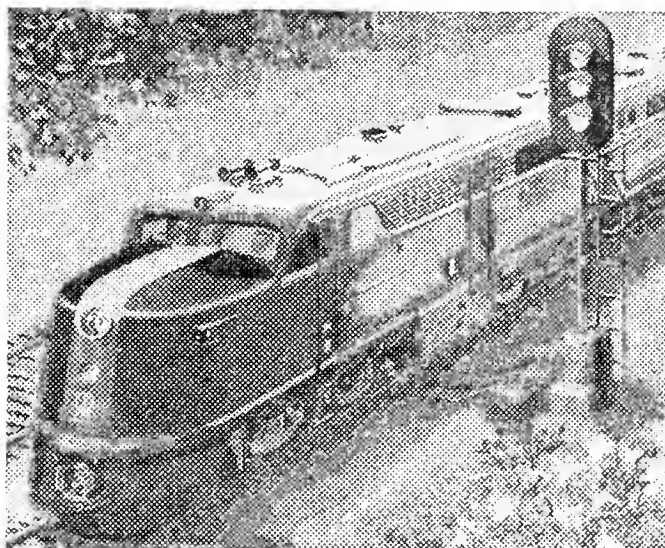
Mr. Rigoni enthusiastically tells all comers: "The pond paid for itself in less than a year. One extra can of milk was obtained from my herd every day, because the cows drank more water and did not have to work to get it. That's \$4.60 extra cash money every day at prevailing milk prices."

There are other reasons for his satisfaction with the pond. It is only 60 feet from the road. In a matter of seconds fire apparatus could be playing water on the buildings, should this need ever develop. Every summer evening, the Rigonis two older sons, Alfred and Ernest, enjoy a refreshing swim after a hard day's work. The pond has been fertilized and stocked with bass and blue gills, obtained through the Genesee Soil Conservation District. A multiflora rose living fence has been planted around the pond to replace, in a few years, the wire now strung to exclude livestock. It will lend additional beauty to this hillside spot of quiet water.

— A. A. —

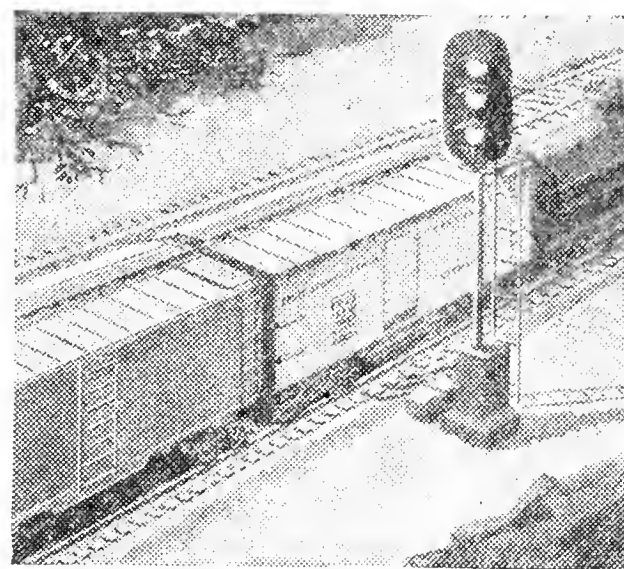
Farming has moved up from fourth to third place as the most dangerous way of making a living: About 55 of every 100,000 workers engaged in agriculture are killed accidentally every year. Only the construction industry, mining, and quarrying had higher occupational death rates.

# Here's what America's railroads have added in the last six years:

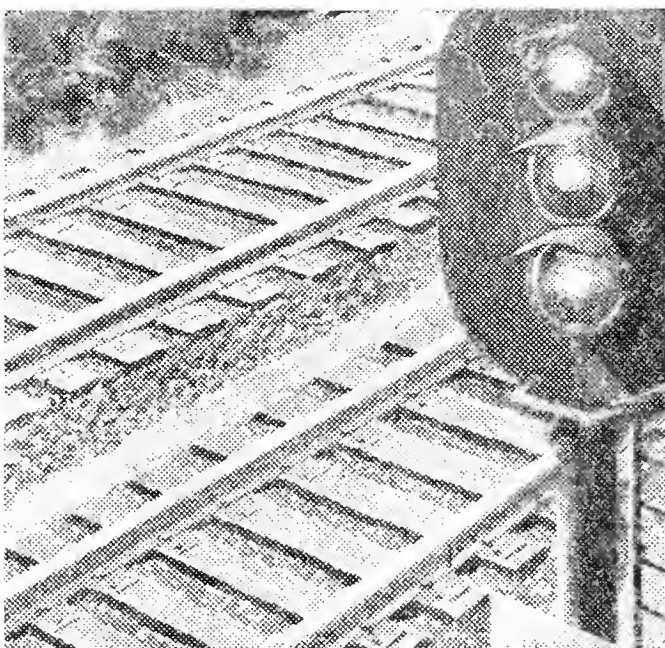


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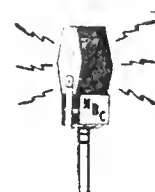


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## Protection against HIDDEN HUNGER



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No matter  
what you feed  
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Products . . .  
Dijestone — the balanced tonic  
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Contact your local feed dealer, or write us direct for information.

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Est. 1899 BINGHAMTON, NEW YORK

Arthur L. Henry, Pine Bush, N. Y.

## Two famous Silos WOOD HARDER SILOS CONCRETE

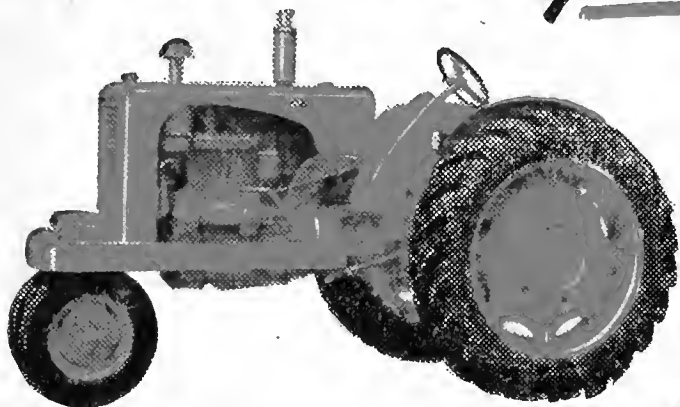
Write for literature • Cobleskill, N. Y.

## SAY

that you saw the product advertised in  
**American Agriculturist**  
when calling on your local dealer.

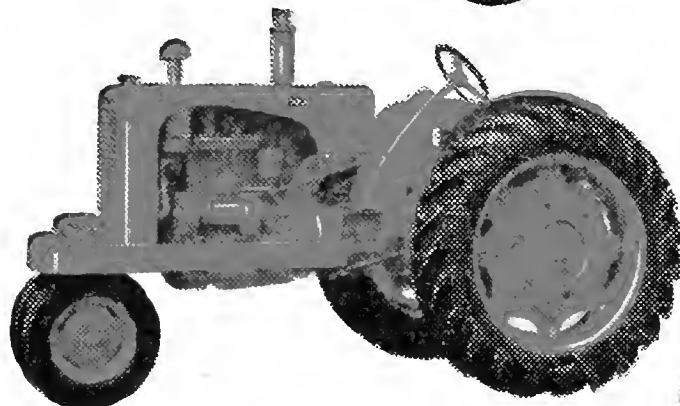
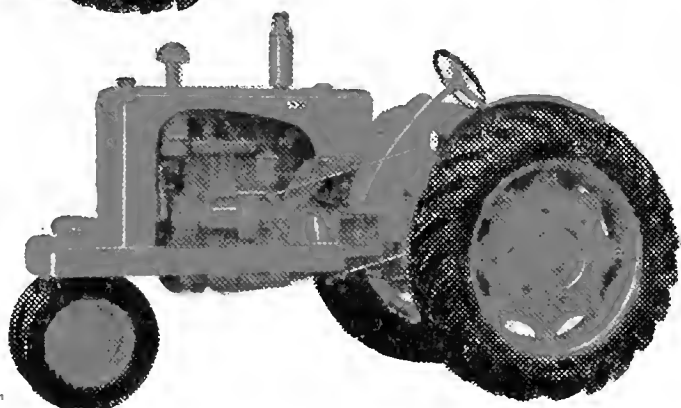


# Like owning 5 tractors



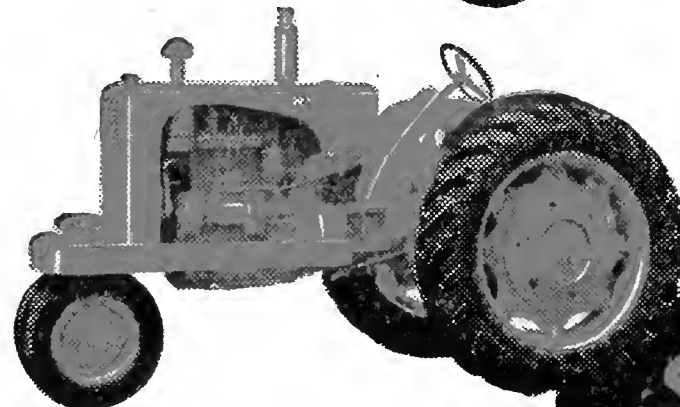
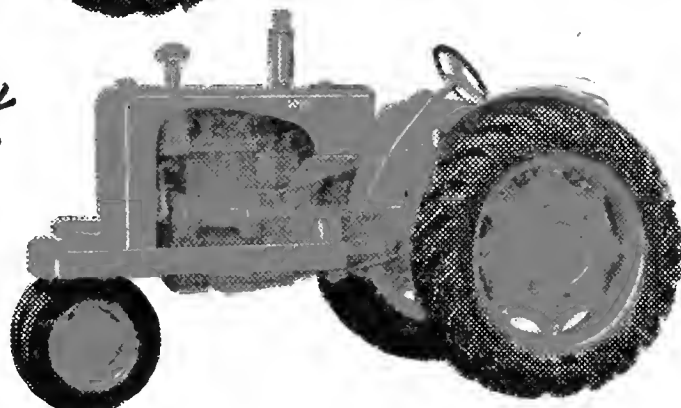
75% fuel cost savings

BIG double disc brakes

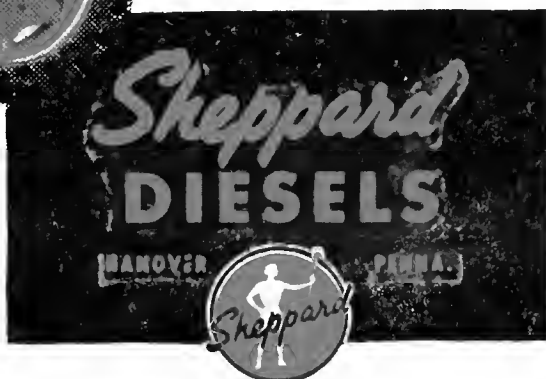


8 speed transmission

Independent hydraulic system



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A Sheppard Diesel has more to offer than most any 5 tractors combined. Some tractors have one or two of the Sheppard features listed above. But, only a Sheppard has all five. That's why... feature for feature... a Sheppard Diesel is cheaper to operate and to own. Mail coupon.

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## You Get HIGH CONCEPTION by Breeding to NYABC SIREs

Fewer involuntary dry days, with more than seven out of ten cows on the average conceiving on first service to NYABC sires. Service throughout New York and Western Vermont.

For information, write today to:

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## "BOG SPAVIN?" I CLEAR IT UP FAST!"



says C. W. Pace,  
Langmont, Colo.

"As soon as I see signs of bog spavin, puff or soreness on my horses, I use Absorbine. That's the treatment advised by our veterinarian, and I have been using it for over 16 years."

Absorbine is not a "cure-all," but a time-proved help in relieving fresh bog spavin, windgall, collar gall, similar congestive troubles. Used by many veterinarians. A stand-by over 50 years. Will not blister, remove hair. Only \$2.50 a long-lasting bottle at all druggists.

W. F. Young, Inc., Springfield, Mass.

**ABSORBINE**



## From the Editor's MAILBAG

### SELL MORE APPLES

IN REGARD to your editorial about increasing the demand for apples, we want to say we are apple growers and appreciate your interest and your idea of making the consumer and producer more conscious of quality apples.

We have friends in northern New York who will tell you that that area has been peddled for years with poor apples at high prices. They no longer will buy apples from the vendors by the bushel, but instead go to the store for 3 to 5 lbs. of apples. These people and I'm sure others would buy more than a few apples if an honest vendor would devise a method by which the customers would be sure of the product they were buying.

We suggest that a vendor who wants repeat sales could overcome the sales resistance to his apples by:

1. Carrying both bulk and packaged apples.
2. Telling the customer about varieties and their uses.
3. Packing the fruit while the customer watches.
4. Giving the housewife and youngsters sample apples to eat.
5. If all else fails, allow the customers to watch him eat an apple letting the juice drip off his chin.

Also, why wouldn't several well located "Apple Harvest Festivals" aid in making the public more conscious of quality apples?

On the educational side, the growers, packers, processors and merchants could give their part of the apple story in displays and demonstrations. Entertainment could be provided by:

1. Parade sponsored by schools and local organizations.
2. Some other midway attractions converted to the apple theme.
3. Music by school or firemen's band.
4. Singing by groups or quartets from among our southern apple pickers.
5. Refreshments such as apple pie and sweet cider.
6. Choosing an "Apple Queen."

We feel sure a festival would be fun as well as a method of promoting the sale of apples.—Mrs. Charles Fournier, North Rose, New York

—A.A.—

### THINK BEFORE YOU PACK

YOUR editorial "Let's Increase Demand for Eastern Apples" interested me both as the wife of an apple grower and from the consumer standpoint. Blue Hills Farm wholesales only, but as a wholesaler and packer it has been necessary to study the retail end as to the handling of fruit as well as the quality appearing on the retail shelves.

It has not been necessary for us even in these years of so-called over-production to dump apples because there was no market for them. The reason has been that at harvest time apples go to their right place—the poor quality to cider mills; the poor-shaped, sound apples to processors; and the good sound ones are graded and packed. The harvesting of apples is closely watched to prevent bruising and is done only by the hour; no piece work. The grading and packing of apples for both local buyers as well as shippers is found to be equally important, and the bottom of the box is always equal to the top layer.

The education of the retailer as to

the variety is less essential than as to the mode of handling. We have seen them handled like baseballs in places from here to Florida. Some apple organizations have gone in heavily for advertising apples both on radio and TV. Of course, TV shows fine sound round apples; this will not interest the consumer if the retail shelves offer bruised or unsound apples, octagonal in shape from poor packing.

The sale of drops, we feel, is a detriment to the marketing of sound apples. "Why," asks the housewife, "should I buy the higher priced apples if I can get the cheap drops?"

From the outlook of a consumer and as the wife of a grower and packer, it seems to me to sift down to a few musts:

Grow, pick, grade and pack so the consumer can buy round, sound, good apples.

Dump at picking time what should be dumped.

Let the cider mill have what it should have. In grading and packing, remember the retailer expects to sell the bottom layer too.

In other words, think before you grade and pack.—Mrs. Louise Henry, Wallingford, Connecticut.

—A.A.—

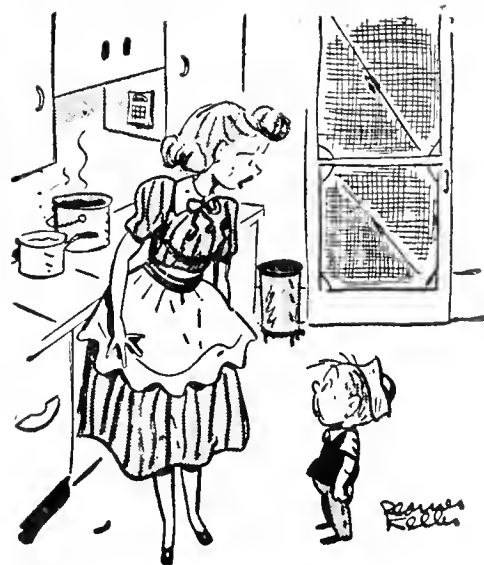
### REAL COURAGE

FOR the past several years you have been so good to me that I am reluctant to ask you more favors, but my little mail order business has been built with your continued help. How proud I am to be able, with the income derived from the sales of my greeting cards and magazine subscriptions, to pay my hospital and doctor's bills myself and not depend on any charitable organizations! (And what bills I've had to pay as I am constantly under the doctor's care).

Each time you have inserted a notice in your paper for my magazine subscriptions and greeting cards it has brought me nearly 100 new names. They are loyal customers and are indeed satisfied with my cards.

—Leopold Roy, Richmond, Vermont

EDITOR'S NOTE: For the past two years we have broken a long-standing rule in calling attention editorially to Mr. Roy's business. We did so only after verifying the facts that Mr. Roy has been bedridden with arthritis for 20 years and, as he says, is doing his best to be self-supporting. We admire his courage and we know you will too. On request, he'll send a list of the cards he has for sale.



"Soap? Goodness, Willie, is it Halloween already?"



## Director Simons Honored

**F**ORTY years ago L. R. Simons, now Director of Extension for New York State, started as a teacher of vocational agriculture at Gowanda, Cattaraugus County, New York. Some months ago his old friends at Gowanda planned that he would be the guest of honor at the annual Gowanda F.F.A. Father and Son banquet Tuesday evening, October 30th.

High school vocational agriculture has had many changes since 1911, but great credit is due to the men who pioneered, and it's especially pleasant to have the opportunity to honor a man like "Si" Simons who has gone on to make his influence felt in other fields.

"Si" headed the agriculture department at Gowanda for three years. In 1914 he became County Agricultural Agent in Nassau County, Long Island; going from there in 1916 to become a specialist with the U. S. Department of Agriculture. In 1920 he became assist-



L. R. Simons

ant state leader of county agricultural agents in New York state. In 1928 he became state leader and was appointed director of Extension in the Fall of 1932.

He has served in many capacities in connection with the work of the Association of Land Grant Colleges and Universities of America. These have included secretary and, later, chairman of the extension section; chairman of the older rural youth committee; member of the important committee on extension organization and policy, of which he was chairman in 1941.

In 1936 Director Simons was awarded the Certificate of Recognition by Epsilon Sigma Phi, National Honorary Extension Fraternity; in May, 1944, he was given the Degree of Empire Farmer by the New York State Future Farmers of America; in November, 1944, he received the American Farm Bureau Federation award for distinguished and meritorious service in the interest of organized agriculture. In 1946, he was awarded a Citation for Outstanding Service to 4-H, and in September, 1950, he was cited by the Syracuse, New York, Chamber of Commerce at its annual Farm Dinner in "recognition of his outstanding service to agriculture and in recognition of the esteem he is held in by his fellow-citizens."

On May 15, 1951, Director Simons received the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Superior Service Award "for unusual service as a leader in extension organization and methods."

The above list of honors which have come to Dr. Simons is the outward acknowledgement by his associates of the regard in which he is held and the service which he has rendered.

*Dairymen's League Annual Meeting Asks*

# HIGHER RETURN for Milk Producers

## Adopts Resolutions for Higher Milk Prices, Reduced Country Plant Expense, and Maintenance of Import Bars on Foreign Dairy Products

Costs of milk production are outrunning returns to producers, said delegates to the Dairymen's League 32d Annual Meeting. Prices to consumers are high, the delegates admitted, but pointed out that a week's wage in industry will buy today from 63 to 96 quarts more milk than it would 10 years ago. Therefore, the Meeting resolved . . .

**"... a higher milk price to producers is necessary and should be obtained even if it means charging a higher retail price."**

The Dairymen's League delegates were willing to meet consumers more than half way, however, in an attempt to solve the problems posed by mounting costs. Said they:

**"RESOLVED, That the Board of Directors be urged to study the possibilities of effecting savings in our country operations by consolidating volumes of milk from adjacent plants to a central plant where the combined volume would make possible full use of manpower and equipment."**

The delegates had their eye on the international situation, too, particularly on the "increasing imports of dairy products" that "are seriously endangering the normal price structure within the United States." Declaring that such importations threaten to increase Government support buying and that the Congress is now considering repealing a provision of the Defense Production Act which sets up standards of reasonable import controls, the Meeting . . .

**"RESOLVED, That we oppose any change in the existing law."**

Further, in their efforts to stabilize the dairy farmers economic position, the delegates passed resolutions disapproving the sale of colored oleomargarine in New York State, and the practice of removing butterfat in whole or in part from evaporated milk, cheese and ice cream, and substituting therefor vegetable oils. They urged the maintenance of all existing regulatory laws both Federal and State to eliminate this last named abuse with its resulting frauds. And they opposed as taxpayers in a major dairy state, the sole use of oleomargarine on school lunch programs and in state institutions.

### You Are Invited to Join In This Program

Resolutions adopted at the Annual Meeting of the Dairymen's League reflect the thinking of members on problems affecting the welfare of all dairymen. They set the pattern of action for its elected officers during the coming year. League members invite all interested dairymen to join with them in carrying out the aims expressed.

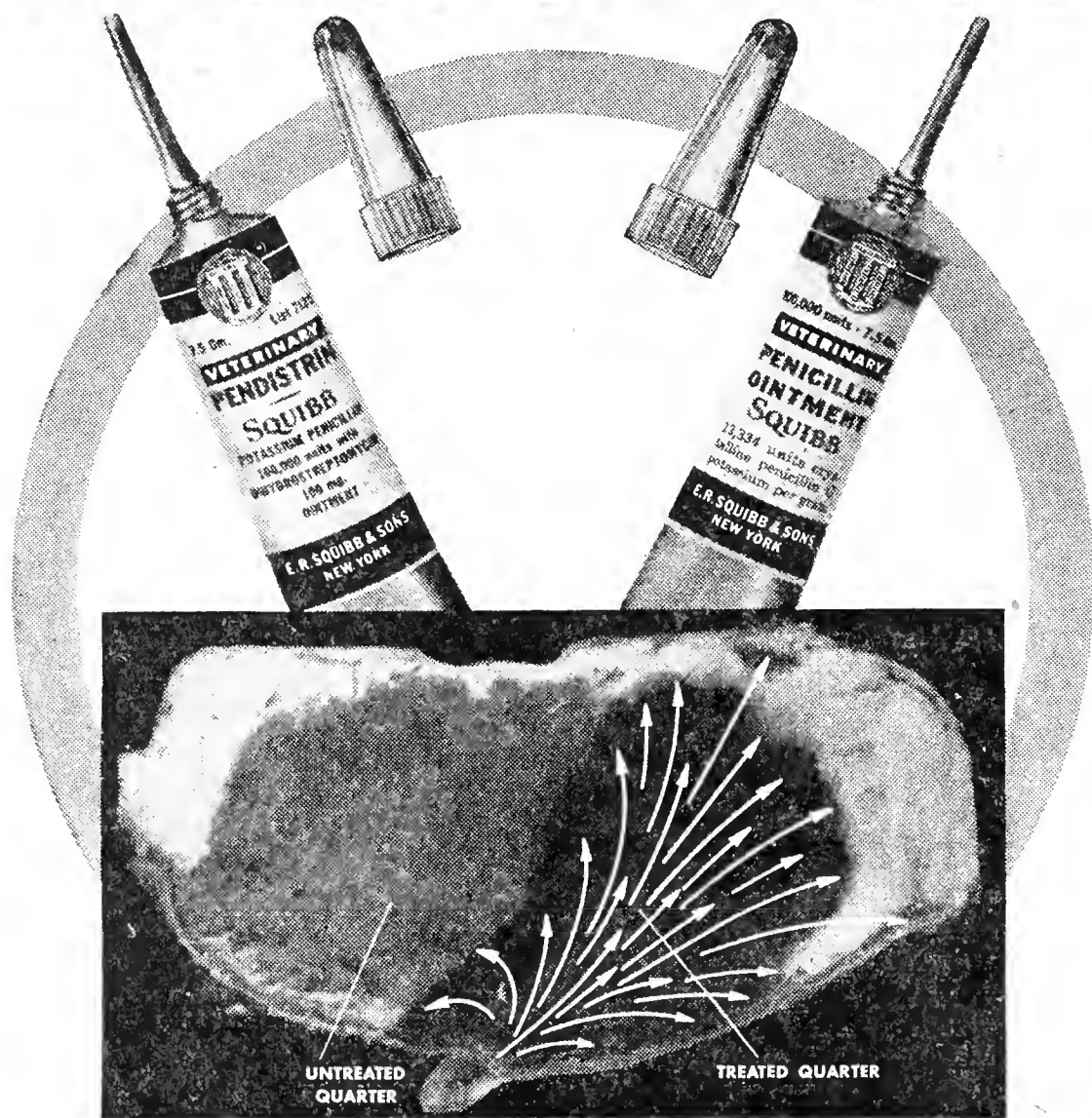
## DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE

*Co-operative*

**ASSOCIATION, INC.**



# Ask your druggist for these 2 proved treatments for MASTITIS



## NOTE THE THOROUGH DISPERSION OF SQUIBB OINTMENT IN A TREATED QUARTER SQUIBB PENDISTRIN\*

Each tube of Squibb PENDISTRIN contains 100,000 units of penicillin plus 100 mg. of dihydrostreptomycin. This potent combination of antibiotics makes PENDISTRIN especially effective for nearly all kinds of mastitis cases—and particularly those caused by Staphylococci. PENDISTRIN is stable, non-irritating, won't discolor milk. It comes in the "instant-use" tube—requires no refrigeration.

## SQUIBB PENICILLIN OINTMENT

This is now a 3-year success in treating 9 out of 10 cases of mastitis (those caused by Streptococcus Agalactiae). Millions of cases have been successfully treated. This product is stable, non-irritating, won't discolor milk. Write for special literature on PENDISTRIN and PENICILLIN OINTMENT. E. R. Squibb & Sons, Veterinary and Animal Feeding Products Division, Dept. AA-11, 745 Fifth Avenue, New York 22, N. Y.

For accurate diagnosis of mastitis, consult your veterinarian.

\*Trademark of E. R. Squibb & Sons

# SQUIBB

- A NAME YOU CAN TRUST

## Western New York DISPERSAL

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 9

40 Registered Holstein Cattle 40

T. B. Accredited, BANG'S CERTIFIED, nearly all calf-hood vaccinated.

HENRY THEISMAN, selling his famous milking herd at his farm on Genesee Road, 2 miles east of EAST CONCORD, ERIE CO., N. Y. 30 miles south of Buffalo, N. Y.

THIS IS A VERY SENSATIONAL HERD

DHIA average almost 500 lb. fat last year and will average about the same this year, all on 2 time milking.

SELLING:—6 cows from 600 lb. up to 783 lb. fat, 11 more from 500 lb. up to 600 lb. fat. Every milking animal including 2 year olds has over 400 lb. fat. SELLING: 17 high record daughters of the \$5000 bull, SOO CORONATION BEAUTY and 13 head bred to him.

Nearly all home-raised, and bred with utmost care. ONE OF THE GREATEST HERDS EVER SOLD IN WESTERN NEW YORK. Held in heated tent, starts at 12:00 Noon. — HENRY THEISMAN, Owner, East Concord, N. Y.

Sales Manager & Auctioneer  
R. AUSTIN BACKUS, MEXICO, N. Y.

## THE WYATT-HOLSER SALE

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17

55 Registered Holsteins 55

T. B. Accredited, 2 negative blood tests and eligible to go into any State, many calfhood vaccinated.

At the Wyatt Farm, 2 miles north of BUSKIRK, N. Y. which is 25 miles north of Troy on Route 67, easy to reach from New England.

— 45 Fresh and Close Springers

CHAS. WYATT dispersing his herd of 35 milking animals. JOHN HOLSER sells 8, rich in the noted Burke line.

Sale also includes 2 daughters of NEWMONT ARISTOCRAT and 2 daughters and a son of WEBER BURKE CLOVER LAD, A service-age son of PABST ROAMER.

Many others equally outstanding including 2 daughters of WEBER HAZE BURKE PAUL and 2 daughters of WEBER SENSATION BURKE. Sale starts at 12:00 Noon, held in heated tent.

There are certain to be many exceptionally good buys for you here. Catalogs at ringside.

Sales Manager & Auctioneer  
R. AUSTIN BACKUS, MEXICO, N. Y.

# League President Chapin Expects High Milk Demand

**M**ORE than 2,000 dairy farmers attending the 32nd Annual Meeting of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association at Syracuse, N. Y., re-elected all directors, acted on many resolutions pertaining to both business and government, and heard their President, Leon A. Chapin, predict "a steady and perhaps rising demand for milk and milk products during the year ahead."

Mr. Chapin reported net sales for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1951, of \$149,141,637, an increase of \$6,500,000 over the previous year.

## Manufacturing Important

Pointing out that 8 of the Association's 13 plants for manufacture of dairy products operate only part of the time because of fluctuating demands of supply and fluid production, Chapin sounded a note of criticism of the New York City federal-state milk marketing orders.

"With a capacity of 3,000,000 pounds daily," he said, "our manufacturing plants are of prime importance not only to this Association but to the entire industry. These facilities, and our disposition to use them in market stabilization, are widely acclaimed as a major factor in protecting all dairy farmers from a possible collapse during the flush periods. Still we are unable to collect from the New York City federal-state marketing orders adequate compensation for providing this protection to all producers. In vain the justification for adequate compensation has been proved by detailed facts and figures at hearing after hearing.

"With industry and commerce in what may prove to be the greatest boom ever known, with the working population at the highest figure in history, and with labor receiving unprecedented high wages, we can anticipate a good demand for our products. Our costs will continue to rise as long as inflation continues. Our greatest difficulty will be in obtaining milk price advances as costs go up. We are confronted by governmental price regulation, which aims to keep food prices down, and the natural resistance of consumers to rising prices.

"To convince these forces that dairymen must have fair prices is the constant task of the Dairymen's League. We work at it daily. No other producers' organization in this area works so steadily, so insistently, and I might well say successfully, at this task as does this Association."

In resolutions adopted by the delegates, the Dairymen's League went on record:

## In favor of:

A higher milk price to producer even if it means charging a higher retail price. Greater farmer representation on draft boards.

Wider advertising and publicity.

The enactment of legislation by the State of New York similar to that of other states in the milk shed which, with the approval of Congress, will permit the several states in the milk shed to enter into a compact or compacts for the joint control of prices of milk to producers, in case federal regulation under the Agricultural Marketing Agreement act of 1937 is terminated.

Departing from its usual custom of taking actions that pertain only to the dairy business, the League called upon all public office-holders "to start peeling, instead of padding, the public payroll and thus release men and women for productive work," and demanded that immediate steps be taken towards lowering taxes. In support of the demand for lower taxes, the Resolutions Committee stated that "men in government are pursuing a reckless course in enlarging the public payroll."

Pointing out that the threatening peril to the nation can be met as it was in

World War II without the sacrifice of any of the essential freedoms, and that freedom of speech and freedom of the press are two rights that the American people must never surrender, the League went on record as calling for rescinding of a recent federal order restricting information on government activities.

## The League opposed:

Any law that will permit the sale of colored oleomargarine in New York.

The use of oleomargarine in the school lunch program and in state institutions. Daylight saving time.

The following members of the Board of Directors were all re-elected to 3-year terms: Grover C. Guernsey, Schoharie, N. Y.; Floyd E. Washbon, Cazenovia, N. Y.; Fred H. Sexauer, Auburn, N. Y.; Jay D. Sholes, West Edmeston, N. Y.; Meryl O. Marsh, Marilla, N. Y.; H. L. Seeley, Knoxville, Pa.; Edgar Raish, Candor, N. Y.; G. W. Slocum, Milton, Pa.

At the close of the Convention the new Board of Directors met and re-elected all officers as follows: Leon A. Chapin, North Bangor, N. Y., president; Paul L. Talbot, Burlington Flats, N. Y., first vice president; L. M. Hardin, Sussex, New Jersey, second vice president; A. Morelle Cheney, Bemus Point, N. Y., secretary; Ernest C. Strobeck, Macedon, N. Y., treasurer; and Stanley H. Benham, Millbrook, N. Y., assistant treasurer.

The Executive Committee is composed of Leon A. Chapin, Ernest C. Strobeck, Stanley H. Benham, Grover C. Guernsey, and A. Morelle Cheney.

## Young Cooperators

During an evening Dairymen's League program, E. R. Eastman, editor of this paper, presented the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST 4-A Awards to two outstanding Young Cooperators for demonstrated leadership and ability. These went to:

Vernon Wahl, 20, Callicoon, N. Y., who was Junior Delegate of his Dairymen's League local, helped to start a Young Cooperators group in his local, and who now has a 98-acre farm with 38 Holstein cows; and to

Elizabeth Mary White, 16, Chaumont, N. Y., who has been an outstanding leader in Young Cooperators and who won the Babe Ruth Foundation medal for sportsmanship, leadership, and scholarship.

Editor Eastman presented both of these young people with engraved gold medals.

Vice President Paul L. Talbot paid tribute to the late Henry Rathbun's love of young people when he presented the annual Rathbun Memorial Awards to James W. Schoemaker, 21, of Mt. Bethel, Pa., and James B. Brayton of Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Schoemaker, who recently moved onto his own farm, has been active in Young Cooperators nine years and is vice president of the executive committee. Brayton, who won in the 14 to 18 age group, is vice-president of Vermont Young Co-ops, leader of his 4-H Club and a senior at Poughkeepsie High School.

Elected to the Young Cooperator executive committee were: Robert Miller, Knoxville, Pa.; Guy Haviland, Middleburg, N. Y.; Ray Cooley, Norwich, N. Y.; Edwin Hadlock, Hammond, N. Y.; William Howard, Wyalusing, Pa.; Lloyd Hayner, Cornell, and Elizabeth White, Chaumont, N. Y.

—A.A.—

**A**MIMEOGRAPHED bulletin setting forth information on growing birdsfoot trefoil is available, free, to our readers. The facts are based on successful results that practical farmers have had with this legume. For a copy, drop a card or note to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Savings Bank Bldg., Ithaca, N. Y.





From left to right: Richard Chase, David Frost, Charles Dusen, LaVerne Cone, and Thomas Brodie. Front row: Francis Mathews, Melvin J. Merton, and Donald Gray.

## A Rotary 4-H Pig Club

WHEN Francis Mathews approached Dick Chase of Stafford, N. Y., a member of the LeRoy Rotary Urban Committee, with his idea for a Rotary 4-H Swine Club in the spring of 1950, it was readily accepted. One reason was that Francis had joined the Genesee County 4-H program in its inaugural year, 1923, at the age of 8 and stayed in till he was twenty-one, when he became a Farm Bureau member. He has three children, with two old enough to be 4-H members. He is an Elder of the Presbyterian Church of LeRoy, N. Y.

Dick is head man at the Stafford Egg Laying Plant. Francis said he would donate a small sow pig to LeRoy Rotary each year and that boys who had received sows in previous years would donate to 4-H boys se-

lected by Melvin J. Merton, long-time 4-H director of Genesee County.

In 1950, Thomas Brodie, 18, of LeRoy, and LaVerne Cone, 15, of Stafford, received pigs. This year LaVerne donated one of his pigs to Charles Dusen, 10, of LeRoy. Tom Brodie donated one of his to David Frost, 13, and Rotary and Francis Mathews donated another to Donald Gray, 14, of LeRoy.

Mr. Merton helps these boys in their activities which are sow-testing, County Fair exhibiting, fat stock shows and livestock judging.

Mr. Mathews and the boys were guests at a recent Rotary dinner when Mr. Merton gave a report of their doings to date. The pigs are purebred Yorkshires.—Philip E. Tompkins, LeRoy, N. Y.

## Sure Ways to Machinery Breakdowns

THERE are ten sure-fire methods of handling farm machinery to insure its breakdown, farm machinery dealers say. The dealers feel sure of these methods, even though they seem relatively harmless, since from 45 to 85 per cent of farm machinery breakdown in the past trace directly to them:

1. Don't check the tires. Let them go flat. They'll shake the engine to pieces faster that way.
2. Don't stop for fences with a combine or a corn picker. Keep going. That is a sure way to spring the frame.
3. Don't clean the filters. Your engineer will wear out several times as fast when the filters are clogged.
4. Let the loose bolts alone. They'll fall out some day and then the breakdown will not be far off.
5. Use baling wire or any piece of scrap iron as a substitute for a broken part. Soon you'll have lots of scrap iron for further repairs.
6. Keep going no matter how much the machine rattles and pounds. Adjustments take time. There won't be much time to the next breakdown.
7. Skimp on grease. That way, parts wear out faster and break sooner.
8. Let it rust. This is a sure-fire way to the scrap heap.

9. Don't ever clean your engine. Let the dirt-filled grease pile up. It will cover up small defects so that you'll have a big breakdown instead of a little one.

10. Speed up the pulleys while you skimp on the grease. This has never failed to cause a major breakdown.

—Lucien Paquette

—A.A.—

## MORE HOME-GROWN GRAIN

In 1950 New York State Dairy farmers fed 1,300,000 tons of grain to cows. During 1950 every cow in the State averaged to get 1,990 pounds of grain, slightly less than in 1949. Of the grain fed 22 per cent or 286,000 tons were home grown. There has been a big increase in home-grown grains, the amount grown on New York farms in 1950 being two-thirds larger than the average amount grown between 1944 and 1948.

There have been a number of good reasons for this including increased freight rates, government support of grain prices, and increased efficiency of growing in the Northeast due especially to the development of mechanical corn pickers.



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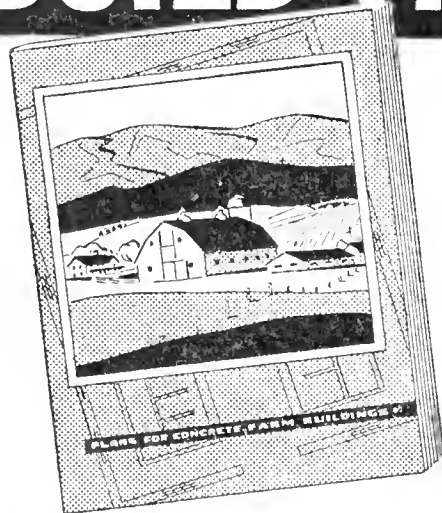
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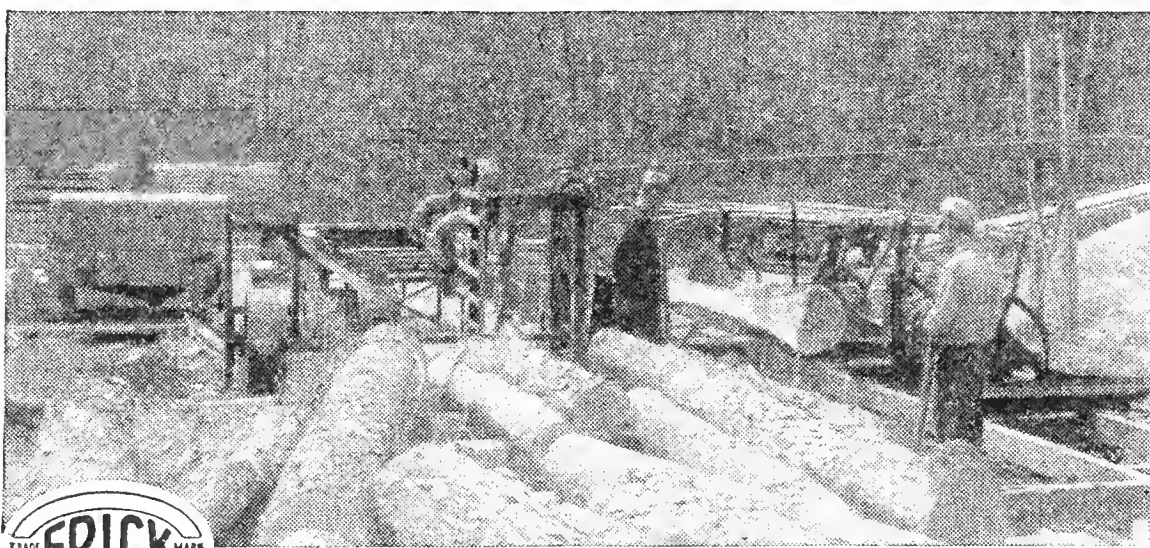
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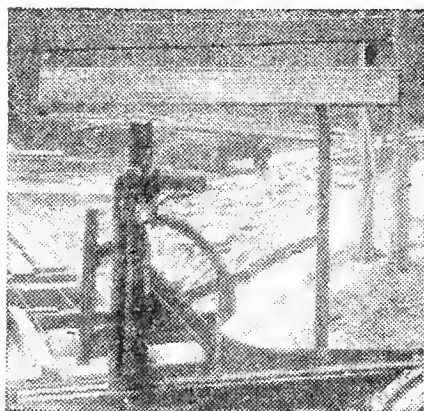
John U. Huggler, Ridgway, Pa.

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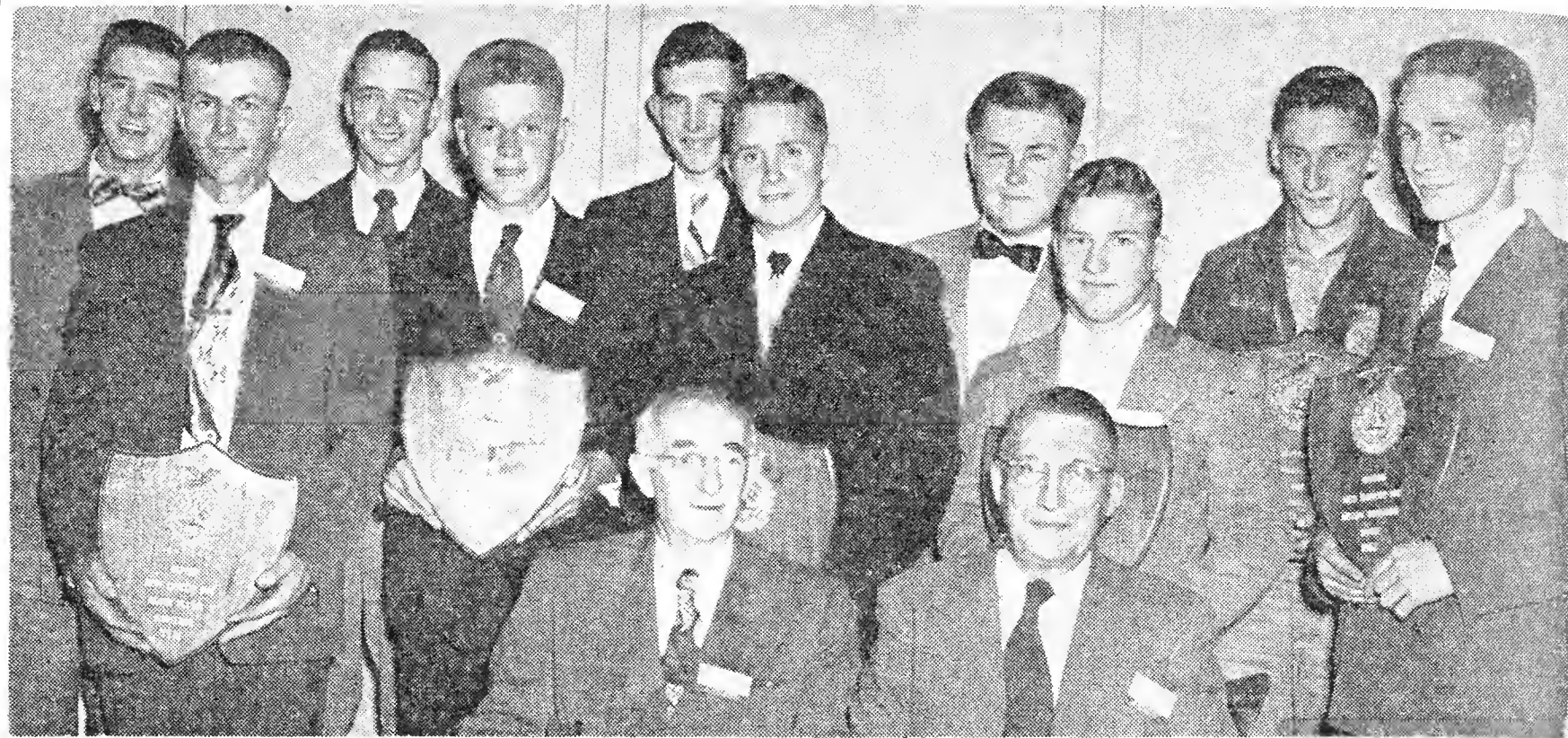


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▲ POULTRY INDUSTRY "BOYS OF THE YEAR" in northeastern states were honored at recent NEPPCO poultry exposition, Harrisburg, Pa. Each did outstanding work during 1951 as a member of Future Farmers of America. Left to right, with their winners' plaques, are Chester Ryan, North Reading, Mass.; Elmer Clouser, Forest Hill, Md.; Ralph Francisco, Rushville, N. Y.; Richard Smith, Petersburg, W. Va.; Donald Cupp, Dayton, Va.; Paul Barbour, Davisville, R. I.; Winston Purington, Weare,

N. H.; Thomas Musser, Bellefonte, Pa.; Robert Mooney, Andover, N. J.; and Gerald Thompson, Brooks, Me. Seated in front are Howard C. Pierce (left), national poultry research director for A & P Food Stores, whose company gives Annual Youth Awards Dinner at NEPPCO, and V. A. Martin of the Pennsylvania Department of Public Instruction, who heads "Boy of Year" activities in northeastern area.



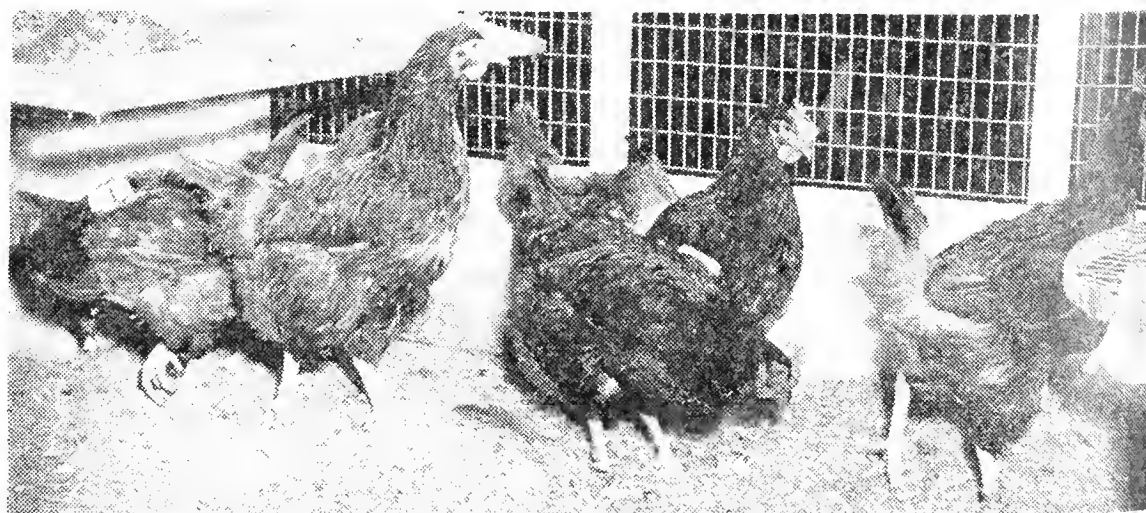
▲ Left to right—Robert Marshall (3rd place barbequer), Ithaca, N. Y.; John Huttar, GLF Exchange, Ithaca, N. Y.; Charles Stuthlick, Roy Jones, John E. Weidlich, 2nd place winner, Roanoke, Va., and Homer Huntington, general manager of the Poultry and Egg National Board.



▲ Mrs. Thomas P. Loose, RD 5, Lebanon, Pa., cooking contest winner, with electric stove as prize and her winning dish. At left is Karl Frederick, chairman of the contest.



▲ NEW YORK POULTRY CHAMPS congratulate each other after winning 13-state competitions at Northeastern Poultry Producers Exposition at Harrisburg, Pa. Roy Curtiss III of Yaphank won 4-H Club production contest with his demonstration of "Control of Poultry Lice and Mites." Marilyn Alexander, of Union Springs topped all entrants in the consumption demonstration contest with her "Angel Food Cake." Winners received awards at Annual A & P Youth Awards Banquet.



▲ 1951 National Champion Egg Laying Test Pen (Rhode Island Reds, owned by the Babcock Poultry Farm, Ithaca, New York). Picture taken at the 1951 NEPPCO Exposition, Harrisburg, Pa.



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At the 1950 Storrs Conn. Egg Laying Test, our White Leghorns won first all breeds, with 3899 eggs and 4124.5 points. For the fourth time we won the high leghorn pen at the Georgia Test. Other 1950 records were good but not outstanding. In every test entered our Leghorns placed fifth or better. We still hold the all-time World's record for all breeds, all tests won in 1944-45.

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## Question Box

What causes wet litter in chicken houses?

There are three sources of moisture. One is the moisture given off by the birds themselves. Second, is the possibility that moisture comes up through the floor by capillary action. Third, is the moisture which comes through the windows or through leaks in the roof or is spilled by water fountains.

The remedy for water that comes through the floors is construction to prevent it, or remodeling which usually means laying tar paper and putting on another thin coat of concrete. The remedy for windows, roofs, and fountains is obvious although not always easy to control 100%.

You can do nothing about the moisture given off by birds except that you must remove it. Ventilation of poultry houses to remove moisture is somewhat more difficult than ventilating a cow stable because the weight of the birds in relation to the air space is relatively small and heat given off is often not sufficient to maintain circulation of air. For that reason the trend is toward ventilation by electrically operated exhaust fans.

How much feed does it take to make a 35-pound pig weigh 200 pounds?

Tests have shown that it takes about 480 pounds of ground corn, 66 pounds tankage, 31 pounds linseed meal, 31 pounds ground alfalfa, 1 pound mineral mixture and 1/2 pound salt. If table scraps, garbage, skim milk or other waste feeds are available, these figures can be reduced.

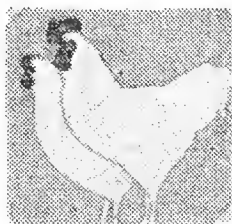
—M. D. Lacy

Why is there so little spring wheat grown in the Northeast?

The main reason is that the yield is usually less than winter wheat or less than oats or barley. Some tests at Cornell made over a period of 7 years gave the average yield of 10 best spring wheat varieties as 954 pounds per acre and for the same period the average yield of the 10 best oat varieties was 2,025 pounds per acre and for the 10 best varieties of barley, 2,145 pounds. For the same period, the average yield for the 10 best winter wheat varieties was 2,250 pounds per acre.

What do you think about the idea that use of chemical fertilizer is bad for the soil and that crops grown with fertilizer are bad for animals and humans?

No one has ever questioned the value of organic matter in growing crops. However, anyone who examines the facts carefully must, we think, conclude that food production would drop to an alarming degree if the use of commercial fertilizer were discontinued. There is no evidence that the plant food elements in fertilizer are any different from those contained in humus.



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**FOR** larger poultry profits. Sell ducklings to your neighbors. Write now for information and prices on our new strain of White Muscovy Ducks. Airesman Waterfowl Farm, RI, York, Pa.

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**PUREBRED** Pilgrim Geese 100% sex-linked. Some choice breeders for sale. Beth-Hone Farm, Bethany Road, Honesdale, 1a Phone 689J12.

## TURKEYS

**BELTSVILLE** small white turkey poults, 52c ea. Fully guaranteed. Hatches weekly. Write: Kline, Box G, Middlecreek, Pa.

## DOGS

**SPECIAL—AKC** Cocker Spaniels—5 litters—all colors—\$20. each. 2 litter Collie-Bernards. 2 litter Shepherd-Bernards. Terms—wormed—distemper vac. Edna Gladstone, Andes, N. Y. Tel. 2161.

**GERMAN** Shepherd pups from excellent bloodlines, friendly, farm raised, reasonably priced. Write us your requirements. L. B. Underwood Locke, New York Phone Moravia, 482M3.

**GENUINE RAT TERRIERS:** Pedigreed. Papers furnished. Caswell, Box 1013, Altoona, Penna.

**PEDIGREED** Collie Puppies. Beautiful, intelligent, Championship breeding. Males \$35.00. Females \$30.00. Plummer McCullough, Mercer, Pa.

**COLLIE** Puppies, registered. Sturdy, sound, intelligent. Belle Mount Kennels, New Paltz 3, New York.

**DACHSHUND** registered puppies, healthy, strong. 3 months old. Dr. Albert All, Andes, N. Y.

**FOR SALE:** Beautiful reg. Eng. Shepherd pups from real heel driving parents, born low heel strikers. Males \$15.00, females \$12.00. Joseph Winkler, Hankins, New York.

**REG.** German police pups. Big boned greys and fawn mixed with black. Also thoroughbred litter untr. No papers. Three litters due, ready for x-mas delivery, orders taken. E. A. Foote, The Foote Hills, Unionville, N. Y. Phone Port Jervis 3-3861.

**A.K.C.** Registered German Shepherd puppies, \$50. each. Robert N. Hall, Columbia X Roads, Pa.

**FOR SALE:** Beautiful 6 months Newfoundland male. Registered—ideal companions—farm dogs—\$60.00. Michael Kershner, Farmington, Maine.

## RABBITS

**N. Z. White Rabbits:** Does \$6.00, bred \$7.00. Bucks \$5.00, juniors over 2½ mo. \$2.50, 5 for \$11.00. English Angoras—does \$5.00, bucks \$3.50, junior does \$2.50, bucks \$1.50, trio \$6.00. Stock is purebred and guaranteed order from adv. Clarence Mittlestadt, Barker, N. Y.

**NEW Zealand Rabbits**—"America's favorite breed." Bardy's Rabbitry, East Thompson, Conn. Located near Thompson Speedway.

## EQUIPMENT

**CLAY** Electric Barn Cleaner—3 sizes—handle up to 25, 50, or 100 cows. Only one motor—one chain—one drive unit. Economical installation in old or new barns. No pit, close-spaced paddles. 8 chute positions. Alloy steel chain, heat treated. Guaranteed satisfaction or money back. Free illustrated catalog. Write 1111 NE Perry Street, Cedar Falls, Iowa.

**WANTED:** Hog dehairer. Irving Pett, Ilion, N. Y. R. 2.

**CASELLINI-VENABLE** Corporation—Your caterpillar dealer offers the following used equipment for sale: "Caterpillar" Diesel 40 tractor with "V" snow plow and wings. Ser. No. 3G1103. Good condition, \$2500. "Caterpillar" D4-60 gauge Diesel Tractor, Ser. 5T2241 SP complete with guards and hystor towing winch. LaPlant-Choate angledozer. Very good condition, \$5800. "Caterpillar" D7 tractor, Ser. 3T7836 with "Caterpillar" 7S Cable Bulldozer and No. 25 PCU. Reconditioned, \$13,500. "Caterpillar" 22 tractor, Ser. 2F9008 SP with LaPlant-Choate Hydraulic bulldozer. Reconditioned, \$2200. International T40 Gasoline Tractor, with Bucyrus-Erie straight hydraulic bulldozer. Ser. TKC-9063. Fair condition, \$1500. International TD9 Diesel Tractor and Isaacson bulldozer, complete. Very good condition, tracks very good, \$3800. Case model D1 wheel tractor, bare machine (fair condition) \$650. Oliver 80 wheel tractor with shovel loader with extra bucket, \$1500. Cletrac Model BDH Diesel Tractor, Ser. SD342 complete with Heil Angledozer, very good condition, \$4800. Casellini-Venable Corporation, Barre, Vermont. Phone 90.

**BULLDOZER:** Cletrac, 1942, D-G with Heil dozer. About nine tons, \$2,000. Otto Nyroos, Park Ridge, N. J. Telephone P. R. 6-0596.

## EMPLOYMENT

**EXPERIENCED** Poultryman wanted. Must have knowledge of culling, trapping, pedigree work and incubation. We have 11,000 breeders and incubator capacity of 140,000 Hawley Poultry Farm, Batavia, New York. Phone Batavia 3117.

**WANTED** number two man. Married, experienced peaches, apples. Must have excellent reputation. Separate living quarters four room bungalow. Milk, fruit and vegetables from farm. New Jersey. Eighty dollars monthly plus yearly bonuses. Apply in detail Box 514-LO, c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York.

**EXCELLENT** opportunity for intelligent and industrious barn man, preferably married. Starting salary of \$180 per mo. increase to \$200 after three months. In addition, incentive pay based on net profits. Good clean house, only one mile from stores, schools, churches, etc. Man must be reliable and able to work cooperatively in machine milking and caring for half the present 60 head. Kindly state qualifications and give references in first letter, Box 514-BE, c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York.

**FARMER**, single, farm estate 60 miles from NYC. Experience in live stock as well as poultry, 29 W. 34th., NYC, 3rd. floor.

**WANTED:** Married man on dairy farm for general farm work, Good wages, many privileges. Furnish age and reference. Write Box 514-DE, c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York.

## DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

**LADIES** dresses, \$1.00. Shoes \$1.49. Women's, children's. Wool sweaters 99c. Rubbers, boots. Men's work clothing, shoes, shirts, underwear, coats, mackinaws, housedresses, hose, slacks, pants, skirts, blouses. Blankets \$1.49. Towels. Housefurnishings. Send for free catalog. Consumers Sales Co. 419 63rd Street, Department AA, West New York, New Jersey.

**CORDEUROY** overalls, Sizes 1 to 3—\$1.25. Children's Wholesale Shop, Vergennes, Vt. Please pay postage.

**RUG** strips—100% wool, lightweight, assorted shades, large pieces, 5 lbs. \$2.75. Cotton worsted gabardines 6 lbs. \$2.00; quilt-makers-best assortment of large flowered prints, colorfast, latest patterns. Best quality 7 lbs. \$2.25. Extra-large blocks 5 lbs. \$2.00. All postage extra. Community Textiles, 29 Radcliffe Ave., Providence, Rhode Island

**QUILT** Pieces—Big Bundle, About 5 Yards. Bright, New Fast-Color cotton prints, patterns, free gift \$1. McCombs, Dept. 15, 4519, Butler, Pittsburgh 1, Pa.

**CHRISTMAS** Ribbon Remnants for beautiful gift tying. Approximately 356 feet. \$1.00 postpaid. Ribbon Shop, West Brookfield 12, Mass.

**RIBBONS** when you need them—assorted colors, widths, lengths, qualities. Approximately 240 feet. Grand for gift tying and hairbows. \$1.00 postpaid. Ribbon Shop, West Brookfield, 12, Mass.

**CORDEUROY** overalls, sizes 1 to 3—\$1.25. Children's Wholesale Shop, Vergennes, Vt. Please pay postage.

**FOR SALE:** Infants' Crochet Articles. TheLma Choate, Thorndike, Maine.

## NURSERY STOCK

**QUICK** Bearing fruit and nut trees; shade trees, grape vines, berry plants, everblooming rose bushes and flowering shrubs at money saving prices. State and federal inspected. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for free colored catalogue. East's Nursery, Amity, Arkansas.

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**TULIPS,** Daffodils, Hyacinths, Crocus, Lilies, etc. Folder in colors free. Howard Gillet, Box A, New Lebanon, N. Y.

**GLADIOLUS** BULBS, low digging time prices, fall delivery. Mixed colors of the better kinds. Blooming size \$5.75 thousand, large \$9.50 Southold. Not less than 500. H. E. Gordon, Southold, Long Island, N. Y.

## SCHOOLS

**STAMMERING** corrected: Free booklet gives full information. Write today. W. A. Dennison, 543 Jarvis St., Toronto, Canada.

## PUBLISHING AND CLOSING DATES

Nov. 17 Issue.....Closes Nov. 2  
Dec. 1 Issue.....Closes Nov. 16  
Dec. 15 Issue.....Closes Nov. 30  
Jan. 5 Issue.....Closes Dec. 21

## MISCELLANEOUS

**OUTDOOR** Toilets, Cesspools, Septic Tanks cleaned deodorized with amazing new product. Just mix dry powder with water; pour into toilet. Safe, no poisons. Save digging, pumping costs. Postcard brings free details. Burson Laboratories, Dept. C-32, Chicago 22 Illinois.

**YOUR** leather jacket renovated expertly. Free circular. Berlew Mfg. Co., Dept. 64, Freeport, N. Y.

**ABOUT** DOLLS for Xmas write us. Buy direct, save 40%. We build Smiley, Tony Curly, Toodles, Barbara and Naomi (the talking doll). Send 10c for Pictures and factory prices. Dolls, Inc., 798 Main, Springfield, Mass.

**CLIPPER** blades sharpened on factory grinder 60c pr. 24-hour guaranteed service and return postage paid. Also clippers repaired and clipper parts. Stewart Clipper Service, 17 Gold Street Norwich, New York.

**IDEAL DOLLAR GIFT:** 24 metallic finished pencils with name in gold \$1.00 postpaid. Special—6 boxes for \$5.00. New England Pencil Company, West Brookfield 2, Mass.

**FOR** congested udders use A.D.D.'s. Save the udders and by so doing you increase your milk production. At Drug and Feed Stores or Prepaid \$1.25. A. D. Driscoll, Whitney Point, New York.

**RAW** FURS & Wild Ginseng Root—Wanted. Name your county when writing. H. C. Metcalf & Son, Alstead, N. H., Dept. 3.

**LADIES:** Your shoulder straps cannot slip with our patented Neverslip Lingerie clasps. Attractively packaged in "Christmas Greetings" boxes. 35c per pair. 3 pairs \$1. postpaid. Dorwell Co., Sheffield, Mass.

**POCKET** Rubber Stamp, 3 lines, with enclosed stamp pad, lip stick size, One Dollar postpaid. Lighthouse Mart, Scituate, Mass.

**1952 EDITION.** It's new! It's different! Get world's largest auto accessory and parts catalog and save money. 100 pages. Over 50,000 items, including Hollywood accessories. Hi-speed equipment, rebuilt engines, all parts and accessories for all cars and trucks. We have that hard-to-get part! Jam packed with bargains. Completely illustrated. Send 25c (refundable). J. C. Whitney, 1919-BX Archer, Chicago 16.

**CHAIR** cane. Strand for hand weaving. Web cane and spline for groove routed seats. Leaf and fibre rush. Splints. Easy instructions, catalogue, samples \$25. Complete book "Seat Weaving" \$1.15. Fogarty, 207 River St., Troy, N. Y.

**GET** free song book! No charge, no obligation. Simply write for free 24 page catalog illustrating world-famous "Everybody's Favorite Series" music book collections. This catalog enables you to select and order from 86 books, totaling over 15,000 pieces of the world's best loved Standard, American Folk and Classical music arranged for piano, vocal and all instruments. Free music book comes with catalog—Limited Offer!—Amusco Music Publishing Company, 624 West 52nd Street, Dept. 1A, New York 19, N. Y.

**NYLONS,** watches, typewriters, violins. Agents wanted. Write Simms, Warwick, N. Y.

**DEODORIZING** Colostomy Protector. For comfort, convenience and peace of mind. An entirely new principle of colostomy protection, proved in actual use and approved by surgeons. Sanitary, small compact and easy to wear. Write for circular, Etna Appliance & Equipment Company, Etna, New York.

**HIGHEST** cash paid for old, broken jewelry, gold teeth, watches, silverware, diamonds, spectacles. Free information. Satisfaction guaranteed. Rose Smelting Company, 29-AA East Madison, Chicago.

**WAXED** roses—daffodils or poinsettias, 70c dozen. Sweet peas or pansies, 40c dozen. Eva Wise, Bradford, New Hampshire.

## REAL ESTATE

**FARMs,** hotels, stores, gas stations, tourists' homes. Fordson tractor equipment business doing \$150,000 year up. Farms 110 acres eqpt., 330 acre dairy farm, 400 acres eqpt., 70 head stock, 800 acres, 90 acres, eqpt., 700 poultry. Write Mr. Douglas, Fort Plain, N. Y. Ph. 46-224.

**STROUT** Catalogs—East and mid-west red cover; West Coast edition blue. Farms, homes, businesses, bargains galore. Either mailed free. Strout Realty, 255-R 4th. Ave., New York 10, N. Y.

**FOR** A dairyman now working a farm on shares:—If you own thirty good cows and a full line of modern farming equipment and would like to work for yourself; You should investigate our offer to sell you a dairy farm with no down payment. We have a farm of 240 acres, including about 140 acres of pasture and 100 acres of level and tractor land, Barn 40' x 150' with 50 stanchions. Modern seven-room house with furnace and electricity. Possession to be given April 1st. '52. Address P. O. Box No. 664, Ithaca, N. Y.

**15 ACRE** completely equipped chicken farm; modern 8-room house, garage, barn, 190 ft. 3-story chicken barn, swimming pool. One hour to N.Y.C. Price \$35,000. Dumont, Broker, Box 478, Pompton Plains, N. J.

**FOR SALE:** Poultry Farm, approximately five acres. Protected area. Two decker 230x20, laying capacity 2,000 birds. Litter carriers, water and electricity. Brooder house 150x30—3600 chick capacity. Fully equipped. D. P. McDuffee, Pepperell, Mass. Tel. 196 or 218-4.

**FOR SALE:** 80 A. 8 rooms, bath, electric, plenty water. Barn for 18 head. New hen house. School bus. Good road. Asking \$11,000, make offer. Mary Utter, Medusa, New York.

## PLANTS

**EVERGREEN** Tree Seedlings, Transplants. Growers of large quantities. For growing Christmas trees. Ornamentals. Hedges. Quality stock low as 2c on quantity orders. Write for Price List and Planting Guide. Suncrest Evergreen Nurseries, Dept. AA, Johnstown, Pa.

**ADDITIONAL CLASSIFIED ADS**  
(Continued on Opposite Page)



## SULLIVAN FARM DISPERSAL

80 Holstein Cattle 80

(74 Registered—6 Grades)

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 19

2 miles northwest of GENOA, N. Y. which is on Route 34, and midway (20 miles) between Auburn and Ithaca.

Herd T. B. Accredited, blood tested, many calfhood vaccinated.

HERD AVERAGE—426 lb. fat and 12,660 lb. milk.

Selling: several cows with 500 lb. and up to 653 lb. fat on 2 time milking.

THIS BIG DISPERSAL INCLUDES: 45 Cows, half are fresh and Close Springers; 22 Bred and Open Heifers; 10 Heifer Calves; 3 Bulls—including a "Sovereign" bred son of good record cow.

Quality is excellent, just the kind you are looking for—real profitable and highly desirable in every respect. Sale starts at 11:00 A.M., lunch available—held in heated tent.—ROY TUTTLE, Owner, King Ferry, N. Y.

Sales Manager & Auctioneer  
R. AUSTIN BACKUS, MEXICO, N. Y.

## 271st EARLVILLE SALE

190 Registered Holstein Cattle

T. B. Accredited, blood tested, many calfhood vaccinated, large number from Bang's Certified herds and eligible for Penna.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 7

Big Sale Pavilion, EARLVILLE, MADISON CO., N. Y. which is on Route 12-B, only few miles off Route 20, 35 miles south of Syracuse.

A BIG SALE WITH MANY BARGAINS

110 Fresh and Close Springers; 26 Service Age Bulls; 14 Bred and Open Heifers; Many young calves of both sex sell after their dams.

BUY WITH CONFIDENCE AS HAVE HUNDREDS OF OTHER BREEDERS AND DAIRYMEN. Sale starts on time at 10:00 A.M.

GET MORE COW FOR YOUR MONEY — COME AND BUY AT THIS SALE

Sales Manager & Auctioneer  
R. AUSTIN BACKUS, MEXICO, N. Y.

## AYRSHIRES THE IDEAL DAIRY BREED

COAST TO COAST — NORTH OR SOUTH

Heaviest Producers of 4% Milk

at least feed cost

For literature or help in

locating stock, write

AYRSHIRE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION  
85 Center St., Brandon, Vermont

## Additional Classified Ads

(Continued from Opposite Page)

### HAY

STRAW and all grades of hay delivered subject to inspection. J. W. Christman, R. D. 4, Fort Plain, N. Y. Tel. 48-282

HAY—Alfalfa clover, Timothy and feeding hay. James Kelly, 137 E. Seneca Tpke., Syracuse, New York. Phone 92885.

BALED hay & straw for sale: Alfalfa, clover, timothy, mixtures, field or barn baled. Special price on straw. You will like our goods and service. Write or call Horace W. Bolton, E. Northfield, Mass. Tel. 840.

ALFALFA, timothy, mixed hay and straw, delivered by truck load, guaranteed as represented. Kenneth L. Stewart, Maplecrest, N. Y.

FOR SALE: 70 tons good quality first and second cutting alfalfa and timothy hay. Leslie E. Foss, Greenwich, New York, Route 1.

### HONEY

NEW HONEY—Choice Clover, New York's finest. 5 lbs. \$1.35; 6 5-lb. \$7.38. Delicious Buckwheat 5 lbs. \$1.25; 6 5-lb. \$6.60. All above postpaid 3rd zone. 60 lbs. Clover \$9.00; 60 lbs. Buckwheat \$7.20. F.O.B. Sold by ton or pound. Howland Apiaries, Berkshire, N. Y.

EVERY golden wildflower or clover honey: 5 pounds \$1.50; 10 pounds \$2.90 prepaid. H. J. Avery, Katonah, New York.

CLOVER Honey 60 lb. can, not prepaid \$9.00; Fall flower honey 60 lb. can, not prepaid, \$7.80. George Hand, Cazenovia, New York.

HONEY; white clover 60 lbs., \$8.75. Autumn Flower, \$7.50. J. G. Burtis, Marietta, N. Y.

**RENEW NOW**  
**WHILE THE PRICE**  
**IS STILL LOW**



By J. F. "Doc" ROBERTS

### Lest We Forget

1. That low prices were no good either.
2. That our farm is our workshop.
3. That good farm workmanship is still work.
4. That the kitchen is the most used area on the farm.
5. That the "superintendent" of that area works more hours than you do
6. That there are no shiftless animals.
7. That "good doing" livestock always belongs to a "good doing" farmer.
8. That our animals are entirely dependent upon us and they know it.
9. That unless we give them a sense of care and security they worry and fret.
10. That worrying animals are no good as pets or producers.
11. That for every extra hour you work for them, they will work two for you.
12. That your fields even pay time and a half for overtime work on them too.
13. That these dollar returns help but are apt to soften callouses.
14. That there are the right animals for you and for your farm.
15. That on some farms a little "50-pound" cow is better than a big "60-pound" one.
16. That quality is more important than size in man or beast.
17. That God gave our farms grass, but better grass is our job.
18. That machinery deposits no enrichment.
19. That everything costs more except what you do yourself.
20. That easy chores at easy hours do not make easy money. . . but that easier chores at easier hours are long past due.
21. That what seems too high today may be too cheap tomorrow, or that what's too cheap today may be cheaper tomorrow.
22. That your worry and my worry never changed the price of anything, so why worry?
23. That bureaucrats are not gods, either.
24. That livestock prices are now all below their set ceilings "to stop inflation." Let us laugh.
25. That your pets tell more about you than gossip neighbors.
26. That these pets, your animals and anything you have now have real dollar value.
27. That the page across the way from this is at your service to get that value. Use it!

— A. A. —

### "STRAIN 19" VACCINATION

Some recent tests at the Beltsville, Md., Experiment Station show that cows vaccinated with "strain 19" vaccine may retain immunity to brucellosis (Bang's disease) longer than originally thought. The tests showed that vaccinated cows had a resistance to brucellosis even after their 5th calf. Experiment was made on 93 cattle vaccinated between the ages of 6 months and 2 years.

The report also said that there is no conclusive evidence that revaccination will provide added protection at any age. A report on the experiments was given by Dr. C. A. Manthei of the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry at the recent convention of the American Veterinary Medical Association.

# Lighter... Faster... Tougher



It's the NEW  
**HOMELITE**  
ONE MAN  
Chain Saw

27 lbs.,... 4 H.P.  
More power per lb.  
than any other saw

It's the newest and the best . . . lighter and easier to handle. Yes and faster, *much faster*. Cuts an 18 inch tree in 16 seconds. Cuts trees 48 inches or more in diameter. It's a one-man saw that really does the work of other two-man saws. And whether you're felling, bucking, undercutting or notching, this new Homelite Saw will give you greater output because of its easier handling, less fatigue on the operator and greater productive power. Built and backed by Homelite, manufacturers of more than 300,000 gasoline-engine-driven units. This new, rugged, lightweight saw is the one saw that will give you more cutting with less maintenance than any other saw. We can prove it. Ask for a Free on-the-Job Demonstration.

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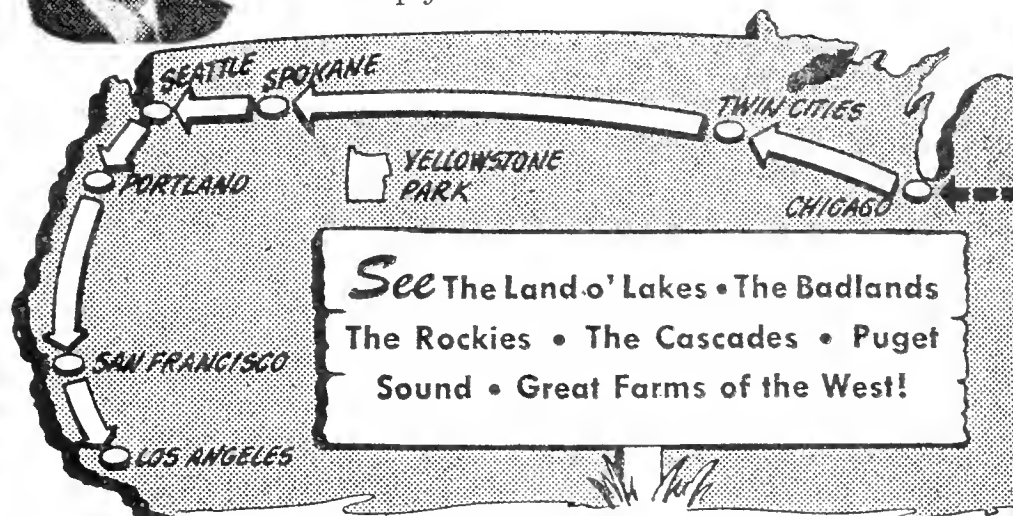
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☐ Please call me about a free demonstration.  
☐ Please send me name of nearest Homelite dealer.

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Town \_\_\_\_\_ County \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_



## GOING TO CALIFORNIA THIS FALL OR WINTER?

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*Main Street of the Northwest*



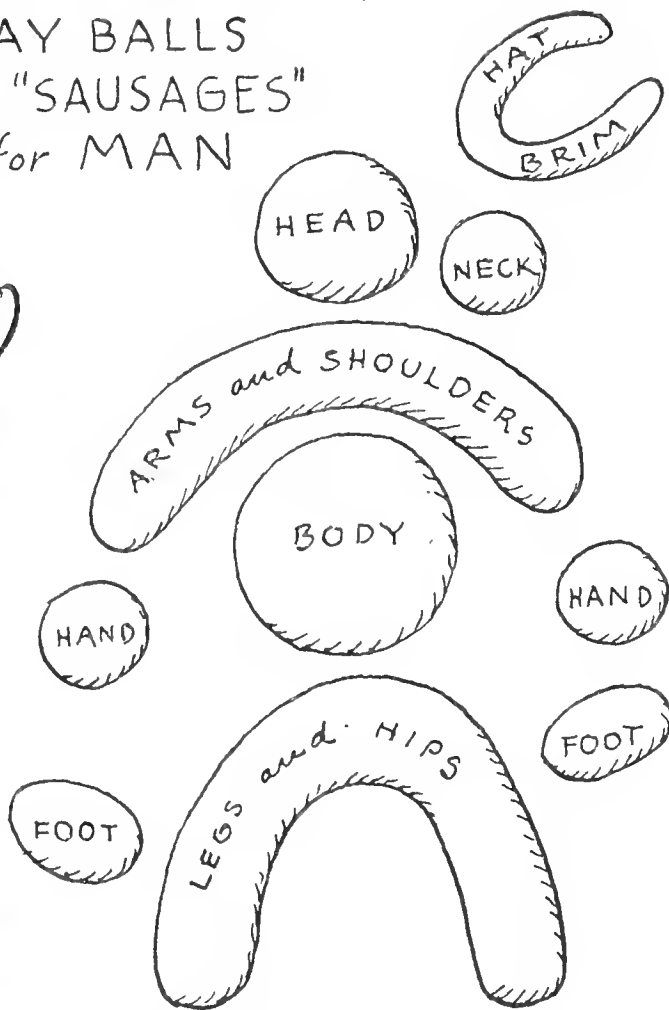
# Let Your Children Make Things

## No. 2: Modeling in Clay

By Dorothy Welty Thomas



CLAY BALLS  
and "SAUSAGES"  
for MAN



Older children will aspire to anything. A woman with a bustle and curls under a bonnet will not stop a ten-year-old girl. All children love to make animals, especially the prehistoric ones with scales on their tails!

When a child is eight or nine, suggest that he make a man that will stand alone, like the clay man at the left. Stress his strength rather than his perfection. A ball for the head, sausages twice that size for arms, legs, and body, and balls for hands and feet. The feet should be exaggerated enough to support the rest of the soft clay figure.

Don't try the impossible. Urge older children to get action and sturdiness, and to get an "idea" into what they make, rather than perfect detail. To attempt the impossible and fail is discouraging. A farmer with a basket of eggs, a woman with a hen under her arm, a boy in overalls feeding chickens, a big boy in a turtle-neck sweater

Anybody who can make a human figure can work out his own system for a cow, horse or dog. Emphasize the characteristic features of each animal and simplify all else. Give the horse a long arched neck, and small pointed ears. Call attention to the "crooked" hind legs of most four-footed beasts. A dog with long ears and a long tail, such as the hound in the drawing below is a good one to try. Elephants are easier than pigs because they have thick legs.

Children love to illustrate whatever they are interested in at the moment. At Sunday school they could make the camel and sheep for the manger scene at Christmas, and all else for that matter. Little boys always like to make airplanes, guns, rockets and dugout canoes! Whatever the child's interest, it will come out in the clay, and that is where its value lies. An idea well expressed is worth a hundred that stay bottled up inside.

Modeling clay costs from 40c to 60c per pound package and is usually wrapped in quarter pound units inside the pound carton. Three well-known makes are Clayola, Permoplast and Plasticine. Each brand has its good points, and one kind or another can usually be purchased where stationery is sold. If not available in your locality, send to any school supply house for it, such as American Crayon Co., Sandusky, Ohio, or the J. L. Hammett Co., Lyons, N. Y. When ordering ask for a list of colors, as modeling clay comes in a large assortment. Brown, green, white, red, yellow and blue are popular with children.

ONE of the most delightful and satisfying materials through which a small child may express his ideas is modeling clay. It comes in many colors and stays pliable. Cold weather will harden it slightly and excessive heat makes it very soft, but ordinary room temperature keeps it just right for the small child to make things that will hold their shape indefinitely.

The pre-school child should be allowed to unwrap the bright colored stick of clay and handle it as much as he likes. It will become soft and pliable in his warm little palm. You take a piece and work with it while he works another. Don't tell him to make anything. Just make something yourself and show it to him, and he will want to do what he sees you do or something else it suggests to him. Let him do what he likes.

Roll part of your clay into a ball, put your thumbs in the center and work the lump round and round until it makes a little "nest." Then take smaller pieces of clay and roll into elongated balls for "bird's eggs." If you have more than one color of clay, Johnny will delight in making eggs of a contrasting color to go in his nest. Then comes the bird. Make two balls, one larger than the other. Pinch out the tail on the larger ball and the beak on the smaller piece. Put the head on the body, the bird on the nest, and twist a pencil in the sides of the bird's head to make his eyes!

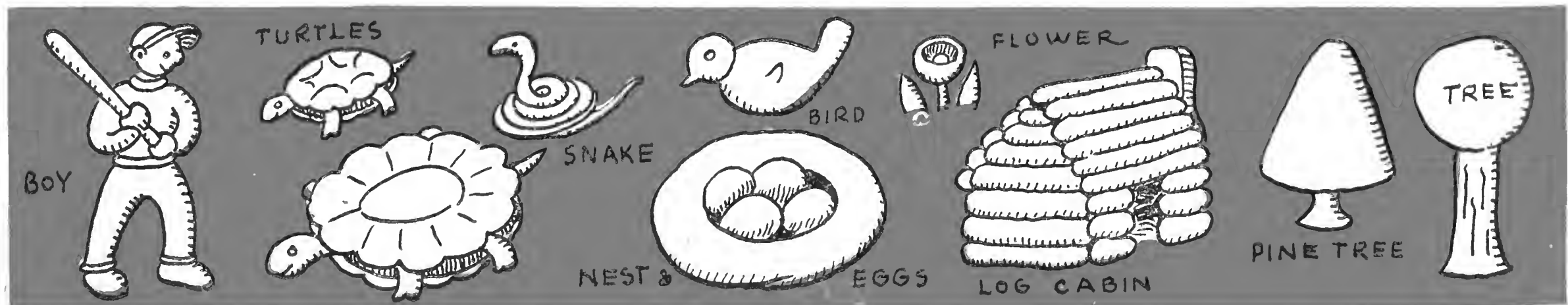
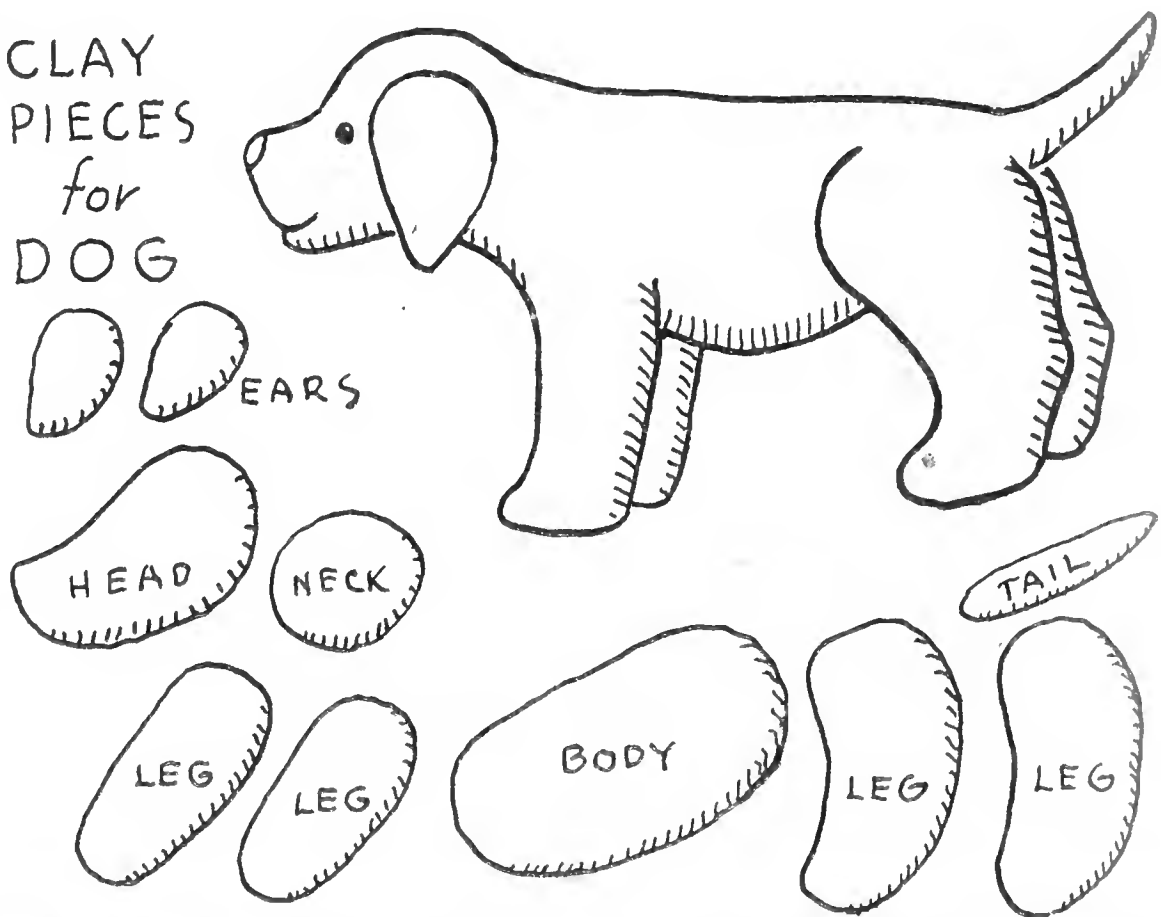
A turtle is a favorite project for 5 to 8-year-olds. Make a ball of clay and

flatten it into a pancake. Make another cake a little larger; three inches in diameter for these is a convenient size. Then roll six small balls and elongate them. Roll one to a point at one end. Attach these to the smallest pancake as the head, four legs, and tail of a turtle. Clap the shell on his back and mark a shell pattern with a pencil if you like. A scalloped edge will make a nice finish for the hard-shell back. Little folk delight in making whole families of turtles and then a "pen" to keep them in. They will devise the latter. Let them do it the way they like and then tell you about what they have made.

Never criticize even the crudest attempts. The benefit to the child is in the making, not the product. And the most unpromising child artist will eventually surprise you some day. Children who seem to have no other idea than to make "snakes" will one day produce something amazing.

A snake, of course, is the easiest of all things to make. The youngster may be afraid he can't do anything else, and if you say anything you may scare the urge back into him and seal it up tight. One little first-grader cried the first day of school because he couldn't make anything. His teacher showed him the nest and eggs she could make. She put a ball into his hand and rolled another in hers. He rolled and she rolled while she talked about what she was going to make. Soon she had made the nest and put eggs in it and the first thing she knew he had made one, too, and the big tears rolling down his cheeks disappeared in a happy smile.

CLAY  
PIECES  
for  
DOG





*Now I know what I've been missing!*



Procter & Gamble's Exciting, New  
**CHEER**

specially made for  
**"Tough-Job"**  
**Washing**

**Brand-new and wonderfully different!** Procter & Gamble's most exciting washday discovery in more than 100 years! CHEER is sensationally *different*—specially made to do "tough-job" washing as no soap you've ever used can do it!

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**Here's the secret!** New formula makes CHEER *different* from any washing product you've ever used! CHEER is specially made with the *extra power* you need for your *extra-tough* washing jobs!

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Only **ONE** Sugar is  
**Domino Pure!**



Oscar W. Ford, R2, Ellsworth, Me.

## Personal To Women With Nagging Backache

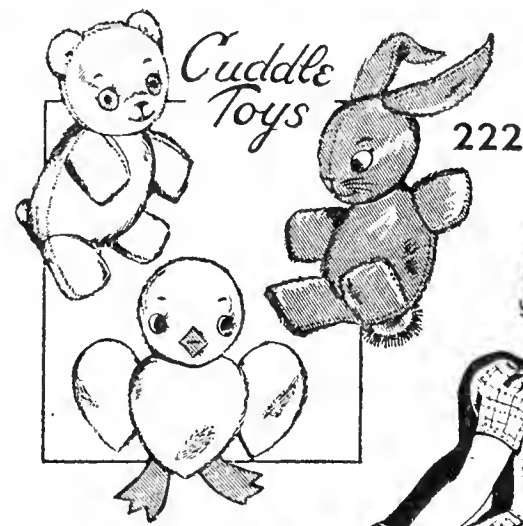
Nagging backache, loss of pep and energy, headaches and dizziness may be due to slow-down of kidney function. Doctors say good kidney function is very important to good health. When some everyday condition, such as stress and strain, causes this important function to slow down, many folks suffer nagging backache—feel miserable. Minor bladder irritations due to cold or wrong diet may cause getting up nights or frequent passages.

Don't neglect your kidneys if these conditions bother you. Try Doan's Pills—a mild diuretic. Used successfully by millions for over 50 years. It's amazing how many times Doan's give happy relief from these discomforts—help the 15 miles of kidney tubes and filters flush out waste. Get Doan's Pills today!

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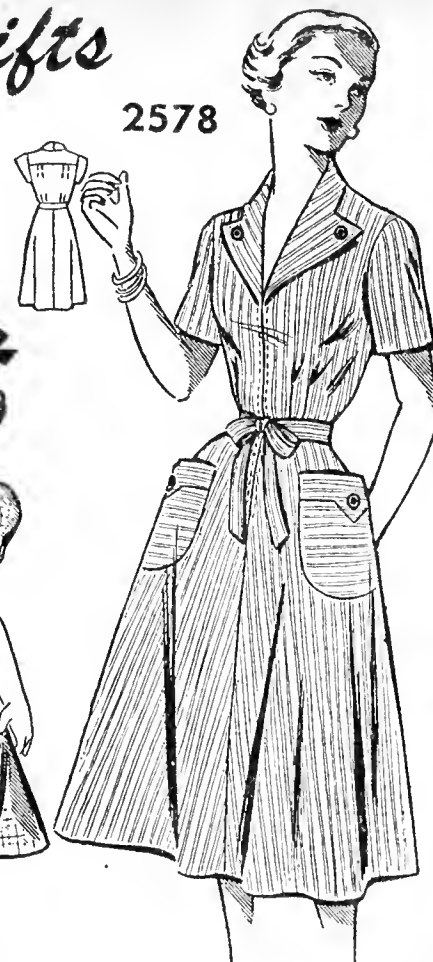
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2271

226



2578



2594

No. 222. Good gifts for babies are the five cuddly little cotton-stuffed creatures included in this pattern. (The cat and the elephant are not illustrated.) Cut in one size, 6 to 8 inches tall.

No. 2271. School-going cotton or wool or party-time taffeta are all good choices for this shawl collared dirndl done with the weskit effect. Sizes 2-10. Size 4, 1½ yds. 35-in., or 1½ yds. 39-in.

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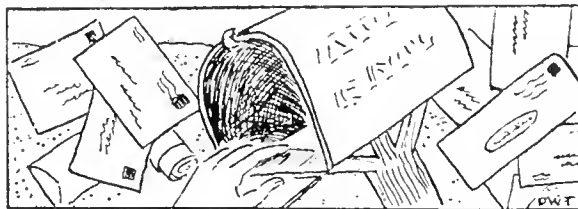
by size for 14, 16, 18, 20 and 22-in. dolls.

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TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern size and number clearly. Enclose 25 cents for each pattern wanted. Add 25 cents for our Fall-Winter Fashion Book which has attractive pattern designs for all ages, sizes and occasions. Send to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST PATTERN SERVICE, Box 42, Station O, New York 11, N. Y.

— A.A. —

A nice book to own or to give as a gift is *American Agriculturist's* new cookbook, "A Treasury of Country Cookery." It contains a collection of our most popular recipes. Price, \$2.50. Order from American Agriculturist, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.



## TO MY LETTER-BOX

By Elaine V. Emans

So very utilitarian you are  
I take your daily services for granted,  
Though knowing you have offered me,  
from far  
And nearby, gifts as if you were enchanted  
And not an ordinary letter-box!  
True, there are times you bring me only chaff,  
And there are days your empty presence mocks  
Me with a kind of nothing-for-you laugh;  
But year in, year out, I have leaned and plucked  
Beauty from you, courage I needed so,  
And laughter, too, while faith was often tucked  
In some thin envelope; and well I know,  
Sure as tomorrows come, there will be new  
And untold riches in the depths of you!

## FOR CHRISTMAS ENTERTAINMENT

With Christmas only 7 weeks away, hundreds of groups in communities throughout the Northeast will be thinking of preparing a Christmas program. To them, we recommend CHRISTMAS ON THE FARM, a heartwarming and delightful one-act play on our American Agriculturist list. It is tops in Christmas entertainment.

The price is 35 cents a copy and, like all American Agriculturist plays, it is royalty free. To order it, write American Agriculturist Play Department, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y., and enclose 35 cents for each copy wanted. Send cash, check, or money order. No stamps, please. For a complete list of American Agriculturist plays, add 3 cents.

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Ithaca, N. Y.

Sponsored in the interests of Northeast agriculture by the ten leading farm organizations of New York State.



BARBARA HALL

RRN Women's Editor

Scrapbook 8:30 A. M.

Country Home 11:30 A. M.

\* \* \* \*

## Rural Radio Network programs heard on these FM stations:

WHL-D-FM, Niagara Falls, 98.5 on FM Dial  
WFNE, Wethersfield, 107.7 on FM Dial  
WHDL-FM, Olean, 93.7 on FM Dial  
WVBT, Bristol Center, 95.1 on FM Dial  
WHCU-FM, Ithaca, 97.3 on FM Dial  
WVCN, DeRuyter, 105.1 on FM Dial  
WWNY-FM, Watertown, 100.5 on FM Dial  
WMSA-FM, Massena, 105.3 on FM Dial  
WRUN-FM, Utica-Rome, 105.7 on FM Dial  
WVCV, Cherry Valley, 101.9 on FM Dial  
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7:15 A. M.

12:15 P. M.

6:15 P. M.

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# DIABETES *Can Be "Hidden"*

By KATHLEEN BERRESFORD

**L**AST week I was talking about diet to a very attractive woman in her sixties. I was interested when she told me she had always had wonderful health, so I asked her how she stayed so well and young-looking. She replied that as her father was a doctor, she had had regular physical examinations all her life. Of course we all know that's a good idea, but we don't always get around to it, do we?

In her case it paid off because her last check-up showed she had diabetes. And she hadn't even noticed a symptom. Her doctor gave her a diet and the diabetes was quickly brought under control. Today she feels just as healthy as ever.

Doctors tell us there are about a million such cases of "hidden" diabetes in the country. Diabetes is caused by not enough insulin being produced by a gland called the pancreas. In a normal person, insulin is supplied to take care of the "sugar" in the system. But when the sugar is not properly burned, serious trouble may start.

People of middle age and over get diabetes most often, women more often than men, and it is more likely to develop in overweight people. Statistics show that of 20 people with diabetes, over 40 years of age, 17 are overweight. Children with diabetes, on the other hand, are apt to be underweight. It is one of those diseases which often seems to "run in families."

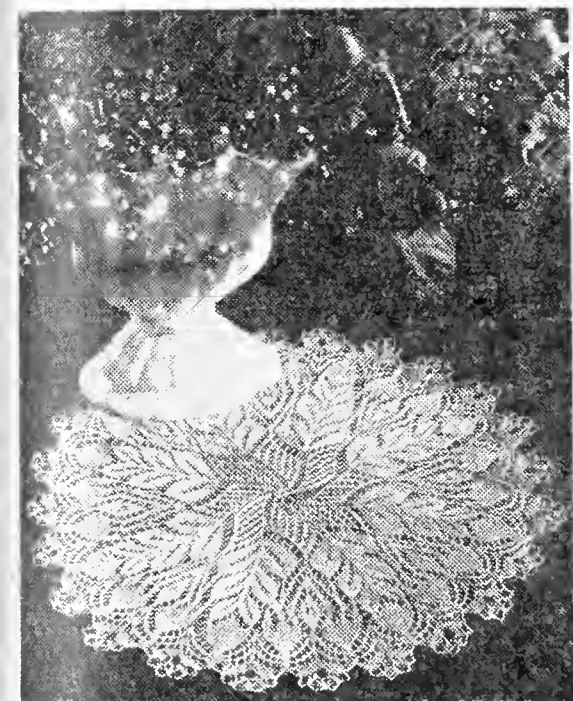
Symptoms which you would notice are fatigue and loss of weight, being thirsty all the time, a big appetite, and

frequent urination. Even if you haven't noticed any of these, a yearly check puts you on the safe side.

When diabetes is detected in the early stage, diet alone is often sufficient to keep it under control. Or diet may be used along with injections of insulin. In these days a diabetic is fortunate because a new type of dietary management has just been worked out. For several years the American Diabetes Association, the American Dietetic Association, and the U. S. Public Health Service have been working together to plan a kind of diet which would be easy to prepare and give the patient almost as much variety and wide choice of food as he would have ordinarily.

A diet is planned individually for the patient by his physician or dietitian, to fit in with his usual food habits. Selections are made from food groups, with substitutes for food exchanges, in certain specified portions. In this way there's less limitation on certain foods, no more worry about the percentage of starch or sugar in vegetables and fruits. Spaghetti? Yes. Ice cream? Occasionally.

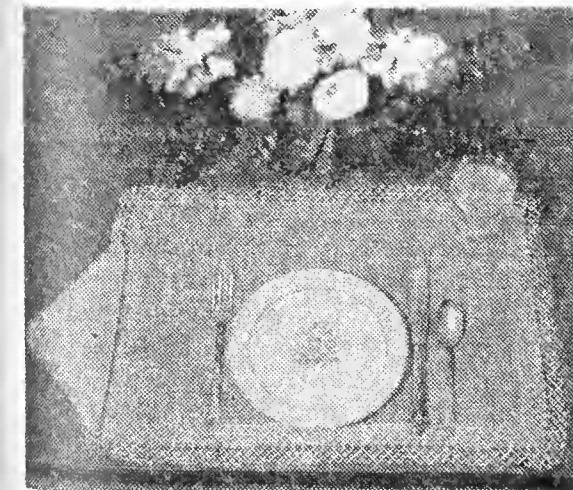
Human nature is funny about some things. I know people who are a little suspicious that they may have diabetes, but don't want the doctor to tell them so. How much better off they would be if they found out definitely before serious trouble started! Remember, the earlier diabetes is found, the easier it is to control, and the better chance you have of living a normal, useful, and happy life.



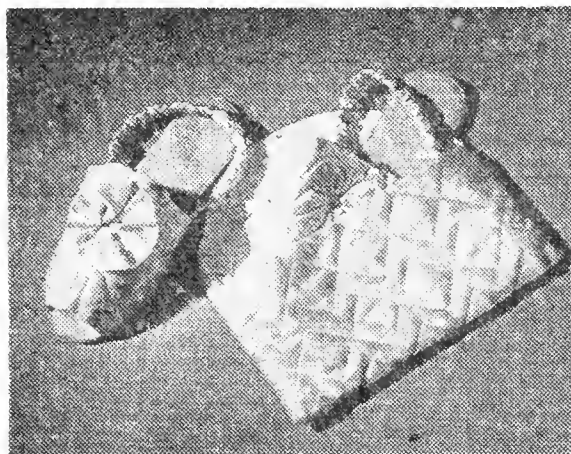
**KNITTED LACE DOILY**—The feeling of swirling leaves is delightful in the delicate design of this knitted lace doily, No. PK-5549.



**WORK APRONS**—A handy gift for the men of the family—big and little. Make them identical work aprons, Nos. E-2398 and E-2399, in green sailcloth with maroon binding. Plenty of pockets for holding tools.



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**QUILTED SATIN SCUFFS**—and a case to keep them in, No. E-1783. A quick and easy-to-make gift with a luxurious look.

## TO ORDER LEAFLETS

Write to Needlework Dept., American Agriculturist, 10 North Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and enclose 3 cents in coin for each pattern wanted. Please write name, address, and name and number of pattern plainly. Add 15 cents for copy of our Needlework Book, the best value on the market. It's filled with designs for gifts—and contains several free patterns.

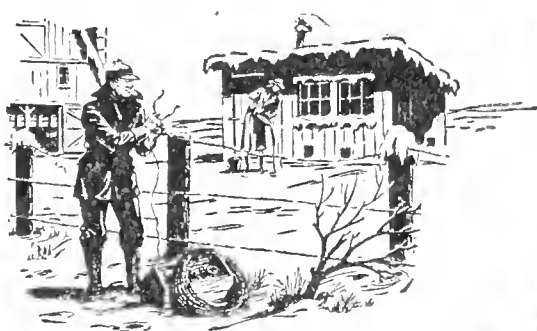
## The Way to be Sure of Honest Value

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**Buy Weatherproof Footwear**



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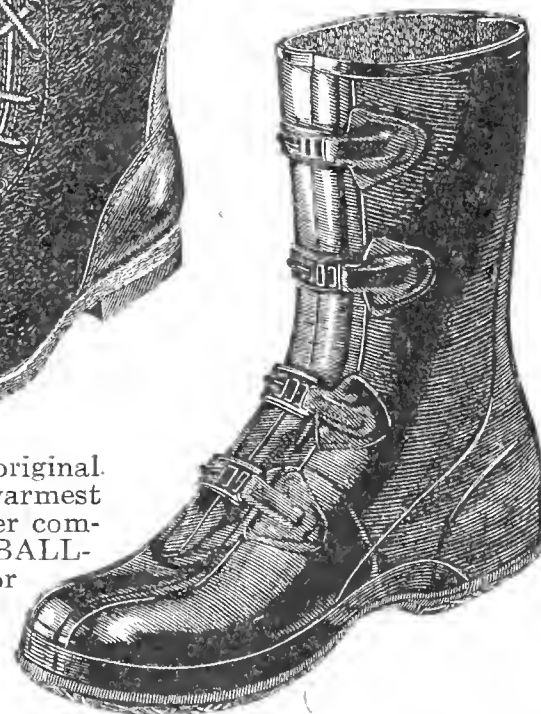
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ITHACA, N. Y.



# The Bobby Baby

By GEORGE DUFF

(Reprinted from an old issue of the Dairymen's League News, courtesy of George C. Lee, Editor.)

"Time was when the little toy dog was new,  
And the soldier was passing fair,  
And that was the time when our Little Boy Blue  
Kissed them and put them there."

HE came to stay with us on a November day when the skies and the sad wind and the dun-colored landscape appeared to mourn in sympathy with a little child who had gone forward but ten months into the adventure called life and had touched the edge of disaster and tragedy. His coming was a whim of chance. His mother was threatened with blindness and must go to the hospital for a serious operation, and, through a mutual friend, arrangements had been made for my wife to take the care of the little one.

For some time we did not even know his last name. This, however, was of small consequence, for with the truly great more than a single name is superfluous. Sweden remembers but one Charles out of many, and the French only one Napoleon. Undoubtedly, there are in this wide world a great many little boys called Robert, but for us of the lonely farmhouse there will forever be but one Bobby baby.

There was a dramatic quality in the parting of babe and mother, impressing itself on one long out of knowledge of such human dramas, and bringing from the dead years the recollection of another parting that shall not be redeemed with a meeting this side of the rivers of Eternity. I recall the mother's gallantry; eager, tremulous, hesitating on the verge of a breakdown and yet keeping back the tears. There were brief instructions and directions. The Bobby baby, it appeared, drank milk. Also he ate a thin but pleasing porridge manufactured from breakfast food. He was accustomed to amuse himself, and slept much by night but very little in the daytime.

I am sure that the baby realized all was not well in his world. Released from a last close embrace, he sat upon the floor, crying a little but not much, as became a man-child and a scion of the conquering race, and thrashing the carpet bravely with his string of wooden beads. When he was left alone with us he accepted his new surroundings, adjusted himself in the manner of a free and reckless adventurer, whimpered not but scolded a little, drank his milk and ate his porridge.

In the evening when the chores were done I ventured to take him from the missus' arms and scrape an acquaintance. He looked searchingly into a time-lined and homely face, gripped with surprising strength his rose-leaf hand upon a gnarled and knotty forefinger, climbed to his feet on my lap to investigate my hair and glasses, and accepted me as a kindred spirit. I am sure that is not a whimsy. I am sure that the Bobby baby recognized in me a firing-line comrade, and when I looked into his eyes of the Nordic blue, held in unwavering, kindly, speculative gaze into my own, there passed between us as between knights of old the bond of True Companions.

It appeared, in later communions, that he knew much which was withheld from the understanding of grown-ups. He was obsessed with a spirit of active inquiry, climbing and jumping around almost every instant one held him in arms; but in the midst of some

promenade or monkey-like contortion he would pause to gaze up at me with a kindly, philosophic, speculative look, as an angel with all the accumulated wisdom of the ages might gaze upon a mortality-trammeled man. I was impressed by the absence of lines on his face. There was no mark of care, no crow-track of time upon his brow, but a clearness such as I am sure the Nazarene Carpenter wore, not babyish nor effeminate as we think of such qualities, but strong and splendid and ineffably sweet.

We argued occasionally, not in misunderstanding and with acrimony but even as two brotherly Scotch philosophers on a point of metaphysics. "A-ah, a-ah!" stated the Bobby baby. "A-ah, ah, ah, ah, ah!"

"No, not a-ah,ah, but ba,ba,ba. Ba, ba, black sheep!"

"A-ah,ah!" he persisted, frowning ever so slightly. "A-ah, ah, ah,ah,ah!"

There the matter rested, neither side being willing to give in one whit. On other subjects we also differed slightly; as, for instance, his idea that spectacles were out of place on the human countenance and should be seized forthwith and cast upon the ground. Further, he was averse to lying quietly in my arms as I rested on the couch, and must be held at arm's length above me while he investigated the mantel clock and the flower vase beside it. At times I was constrained to put him in his pen; that same being a cloth-lined dry-goods box in which he could stand erect by gripping the top and batter the side with his small but vastly enduring hips in a manner to frighten bystanders.

Sometimes, watching him at his labors or gazing into his wonderfully

unlined face, I drifted into curious speculation. Here was the philosophy of the English Schoolmaster reversed — the beginning of possibility instead of the end of earthly opportunity. Yonder small hands, now grasping ambidextrously the string of wood beads, why might they not tune the lyre of a new Milton or emphasize with strong gesture the defiance to tyranny of another Hampden?

Those little feet, kicking the sides of the box with absurdly diminutive shoes, what paths of splendid adventure might they not tread? The baby voice, now scolding in low monotone, now lifted in insistent proclamation of a-ah, ah; why might it not one day thunder in a battle shout of liberty or roll sonorously in defence of the Rights of Man. Cromwell was another such babe once, and Patrick Henry, and George Washington, and Lincoln of Illinois!

\* \* \* \* \*

But the hours of speculation, mild argument and joyous companionship, came at last to an end. It was a fair day when we took him to meet his parents, who lived away in the city. It was brighter than on the afternoon of his coming, yet somehow the lift of the clouds was not answered by a lift in an old fellow's heart, and a shadow was thrown across the sun's gallant track.

I knew, though, when a young man came running to eagerly gather the Bobby baby from my wife's arms that all was well with my little comrade, even if in days to come all would not be well at a lonely farmhouse in the hills. I knew that he had still a True Companion, fit to ride behind on a jack-horse to Banbury Cross, or to trudge beside in workaday marches when childhood's dreams grow dim. I am comforted, even though I may not see the Bobby baby again.

We feel, the good wife and I, a compensation in our experience, although it ended in sadness and loss. We have touched again on the tenderest, most unselfish, most splendid of human emotions, and come into closer harmony with all of the great and the good and the true who have loved little children. We understand better, now, Eugene Field, who sang of Little Boy Blue, and Abraham Lincoln, hailfellow of every

IT WAS with pleasure that I noticed a story by "George Duff" in your last issue. I always liked to read his stories in the "News" and I often recall with pleasure the day back in 1927, when I was selling subscriptions to American Agriculturist, that we spent together riding over the hills around Berkshire, calling on farmers, selling the paper and visiting.

It was a very satisfactory day, and then a short time later he wrote a story for the "News" entitled "The Salesman," giving by fact and fiction a summary of our day together. Throughout the summer whenever I could get a little time and make a route by his home, I would stop and sit a while on his front porch, swapping stories and listening to his philosophy. I am very happy to think I had the chance to know him personally.

I thank God that there are some things that neither time nor fire can destroy, among them the memory of those we have known, such as "George Duff" and my father and others who have passed on.—Arthur L. Cook, East Freetown, N. Y.

child, and Dr. Barnardo, who gathered thirty thousand waifs from the streets of London town, and yet another, Who said—

"Suffer the little children to come unto Me."

—A.A.—

## WRITING NEWS

ANYONE who has the responsibility for local publicity will find the following suggestions helpful and very much worthwhile. They were written by E. Payson Smith, Public Relations Director of the New York State Grange, and issued by the Grange for the benefit of its lecturers, publicity representatives, secretaries and masters. Here they are:

Your news story must contain the answers to the questions: What, Where, When, Why and Who, and in that order, preferably. Your editor wants to be able to quote local names, so you might put in your first paragraph: "... according to (chairman, master, lecturer, etc.)." Long lists of committees should go at the end, so they may be left out of necessary without spoiling the story.

Get names accurate and in full. Give at least a first name, not just initials.

Type your copy if at all possible. Double space whether you write or type, so that corrections can be easily made. Use only one side of the paper.

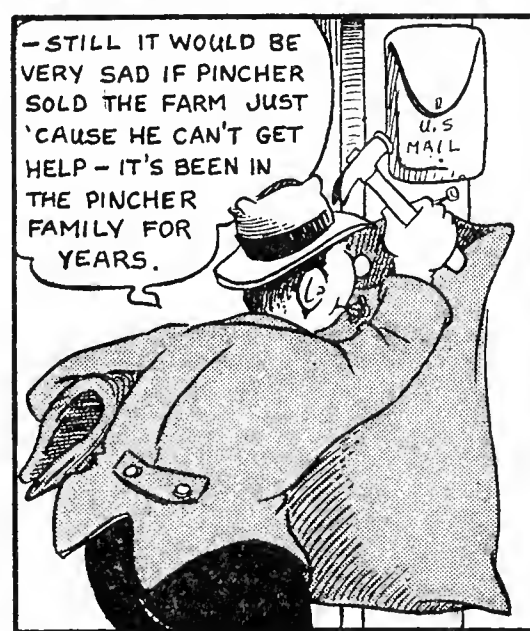
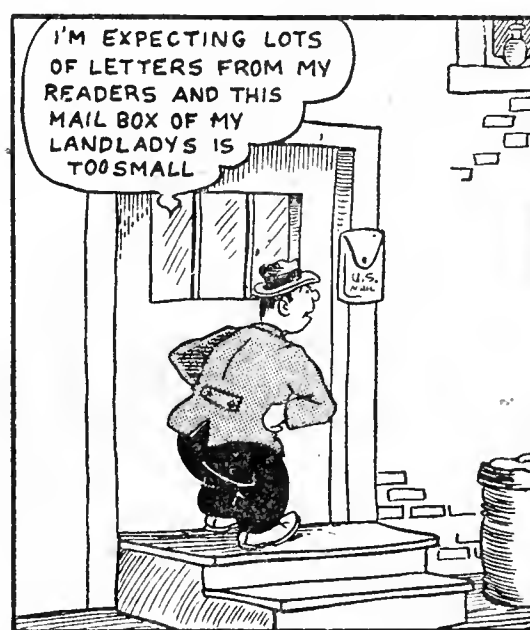
Get your copy in EARLY. This might well be the first rule, for it is useless to an editor or announcer if it is handed in too late. Find out when your local editor wants copy, and carefully observe his deadline.

Make a personal call on your local papers and radio stations when you can, and as often as you feel you are welcome. Give the editor all the news you can, whether about your Grange or not. He will appreciate personal items from time to time. Give your PHONE NUMBER so a reporter can get in touch with you. Your editor will appreciate your desire to help.

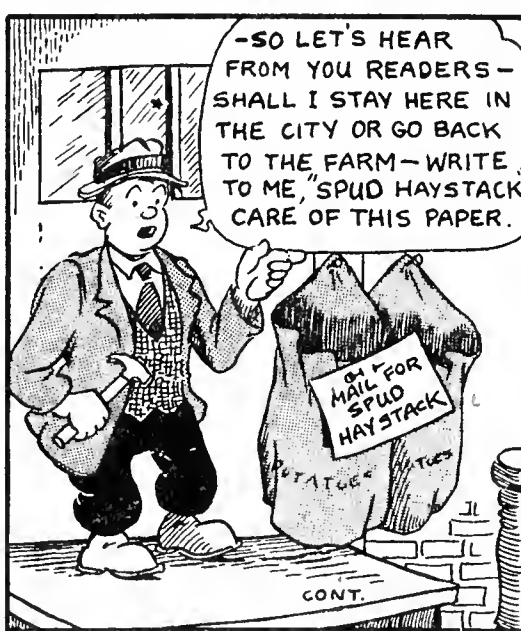
PHOTOGRAPHS are welcomed by some papers; others wish to take their own. If the latter is the case, notify the paper well in advance so a photographer can be assigned. Be sure the event is of sufficient importance to warrant a picture. Photos are expensive to publish, and your idea of importance may not be the same as the editor's. You have done your job when you notify him of the event.

If you submit pictures, be sure they are sharp and clear, with objects and people large enough to be seen. You may have to send in the negative, so that it may be enlarged. Do not have objects or people in stiff, formal poses.

### SLIM & SPUD



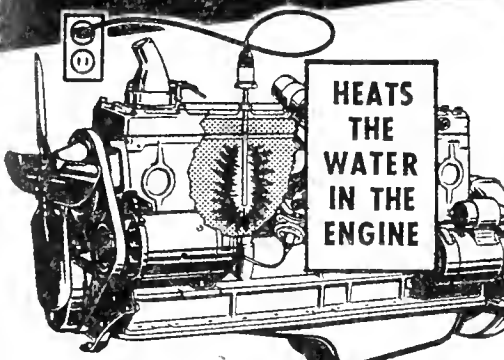
### Hope You Get the Sacks Full, Spud





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Thomas W. Wilson, Union Bridge, Md.

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SWEDSBORO, 2 N. J.

## League Women Stress Challenges

**I**F YOU are planting for one year, plant grain; if for 10 years, plant trees; if for 100 years, plant men. We need to plant for real men and women who can meet the challenges of today," said Mrs. Elizabeth Roe-Cloud, the 1950 American Mother who was the featured speaker on the program of Dairymen's League Women at their 24th annual meeting, held in Syracuse. "A peaceful world," she declared, "depends entirely upon the love, the hope and dreams of our American homes. What happens there is basic to the kind of community, state, nation, and world in which we live. We need to remind ourselves of our heritage. We must again become a spiritual democratic nation, and our children must appreciate their heritage."

### Of Service To All

The necessity of emphasizing spiritual values was also stressed by Mrs. Vera McCrea Searles, founder of the League's Home Department and its former supervisor. "We have to be bigger today than we ever were before," she said. "The United Nations has united the countries of the globe in a great world organization. Whether we like it or whether we don't, we are launched on a great world program. We have to raise our eyes to a new level and a new goal. We must turn to the spiritual ideal of things. I am of the conviction that until nations recognize God as the only power, and we begin to introduce into our political life the same ideals and to be of service to all, we will not have peace."

League women's activities and accomplishments during the past year were reviewed by several delegates and committee women. Mrs. Carl Greene, Oneonta, N. Y., member of the Susquehanna Valley Local reported on ways in which the Susquehanna unit is training its young people to take part in meetings and to assume responsibility. Mrs. Lloyd W. Peavey, Warwick, N. Y., told of the work of New York Women's Legislative Forum. Civil Defense legislation, she said, was of prime interest to the Forum in the last session of the Legislature; oleo legislation was the most debated, with interest high also in rent control, education, and permanent registration.

Mrs. Daniel G. Buffum of Little Valley, N. Y., President of the New York State Council of Rural Women, reported on the work of the Council and pointed out that it is a "united family working together," composed of three groups—Home Bureau, Grange, and Dairymen's League women.

### Family Program for '52

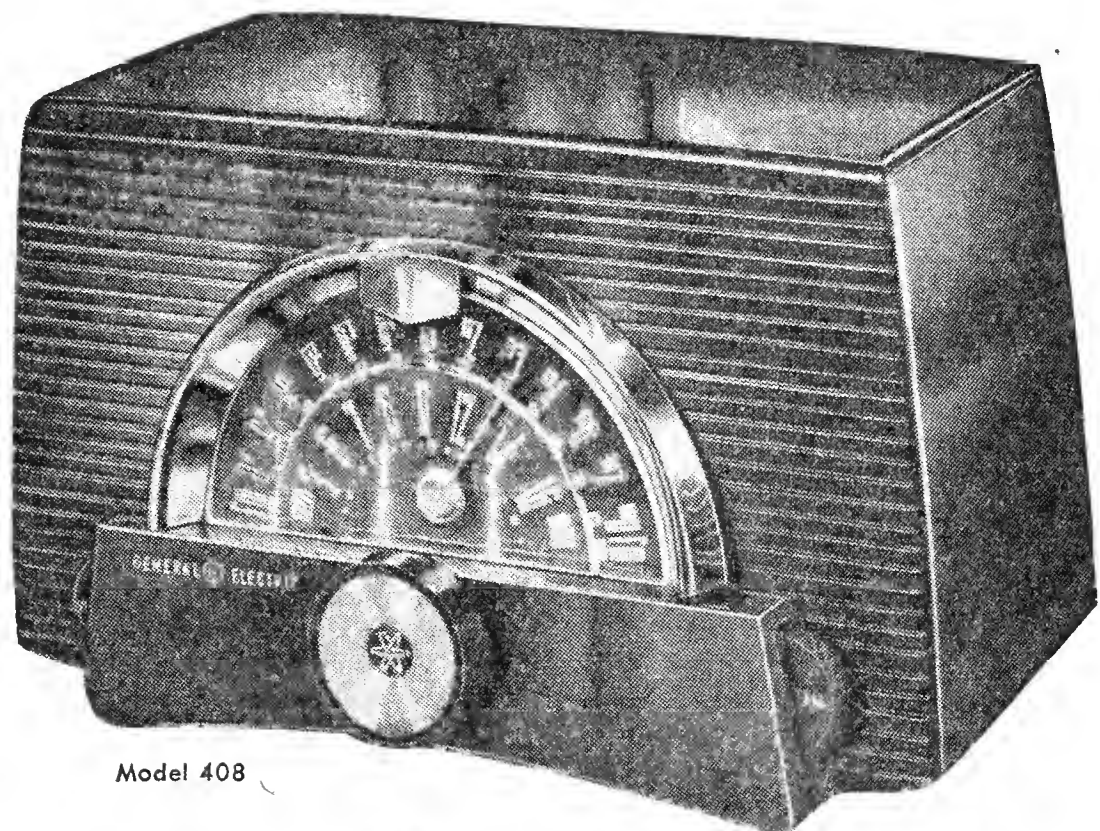
League women's "family program for 1952" was outlined by Mrs. Clifford T. Brush of Milford, New Jersey, as adopted by League Home Service leaders and advisory and legislative committee women. The program called for: (1) Strengthening community relationships; (2) Stressing interdependence of producer and consumer; (3) Arousing the public to the importance of milk; and (4) Stimulating and encouraging Dairymen's League Young Cooperators to find their place in the cooperative and to assume their responsibilities.

Mrs. Wilbur Steiner of Akron, N. Y., presented resolutions for '52, and Mr. S. R. (Steve) Farley of the League's membership department reported on how the Blue Cross plan has worked out during 1951 for League members. Some members, he said, have been saved as much as \$500 in hospital bills as a result of the plan.

Miss Genevieve A. Judy, Supervisor of the League Home Department, was in charge of the program.

*More Farmers  
are  
buying them*

**THAN  
EVER  
BEFORE!**



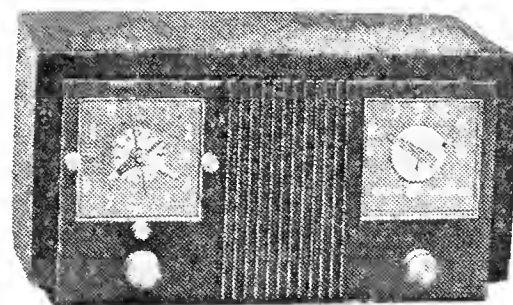
Model 408



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# KERNELS, SCREENINGS and CHAFF



## AT HAYFIELDS

By TOM MILLIMAN

### Milkhouse Plans Halted

TWO months ago, brief reference was made on this page to plans for building a milkhouse at a more convenient location, of a design to fit the modern side-opening coolers. Last May a narrow 8-can side opener was purchased. The intention was to get rid of our 15-year-old wide 10-can top opener and replace with a narrower 12-can side opener to go with the 8-can job.

All plans are now halted pending the outcome of investigations into the bulk handling of milk in which the traditional 40-quart cans are eliminated. Investigations are being carried on independently by the cooperative through which our milk is pooled and by the milk retailing company in Rochester to which a contract hauler trucks the milk in cans every morning.

### Cold Wall Tank

*The key to the bulk handling of milk is at the farm end. It consists of a single tank with cold walls into which milk is poured as it is carried from the cows morning and night. A slow moving agitator is incorporated in the tank and is operated in the morning to provide thorough mixing to insure a fair sample for butterfat and bacteria count.*

A second and less revolutionary step is a conventional milk tank truck which backs up to or drives alongside the milkhouse and quickly pumps the contents of the farmer's tank into the truck tank. Pumping out the farmer's tank does not, however, begin until the truck driver, who must be a licensed weigher and sampler, has lowered the gauge into the farmer's tank to determine quantity of milk, and has drawn representative samples, one of which he leaves with the farmer if the latter desires it.

The pump and hose carried by the truck are highly sanitary pieces of equipment for which special provision is made for protection from contamination while the truck is in motion. Power for the pump on the truck is provided by an electric cord carried on the truck and inserted into an electric socket at the door or on the outside wall of the farmer's milkhouse.

### Advantages

In Connecticut, the above too briefly described system, with variations, has been in operation in one area for about three years. It seems to be successful and is being expanded.

In New Jersey a small milk company operating in a suburban area of Camden and Philadelphia started April 1st of this year, and now takes bulk milk from cold wall tanks on 16 farms. A single tank truck does the hauling. The individual farm volume as reported on May 2, 1951, ranged from 331 lbs. at the low farm to 1152 lbs. at the high farm. The average quantity for 16 stops was a little less than 800 lbs.

Dairymen and dealers find themselves in agreement that butterfat test runs higher by the bulk method. The gain is estimated to be not less than one point or 1/10th of 1% higher. Well—that is 7 or 8 cents a hundred. If it is two points, as some claim, then the gain is 15 cents, and more in some

areas.

One New Jersey farmer said, "We don't have to stand and wait for the cans to fill up. This method uses a smaller milkhouse." Another said, "I like the quick cooling. You don't have to wonder about running cans over, especially if someone is helping or if someone is talking to you." A third farmer said, "There are no heavy cans to handle. It is just a better cooling system. You don't have to cool cans to start cooling the milk. It is slower cooling with cans." And a fourth farmer said, "This is the first break for the farmer. The milk is bought in the milkhouse. When the milk goes out of the door it belongs to the buyer, and I know exactly what I'm getting paid for."

*Milk retailers and dairymen agree that the bulk tank system provides the consumer with cleaner, fresher tasting milk with lower bacteria count.*

### Disadvantages

Some claim there are many handicaps and go so far as to state that the disadvantages outweigh the gains. One of the objections has to do with the large investment in the tank truck as compared to most trucks now hauling milk in cans. The driver must be doubly licensed and should be good enough to be trusted as an official weigher and sampler. Presumably such a man would be paid more than a regular truck driver.

While experience would point to a fairly low cost for actual trucking from farm to plant, some claim that tank hauling over the long run will be higher and this question remains unsettled. The reports from California show that tank truck hauling is cheaper to the dairyman. However, dairies run large in that state and truck stops are fewer.

Another sobering thought is the claim by skeptics that the tank will daily require a lot of special cleaning on the part of the farmer. This objective seems, however, to be fairly well dissipated in the experience of Connecticut and New Jersey.

Still another objective has to do with the cost to the farmer of the cold wall

tank and accessories. But here again the problem must be viewed in relation to the investment farmers now have in conventional coolers, milk cans and milkhouse, and should be examined also in the light of a little higher test and a little greater weight, the latter coming from disappearance of spillage and avoidance of loss of weight by cream adhering to the shoulders, necks, and lids of milk cans.

Fortunately California is acting as one of the experimental grounds in working bugs out of the system. Certainly it has already been shown in New Jersey that bulk handling need not be restricted to large dairies, when it is noted that four dairymen out of 16 had only 400 lbs. or less.

### The Prospects

The system is being studied and refined right along. Whether it will be extended into other areas by the spring of 1952 remains open. In any case the launching of a program like this takes a lot of doing all along the line, including the milk plant, and must necessarily be slow. Material for construction of the equipment may become the bottleneck when all else is in the clear. It is something to be watched and studied with an open mind.

Meanwhile, Hayfields will struggle along with the old milkhouse, at least for a few months. If bulk milk handling becomes available next spring there will still be a chance to refuse it, or take it. But if we go ahead and build a conventional milkhouse now and later decide for the bulk tank, should it become available, we are sure to discover that more money was spent on the milkhouse than was necessary and the structure will be of the wrong design.

Another angle is lurking in the background, out of sight, but not very far over the hill. If the bulk tank milk handling at the farm proves to be sound, then why isn't the prospect of pumping milk through malleable glass pipes directly from the cow to the bulk tank equally practical? The idea would be to pump the milk from the cow as she stands in her own regular stallion. Milk is being pumped that far in one cow establishment for sure, and perhaps in others. It is no pipe dream, not even a glass pipe dream.

*In writing this article the purpose is not to endorse the method as it stands today, nor to predict where it will be years hence, but rather to stimulate thought, discussion, and even argument. It is meant to be provocative, and should be followed by through-going descriptions from engineers and technical men.*

### "SHOOT FOR 120 ON 26"

THE above heading appeared February 3, 1951, and had to do with the description of two built up sod fields of 10 and 16 acres and the goal set for them of 120 bu. of dry shelled corn to the acre. The story said, "A report will

be made."

Robert Burns, the immortal bard of Scotland, had it about right when he said, "The best laid plans o' mice and men gang aft a-gley."

Within a month after announcing the goal for these fields on Hayfields proper, the owner of a 100-acre farm we had been renting from year to year unexpectedly gave notice that he would take over. This left us short some 60 acres of grass-legume hayfields and dry stock pastures. A rundown 120-acre farm was quickly rented for 10 years, but it had only 5 acres of poor hay and no pasture.

### A Squeeze

As spring came on, with 108 head of cattle on hand and 123 acres of sod to furnish pasture, silage and hay for one year, the outlook was tight. It all came through in grand style except 10 acres of Sudan grass. In order to save time we had damaged the Sudan by sowing the fertilizer with the seed.

As to the 120 bu. corn fields, the smaller one of 10 acres wasn't even plowed. Bred heifers and dry cows took it over as their main pasture, along with three acres of hillside, and the record runs considerably higher than two head to the acre.

On the 16-acre field, a tall growing hybrid corn was planted thickly for silage. The need for hay and pasture was so great and the acreage so limited that in June we dared fill only two of three silos with grass. The silage cornfield had enough crop, well eared too, to make a yield surely on the topside of 18 tons. See picture.

### Colleges Were Followed

For a quarter century the findings of Cornell, Penn State and Rutgers have been heeded and followed, and three successive county agents have helped. Sometimes it was hard to find the money to keep up with recommended practices. With the land now in condition to absorb moisture, withstand dry spells and yield handsomely, a vote of thanks is due the institutions mentioned, the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and national farm papers, and to other farmers.

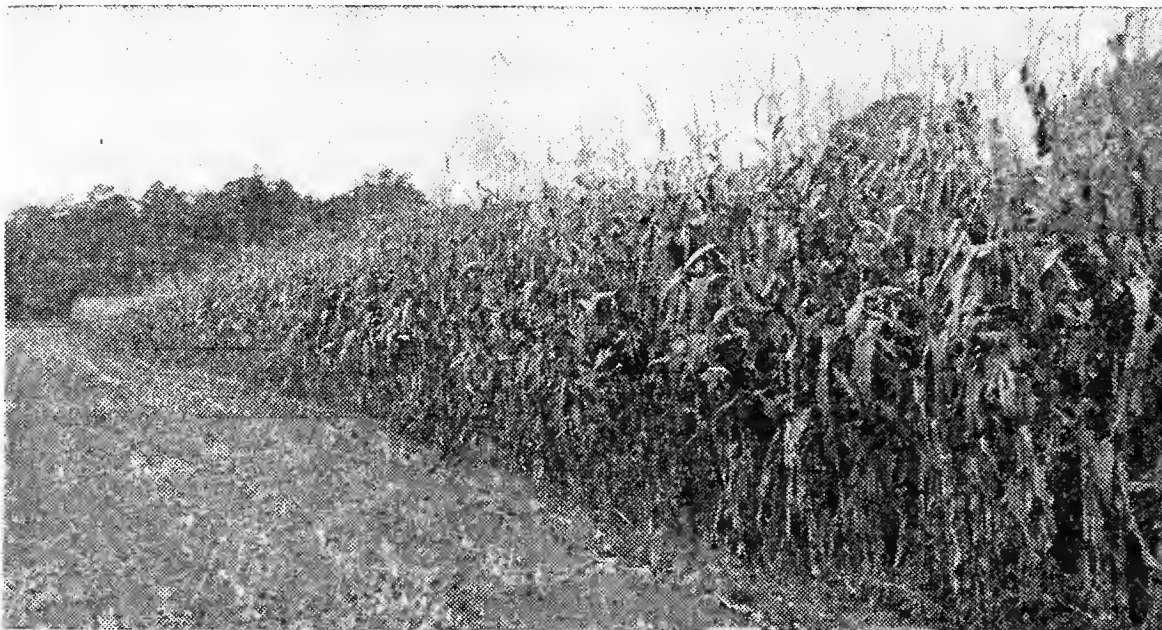
### CHAFF

Inflation, taxes, and threat of war tend to heighten appreciation of the common good things all around us. Never in forty years have McIntosh apples had such a glorious taste as in this October. The hot spell early in the month ripened up the "Macs" to a point of high flavor and stopped in time to leave a snap in every bite, and plenty of juice.

On a farm where the home orchard has long since disappeared, an even greater pleasure than eating prime McIntosh can be had from watching children chomp them down as they help themselves from a newly arrived basket. World's champion eater, weight for age, is a small boy putting away fruit he especially likes.

Perhaps the best way for keeping a bull fertile is to winter him outdoors with an open shed for shelter and acres of ground to roam around on. The sweepings from cow mangers, a little good hay, plus whole oats or fitting ration, seem to do nicely.

A boy brought up on a farm where hens ran around loose ate plenty of eggs with dark colored yolks. In fact he knew no other. Then if he moved to the city, one of the many adjustments he had to make was learning to like eggs with pale yolks. Those are store eggs and come from cooped up hens, four square feet to a hen. Still later, if he is lucky enough to return to a farm for part or full time, he has to learn all over again to eat eggs with deep orange colored yolks. The readjustment is not easy, but can be helped if one remembers that such eggs are vitamin enriched from the garden, the fields, and the barnyard too!



Snapshot taken on October 6, a dark, drizzly day. Here on the 16-acre field the corn is still untouched by frost, while on the rented farm only 20 feet lower and 3/4 mile away, frost had nipped and whitened the tops and leaves of grain corn. The hybrid shown is Ohio K-24. Although thickly planted, it is well eared. This is an open formula corn, the parentage of which is controlled by Ohio State University. See "Shoot for 120 on 26."



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## Service Bureau

By D. M. SPAULDING

### PROTECT YOUR PROPERTY

I have been having considerable trouble with hunters and fishers. They do a lot of damage and ignore me when I order them off my property. What can I do? I live in New York State.

WHEREAS we realize the New York State law relative to trespassing for the purpose of hunting and fishing is not perfect, it is a lot stiffer than in many other states. This is because it makes it a crime to go on legally posted property to hunt and fish. Trespassers do not have to do any damage or catch any game or fish. The fact that they are there with a rod or gun shows they are disobeying the law.

Some readers claim the law is ignored. In that respect, we would like to know of any case where the law has been broken, where the trespassers are identified and reported to the game protectors, police or other law enforcing agencies, and where no further action is taken. It is, of course, very important to furnish proper identification. If you take a car license number, be sure it is correct; and the same applies to a hunting and fishing license number.

In areas where the posting law is flouted by sportsmen, we have found that a successful prosecution and fine do more than anything else to increase respect for the law.

### Post Legally

You must have your place legally posted. It has been our observation that many places are not posted with the proper sized signs. You can post at any time, but illegible or destroyed signs must be replaced once a year. The law says this must be done during March, July, August or September.

The New York State law also provides that signs must be not less than 11" square and must be placed along the entire boundary of your land, including a sign at each corner, at distances of 40 rods apart or less. Printing, exclusive of name and address, must cover at least 80 square inches. Signs must contain the name and address of the owner or tenant of the land. The entire property must be posted; and when a public road goes through a property, you must also post along each side of the road.

If any reader wishes information on posting in some other state, write AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Service Bureau, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

A good proportion of hunters and fishers are real sportsmen; and many farmers (even though they have their land posted) will grant permission to hunt or fish to anyone who makes a courteous request to do so. Farmers who post their lands usually do so with the idea of keeping out careless and destructive "sportsmen."

— A. A. —

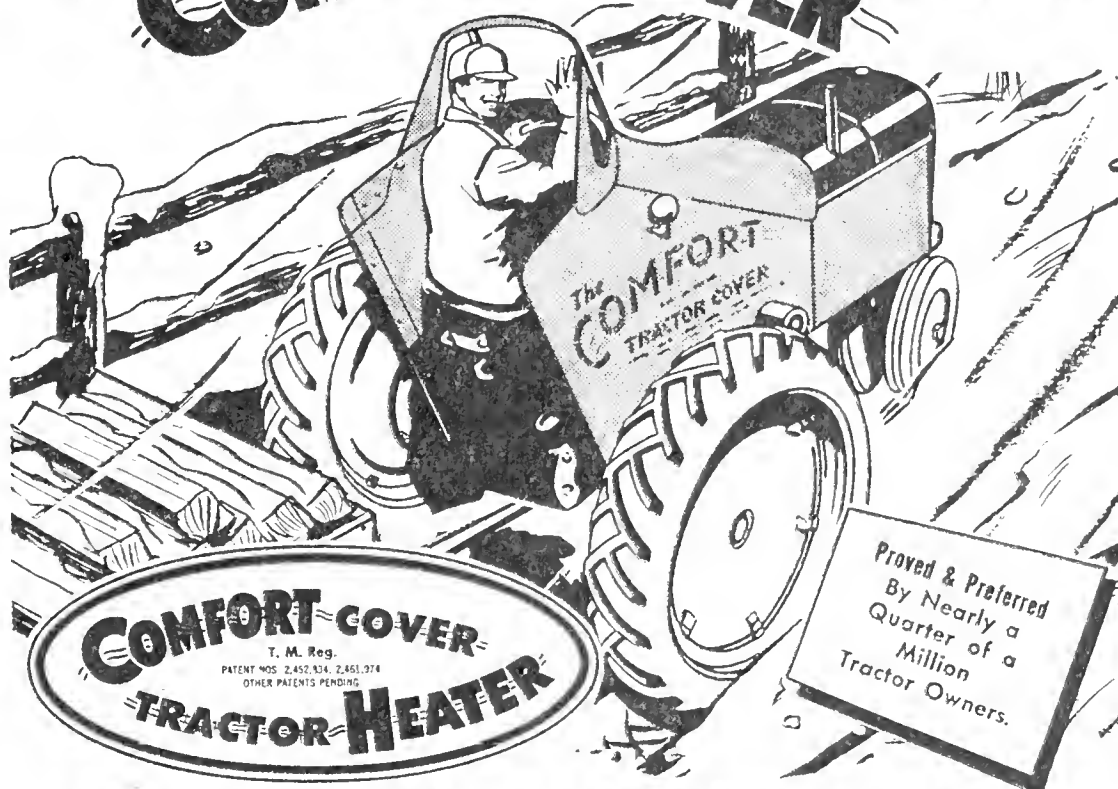
### RETURN UNWANTED POLICIES

Recently I received through the mail a renewal car insurance policy which I had not ordered. Since I had taken out insurance with another company, I didn't want it. Now the company is trying to collect the premium because I didn't return the policy.

We have it on good authority that the insurance company could probably collect if this ever came to court. It is our understanding that an insurance policy is in effect as soon as it is mailed. So that they have coverage at all times, most people rely on their insurance agents to issue renewal policies when the old ones expire.

If you get a renewal policy through the mail and do not want it, it is very important that you return it immediately with instructions to cancel it.

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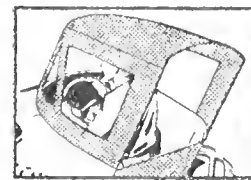
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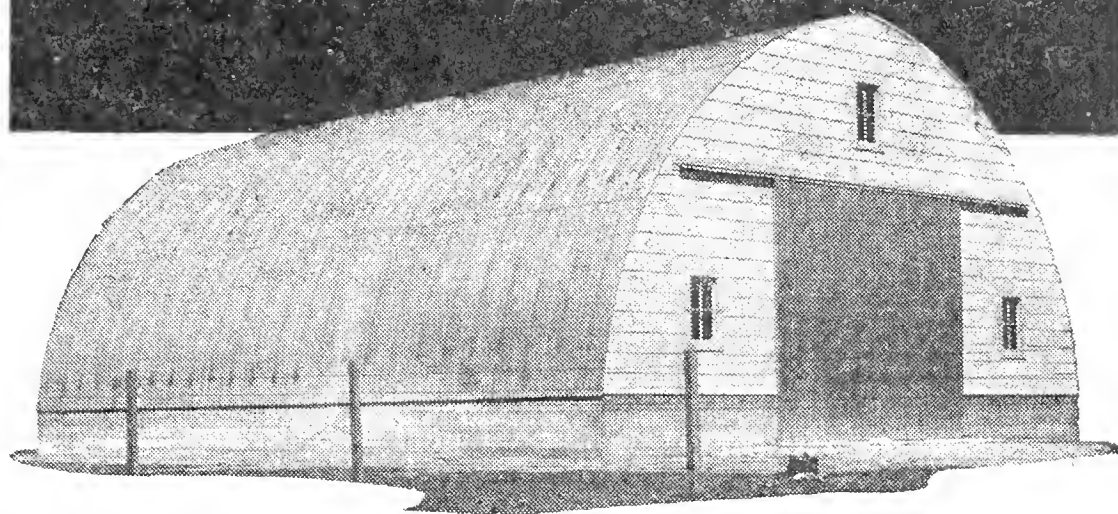


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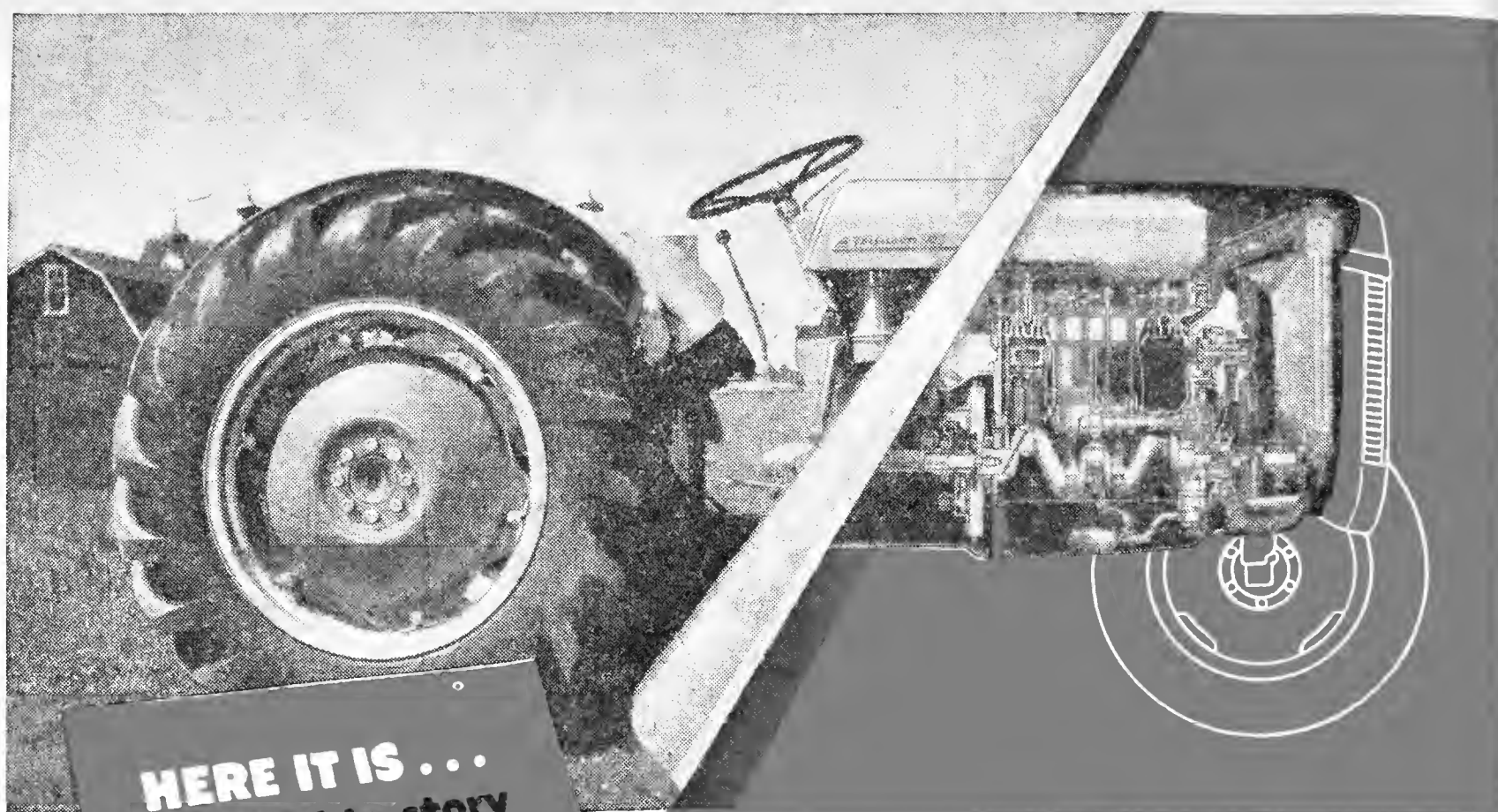
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# AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST



Gwendolyn Pierson

Alexander Dyndiuk, Jr.

Brookfield, N. Y., Central School's homemaking award winner is Gwendolyn Pierson (above left).

Southington, Connecticut, High School chose Alexander Dyndiuk, Jr., as its most outstanding student in vocational agriculture.

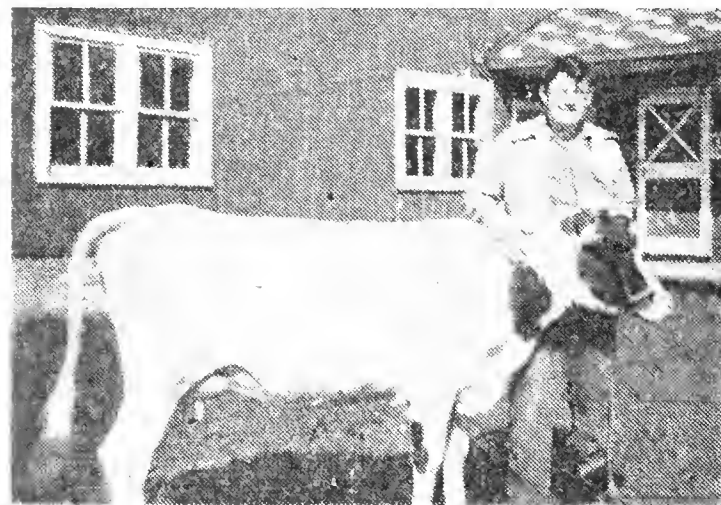


Stanley Lisieski, Jr.

Anna Hazenfelt

"The American Agriculturist achievement award," says Stanley Lisieski, Jr., Goshen, N. Y., Central School's winner, "helps us to strive for a goal." In addition to outstanding work in farm projects, Stanley has been a leader in FFA, 4-H, camera club, intramural sports, dramatics, and bowling team.

Anna Hazenfelt, Middleport, N. Y., winner of the homemaking Achievement Award in Royulton-Hartland Central School, is enthusiastic about vocational homemaking and says that it has taught her to solve problems which she will have in her own home in the future.



Raymond F. Stephens, Constableville, N. Y., Central School's winner, says that our AA Achievement Award is an incentive to better work and study. In the picture is a 2-year-old Holstein heifer which he raised as a home project.

*They've Got  
What It  
TAKES!*

American Agriculturist Foundation Honors 393 High School Students in Vocational Agriculture and Homemaking



THE YOUNG people whose pictures are on this page are just a few of the boys and girls in vocational agriculture and homemaking courses in high schools in nine northeastern states who were singled out by their school principals and teachers to receive the American Agriculturist Foundation Achievement Award.

Some awards are easily won, but not this one. It takes outstanding work in either vocational agriculture or homemaking; practical application of knowledge gained; good all-around school work; the ability to get along with others and to carry responsibility; skill, good management, leadership, and good citizenship. The award is given annually to two students in each Northeast high school participating in the project—to one Vo-ag student and one homemaking student.

Since 1945, when the award was first offered by the American Agriculturist Foundation, 3369 boys and girls have won it. Many winners have since gone on to fulfill the promise of their high school days and are doing outstanding work in colleges or elsewhere.

Listed on page 18 are the names of all 1951 winners reported to us so far. We only wish we could print some of the inspiring letters and reports we have received, with details of their accomplishments. What they have done and are doing indicates that these young people are building a firm foundation for their future and for the future of their country. Best of all, close behind them are thousands of other capable and outstanding boys and girls. We know this because many schools tell us that they find it hard to choose a winner. One school, Adams Center, N. Y., Central School, had to solve its problem in the case of the homemaking award by presenting it to two girls—Jean Spink and Esther Van Epps, who were equally outstanding.

The Achievement Award will again be offered by the American Agriculturist Foundation for the coming year to all high schools in the Northeast having (Continued on Page 18)

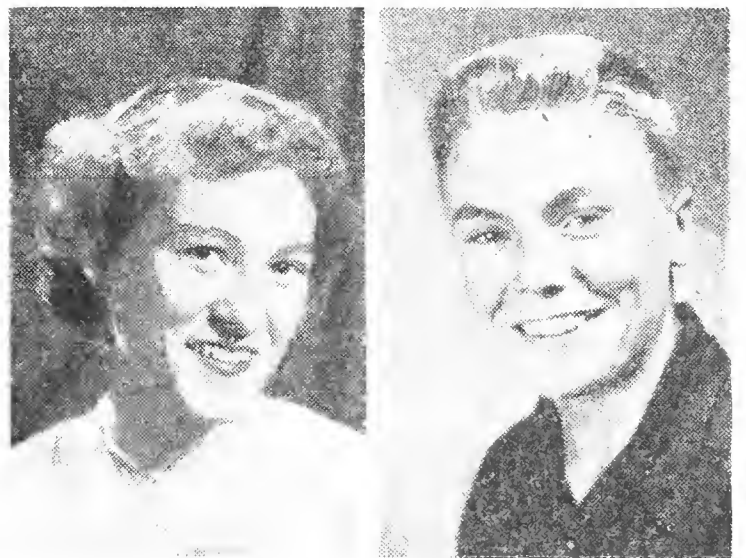


Maynard Armison

Mary Alice All

The record of the accomplishments of Maynard Armison, Batavia, N. Y., the Elba Central School winner, fills two pages. Maynard hopes to become a farm partner and then a farm owner.

"A student who has shown outstanding ability in the execution of her homemaking projects," said Mary Alice All's teacher, who selected her as West Canada Valley, N. Y., Central School's winner.



Faith Brooks

Charles E. Pierce

Faith Brooks of Farmington, New Hampshire, the Farmington High School winner, says: No matter where my future takes me, the practical knowledge gained in the homemaking courses will be invaluable.

Charles E. Pierce of Alfred Station, N. Y., Alfred-Almond Central School's vocational agriculture winner, is interested in raising Aberdeen Angus cattle and believes that there is a bright future ahead in agriculture for those who prepare for it.



Barbara Jean Ames, Cicero, N. Y. Barbara is wearing an outfit which she made herself, and is holding a bathmat she made, which was exhibited at a homemaking teachers' convention at Syracuse University.



# DRIFTED DRIVEWAYS ...MUDDY LANES...



**T**HE best answer yet to winter driving on northeast farms is this tread—the Unico Extra-Traction. It has plenty of pull both backward and forward. The long buttons dig in and bite, not only on unplowed roads, but in muddy lanes, rutted driveways, and slushy yards.

These tires are built for just such conditions. The lock-grip buttons are long and deep to give a positive hold on a loose or sloppy surface. The grip along the side takes hold of ruts. They don't get clogged up easily with mud or snow. Yet they run smoothly on dry roads.

Many farmers get through the winter without ever once putting on chains.

Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc., Ithaca, New York.

**HERE'S THE ANSWER**

*See your G.L.F. Service Agency for Tires Built for Rough Weather Driving*

## UNICO EXTRA-TRACTION TIRES





No. 3:

## What Can I Do?

By E. R. EASTMAN

(The suggestions in this series of short articles are for the purpose of helping both individuals and their organizations to take a more active part in good government and other citizenship activities.)

**F**ARMERS are the most misunderstood class of people in America today. Their public relations are at an all-time low. Vastly in the minority, farmers are blamed for the high cost of food and even for inflation. My city friends look at me reproachfully when they talk about the high cost of meat.

### Misinformation Confuses

Farmers and their organizations are largely to blame for this situation, because so little has been done to give the facts about the production of food and fibre to the consumer.

You can do something about this problem.

You can write frequent letters to your city friends and relatives. You can write to your representative in Congress. Best of all, you can get your farm organizations to discuss the matter in their programs, pass resolutions, and then send the facts to newspapers, to city politicians, and labor leaders, and to representatives in Congress.

No wonder the city consumer is confused. Most of the information he gets about food production is misleading. For example, a big magazine recently had the picture of a pretty farm girl on the cover. Inside was an article stating that this girl had 15 or 20 pairs of shoes, a dozen or more hats, a closet full of beautiful dresses. The idea left by the article was that this rich girl was typical of all farm girls. The truth, of course, is that she was typical of practically no farm girl. But every time anything is written about

farming in magazines or newspapers, some rare example is picked out of a farmer who has made a lot of money.

What are the facts, you ask? Here are a few that you can use. (I am indebted for most of these facts to Professor R. F. Fricke of Cornell University).

1. Taking 100 as the index of prices in 1914, New York farm prices in the middle of 1951 had advanced to 255, or a little over 2½ times.

But prices of articles farmers buy had advanced to 282, and costs of dairy farming had advanced to 337.

The cost of living in the United States had advanced only to 262, while earnings of factory workers had advanced to 566, or over 5½ times.

2. Farm people earned 69c per hour in 1950, as compared with \$1.46 for

The history of liberty is the history of limitations of governmental power, not the increase of it.  
—Woodrow Wilson

factory workers and \$2.03 an hour for building construction workers. Hourly earnings of farm people went down from 93c in 1947 to the 69c in 1950, but hourly earnings of factory workers jumped from \$1.25 in 1947 to \$1.46 in 1950.

In addition to farmers' relatively low wage, they only received 5% interest on their investment in plant and equipment, nothing for management.

### Farm Income Down

From 1947 to 1950, farmers' income fell 27%, while during the same period the national income rose 16%. The total farm income dropped from 17.8 billion dollars in 1947 to 13 billion in

1950, while the national income rose from 199 billion to 236 billion in the same period.

Per capita farm income dropped from \$992 a year in 1947 to \$804 in 1950, while non-farm per capita income rose from \$1,383 to \$1,546.

Some of your well-informed city friends will come back with the statement that farm income for 1951 is somewhat higher again. That is true, but farmers' costs are also much higher.

In spite of all of the yelling you hear from city people about the cost of living, it is true that an hour's earnings of the factory worker will buy on the average more food in 1951 than at any other time in our history.

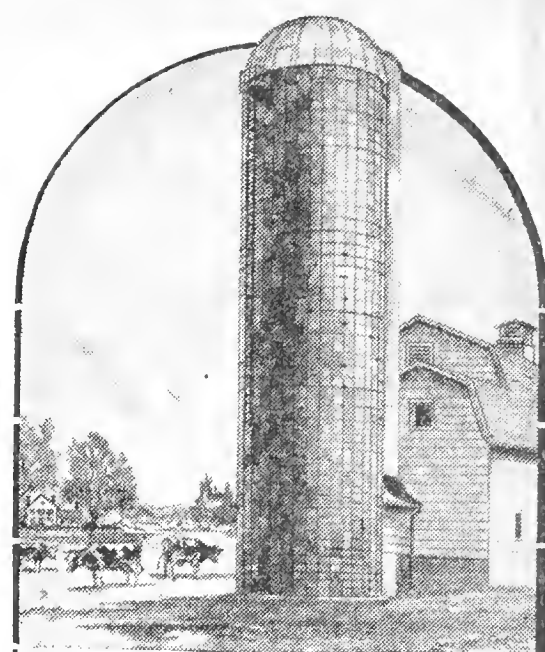
The only individual food items this does not apply to are certain meats, cheese, margarine and canned tomatoes. The consumer can now buy with an hour's earnings more bread, milk, butter, bacon, eggs, oranges and potatoes than ever before.

### The Other Side

It should be noted in arguing with the consumer that we are talking about the earnings of factory workers. People living on pensions or on lifetime savings or on salaries that have not kept up with inflation are of course hard hit by food prices. But the facts certainly prove that the farmer is not to blame for the high costs of living.

Nowhere else in the world is it possible for a worker to buy so much food or live so well on so small a part of his earnings. Nowhere else in the world is food produced in such quantities and so efficiently as it is by our own American farmers. If farm people received the same return per hour as the city worker, and the same return on capital as manufacturing corporations, the price of food would have been doubled.

If you want to help your farm business, and if you want to do your part toward being a good citizen, help AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, the colleges of agriculture, and your farm organizations to get this information to the consumer. What can you do? You can do a lot if you will.

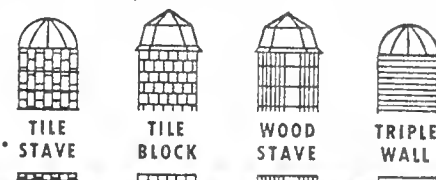


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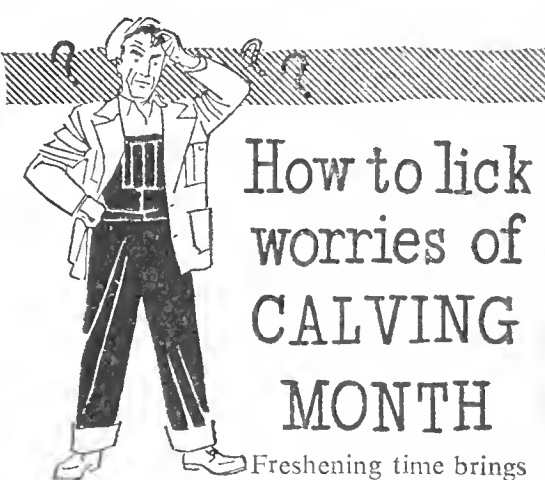
Mrs. Ervin Harvey, Rt. 1, Conewago Valley, N. Y.

## NEW YORK YOUTHS WIN LADD SCHOLARSHIPS



INNERS of Carl E. Ladd Memorial Scholarships for the current year have been announced by the College of Agriculture at Cornell University. Named in honor of Dr. Carl E. Ladd, former Dean of the College, the awards, valued at \$200 each, were made on the basis of attainments in scholarship, character, and leadership. Shown above are (left to right): Dale Winters, North Bangor; Daniel Basset, Inter-

laken; June Gibson, Stanley; Donald Cario, Hamlin; Theodore Mullen, Stafford; Paul Dries, Pavilion; Susan Heagle, Johnstown; John Price, Livonia; Kenneth Olcott, Fabius; Lawrence Sherman, Westport; and William Kelley, Camden. Not shown are: Charles Caton, Oakfield; Robert Grossman, Burlington Flats; Roger Harrison, Barker; Clayton Hotchkiss, Wiscoy; and Robert Willis, Cooperstown.



Freshening time brings extra strains that call for peak condition of digestive and generative functions. Adding Kow-Kare to the feed is such a low-cost "ounce of prevention." Its Iron, Iodine, Tonic Drugs, Cobalt, Calcium, Phosphorous and Vitamin D promote extra vigor, help prepare the cow for another cycle of full milk production through effective conversion of rich feeds. Three sizes, all stores.



### FREE Cow Book

Send for helpful 24-page illustrated treatise on "Care and Feeding of Dairy Cattle." Filled with useful health hints.

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# THE EDITORIAL PAGE

Let me not judge my brother  
until I have walked 3 miles in his  
moccasins.

—Indian Prayer

## TO PREVENT COLDS

**A**BOUT every third person I know is either having some form of a cold now or has had one in recent weeks. And so it will go all winter. When our children were young and one of them came down with a cold, it was almost a sure thing that all the others would get it.

With all of the progress that has been made in medicine, practically none has been made in either preventing or curing the common cold, which is responsible for more illness and half-illness than any other disease. It would seem that the doctors and scientists could do more about it than they do.

There are a few basic principles that will help prevent a cold and help you to recover from it quickly if you do get one. The first is a well balanced diet, with care not to overeat or indulge in any one food. Did you ever notice how a wave of colds will almost surely follow the heavy overeating of the Thanksgiving and Christmas holidays? The diet emphasized by the late Ed Babcock will do more to preserve your general health and prevent colds than almost any other thing that you can do. In brief, that diet is based on milk, eggs and meat, supplemented by a wide variety of fruits and vegetables.

The second essential for the prevention of colds and many other diseases is plenty of rest, particularly for those who are middle-aged or older. An overtired body is an invitation to infectious diseases.

When you once get a cold, the quickest way to get rid of it is to go to bed, or at least to stop work and keep away from other people. This precaution should have more attention than it does, if only in fairness to others.

The third cold preventative is to keep away from those who have one. A doctor once told me that one of the surest ways to prevent catching cold or some other infectious disease was to wash your hands thoroughly with soap several times a day. Dishes used by anyone with a bad cold should be boiled.

It ought not to be necessary to add that every sneeze should be covered, and the used paper handkerchiefs burned.

## "FAR FROM THE MADDING CROWD"

**A**S YOU KNOW the editorial offices of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST are located in the Savings Bank Building in Ithaca, N. Y., and our big printing plant is in Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Last week I flew from Ithaca to New York, and the next morning took a train out of the Grand Central Station to Poughkeepsie to spend a day in our plant.

For nearly a hundred years before AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST moved to Ithaca in 1934, its headquarters were in New York City. For many years when I first began working for the A.A., I lived in Yonkers, and commuted every day by train back and forth between Yonkers and our New York City office. Like millions of other commuters, for years I got up in the morning, grabbed a hasty breakfast, ran to the train, read the morning paper going into the city, and then ran from the station to the office, at night repeating the process in reverse.

Literally millions of people rush into New York City to work every morning and rush out again at night. They go on subways, hundreds of commuter trains, and in addition to the regular traffic their cars crowd the roads coming into the city almost bumper to bumper. As I stood on the stairs in the Grand Central Station overlooking the racing

By E. R. Eastman

crowd, all I could think of was the running hither and thither of the ants when as a boy going after the cows I kicked off the top of an anthill.

As the poet said, it is indeed a "madding crowd," and an unnatural way in which to live. In the large cities one seldom sees a sunrise or a sunset. He is hardly conscious of the changing seasons, the glorious colors of the autumn, and the hope and inspiration that come with spring in the country. It's bad for the people and for the nation to live that way, bad when we change, as we have in America, from a great rural country to one where a large majority of the people live in the crowded centers of population.

One possible answer to the problem is continued decentralization, with people living in the country and working in the city. This is quite possible with modern rapid transportation, but it still presents the problem of getting back and forth to work.

As I stood there waiting for the train to Poughkeepsie and thinking about these things, I was thankful that I was no longer spending so much of every day of my life running for and riding on trains. As I watched the strained faces of the hurrying throngs, I was thankful, also, that I had gotten away from them and gone back to my farm home to live as I had when growing up. To spend a few days on a business trip or for recreation in New York or any other large city is interesting, but not all the money in the world could hire me to return there to live permanently.

## POULTRY IS BIG BUSINESS

**E**VEN poultrymen themselves do not realize the tremendous growth of their industry in a comparatively short time. When I was a boy, I hated hens. They produced a few eggs in the spring, and some of these were lost because the hens stole their nests and the eggs were no good when they were found. The henhouses were lousy—how I hated to go in them in the summer!—and cold and draughty in the winter.

Then along came pioneers like Jimmy Rice and many other leaders and scientists, and the industry began to grow by leaps and bounds. Today poultry is the third farm enterprise in the United States, accounting for about 10% of the farm income. Dairying accounts for about 13%, and meat animals hold first place with nearly 33% of the U. S. farm income.

In the Northeast, dairying is of course our first farm enterprise, bringing in about 50% of the farm income. Poultry is second, and in the New England States poultry is a close second to dairying. In New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Connecticut it outranks even dairying. In Maine, potatoes are first and poultry second, and poultry is second in point of income in Rhode Island.

## BIG TREES

"I have a new idea for a contest that should be of interest to the readers of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. It concerns trees. Everybody likes them. What and where is the largest deciduous tree in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST territory (Pennsylvania, the New England states, New York, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland)?"—R. W. S., New York

**F**OR the purpose of this little contest, we will say that the dimension of the tree to be considered will be the circumference near the base. If you know of an unusually large tree in your section, measure it, get a first class, sharp picture taken, and send it in to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. We cannot promise to use all the pictures we receive, but for every one we can use of either evergreen or deciduous species we will pay \$5, and we will return

the other pictures at the end of the contest. Send letters and pictures to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Department LT, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York, before January 1, 1952. If more than one person sends in a picture of the same tree, the earlier postmark date will determine the winner.

## HOMEMAKERS ARE NOT LAZY

**I** HAVE just read a magazine article written by a building engineer, the title of which is "Your Wife Has a Racket."

The gist of the article says that women now, with modern labor-saving machines of all kinds, have a very easy time of it. are lazy, and furthermore that they could take it easier still if they would use a little engineering skill in organizing their work better.

Well, that article made me mad. I am thankful that because of modern appliances women now do not have to slave as hard as my Mother did when she made the butter from a large dairy, did other farm work, cooked and made most of the clothing for her husband and four of us boys, and did all of those jobs with no modern conveniences whatever. But it is a lie and a slander to say that the average homemaker, particularly the farm wife and mother, is lazy, that her work is poorly organized, and that really she has little to do.

It has always been a marvel to me how a mother with two or three young children can do as good a job as she does of raising those children, preparing well-balanced meals, and making the home beautiful. To be sure, there are exceptions, and certainly every woman, like every man in his business, could probably do a better job of organizing the details. But if modern gadgets have given the homemaker a little more time for her children, for some part in civic duties, and for recreation, thank God for them!

## THEY MUST HAVE MORE STEEL

**T**HE amount of steel allotted by the government for the manufacture of farm machinery was reduced from 673,000 tons in the third quarter of 1951 to 578,000 tons in the fourth quarter, a large and dangerous reduction.

At the same time, another department of government, the U. S. Department of Agriculture, is urging on farmers the necessity of greatly increasing production for next year.

These two government policies conflict, for it is obvious that farmers cannot increase or even maintain their present production without an adequate supply of farm machinery. And the equipment manufacturers cannot make that machinery without steel.

There is always something that a citizen can do about problems like this. Let your representative in Congress know about your wishes in the matter. If your representative doesn't hear from his constituents, how else is he to know the real "back home" situation and to vote in your interests?

## EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

**O**NE of the many nice qualities of the Scottish people is their grand sense of humor, and no one loves a joke on himself better than a Scotsman. In fact, the Scots themselves are responsible for spreading most of the chestnuts about their closeness with money. One of my friends sends me this one:

"It has been said that the first Scotsman to use free air at a service station blew out four tires."

And Mrs. McBride of Brockport, New York, tells the story of a Scottish soldier, badly wounded, who requested an Army chaplain to write a letter for him to his wife. Anxious to oblige, the chaplain started off with "My dear wife:—"

"Na, na," exclaimed the Scot. "Dinna pit that doon! Ma wife canna see a joke."



# AA's Farmers' Dollar Guide

**LOOKING AHEAD:** In the months ahead it looks like good business to reduce debts and get in a position to weather a storm if it should come. We also suggest that you take sure profits rather than speculate for big stakes, that you cull hens and cows carefully, plan to fertilize crops heavily and to grow better roughage in 1952.

**NEXT YEAR:** Government prediction for 1952 farming includes prices and net income about same as '51; expenses higher; a new total production record, weather permitting; some shortages in supplies for production. Net 1952 farm income forecast at \$15 billion, lowest (with exception of 1949 and 1950) since 1941. Non-agricultural dollar income has increased each year since 1938 and is expected to be higher in '52.

**FEED:** The supply of all available feed concentrates per animal unit in U. S. is 9 per cent above pre-war but is from 6 to 10 per cent below the past 3 years. Did you read "What Do YOU Think?" in the October 20 issue? If you have good roughage perhaps your net profit would be bigger if you would widen your feed-milk ratio. It's worth study.

In the Northeast since 1941 yearly feed (concentrate) consumption has increased from 11,000,000 tons to over 13,000,000 tons. Dairy cow requirements are up a little, horses and sheep down, poultry up nearly 50%.

If feed should get tight, dairymen would have several choices. They could cull out more low producers, they could raise more home-grown grain, or they could depend more on high quality roughage including pastures, hay and grass silage with the idea that it would then be necessary to feed less grain.

**CABBAGE:** Total New York cabbage acreage this year was 24,000—smallest in a decade. The yield is also down compared to last year when it was unusually good.

On the fall Danish crop, acreage is 11,500; last year, 13,950; 10-year average, 17,670. Yield per acre this year is estimated at 9.5 tons; last year, 14.1. The expected crop this year is 109,000 tons compared to 196,000 last year and a 10-year average of 168,000.

In New York, domestic crop acreage and yield per acre is down slightly below last year with expected crop of 126,000 tons compared to 184,000 last year and 10-year average of 111,200.

In recent years less cabbage has been stored in New York State. Last year those who stored made a killing because the early Texas crop froze. However, storing with that hope is a long gamble. The acreage of the winter crop in Texas this year is 41,900; last year, 42,700, and the 10-year average is 62,400.

**ONIONS:** U. S. onion acreage this year is 102,000; last year, 134,000, and the expected crop this year is 19,400,000 one hundred pound sacks; last year, 23,000,000. In New York the acreage was 15,500—a little above average and the expected crop is 3,642,000 one hundred pound bags compared to 4,000,000 last year and a 10-year average of 3,200,000. The quality this year is reported not too good which means poor keeping quality and probably relatively early marketing. Winter crop in Texas also affects prices of stored crop.

**FIRE:** Farm fires cost \$100,000,000 a year, kill 3,500 people. Check on fire hazards now and eliminate them.

**TAXES:** Recent attitudes of voters and politicians on taxes are dangerous. They must be checked. Here are two illustrations:

1. When the Korean war started we were told that everyone must make sacrifices. But almost immediately Congress, government agencies, and organized groups did their best by wage increases and attempted price controls to see that no civilian sacrificed anything.

2. More recently, labor leaders are advancing the idea that the buying power of "take home pay" must be maintained. In other words, as taxes go up wages must go up too, so the employer would really be paying the increased taxes. If that occurs who will fight for lower taxes and wise government spending?

—Hugh Cosline

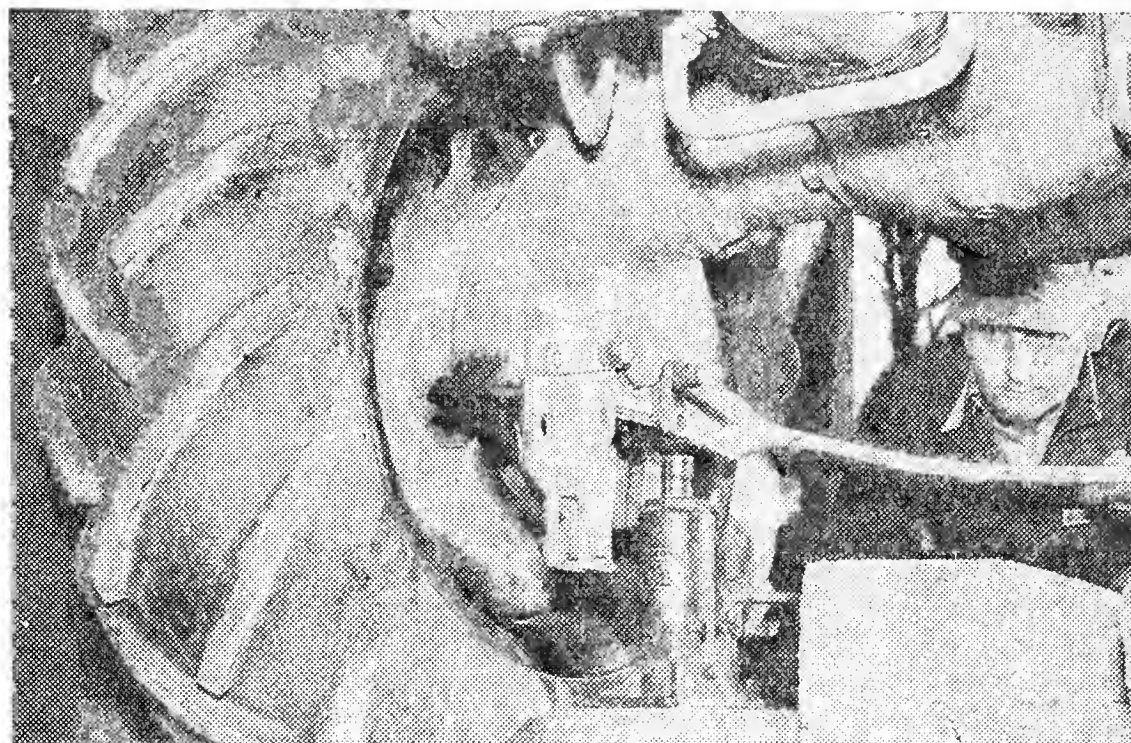
## The Song of the Lazy Farmer



WITH winter here and lots of time to stay inside and write this rhyme, I planned to turn a brand-new leaf and work until I had a sheaf of these here "songs" so thick there'd be enough to last 'til spring, by gee. I figured I would buckle down and thus remove the angry frown which editors wear when they must wait for stuff from me that's always late. I told myself no Christmas gift would give those boys a bigger lift than having a three-months supply of copy all set and laid by; besides, I'm getting mighty tired of fearing that I might get fired.

So I collected pen and ink and sat right down to try and think of half a dozen songs or more at which the customers might roar. I hadn't more than just begun when neighbor showed up on the run; "Quick, grab your gun," I heard him shout, "there's pheasants thick as all get out!" Two days of hunting, naturally, required that I rest up for three; by that time it had snowed a bit and rabbits could be tracked and hit.

And so two weeks have slipped right by, two lines is all the stuff that I have writ, and once again this rhyme will reach the printer just in time.



## Store Your Tractor Right

Suggestions for laying up your tractor for winter:

1. When possible, store in a dry, protected place.
2. Wash and clean thoroughly. Paint bare spots to prevent rusting.
3. Clean unpainted parts. Where rust prevention is needed, cover with GULF All-Purpose Farm Grease.



Premium Quality Oil at regular price. Get this handy 5-gallon can at no extra cost.

4. Clean and re-lubricate all open gears.
5. Lubricate chassis thoroughly with GULF No-Rust Engine Oil Grade 2.
6. Drain gear case while warm. Flush with Crankcase Cleaning Oil. Refill with fresh new lubricant, adding 10% GULF No-Rust Engine Oil Grade 2. Run equipment to splash lubricant throughout gear case.
7. Storage batteries should be removed, charged, stored where they will not freeze.
8. Equipment with pneumatic tires should

be blocked to take weight off tires, prevent tires from touching ground.

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You can't have too many utility cans around the farm. Buy GULFLUBE in the convenient 5-gallon size. The handy 5-gallon can is yours at no extra cost.



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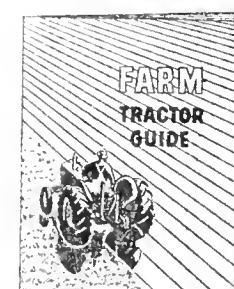
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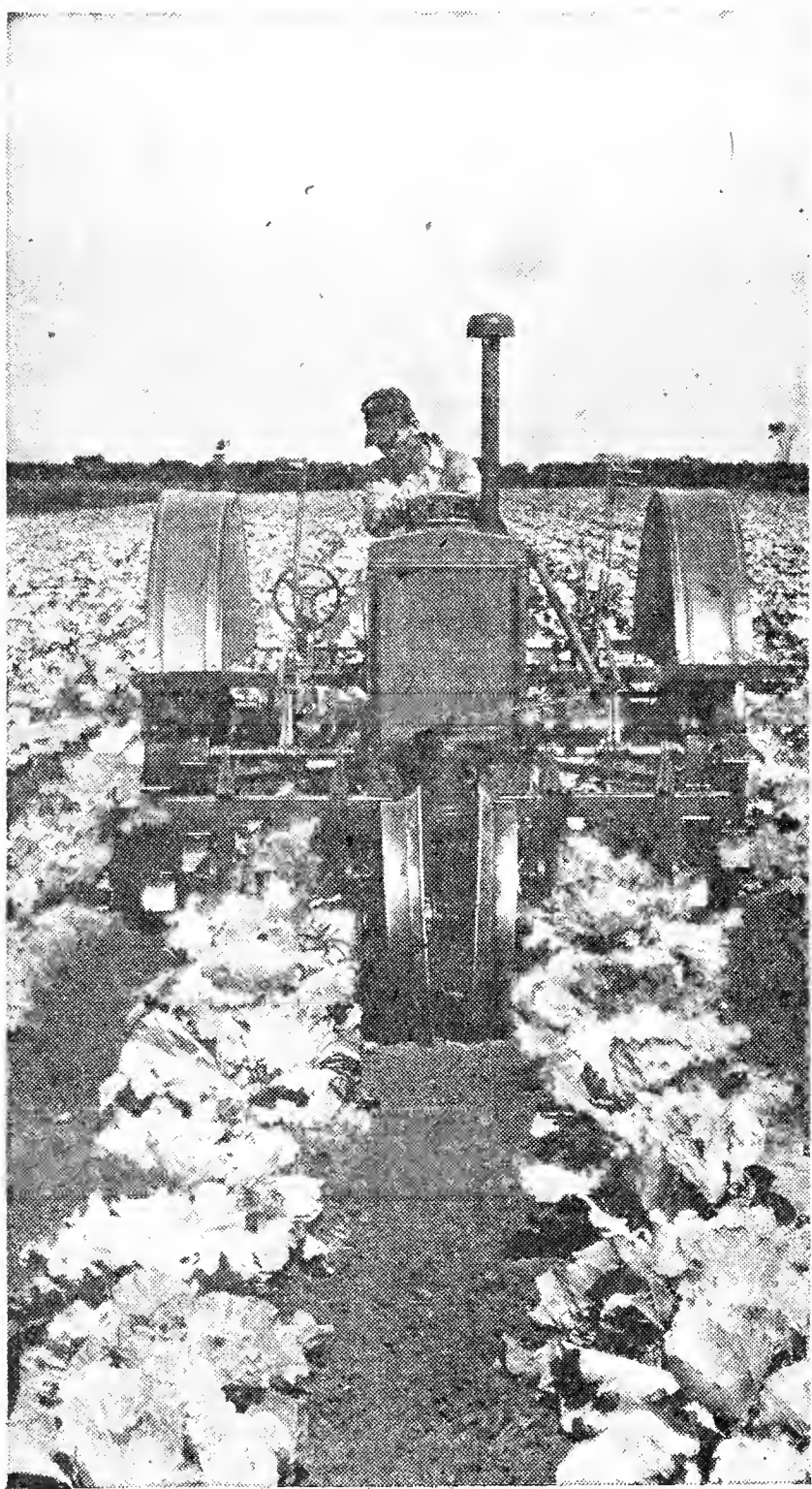
# Swift's chemically hitched **Blenn** and **Brimm** will boost your yield



## New process **Blenn**

If you grow corn, small grains or other special crops, BLENN is made for you. It is Swift's specialized crop maker with growth elements chemically hitched in each granule. BLENN supplements the growth elements in your soil so your crop gets the nourishment it needs all through the growing season.

For top efficiency from each acre planted, use BLENN. It helps you lower production costs by increasing both yield and quality. For this reason BLENN should be considered an investment... never an expense.



## New process **Brimm**

BRIMM is another specialized crop maker made to supplement the plant food nutrients in your soil. Manufactured in factories in different locations, its balance of plant foods is particularly good for truck crops in the East, Southwest and Pacific

Coast areas. It is tops for cotton and corn in the South.

Both BLENN & BRIMM are made by Swift's New Process. This means they have superior mechanical condition. They store well... distribute through your machines uniformly... no caking, lumping or bridging... and most important, all ingredients are chemically hitched in each granule for even feeding of your crop.

## Question Box

**Our Spanish onions have failed to bottom up. What do you think is the trouble?**

It is not uncommon for Spanish onions to fail to bottom up or bulb well, especially if they are grown from seed. The best way to grow them is to buy or raise plants.

This trouble has been more common the present year, particularly in the areas that have been somewhat cold and wet. It seems to be fairly important for the Spanish onions to make a good vigorous growth early in the season if they are to make good bulbs. Sweet Spanish onions always show thicker necks than others and they do not cure down as well as some varieties, but I assume that your difficulty is a tendency to remain almost like a scallion.—Paul Work.

**Is it true that birdsfoot trefoil will do well on land too poor for other grasses and legumes?**

It is true that birdsfoot will grow on a wider range of soils than other legumes, but its acceptance has been slowed up by the idea that it will grow anywhere. It needs less lime than alfalfa but will respond to lime on very acid soil and if a field lacks fertility, fertilizer should be added before you seed birdsfoot.

**What do you think of the Red Warba potato? Is it a popular brand?**

The Red Warba potato came from Krantz of Minnesota about 1933 and has found a secondary place among potato growers, particularly for those who want an early one, earlier than Cobbler, and a red one. It is round or blocky and it is considered a good home garden and market garden potato. It has not gotten into heavy commercial production.—Paul Work

**Is a 4-inch tile satisfactory for laterals in draining farm land?**

The smallest size that is recommended is 4-inch tile but 5-inch tile is considered better. It is interesting to know that a 5-inch tile will carry nearly twice as much water as 4-inch tile assuming the grade is the same. The larger tile is also much less likely to become clogged.

**Do spittle bugs reduce hay production and can they be controlled?**

Some years back it was generally considered that the damage from these spittle bugs was very slight, but in recent years it has been found that the damage is considerable. The insects can be controlled with benzene hexachloride and one comparison showed an increase of 168 per cent in yield due to the control of the insects while they were still young. It appears that insect control on grasses is going to get more attention in the future.

**Is any progress being made in controlling diseases of alfalfa?**

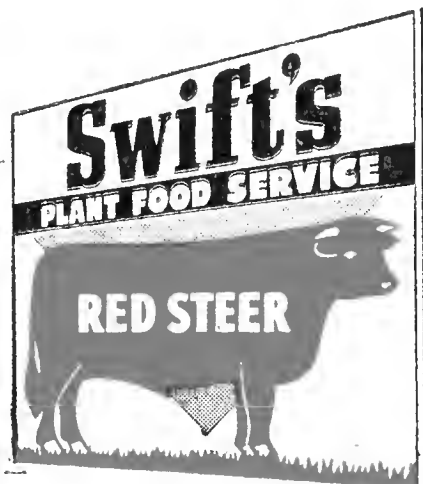
At the Cornell Experiment Station, work is under way to develop a disease-resistant alfalfa variety which is adapted to the Northeast. The prospects for success seem very good, but it will take several years before such a new variety is commercially available. When it does come, it is probable that yields will be higher and that stands can be kept longer.

**Is there any rule as to the size of a quick freezer that a family needs?**

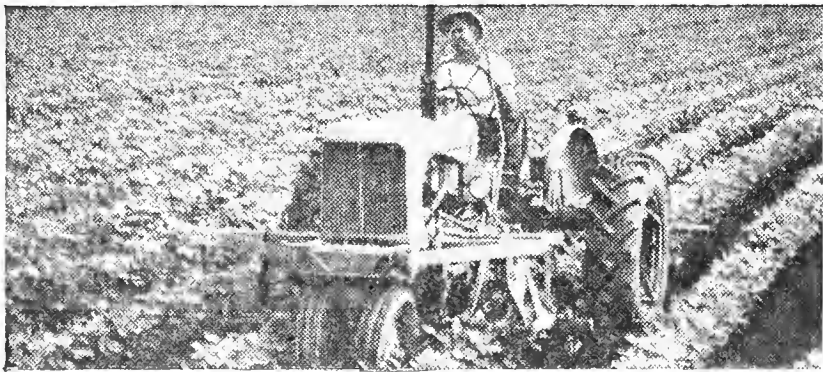
The usual rule is to provide from 5 to 6 cubic feet of space per person if you plan to produce and freeze a large percentage of your food. However, if you do not plan to produce and store any meat, about 3 cubic feet per person should handle your needs.

## Buy at the sign of the Red Steer

New Process **RED STEER** comes in many analyses to meet the needs of your crops and soil. Ask your Authorized Swift Agent or dealer about Swift's Red Steer, the reliable plant food for general crops. Also, Red Steer Pasture Special.







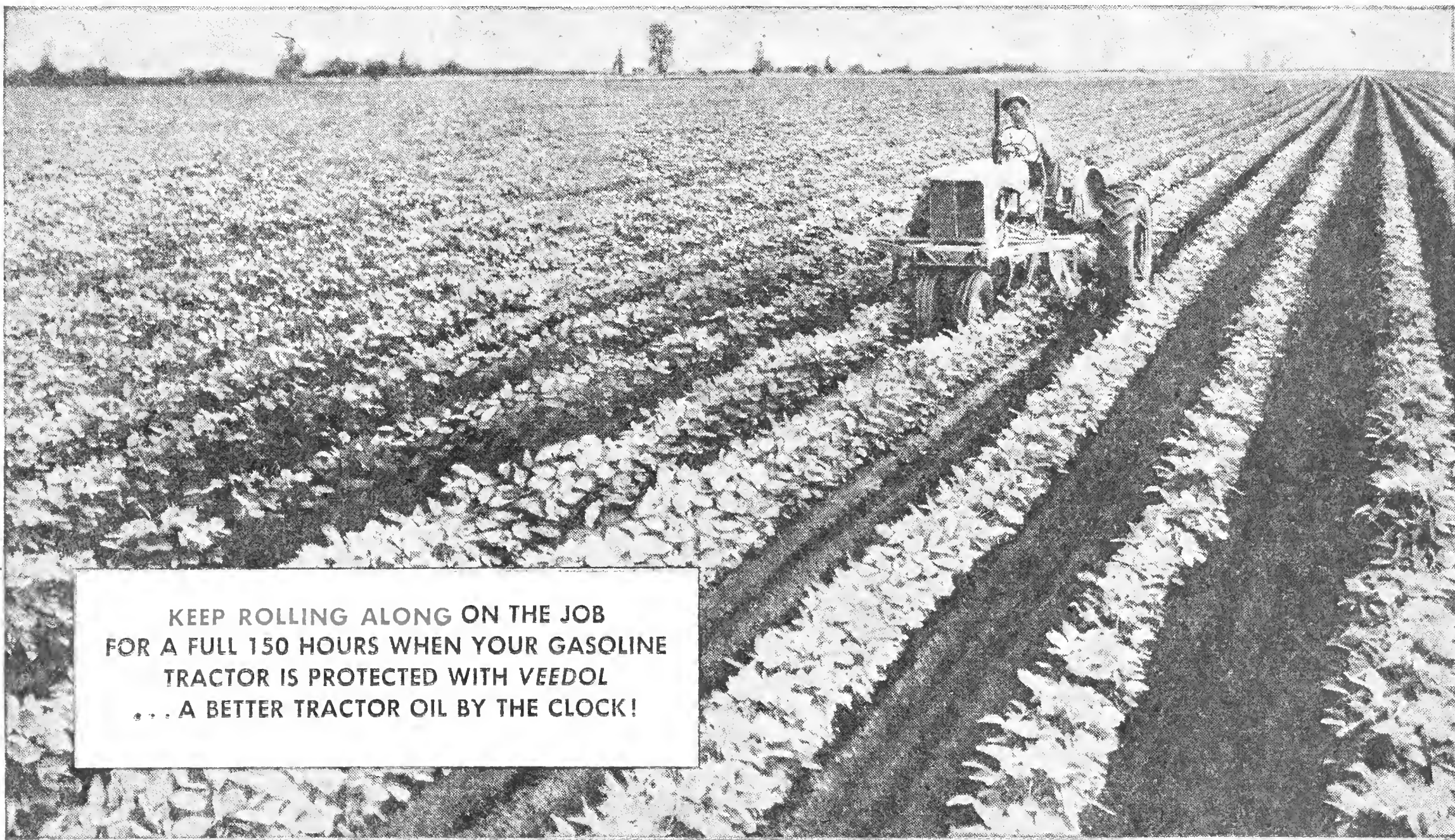
TIME OUT! 60-70 HOURS—THAT'S ABOUT THE SAFE WORKING LIMIT OF ORDINARY TRACTOR OILS!



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- SAVES OIL**—by giving longer service between oil changes in gasoline-fueled tractors.
- SAVES FUEL**—by reducing power blow-by.
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- SAVES YOUR TRACTOR**—by protecting engine parts.



Veedol Tractor Oil Dealers sell **FEDERAL TIRES** . . .  
For your passenger cars, trucks . . . tractors.



## 150-Hour VEEDOL

A BETTER TRACTOR OIL BY THE CLOCK





## From the Editor's MAILBAG

### IT'S "AMERICAN"

THIS is just a suggestion but on page one of the October 6 issue under the heading CLAMBAKE, JONESVILLE STYLE, you say, "Into this venture are drawn practically all the people of Jonesville, regardless of creed, and the democratic way in which they work together is remarkable." Then on page seventeen appears, "Its annual Labor Day Clam-

bake has become a proving ground for the democratic way of life —"

Now, that word "DEMOCRATIC," used continually by Dewey in both of his campaigns for President without the slightest doubt defeated him. I believe that had he used the word "AMERICAN" instead of Democratic he would now be our President. I suggest that in the future you use the word AMERICAN in your wonderful

articles.—*Nathan Marshall Southwick, Leicester, Mass.*

— A.A. —

### FOUR GENERATIONS OF FARMERS

I WAS much interested in the letter, "A Great Farm." It set me to wondering how many women farmers there are in New York State, in what counties they are located, and if they chose to be farmers or had it "thrust upon them."

Congratulations to the MacDonalds, that each generation has improved the farm! Surely that is a wonderful recommendation for the farm!

Our farm in Sheridan, N. Y. has been in our family since 1876. Four generations have worked to make it better as the years passed. The previ-

ous owners, the Griswolds, came from Old Lyme, Connecticut, and bought from the Holland Land Company. The house was built in Connecticut style, and the original design has been preserved.

Right now, when the farm has reached the highest production stage in its history, and is all set to produce more and more, we feel that younger farmers should take over. Before I reach the age of seventy, I hope to retire from farm management, although for years we have had excellent workers, and plenty of help available for harvest. How does a person advertise to find a trained horticulturist who has money to invest in a profitable farm?

I am "A retired teacher, a woman farmer, and a person who enjoys work." — *Bessie A. Merritt, Merritt Fruit Farms, Forestville, N. Y.*

— A.A. —

### NO REDRESS

I HAVE about seven acres of husking corn and as you may know here in the Adirondack Mountain foot hills, yields are not large. About two acres of this have been destroyed—nearly 100 per cent. by pheasant and about one acre at least 50 per cent.

Is it necessary for a farmer to submit to such as this, or is there some way to obtain redress? — *Arthur W. Harris, Glens Falls, N. Y.*

— A.A. —

### AFRICAN VIOLETS

HERE is an interesting way to root African Violets. Take one leaf or as many as you wish; put them in a glass with about ¼-inch of water or a little more. Be sure to keep the stem in water at all times. If the water goes down, just add more. In this way you can watch your leaf root and the plant grow. When the plant gets about a quarter of an inch high, take it out of the water and plant it in dirt, being careful not to break the plant from the leaf. When the plant gets about 1 inch high, cut the big leaf off and you can re-root the leaf again.

I have white, pink and purple African Violets which are 1 to 1½ inches in diameter. They are beautiful and were rooted by this method.—*Mrs. R. McLay, R.D., East Greenwich, R. I.*

## It's Handy

### KNITTING HOLDER

To make a good holder for crocheting or knitting with large balls of cotton or yarn, take a one-pound Velvet tobacco can. This has a raised piece in the center which can be pushed out and leaves a round opening for cotton or yarn to run through. Paint the can black and decorate with own design and you have a very attractive, inexpensive but useful holder.—*Mrs. W. R. Fuller, Box 323, Richmond, Vt.*

— A.A. —

### LEMON RIND REMOVES MINERAL STAIN

Instead of throwing away the skin after squeezing a lemon, use it with the adhering pulp to loosen mineral deposits from the inside of teapots or kettles. Simply fill the utensil to be cleaned with luke-warm water, cut up and add the skin of one lemon to each pint of water and allow to soak for four or five hours. Then rinse the kettle with hot water. — *Mrs. Benjamin Hall, Hudson, N. Y.*

— A.A. —

### HANDY RACK

An old rake nailed to the wall above my workbench makes a handy rack for screwdrivers, hammers, and other small tools.—*Andrew Mizcrak, R.D. 1, Carbondale, Pa.*



## "Going to be chilly on that telephone pole today"

Keeping telephone paths clear and service good in Bell rural areas is a year-round job. Often it means turning up coat collars and heading into the storm.

At times the storm is violent, with gale winds, road-blocking snow and ice, or rain for days, followed by floods. Then Bell telephone crews are alerted in all directions — often in several states. They speed to the crippled area with their special skills and tools. And Western Electric, our manu-

facturing unit with supply depots located all around the country, gets all kinds of needed telephone equipment on the scene fast. Soon, repaired telephone lines join in the all-out effort to set the community on its feet again.

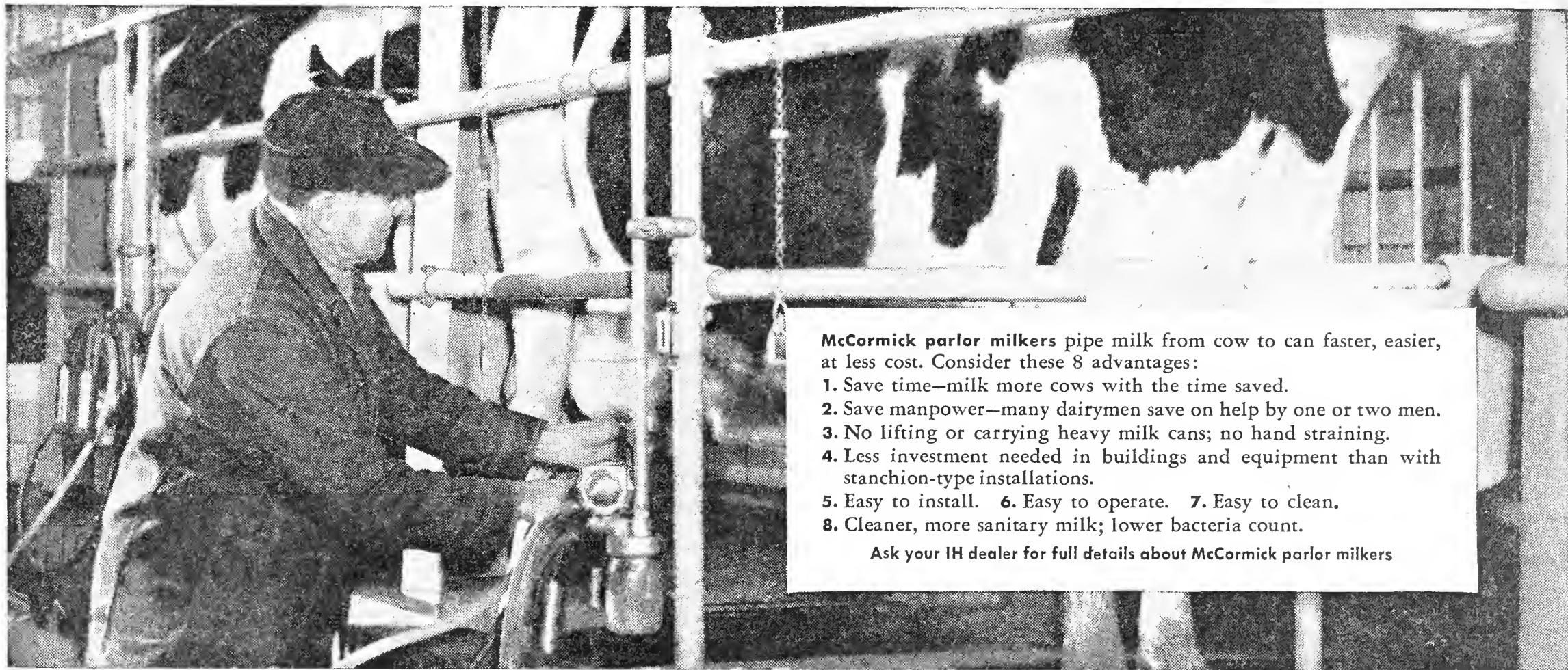
In day-to-day telephone work and in emergencies, Bell telephone people have the training to do the job fast and well. That's why the best rural telephone service in the world is right here in America — and it gets better all the time.

BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM





# You cut milking time in HALF with a McCormick Parlor Milker

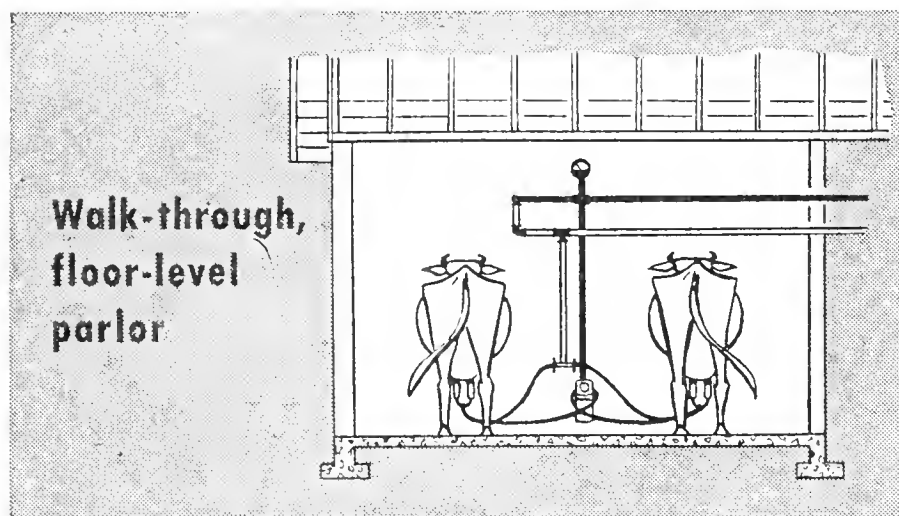


McCormick parlor milkers pipe milk from cow to can faster, easier, at less cost. Consider these 8 advantages:

1. Save time—milk more cows with the time saved.
2. Save manpower—many dairymen save on help by one or two men.
3. No lifting or carrying heavy milk cans; no hand straining.
4. Less investment needed in buildings and equipment than with stanchion-type installations.
5. Easy to install. 6. Easy to operate. 7. Easy to clean.
8. Cleaner, more sanitary milk; lower bacteria count.

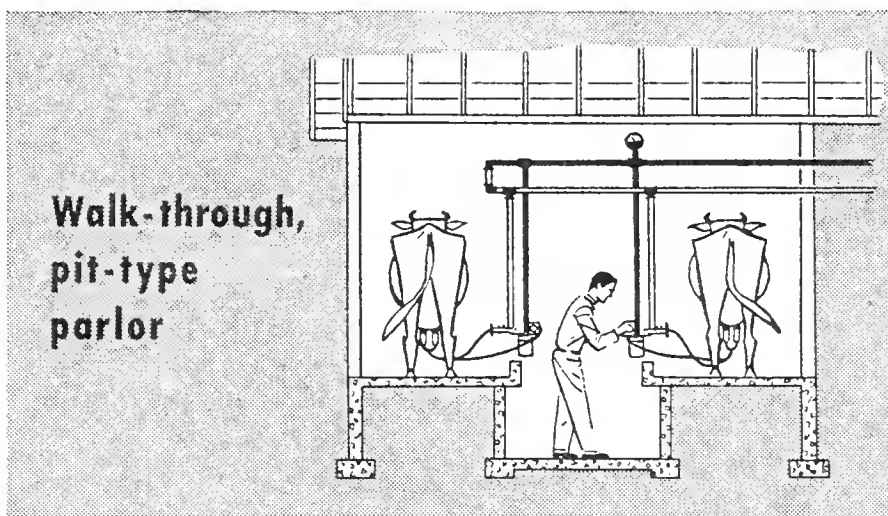
Ask your IH dealer for full details about McCormick parlor milkers

## 4 models to fit any stall arrangement



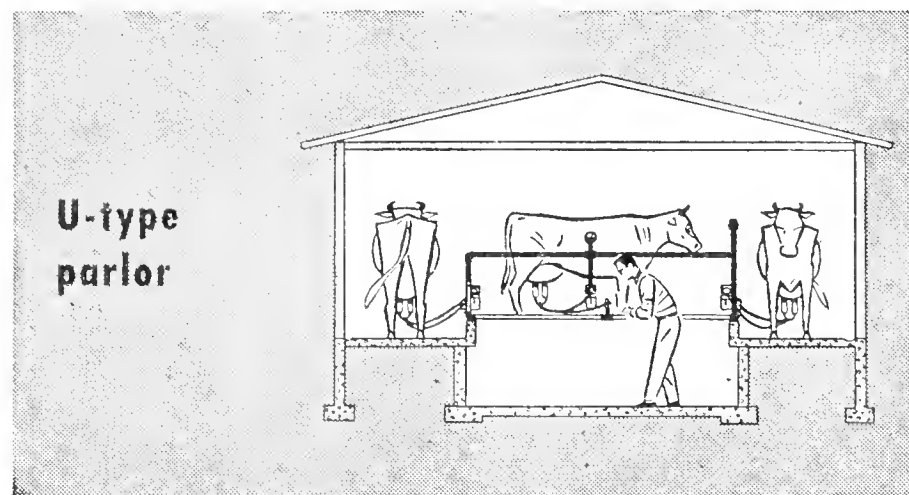
Walk-through,  
floor-level  
parlor

**Low-cost, simple design.** The W-2 McCormick parlor milker is easy to install. Ideal for herds of 5 to 25 cows. One man can milk 15 to 25 cows an hour. Requires only 8 x 12-foot space. Additional stalls can be added for larger herds.



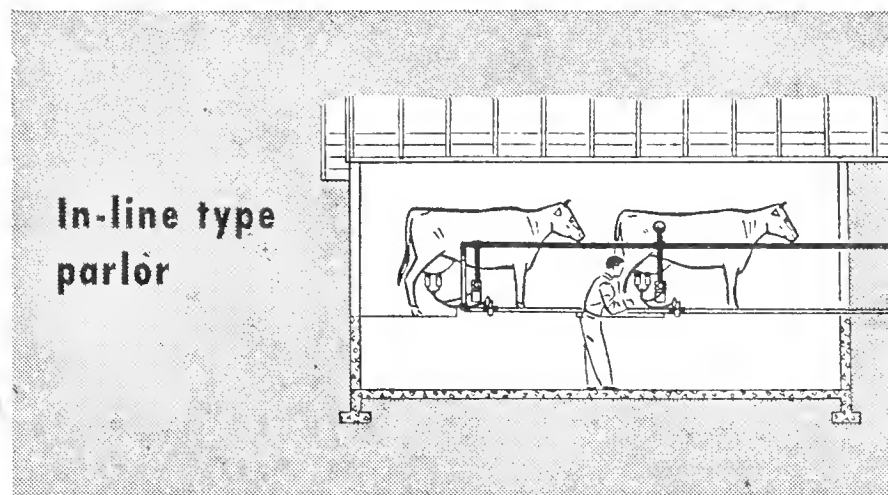
Walk-through,  
pit-type  
parlor

**Easiest set-up** is this walk-through, pit-type WP-2 McCormick parlor milker. Operator works in 30-inch pit, flanked by two stalls. Milks 15 to 20 cows an hour. Requires no stooping. Parlor may be enlarged to four, six or more stalls.



U-type  
parlor

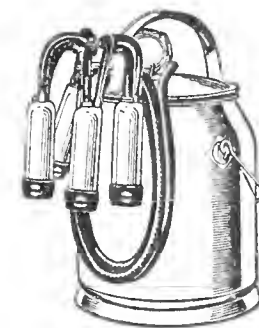
**Labor saver**—that's the UP-3 McCormick parlor milker. One man can milk three cows at one time. Recommended for one-man milking of herds of 10 to 40 cows. Milks 20 to 30 cows an hour. Never more than three steps from any milking unit. Five-stall parlor unit may be installed.



In-line type  
parlor

**For long, narrow space.** Ideal installation for most dairy barns. It's the P-2 in-line McCormick parlor milker. One man milks 15 to 25 cows an hour. Additional stalls may be added for larger herds. Operator controls all gates and doors on all parlor units from his working space.

See your IH dealer for all  
your dairy equipment  
needs . . .



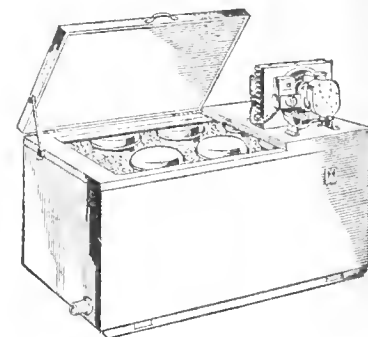
McCormick  
Pail Milkers

Soft, gentle action of weighted teat cups promotes cow cooperation, foster milking and more milk with no rough tugging.



New Separator  
Washes Itself!

New McCormick cream separator flushes, power washes, sterilizes and dries itself in 3 minutes; eliminates hand washing drudgery!



New Triple-Action  
IH Milk Cooler

Cools milk to 50°F. in less than an hour twice daily with Triple-Action chilling: (1) NEW ice bank control; (2) NEW agitator control; (3) NEW refrigerating unit with 5-year warranty.

More than 5,400 IH dealers are always ready to give you complete  
IH 5-Star Service on your International Harvester dairy equipment.

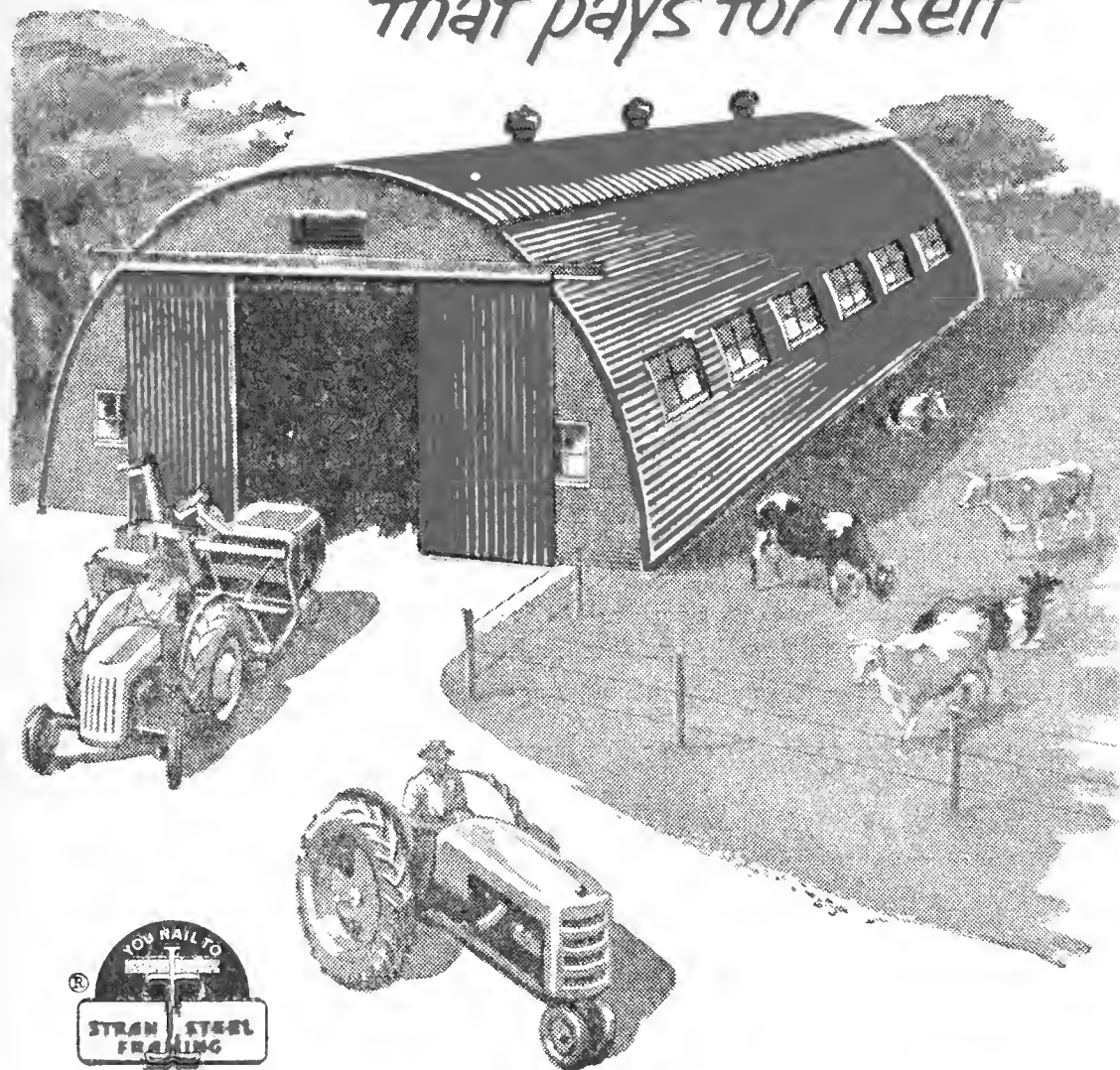


## INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER

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that pays for itself*



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Now ... Quonset buildings can increase the cash value of your crop. Building loans are easily obtained. Your Quonset dealer can show you the dollars-and-cents benefits that make the Quonset line "America's Farm Building Favorite." See him or mail the coupon.

### THESE FARMERS TELL HOW QUONSETS PAY THEIR WAY

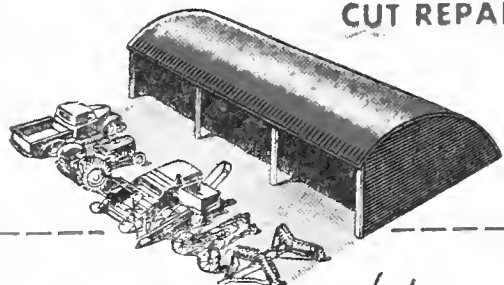


"My Quonset corn drying and storage building has paid for itself in three years' ownership."—Arlo Haymond, of Minburn, Iowa.



"My Quonsets have earned about half their cost in the past two years."—Arnold Ernst, of Wolverton, Minn.

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**NATIONAL STEEL CORPORATION**



## What Do YOU Think?

By JIM HALL

### Is Good Roughage Cutting Your Grain Costs?

**I** HAVE been wondering whether or not some men with top quality pastures are feeding more grain than is necessary per 100 lbs. of milk, so I asked a bunch of farmers to tell us how improved roughage has helped them the most.

Actually, it works out just about the way the experts say: that high grain feeding pays off better in the high producing cows. (According to one fairly recent survey, men with herds averaging about 250 pounds butterfat actually reduced their net when they fed more than one pound of grain for each five pounds of milk, while those with herds averaging 350 pounds of fat could feed up to a pound of grain to four pounds of milk before their net returns started dropping).

#### Buys More Grain

Grain dealers should be happy, too, because lowering the ratio of grain fed doesn't mean that farmers are buying less grain. For instance, Francis Plumb of Springfield, Vermont, one of the New England Green Pasture winners, fed a pound of grain to each 3.1 pounds of milk back in 1947 and reduced this about 25% to 1 to 4 in 1950, but had to buy more grain because his cows were producing a lot more milk.

Francis says, "I have no set rule for milk-grain ratio. I try to feed individually." In addition to the grain, his cows get 50 pounds of grass silage a day when in the barn and 8 to 10 pounds of mow dried hay.

Roland Sweet, Hubbardsville, New York, has only 12 purebred Holstein milkers, but he winters about 30 head and makes about as much from sale of stock as from milk. Since he started an all-grass program six years ago he has had heavier production per cow despite less grain, his labor costs are down, and he can keep more cows on the same acreage. His cattle get about 30 pounds of grass silage, all the good hay they want, and only 1 of grain to each 5 or 6 pounds of milk. He says, "Grassland farming is by far the most profitable way of farming and much easier."

#### Grass Makes Milk

On the A. H. Lindsay and Sons farm at Carroll, Maine—another Green Pasture winner—Mr. Lindsay says the best thing about their improved pasture programs has been the heavier production per cow. This gives me the opportunity to correct the herd average we printed in September in listing the results of the Green Pasture contest: The Lindsay herd in 1950 averaged 13,275 pounds of milk containing 514 pounds of fat. This 35-cow herd in 1946 produced 10,547 milk, 399 fat. He credits the increase largely to better roughage, maintaining a 1 to 3½ grain-milk ratio, and says, "If you have cows capable of producing, it is more profitable to feed the same ratio of grain and get heavier production."

Edward Furman is working on improving 40 acres of pasture on his Mehoopany, Penna., farm but feeds his 17 Holsteins on a 1 to 4 basis. He says, "Grain feeding can be cut to the point where cows get all of the T.D.N.'s they need by Morrison's standards. As pasture gets shorter, I increase the grain, as the short pasture has less protein."

J. Ralph Graham, Jr., who milks 52 Holsteins on his 300-acre Boscawen, New Hampshire, farm, says, "During pasture season we feed all the grain the cows will eat. At times, during July and August this year, we fed as little as 50 pounds of grain while producing 1,200 of milk. (That is about 1 to 24!) Now (late September) the cows are eating 150 to 175 pounds of grain while producing a little over 1,200 milk. They are on good pasture and getting all the fresh chopped corn they will eat." The winter ratio at Ralph's varies from 1 to 4 to 1 to 6, depending on the cow.

#### Milk Up—Grain Down

There are 30 registered Ayrshires milked at the Roy E. Wilcox and Son farm at St. Albans, Vermont, and they believe with improved roughage it is more profitable to cut the amount of grain fed than to go on feeding heavily to run production 'way up. They feed grain at the rate of 1 to 5 in winter and 1 to 8 in summer and tell me they produced 65,000 pounds more milk this year than last, but fed 1,000 pounds less grain. Mr. Wilcox says, "We feed a 12 to 14% ration in order to keep flesh on the cows."

Taking the opposite stand is Burton Froberg, another top Green Pasture man, of Lafayette, Rhode Island. Burton has 50 registered Ayrshires in his milk string, which means his 40 acres of pasture and 60 acres of hay and grass silage land must stay in top shape. He says a man is better off to feed more grain and stimulate more production. Of course he amends this by saying that the selling price of milk and cost of grain must be favorable. Burton feeds at the rate of 1 to 4 which is still less grain than many farmers are using.

From Lincolnville, Maine, Carroll B. Frost says, "The basic idea of the improved roughage program is to produce a maximum of milk for a minimum of grain. If a cow is given the right quality roughage in amounts she is able to consume, I believe there is less need for grain."

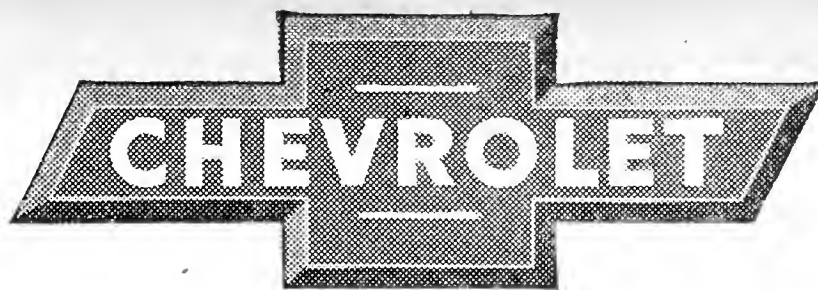
Agreeing with his fellow Maine-Stater is Roy Blake of Bethel, who says, "I think if roughage is good, you can feed less grain and keep the health of your cows better with better results than you can with poor pasture and lots of grain."

Now I have a \$64 question: Most of these men are top roughage men with excellent hay and good grass silage. Some are loading in the grain for maximum production, some are easing up on it, figuring that grain savings more than offset the extra production they'd get with more grain. I'd like to know what YOU think is most profitable?

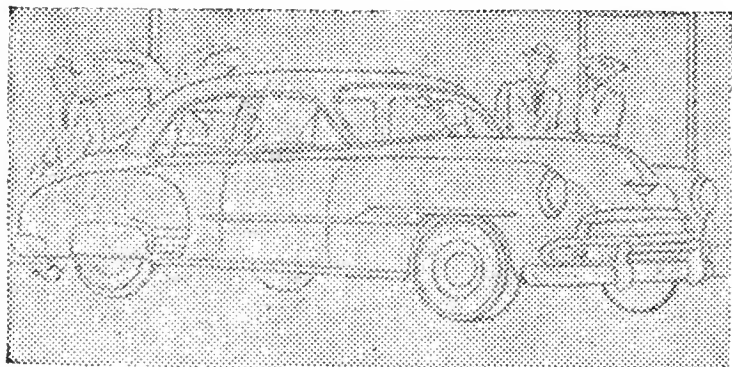
—A.A.—

"Fertilizers represent the most important advance ever made toward providing plenty of food for the people of the earth. By the use of fertilizers it is possible to bring the most barren ground back into production, to maintain the productivity of fertile soils, and to raise the crop-producing capacity of all soils to higher levels. Without their use, the problem of adequately meeting the food needs of the world's two billion people is essentially unsolvable."—Dr. Firman E. Bear.





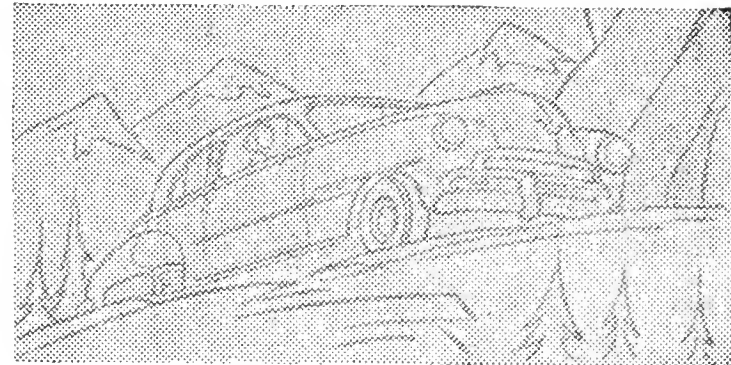
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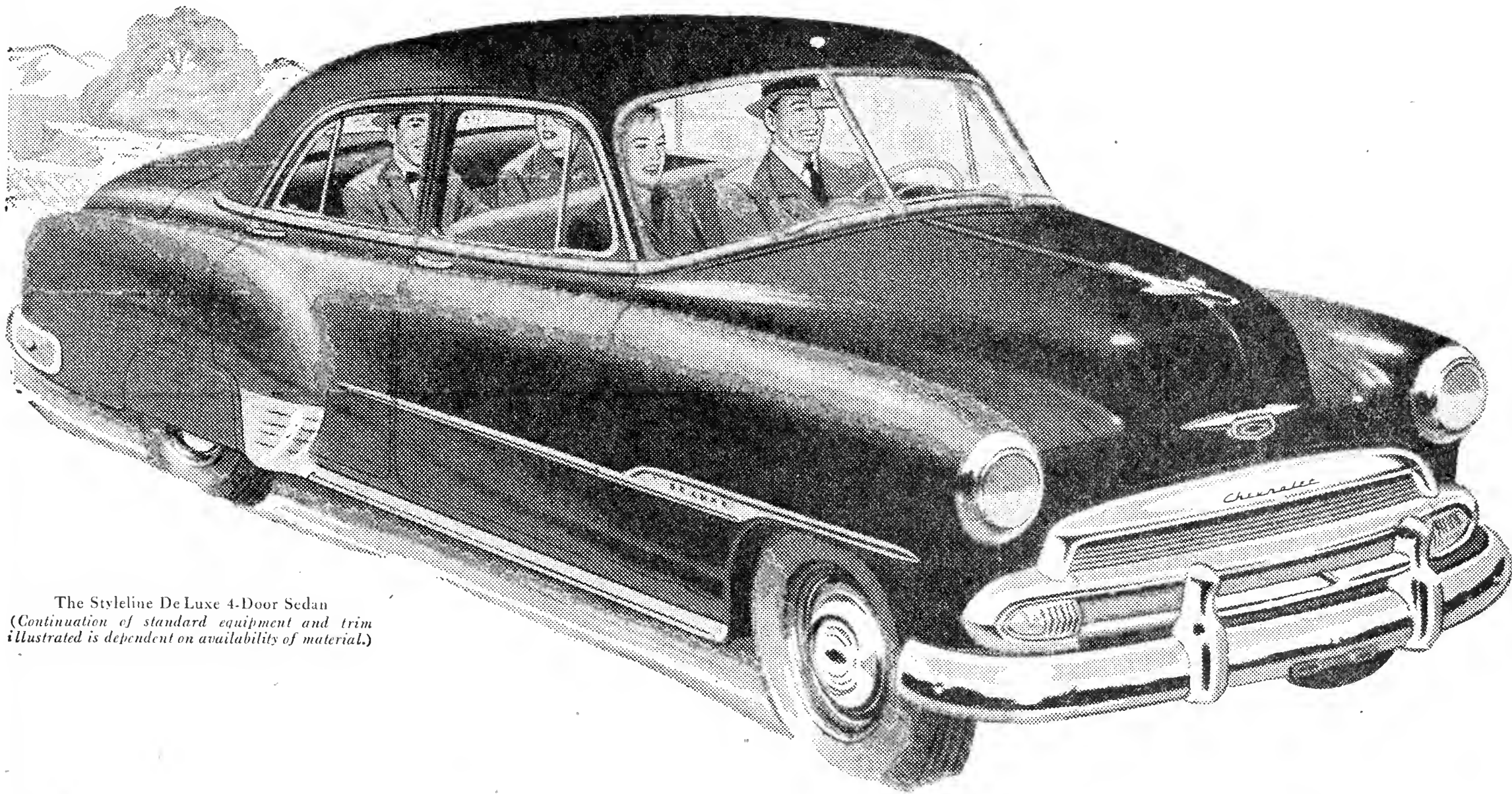


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The Styleline De Luxe 4-Door Sedan  
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# Identical Twin Heifers used in Amazing Feed Test\* at DAWNWOOD FARMS



**CANDY on Milk**  
gained 103 lbs.  
in 3 months... **\$57<sup>33</sup>**  
COST

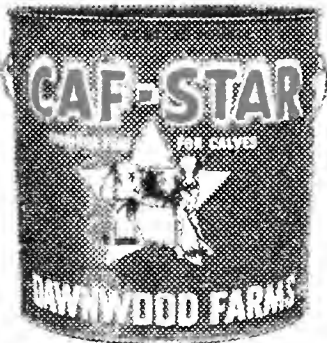
**SANDY on CAF-STAR**  
gained 112 lbs.  
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*\*Test conducted under normal dairy farm conditions. Weights taken monthly by E. Van Steenburgh, D.H.I.A. supervisor.*

We take pride in the calves we raise on our farms. That's why we created CAF-STAR. When the identical twin heifers, Candy and Sandy, were born, we made the famous feed test which *proved* that CAF-STAR helps develop bigger animals with better bone growth—and at a big saving. We feel that all dairymen should know about CAF-STAR.

Cordially,

*Dawnwood Farms*



Just mix CAF-STAR with water and feed quart for quart instead of milk. The 25-lb. package feeds a calf for one month at a cost of 18 cents per day. Buy at your feed dealers in 25-lb. bags or 100-lb. (economy) bags. (Metal pails sometimes available.)

DAWNWOOD FARMS, AA-7, Amenia, N. Y.

Dear Sir: Send me absolutely FREE:

1. Special chart for keeping my records of Calf Weight increases with Accepted Breed averages for comparison.
2. Special tape that tells the calf's weight by measuring the heart girth.

My name \_\_\_\_\_ P. O. Address \_\_\_\_\_

I raise \_\_\_\_\_ (number) calves My breed is \_\_\_\_\_

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Here's the power chain saw you've been waiting for, a rugged production tool you can carry under your arm—the new 2 cylinder, 9 hp Intermediate Disston ChainSaw, the DA-211. Cut all your fence posts, firewood, building timbers for that new shed this winter—cut 'em in the time it used to take you just to think about it. Or cut yourself a slice of extra income these slack months by producing vitally needed pulpwood or mine props.

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**CALL YOUR DISSTON  
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A DEMONSTRATION**



—Photo by C. Hadley Smith

## Jane Robens Knows Holsteins

INTERCOLLEGIATE dairy cattle judging history has been made during the last few weeks by Miss Jane Robens, of Poland, N. Y., a student at Cornell.

Jane is the first girl to represent Cornell on a dairy cattle judging team. She is the only woman ever to win the highest individual award in the intercollegiate dairy cattle judging contest at the Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Mass.

And now, she is back from the national intercollegiate judging contest of the Dairy Cattle Congress in Waterloo, Ia., where she set another record. There she became the first woman ever to finish in the top 10. She knocked off fifth high individual in total score for all breeds at Waterloo—but, she made a perfect score in judging Jerseys.

This was the second time a perfect score was ever made at the national contest since it started in 1916, and naturally she is the first girl to roll up a perfect score. She almost duplicated the perfect batting average by scoring 149 points out of a possible 150 in judging Ayrshires.

In capturing her Springfield honors in mid-September, Miss Robens defeated 38 contestants from 13 of the strongest college teams in the east. In Waterloo she was in competition with 93 contestants, representing the 31 top intercollegiate judging teams in the country.

Miss Robens has a herd of 25 Purebred Holsteins of her own back on the home farm in Poland.

### High School Leader

She was salutatorian of the Poland High School class in 1949. Two years earlier she had won a Kraft scholarship of \$200 and a trip to the 4-H Club Congress in Chicago. The same year she was selected as New York State's champion 4-H Holstein girl. In 1948, Miss Robens was a member of the state 4-H club judging team that competed at the National Jersey show at Columbus, O., and the same year won the 4-H showmanship contest at the Syracuse state fair.

Right now, Miss Robens is both a junior and a freshman at Cornell. She

has completed two years of study here and actually is a junior, but she embarked this fall on the first year course in the Cornell veterinary college.

She is the only girl in a class of 50 boys, and one of four girls in the entire veterinary college, there being one each in the freshman, sophomore, junior and senior classes.

After graduating she hopes to affiliate with her father in private practice in Poland. He graduated from the Cornell vet college in 1923. He is W. G. Robens and he exhibited the first prize two-year-old and junior champion Holstein bull at the state fair this year.

— A. A. —

### FREEZING MEAT

Ten years ago there were a lot of questions about the best way to freeze meat. Today it is common knowledge among farm people that we should:

1. Chill carcass promptly after slaughter.
2. Cut pork as soon as it is cold and firm; beef, after aging five to ten days depending on the finish.
3. Wrap snugly in a high quality wrapping material.
4. Store at zero degrees F.
5. Limit the storage period to a reasonable length of time:

Pork ..... 1 to 3 months  
Lamb ..... 6 to 9 months  
Beef ..... 6 to 12 months

There is little question but that these practices result in more satisfaction from freezing meats. The fundamentals of frozen meat storage should be common practice with everyone freezing meat. When people have disappointments in freezing meat, usually one of the above fundamentals has been neglected.—G. H. Wellington.

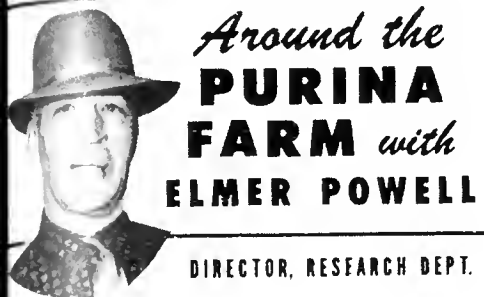
— A. A. —

Fertilizers have little direct effect on soil structure, but when used to promote the growth of the sod and green manure crops and deep-rooted legumes, fertilizers indirectly re-build the soil. Fertilization, by increasing crop yields, often doubles or trebles the amount of organic matter returned to the soil as crop residue or farm manure.



# PURINA

## CHECKERBOARD NEWS



*Around the*  
**PURINA**  
**FARM with**  
**ELMER POWELL**

DIRECTOR, RESEARCH DEPT.

It's a sad fact, but the average dairyman loses about 15 to 25 per cent of all the calves dropped. We know from experience that these losses can be kept low.

\* \* \*

In 23 years of growing heifer calves at the Farm, we've kept calf mortality under 3 per cent. Last year we lost only one calf out of 43 started. We know we save a lot of calves because of good sanitation. It helps a lot just to keep things clean.

\* \* \*

If you're feeding beef cattle whole corn, it will pay you to follow them with hogs. You can run one hog for each one to three head of cattle, depending on the age and size of the cattle.

\* \* \*

Our English setters in the Dog Unit are kept for feeding tests only and are not trained for hunting. Since the dogs are never "worked," visitors have asked a number of times if they lose their hunting instinct. The answer is no. Even though the females are confined year after year, new males are brought in to the Farm for each new generation. The hunting spirit is kept alive in the pups. This has been demonstrated by the field trial winners and the hunting performance of pups produced in our kennels.



Our two-feed broiler plan is giving outstanding results to growers and in experiments at Purina's Nashua Farm, Nashua, N. H. In a broiler experiment just concluded at the Farm 2,000 New Hampshires, fed on the two-feed system, averaged 2.25 lbs. at 7 weeks, 3.05 lbs. at 9 weeks and 4.25 lbs. at 12 weeks. The mortality rate from hatch to 12 weeks was only 3.59%.

### Highlights of a Purina Dairy Tour in Western New York

by Bruce Symonds

FOR THREE DAYS in early August, dairymen and their families from Erie, Cataraugus, and Wyoming Counties took time off to visit some of the better dairymen in their areas.

This dairy farm tour, sponsored by the local Purinamen, brought out young and old to see and hear how other dairymen are operating their farms and managing their cows.

About 10 A.M. each morning cars and trucks began to roll into the dooryard of the first farm on the day's program. A hot lunch was served at noon. Each day four farms were visited, with the wind-up of the tour by chore time.

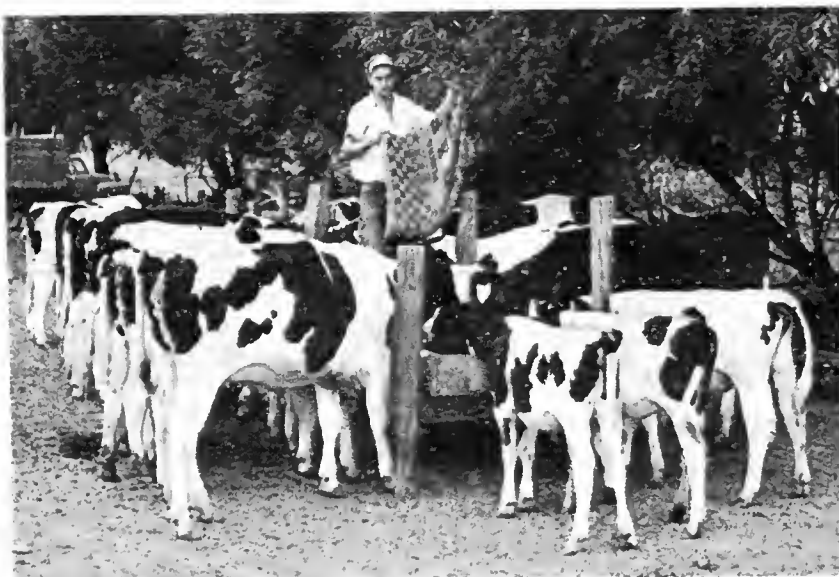
Pictures and captions record a few highlights of the three-day tour.



After lunch at the Chafee, N.Y., Baptist Church, John Birkland, Erie County Agent, told the group every dairyman must farm more efficiently to make money.



ROBERT HESS, FORESTVILLE, N. Y. — "This registered bull calf tapes 456 lbs. at 6½ mos. We're raising all our calves on Calf Startena because it saves us both money and milk and turns out bigger, healthier calves. By growing our own replacements, we are building a registered Holstein herd which we could never afford if we had to buy in the heifers."



DONALD CROWELL, SOUTH DAYTON, N. Y. — "Every day we grain our young stock on pasture with D & F. Since we've been grain- ing our heifers, most of them are in the milking string by 24 mos., and do they milk! We had a 485 lb. fat average from our 59 milkers last year with 34 first calf heifers in the string. Some different than when we fed our heifers no grain."



GROVE LEITH, WYOMING, N. Y. — "My daughter, Naomi, and I are plenty proud of this grade Jersey, Star, who made 11,130 lbs. of milk and 509 lbs. of fat in 307 days. We're getting well over a 400 lb. butterfat average with our grade Jerseys because we condition them on D & F a full 60 days before freshening. Also we've started to use only proven sires for breeding."



M. M. RICHMOND, SOUTH DAYTON, N. Y. — "I'm sure we're making more money with our 30 milkers since we gave up cash crops and switched to grassland farming. Better grazing and roughage has meant less grain feeding, plenty of green feed even in dry weather, and extra grass to put up in the flush spring months. We're getting the most from every acre by seeding the proper mixtures."



## These Dairymen Want to Make More Money

by Bruce K. Symonds

### Purina's Dairy Clubs Are Helping Them Do It...

ABOUT a year ago, local Purinamen all over the East started to enroll dairymen in a new kind of record keeping Dairy Club. These were designed primarily for dairymen not already in D.H.I.A. work.

The whole point of these clubs is to help the dairyman make more money simply by the sound method of keeping good records on every cow in the herd. Here's how it's actually being done in the field:

The local Purinaman spends a few hours with a new Dairy Club member listing the names and numbers of all the cows in the herd. After each cow he lists the date last fresh and when she's next due. The dairyman agrees to weigh his milk, night and morning, two or three times a month and record the weights on the chart for each cow. Also he keeps track of the grain he feeds each cow.

At the end of the month, the Purinaman and dairyman figure out the production for every cow. Then they figure the profit she's making over feed cost.

Club members have discovered many poor producers being overfed while some good cows were underfed. Without records, feeding was purely guesswork. Another advantage of keeping records is finding out which cows to grow replacements from.

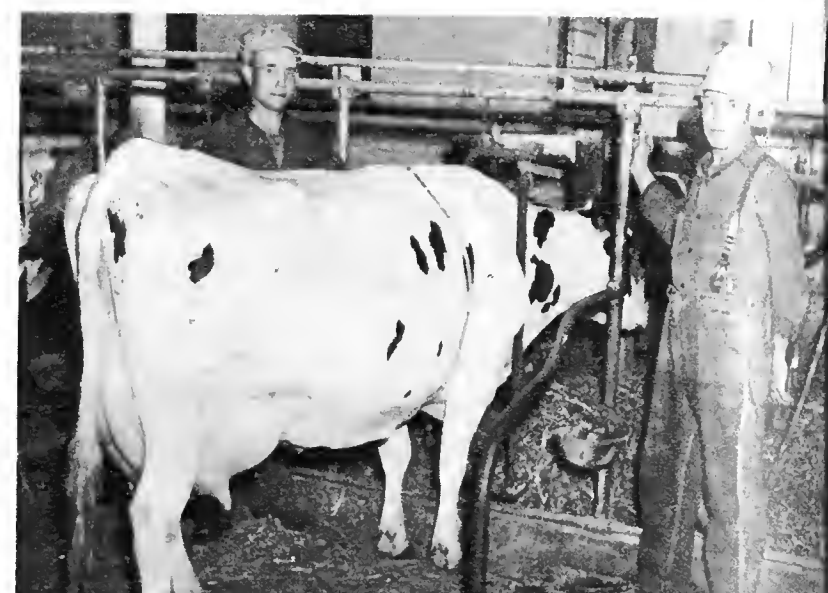
To many forward-looking dairymen, like Ted Gould of Aurelius, N. Y. (on the tractor), membership in the Dairy Club has meant real help. Ted is just starting with Purebred Guernseys. He is ambitious to build a high-producing, money-making herd. He looks forward to "figurin' up days" when he and the local Check-R-Board Store manager sit down together and work out the records. He's especially interested in checking up on his first calf heifers for they'll be the foundation of his purebred herd.



**More Milk...** Lindsay Clendaniel, local Purina feeding advisor, and dairyman Bill Morris of Denton, Md., check up on the extra milk and profits Bill's been making since he started keeping records. Bill used to overfeed his high producing Holsteins to make sure they'd average 6 cans a day the year round. This guesswork cost him too much money. Now he can tell you how much grain each cow in the milking string needs on pasture or in the barn to keep her milking at top speed.



**Bigger, Healthier Calves...** Pete Himes of Frederick, Md., says he's through buying cows. From now on he's going to raise his own heifers. This fall 8 heifers grown completely on the Purina Calf and Heifer Program will be freshening. With the help of Purina Feeding Advisor Bill Summers, Pete has accurate breeding dates for every one of his 39 milkers. Pete is turning 135 acres to permanent pasture and figures he can now carry 50 milkers as easily as he formerly carried 20.



**Better Condition on Dry Cows...** John Kloos and his son, Glen, of Mercer, Pa., were two of the first dairymen to join a Purina Dairy Club. By checking on their herd record sheet they know what's going on. If a cow isn't making a good profit over feed cost, out she goes. Breeding dates are watched carefully to make sure every cow has a full 60 day dry period. The 6 yr. old Holstein No. 15 (above), fed on Purina D & F during her last 60 days before freshening, gained 163 lbs.



**A More Rounded Dairy Program...** Jack Foote of Elbridge, N. Y., is working with Check-R-Board Store manager Murray Carrigan. Jack found he was overfeeding some of his cows. When Murray advised cutting down on the grain feeding Jack was afraid production would drop, but it didn't. Milk check stubs show he is netting twice as much from 12 cows in 1951 as he did from 8 cows in 1950. Under Carrigan's guidance, improved pastures will carry twice as many cows as formerly.

## CONDITION MAKES EGGS



by DON MUSSER  
Mgr. Purina Poultry Chows

As I travel around the country, I find many poultrymen handling their birds to check condition. If birds are thin on the breast or have been losing weight, these poultrymen take it as a warning of danger ahead.

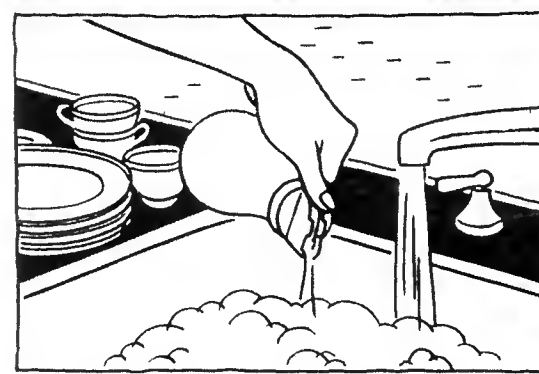
Usually this does not begin to show up until two to three months after fall production starts. If it goes on unchecked a partial molt or drop-off in eggs is likely to follow.

The reason is simply that today's production-bred pullets sometimes lay faster than normal feeds can supply their needs—for eggs, body maintenance and body growth. Finally Mother Nature says they must call a halt and take a rest.

This is the problem our Research people set out to help solve when they developed Purina Booster Checkers. Booster Checkers are an "insurance" feed in that you feed them during the early fall months to help you avoid difficulties later on in the winter.

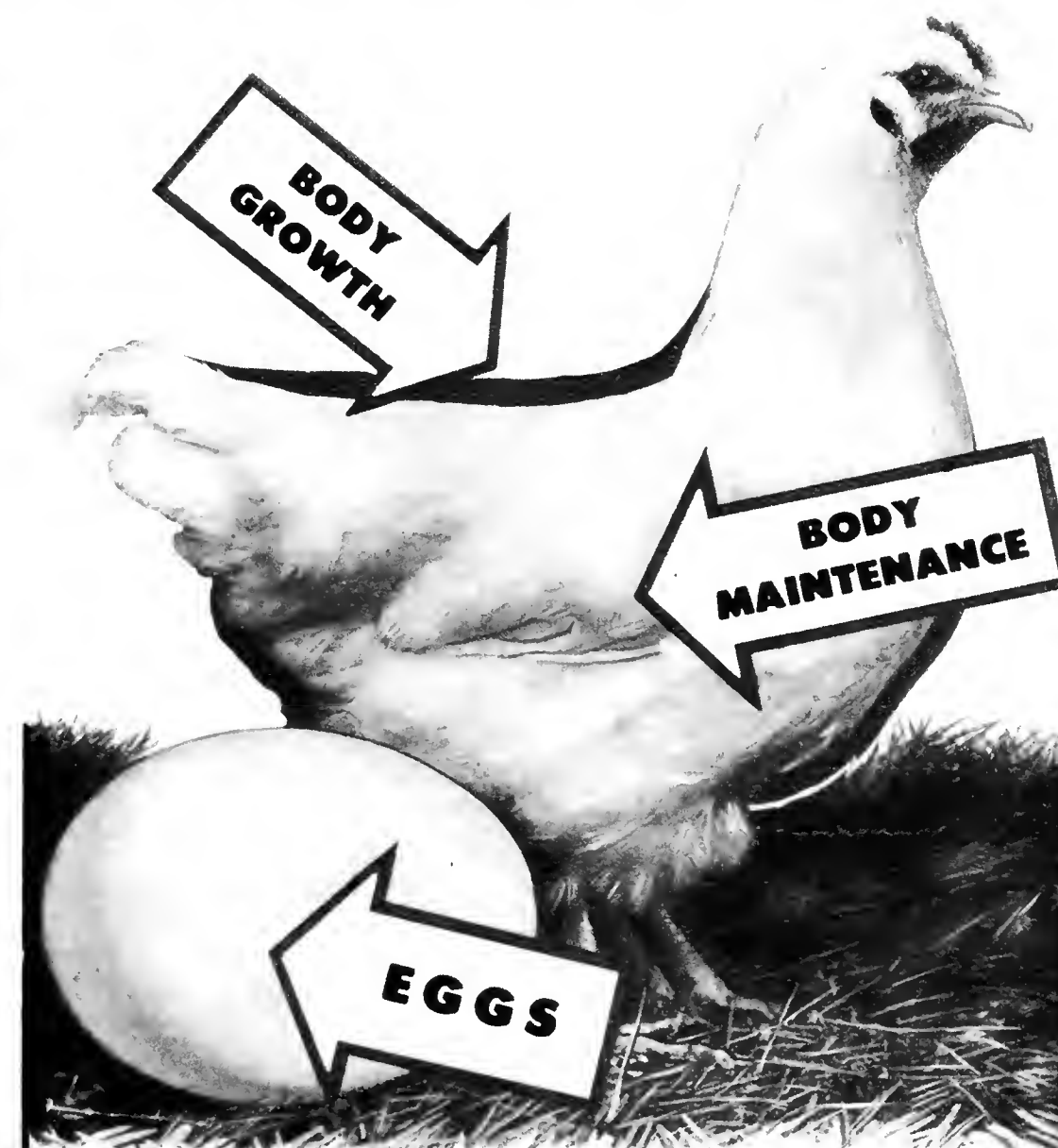
You'll also find Booster Checkers a real helper after trouble strikes. They help to pull birds out of egg slumps—by building body condition. They are good to feed following colds or other diseases, because they help build back body condition.

## HOME HANDIES



"When washing dishes use a covered dripless syrup pitcher for dispensing detergents or soap," says Mrs. Homer McCorkle, Coral Ridge, Ky. It helps save soap and the pitcher is decorative enough to keep right on the kitchen drain-board, ready for instant use.

A new use for pop corn is suggested by Miss June Blomgren of Ishpeming, Mich. She says, "For sending anything breakable through the mail, pack pop corn around it. The pop corn is ideal packing material and being so light, it saves postage too."



The first months of production are critical for the pullet—she's building body and laying eggs, too. The pullet builds from one to two pounds body weight from 5 months to 10 months of age. Purina's new Body and Egg Plan is designed to supply pullets with extra nutrients during this critical period when they're still growing and laying heavily.

## Want Your Farm Dog to Earn His Keep?

You can train him to be a real "Hired Hand."

Lloyd Alexander of Wooster, Ohio, is one of countless farmers around the country who have taken advantage of their farm dogs' working ability and desire to help with farm tasks. Money couldn't buy his hard-working dog, Jack. Yet he trained Jack at odd times, as he was able, for the important work he does in guarding and herding cattle and hogs.

### New Purina Farm Dog Book tells and shows you how

Chances are you've a dog or two on your own farm. Put him to work, he'll save you time and trouble and be a better dog besides. The Purina Farm Dog Book—first of its kind in the field—is written especially for farmers. Its 63 pages and 111 descriptive illustrations are packed with information on training, care, housing, and selection of farm dogs. As a special Fall offer this Purina book is Free with purchase of Dog Chow. Use Coupon attached.



Jack drives steers from barn, then holds them back while bedding is put down.



Alexander's Border Collie moves Berkshire sows out to pasture and brings them back.



**Free!**  
of extra cost!  
I enclose a Purina Research Seal of Quality cut from a Dog Chow bag. Send me the Farm Dog Book.

Name.....  
Address.....  
City.....State.....  
Offer closes midnight Nov. 30, 1951. One Book per Seal.

## Purina's Booster Checkers Show Excellent Results

REPORTS from poultrymen indicate that flock owners are getting good results with Purina's new Booster Checkers.

Many growers who started Booster Checkers early are finding that egg production is remaining high at a time when it normally declines. Some poultrymen are noticing an increase in egg production and a decrease in feed consumption. This indicates that Booster Checkers are supplying needed nutrients which normally require more feed.

Booster Checkers were developed by Purina research to meet the heavier nutritional demands of today's high-producing pullets. They're high in proteins, vitamins, and minerals. In our research work these extra nutrients have proved beneficial in maintaining the body while supporting heavy egg production. This has helped to avoid partial molts and egg slumps after pullets have hit their peak.

Booster Checkers are fed on top of the regular mash. Pullets under 50% production need only 3 lbs. a day per 100 birds. Above 50%, Booster Checkers should be increased to 6 lbs. daily. Right now is the time when Booster Checkers are needed most—to hold up body weight and thus help to ward off egg slumps within a few weeks.

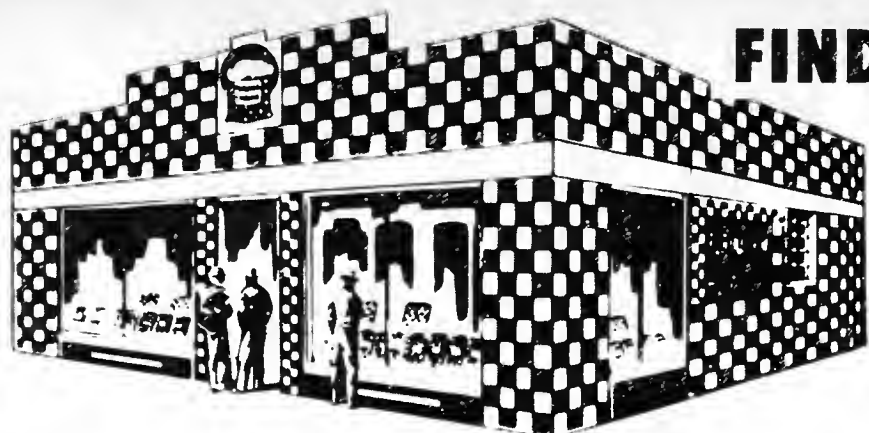


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## FIND YOUR PURINA DEALER LISTED HERE

Have you seen Purina Research Farm's new film on calf embryo development? Your Purina Dealer will be showing it soon. Be sure to ask him when. You'll want to see it.

**Ask for Purina Chows, Sanitation and Farm Supplies at the Store with the Checkerboard Sign**

### NEW YORK

**ADDISON**, Moore's Mill  
**AKRON**, Grovers Feed & Farm Supply  
**ALFRED STATION**, Judson Stearn  
**AMENIA**, Willson & Eaton Co.  
**ANGOLA**, Farmers Feed Store  
**ARGYLE**, Argyle Hardware  
**ATTICA**, Gadsby Milling  
**AUBURN**, Check-R-Board  
**AVOCA**, Albert Hubbard  
**BALDWIN PLACE**, Barlow & Young  
**BALDWINVILLE**, Mercer Milling Co.  
**BATAVIA**, Farm Supply Store  
**BATH**, E. H. Dudley  
**BAY SHORE**, Bay Shore Feed Co.  
**BELLMORE**, L. I., Bellmore Feed Co.  
**BERLIN**, J. T. Ames  
**BINGHAMTON**, Check-R-Board  
**BOONVILLE**, Check-R-Board  
**BRAINARD**, J. T. Ames  
**BREWSTER**, Brewster Farm Supply Co.  
**BROCKPORT**, Wm. H. Archer  
**BROOKLYN**, Andrew Goetz & Sons, Inc.  
**BUFFALO**, Bailey Feed Store  
**BUFFALO**, Howard Baldauf  
**BUFFALO**, Schwegler Hatchery  
**BUFFALO**, Frank Sturm & Son  
**BUFFALO**, Frank E. Thomas  
**BULLVILLE**, Weld-Cox Supply Co.  
**CADYVILLE**, Dock & Coal Co., Inc.  
**CALICOON**, Werlau's Feed & Farm Supply  
**CARTHAGE**, Ambrase Gormley & Co., Inc.  
**CASTLETON**, Schadack Valley Mills  
**CAZENOVIA**, Cazenovia Feed & Farm Supply  
**CENTER MORICHES**, L. I., Steiner's Cl., Fd. & Lum. Co.  
**CENTER MORICHES**, L. I., Village Feed Store  
**CENTRAL SQUARE**, Community Feed Store  
**CENTRAL SQUARE**, Gaetzel's Central Square Sup.  
**CHAFFEE**, Limburg's Mill  
**CHAZY**, Dock & Coal Co., Inc.  
**CLINTON CORNERS**, Clinton Corners Supply  
**CLYDE**, A. R. Ketchum  
**COBLESKILL**, Check-R-Board  
**COLD SPRING**, Herbert Sara  
**COOPERSTOWN**, R. B. Aunger  
**CORTLAND**, Cortland County Feed  
**CRARYVILLE**, Craryville Feed Co.  
**CRITTENDEN**, George Wilber  
**DELHI**, Check-R-Board  
**DERBY**, L. A. Hazard & Sons  
**EAST RANDOLPH**, Randolph Feed & Supply  
**EDEN**, F. Laing's Mill  
**ELBA**, A. A. Grinnell Co., Inc.  
**ELLENBURG DEPOT**, S. L. Drown & Sons  
**ELLCOTTVILLE**, Hawkins Feed Store  
**ELMIRA**, Check-R-Board  
**FAIRPORT**, J. Milton McMahan, Inc.  
**FALCONER**, Check-R-Board  
**FLORIDA**, Dambrowski's Farm Supply  
**FORESTVILLE**, Shadle Milling Co.  
**FT. PLAIN**, Hallsville Farm Supply  
**FRANKLINVILLE**, Farmers Feed & Supply  
**FULTON**, Check-R-Board  
**GENOA**, Stack & Turek, Inc.  
**GERMANTOWN**, Miller & Haver  
**GHENT**, John I. Miller

**GLENCOE MILLS**, Harold G. Weaver  
**GLENS FALLS**, Check-R-Board  
**GLOVERSVILLE**, John L. Smith  
**GOVERNEUR**, J. E. McAllister & Sons  
**GREAT NECK**, L. I., Great Neck Feed & Sup. Co.  
**GREENE**, Maxan Feed Co.  
**GROTON**, S. C. Gaading & Co., Inc.  
**HAMBURG**, Richardson Milling Co.  
**HAMILTON**, Charles F. Jaquay  
**HAMMOND**, O. N. Carr Co.  
**HOLLEY**, Hatch Wilson  
**HOOSICK FALLS**, Schmigel Brothers  
**HUNTINGTON**, F. M. Cancannan  
**HYDE PARK**, Sterling Dickinson  
**INTERLAKEN**, Vance Crane & Son  
**IRONA**, D. A. Bodah & Co.  
**JOHNSON**, John Manning  
**JOHNSONVILLE**, J. I. Sewell  
**KATONAH**, Katonah Feed & Hardware Co.  
**KINGSTON**, C. H. Padgham  
**LAKE PLACID**, R. C. Torrance  
**LIBERTY**, Clark Krum & Sons  
**LISBON**, Mayne & Stafford  
**LITTLE FALLS**, Nash Feed Co.  
**LOCKPORT**, Lockport Feed & Supply Co.  
**LOWVILLE**, Louis Bush & Sons  
**MALONE**, Faate's Feed Store  
**MARILLA**, H. F. Phillips & Son  
**MECHANICVILLE**, Curtis Feed Store  
**MENDON**, Andrew J. Kahl  
**MIDDLETOWN**, L. R. Wallace  
**MONTGOMERY**, The Brescia Coal, Lumber & Feed Supply Corp.  
**MT. UPTON**, H. B. Curtis  
**MT. VERNON**, Chas. Rackwell Co.  
**MUNNSVILLE**, Arthur March  
**NAPLES**, Chas. R. Standish  
**NEWARK**, Wayne County Feed & Farm Supply  
**NEW PALTZ**, A. P. Le Fevre & Son  
**NEWPORT**, Newport Dairies, Inc.  
**NEW YORK MILLS**, Frank Balanawski  
**NIAGARA FALLS**, Niagara Feed Store  
**NIVERVILLE**, Drumm Brothers  
**NORTH CREEK**, W. R. Waddell Stores  
**NORTH HARPERSVILLE**, Smith & Stryker  
**NORTH JAVA**, Reisdorf Bros.  
**NORWICH**, Check-R-Board  
**OAK HILL**, Deans Catskill Valley Mills  
**OGDENSBURG**, Ogdensburg Farm Supply  
**OLEAN**, Olean Feed & Supply Co.  
**ONEIDA**, Frank H. Mayer  
**ONEONTA**, Check-R-Board  
**ORCHARD PARK**, C. B. Hazard Co.  
**OSSINING**, Wagner's Feed Store  
**OSWEGO**, Check-R-Board  
**OTISVILLE**, L. R. Wallace  
**OWEGO**, Check-R-Board  
**PALMYRA**, L. W. Patter  
**PATCHOGUE**, M. Hadkin & Sons  
**PAWLING**, Pawling Farm Supply Co.  
**PEEKSKILL**, W. J. Owen  
**PENN YAN**, Pallesan's Mill  
**PERRY**, Coles Farm Supply  
**PERU**, Peru Supply Co.  
**PINE PLAINS**, Samuel Devel  
**PLATTSBURG**, Dock & Coal Co., Inc.  
**PORT HENRY**, Dock & Coal Co., Inc.

**PORT JEFFERSON**, M. Remz  
**POUGHKEEPSIE**, Poughkeepsie Supply Co.  
**PREBLE**, A. L. Van Hausen & Son  
**PULASKI**, Check-R-Board  
**RANSOMVILLE**, Ransomville Feed Store  
**RAVENA**, A. Van Haesen & Son  
**RIVERHEAD**, Barnett S. Galding & Son  
**ROCHESTER**, Wm. H. Archer  
**ROME**, Caswell Farm Supply Co., Inc.  
**ROSENDALE**, E. P. Demarest  
**SALT POINT**, Salt Point Supply Co.  
**SARANAC LAKE**, J. A. Latour  
**SARATOGA SPRINGS**, Aard S. Dake  
**SCHENECTADY**, Schenectady Farm Supply  
**SMITHTOWN**, C. F. Hodgkins  
**SOUTH DAYTON**, Austin Milling, Inc.  
**SOUTHOLD**, L. I., Long Island Prod. & Fertilizer  
**SOUTH OZONE PARK**, L. I., John Blade  
**SPENCER**, Spencer Cooperative Society, Inc.  
**SPEONK**, Long Island Farmers Exchange  
**SPRINGVILLE**, Armstrong Feed & Supply  
**STAMFORD**, Griffin Bracks  
**STANFORDVILLE**, J. J. Haight & Co.  
**STEPHENTOWN**, John L. Mayer  
**SYRACUSE**, P. Drescher's Sons  
**THERESA**, William S. Tenney  
**TONAWANDA**, Schreiber & Lamp  
**TROY**, Tray Feed & Supply Co., Inc.  
**TRUMANSBURG**, Spencer Coop. Society, Inc.  
**VALLEY COTTAGE**, Bellows Feed Co.  
**WADDINGTON**, Hanes & Hanson  
**WARSAW**, Montgomery Bros.  
**WASHINGTONVILLE**, Frank Brawn  
**WATERTOWN**, Check-R-Board  
**WATERVILLE**, Louis J. Gale  
**WAYLAND**, Claver Farm Store  
**WESTBURY**, Westbury Feed & Supply Co., Inc.  
**WESTPORT**, Dock & Coal Co., Inc.  
**WILLIAMSVILLE**, Williamsville Water Mills  
**WYOMING**, Geo. W. Haxton & Sons, Inc.  
**YAPHANK**, Raymonds Feed Co.  
**YONKERS**, Sgabbo Seed, Feed & Fertilizer Co.

**LINWOOD**, Anderson Feed & Supply Co.  
**MAPLEWOOD**, Pierson's Mill, 697 Valley St.  
**MERCHANTVILLE**, B. M. Beideman  
**MILFORD**, Cregar's Feed Store  
**MT. HOLLY**, Fenimore Bros.  
**NESHANIC STATION**, Orville L. Shurts  
**NEWTON**, Farmers Feed & Supply  
**NEWARK**, Charles Placky Feed Co., 32 Carside St.  
**NORTH BERGEN**, S. Davis Co., 921 Dell Ave., Foot Monroe St.  
**OAK RIDGE**, Oak Ridge Turkey Farm & Hatchery  
**PASSAIC**, Steinberg Grain, Feed Supply, 52 Wall St.  
**PEMBERTON**, J. G. Montgomery & Co., Inc.  
**PENNINGTON**, C. W. Brick Milling Co.  
**PENNSGROVE**, Jordan Feed & Supply  
**PITTSFORD**, Shimps Feed Store  
**RINGOES**, Ringoes Lumber & Feed Co.  
**RIO GRANDE**, Rio Grande Coal & Feed Co.  
**RIVERSIDE**, Joseph Welding & Son  
**SHREWSBURY**, Lawes Coal Co.  
**S. PLAINFIELD**, Nischwitz & Co., Frant St. & L. V. R. R. Track  
**SOUTH RIVER**, Middlesex Farm Supplies  
**SPRINGFIELD**, Mountain View Farm Supply Co.  
**SWEDSBORO**, Avis Mill Feed Store  
**VINELAND**, L. Sheard & Son, 203 N. East Ave.  
**WESTWOOD**, Camfort Coal & Lumber Co.  
**WHITE HOUSE STATION**, Garden State Hatchery, Main St.  
**WILLIAMSTOWN**, Handy Feed & Supply  
**WOODBINE**, Muenzer's Poultry Breeding Farms  
**WOODSTOWN**, Avis Mills

### Young Dairyman Making Good



Robert W. Gillis, (L), Argyle, dairyman, and Fred Norton, Feeding Advisor at Check-R-Board, Glens Falls, N. Y., looking over Bob's herd.

Young Bob Gillis had a small herd of his own, before entering the Navy in World War II. Twenty-two months later Bob returned to dairying. Just 2 years ago he bought the home place from his father. His herd now averages 9,000 lbs. of milk.

Gillis has followed the Purina Dairy Program for the past 3 years.

### NEW JERSEY

**ABSECON**, W. B. Etris & Co.  
**ALLOWAY**, Ewen Bros. Co., Inc.  
**ATCO**, Central Feed & Supply Co.  
**BERNARDSVILLE**, Somerset Grain & Feed Co.  
**BLAIRSTOWN**, Kinney's Feed Service  
**BOUND BROOK**, Appar Coal & Grain Co.  
**BRIDGETON**, A. G. Johnson & Co.  
**CALIFON**, Harry G. Geist Co.  
**CEDARVILLE**, Gassiaux-Bump, Inc.  
**COLUMBUS**, A. Townsend & Son  
**COOKSTOWN**, Reuben Hendricksan  
**CRANBURY**, Cranbury Feed Co.  
**EGG HARBOR CITY**, P. J. Driala  
**ELMER**, Stanwood Feeds & Supply  
**FARMINGDALE**, Maurice Hammer & Son  
**FLEMINGTON**, Amas Thatcher, Jr.  
**GLASSBORO**, C. T. Handy  
**GLOUCESTER**, B. Goodman & Sons  
**HACKETTSTOWN**, Alvah Thomas & Son, 90 Main St.  
**HAMMONTON**, Bellevue Feed Serv., Bellevue Ave.  
**HAZLET**, W. D. Swartzel

### CALAMITY CAL ...



by ed smyth & bill sims



# N. Y. State Grange Opposes Lime and "Super" Subsidies

**S**EVERAL resolutions adopted at the 79th annual session of the New York State Grange are unusually important as they seem to reflect a growing farm opinion that promises to be vital.

Delegates went on record as opposing that part of the PMA program which pays direct aid to farmers in the form of a subsidy on lime and superphosphate. The Grange also disapproved the family farm policy review as a method of obtaining farm opinion, stating that each agency should stand on its own feet without "blanket approval" and adding that the Grange is against any plan that puts farmers or consumers at the mercy of government officials at public expense.

The cost of farm truck licenses brought forth considerable discussion. By resolution the Grange will cooperate with other organizations in the New York Conference Board of Farm Organizations to work out a proposal to be submitted to the Legislature for the purpose of correcting a situation which farmers believe is unfair.

Last winter the basis for New York's farm truck registration fees was changed from 80 cents per cwt. on unladen weight to 50 cents on the gross loaded weight — a change that will materially increase the cost of plates on many farm trucks.

## Other Resolutions:

### The New York State Grange favors:

The use of country highway equipment by soil conservation districts.

Continuation of the present fox hunting program to control rabies.

Legislation to permit killing deer of either sex when found to be damaging farm property.

Revocation for 5 to 10 years of the hunting license of a hunter involved in a hunting accident, and revocation for life if the accident was fatal.

Selling flavored milk to children in schools providing the butterfat is at least 3.2 per cent.

Urging continuation and extension of drivers' training courses for both young people and adults.

State aid (with adequate safeguards) to local fairs in counties where there is no county fair.

Increased penalties for those who peddle dope to young people.

Legislation requiring car owners to show financial responsibility before being granted a car license.

More State Police and better pay for them.

More consideration to adequate drainage of adjoining fields when road improvements are planned.

Payment by the state of damages done to cars when deer are hit on highways.

Spending more money to build and maintain roads.

Legislation to permit employment of young people over 12 under adequate supervision and with permission of parents.

A thorough house cleaning in government.

### The Grange Opposes:

Any change in the State law forbidding the sale of colored oleo.

Legalized gambling in any form including lotteries, raffles, and bingo.

Daylight saving.

Government development (either state or federal) of more electric power at Niagara Falls. Private industry, they say, can do the job without bureaucracy or expense to taxpayers.

Federal Control of education.

Socialized medicine.

Importation of uninspected milk.

Price controls on meat.

## Officers:

This was Grange election year and following the statement by Henry Sherwood that he was not a candidate

the following officers were elected: Master, Leland D. Smith, Brasher Falls, Franklin County; Overseer, Ralph Young, Endicott, Broome County; Lecturer, Mrs. Florence Pickett, Rock City Falls, Saratoga County; Steward, Clarence Johncox, Corfu, Genesee County; Assistant Steward, Russell Curtis, Cazenovia, Madison County; Chaplain, John Rein, Monroe County; Treasurer, John Kleis, Hamburg, Erie County; Secretary, Harold M. Stanley, Skaneateles, Onondaga County; Gatekeeper, Arthur Speenberg, Hunter, Greene County; Ceres, Lillian Failing, Three-Mile Bay, Jefferson County; Pomona, Leah Benjamin, Horseheads, Chemung County; Flora, Helen Barden, Yates County; Lady Assistant Steward, Lillian Niles, Fort Ann, Washington County.

Henry Sherwood was elected a member of the executive committee for two years. He will serve on the committee with David Kidd and Clyde Hitchcock.

## Achievement Awards

On Thursday evening the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Achievement Award was presented by Field Editor Jim Hall to two young Grangers — Kenneth Beightol, R.D. 1, Falconer, N. Y. and Helen Pratt of Greenwich, N. Y. This award in the form of a gold medal is given each year to two young people who exhibit leadership ability in the Grange, 4-H Club, Future Farmers, and the Young Cooperators. Due to the unseasonable snow storm, Miss Pratt was unable to be present.

The Grange membership, as of June 30, reported by Harold Stanley is 143,088. A year previous the membership was 142,518 so there was a net gain of 570 for the year. On June 30 there were 301 Juvenile Granges with a membership of 6,604 as well as 12 newly organized Juvenile Granges with a membership of 288.

The top place in the National Grange Sears Roebuck Foundation Community Service Contest went to Glenridge Grange in Schenectady County. This Grange is, of course, in the running for National honors. The runner-up was Greene Grange of Chenango County, the same Grange that won first place in the State last year and was among the first ten nationally. Third place went to Lowville Grange of Lewis County.

Luzerne Grange of Warren County increased its membership by 67.6 per cent during the year and by doing so won a \$100 prize. Second place went to Shavertown Grange of Delaware County with an increase of 59 per cent.

Gloria Ann Jackson of Pavilion Grange, Genesee County, won first place in the State Highway Safety Essay Contest. Second place went to Janet McBean of Gowanda Grange, Cattaraugus County. Third place went to Carol Pratt of Auburn Grange, Cayuga County.

## Grangers Sing

In the singing contest first for quartets went to the Bethany Quartet, William Buyers, LeRoy; Harold Zehler, Bethany Center; Lloyd Tacner, East Bethany, and Durward Balduf, Batavia, all of Genesee County.

First for soloists went to Warren L. Adams, McGrawville Grange, Cortland County, and first for duets went to Mr. and Mrs. Harry Behler, Hamilton Grange, Madison County and second to Mrs. Philip Collins and Mrs. Charles Young, Genesee Valley Grange, Alleghany County. Third, Mrs. Florence Mable and Mrs. Harriet Shawl, Fayetteville Grange.

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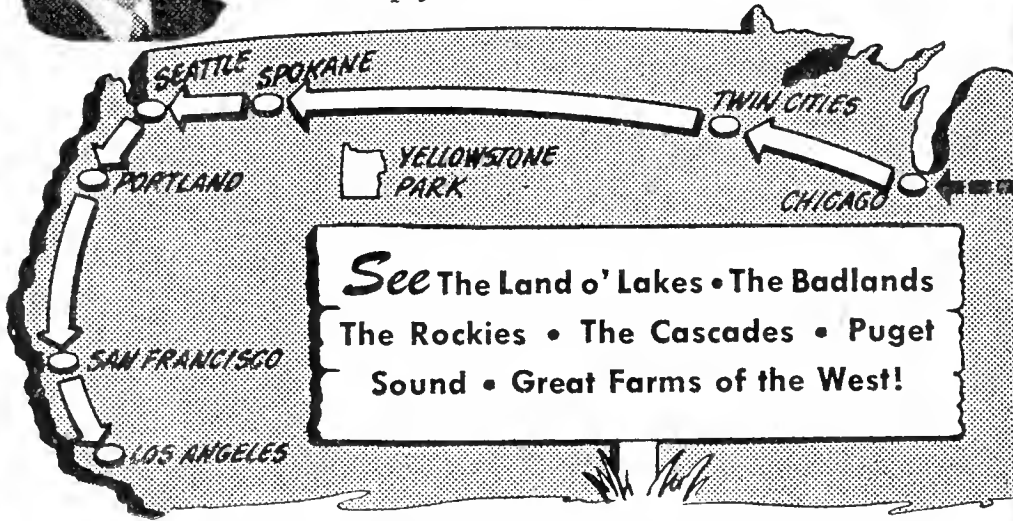
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## They've Got What It Takes!

(Continued from Page 1)

agricultural and homemaking courses. To participate in the project, schools must sign and return the enrollment blank which will be sent to them soon.

In the following list, where two names are listed for one school, the first is the vocational agriculture winner, and the second the vocational homemaking winner.

### NEW YORK STATE

Adams Center Central School Gerald Bezner  
Jean Spink, Esther Van Epps  
Afton Central School Alvin Vroman  
Arlene Hoyt  
Akron Central School James Heiman  
Alfred-Almond Central School Charles E. Pierce



Alvin Vroman



Marilyn Seefeldt

Alvin Vroman of Afton, N. Y., Afton Central School's winner, counts among his farm projects forestry, tractor maintenance, strawberries, and purebred Ayrshires, of which he owns nine head.

Marilyn Seefeldt, Appleton, N. Y., was chosen as the outstanding girl in the homemaking department of Barker Central School. Her teacher says: "She has definitely made her homemaking projects part of her daily living."

Alice F. Palmer Central School, Windsor  
Franklin Bowie  
Altona Central School Violet La Bier  
Ballston Spa Senior High School  
Barker Central School Marjorie Alice Bush  
Belfast Central School Marilyn Seefeldt  
Howard Jennings  
Bradford Central School Marie Urfus  
Edward Patrick  
Brocton Central School Patricia Luta  
Janet Knoll  
Brookfield Central School Gwendolyn Pierson  
Cambridge Central School Edwin Mook, Jr.  
Camden Central School James Suits  
Canaseraga Central School Janet Livergood  
Cassadaga Valley Central School Carole Boyce  
Cato-Meridian Central School Ellard Middleton  
Chenango Forks Central School John Quinn  
Constableville Central School Raymond F. Stephens

Delaware Academy and Central School, Virginia Buel  
Delhi Sarilee McGuillan  
Deposit Central School Duane Powers  
DeRuyter Central School Fred Kirk  
Dryden-Freeville Central School Paul Sharpe  
East Aurora Public Schools Mary Cole  
Edwards Central School Maynard Armison  
Elba Central School Theresa Vevia  
Ellenburg Central School John Johnson  
Franklin Central School Carol Kashohm  
Fredonia High School Lois Starnier  
Genoa Central School Wanda Filer  
Gilbertsville Central School Stanley Liseski, Jr.  
Goshen Central School Robert E. Gominak  
Gowanda High School Harriet Stewart  
Granville High School Ronny Cotanch  
Groton Central School Ruth Elaine Chapin  
Hamilton Central School Joyce McClennan  
Hartford Central School Jerald Swift  
Haverling High School, Bath Clara Wise  
Dean Kirsch  
Holland Central School Florence Montgomery  
Clark Webster  
Holley Central School Mary Alfalter  
Honeoye Central School Russ T. Burlingame  
Jamesville High School Margaret Gehrig  
Joyce Foster  
Jasper Central School Joyce Barton  
LaFargeville Central School Mike Tuchello  
Livonia Central School Diane Best  
Lockport Senior High School Lee A. Powley  
Lyndonville Central School Mariyn Herbst  
Lyons Central School Cornelius Boeye  
Marion Central School George Miller, Jr.  
Middletown High School Joseph Schwansnick  
Mohawk Central School Barbara Brown  
Leita Dragon  
Naples Central School Edwin Briggs  
N.Y.S. Institute of Agriculture and Home Economics, Michael J. Fabiano  
Cohleskill Mary Ellen Tompkins  
Newark High School Thomas Corkhill  
Newark Valley Central School Virginia Richards  
Mary Ann Craig

North Syracuse Central School Barbara Jean Ames  
Owego Free Academy Thomas Atchison, Jr.  
Oxford Central School Patricia Ann Race  
Pavilion Central School Barbara Wellman  
Penfield Central School Carolyn Hetrick  
Penn Yan Academy Norman Wilson  
Phelps Central School Donald Minns  
Phillip Schuyler High School, Albany Eugene Vattaw  
Pine Bush Central School Donald Bruyn

Poland Central School Theodore Lange  
Randolph Central School Evelyn Beaver  
Red Creek Central School Leslie Caster  
Red Hook Central School Walter Wesarg, Jr.  
Richmondville Central School Gilbert Knapp  
Betty J. Hayes  
Romulus Central School Ronald F. Ward  
Roxbury Central School Mary Ann Peck  
Royalton-Hartland Central George Singer  
School, Middleport Anna Hasenfelt  
Schoharie Central School Marjorie Cooper  
Sharon Springs Central School Leland Ciperly  
Mildred Bianchini  
Sherburne Central School Elsie Barnes  
South Kortright Central School Mary Reed  
Southampton High School Althea Odell  
Spencer Central School Shirley Payne  
Springfield Central School, East Springfield Eugene Wells  
St. Johnsville Central School Jack Tompson  
Stockbridge Valley Central School Allan Jackson

Tioga Central School, Tioga Ctr Alfred Eastman  
Trumansburg Central School Peter Ditmars  
Nancy Van Wormer  
Van Hornesville Central School Edith Jordan  
Victor Central School Robert Berndt  
Warwick Public Schools Lawrence Cahill  
Harriet Mabee, Muriel Wetzel  
Washingtonville Central School Claire Vandersea  
Watkins Glen Central School Dorothy Coward  
Weedsport Central School Harriett Baker  
West Valley Central School Loia Mae Mack  
West Winfield Central School Janette Blowers  
Westfield Academy and Central School Geraldine Emery  
Westmoreland Central School Doward Dykstra  
Westport Central School Lyle A. Norton  
Worcester Central School Paul H. Holpner  
Janet Dedek

### CONNECTICUT

Housatonic Valley Regional High School, Falls Village Thora Whitman  
Southington High School Alexander Dyndiuk, Jr.

### MAINE

Bucksport High School Merl Clement

### MASSACHUSETTS

Agawam High School Aida Pisano  
Hopkins Academy, Hadley Virginia West  
Lawrence High School, Falmouth Eliza Monteiro  
Lois Carey  
New Salem Academy Elwin Fuller  
Sanderson Academy, Ashfield Robert J. Matusiewicz  
Templeton High School, Baldwinville Anthony A. Sartori, Jr.

### NEW HAMPSHIRE

Antrim High School Barbara M. Shea



Joyce Foster



Wanda Filer

"I feel privileged to win this award," says Joyce Foster, Jasper, N. Y., Central School's winner.

Wanda Filer, Gilbertsville, N. Y., Central School's winner said "I hope I can do even better work during my next two school years."

Appleton Academy, New Ipswich Marguerite Thibault  
Ashland High School Patricia Prince  
Farmington High School Faith E. Brooks  
Goffstown High School Jo Anne Greene  
Hopkinton High School, Contoocook Anne Howley  
Orford High School Beverly Newton  
Vilas High School, Alstead Paul F. Bascom

### NEW JERSEY

Bridgeton High School Dorothy Schaffer  
Jamesburg High School Andre Gruber  
Madison High School Henry Stephen Joostema  
Millville Memorial High School George Lindsay  
Moorestown High School Russell Bingham  
Newton High School Joseph Blakeslee  
Swedesboro High School Salvatore Grasso

### PENNSYLVANIA

Cochran High School Daniel Clark  
Conneaut Valley High School Ivan Birky  
Harrison High School, Chester Cornish  
Harrison Valley Beatrice Chaffee  
New Albany High School James L. Bahl  
Rockland Twp. Schools John Kowalczyk  
Wyalusing Valley Joint High School Ralph Sharer

### VERMONT

Brattleboro High School Virginia Dinsmore  
Lyndon Institute, Lyndon Center Gladys Baird  
Newport High School Barbara Ann Mitchell  
North Troy High School Leo Lemoges  
Shelburne High School Zita Thomas  
Whitingham High School, Jacksonville Carl Stone



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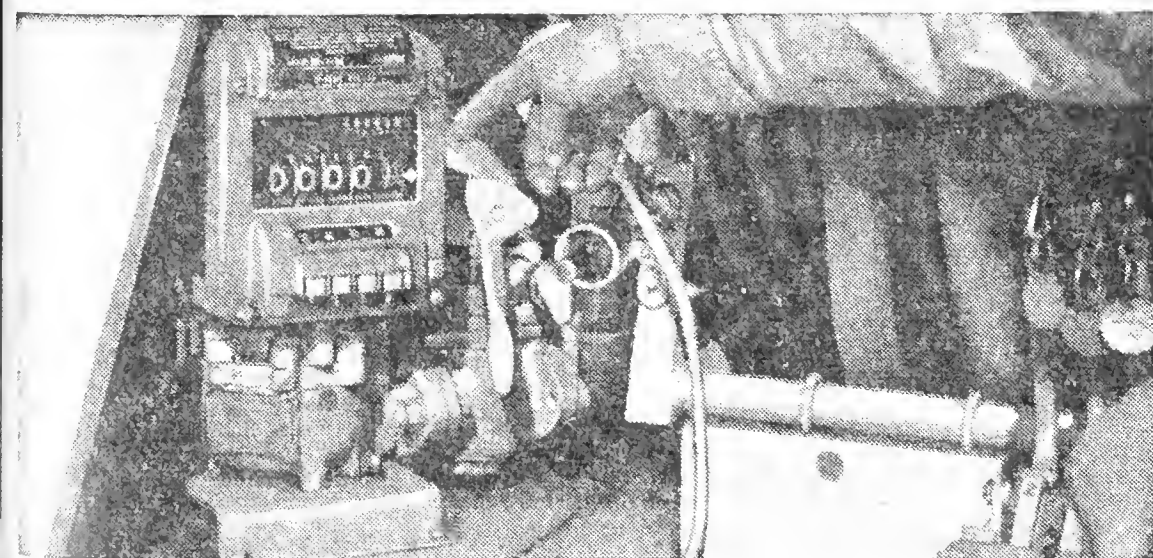
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When I was finished filling the tank, I took Joe over to the back of my truck, lifted the back door, and showed him the meter. "Here's a dilly of a contraption," I said. "It prints on your meter ticket just how much heating oil, gasoline or tractor fuel I've put in your tanks. You don't even have to be around when I deliver, because you get a permanent record of what you've received."

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Fulton	167
Malone	1506
Oneida	811
Rochester	Glenwood 1620
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This is the type of waterer that Monroe Babcock prefers. At this end of the trough there is a pipe which takes care of the overflow. The reel is supposed to keep the birds from roosting and usually does, but an acrobatic biddy at the farther end succeeded in balancing herself. Monroe thinks that dividing the reel in the middle and making two sections will cure this difficulty.

## How to Feed and Water Layers

By MONROE C. BABCOCK

**F**EEDING and watering your birds for high egg production is simple. It is easy if you have a flock of clean, well-reared, well-bred pullets. If you like my suggestions here, follow them. If you are getting good results and my recommendations don't agree with yours, forget my article and turn to "Eastman's Chestnut" or "Kernels, Screenings, and Chaff."

Every year I am amazed at how many people don't know how to feed for egg production. Also, I am shocked at the number of well-educated poultry experts who make wrong recommendations on feeding layers. Here are practical suggestions that I know will work.

### Water Is Almost Free

You would be surprised to know how many poultrymen fail to give their birds enough water. True enough, they have water in the pen, but the birds can't get all the water they want when they want it the most. The last two or three years many folks have written or called me and said their pullets weren't laying as well as usual. Upon going to their farms, I found that they had recently installed some of these little water cups in the pens. While they raised a nice flock of pullets that should have been laying better, they weren't getting the production because the birds weren't getting enough water. If you are going to use those little cups that are 3" to 4" in diameter, you ought to have at least one cup for every 50 birds. I haven't seen any research work done on this and I imagine it's high time some was done and definite recommendations made.

When scratch grain is hand fed, the

birds clean it up in 10 or 15 minutes and then they all want to drink at the same time. If they can't all get all the water they want within 5 or 10 minutes, you are not going to get the number of eggs you should. With too few of these little cups, it will take your birds over an hour to get all the water they want to drink.

### My Choice

We prefer either a long trough running the whole length of the house where the birds can drink out of it, either with water that is held at a certain level by a float valve or if the well is good the water is running through all the time. Also, we like a trough about 6 feet long where the birds can drink out of it on both sides for each 300 birds. The water is kept in a trough like this with a float valve and there is a cleanout on the other end that is operated by unscrewing a nipple 5" or 6" long and letting the water run out the drain. Such an arrangement allows a large number of birds to drink at one time and they all can get all of the water they want when they want it.

One reason that you see so many of these automatic cups, etc., these days is that there is great emphasis on labor efficiency because of labor costs. Farmers everywhere are trying to save labor and anything that is automatic looks like a good idea. In a way, these small automatic cups are expensive unless you put plenty of them in. Water is practically free, except for the cost of pumping it, and you have got to get all of the water you can into the birds if you are going to get 75% to 90% production during the flush of lay. Please don't think I am condemning these small automatic cups. I think they are wonderful. But if you are going to use them, for the sake of the hens buy at least one for every 50 layers and, preferably, one for every 25 or 30 layers. Also, install them in such a way that the birds can't knock the tops off of them or upset them so that they flood the pens.

With heavy breeds I think you want these water troughs—no matter what kind they are—down where the birds can stand on the floor and drink out of them. You will get better production. With Leghorns I think you can have treads up 18" or 20" off the floor if you want to and the birds will get up and drink and still do well, but I have a feeling they will do better where they can drink while standing on the floor.

When it comes to mash hoppers, I

(Continued on Page 28)

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PROGRESS IN FARMING AND ECONOMIC TRENDS, reported in the major speeches at the G.L.F. Stockholders' Annual Meeting in Syracuse, October 25-26, were also discussed by groups of farmers and G.L.F. executives. Here Clayton C. Taylor of Lawton, N. Y., left and Albin Karsten of Middletown, N. Y., right, talk with G.L.F. President Frank M. Smith, Springfield Center, N. Y., left center, and General Manager J. A. McConnell, Ithaca. Both Karsten and Taylor are G.L.F. committeemen. The revolving display behind the group is titled "G.L.F. in Action." It depicts with a series of panels the legend, "The G.L.F. Member . . . Elects Committeemen . . . Who Elect Directors . . . Who Appoint Management . . . to Operate Wholesale Facilities . . . and Supply Retail Services for . . . the G.L.F. Member."

# G.L.F. Holds Record Annual Meeting

JAMES A. McCONNELL, general manager of the Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, in his annual report to 4,000 delegates and employees attending the 31st annual meeting of the Cooperative at Syracuse last month, sounded a note of optimism in regard to the immediate outlook for agriculture but tempered it with a warning that the country may run into some tough going sometime in the middle 1950's.

Basing his statements on the assumption that there would be no war with Russia and that there would be no "wild inflation," the General Manager said he expected a steady price level, high volume of business, high employment, and what "is generally considered good times to continue for the next two or three years."

He predicted that the picture would change sometime in the middle '50's, perhaps late in 1953, saying, "If we are successful in staying out of war with Russia and if we have brought our military preparations up to where Congress and the experts judge they should be, and if we have brought all of these tremendous new facilities, now being built by industry, into production, I think it's proper to assume that we will have to have a business adjustment which will cut volume of business and carry prices down. I don't know how far."

Referring to taxes, Mr. McConnell said, "We don't have to assume that we'll have high taxes; we've got them! They will remain with us the rest of our lifetime. Never before have we been faced with such a long period of continued high taxes. They are the most powerful factor influencing our lives and our business, and we must deal with them realistically."

## President Reports

In the annual report of the president to the delegates, Frank M. Smith of Springfield Center, N. Y., stated: "It can be truthfully said that G.L.F. has been successful over the years in serving the farmers of New York, New Jersey and Northern Pennsylvania by providing feed, seed, fertilizer, petroleum and farm supplies when farmers wanted them, where they wanted them and how they wanted them. By successfully rendering such service, G.L.F. has become a large institution."

In describing its growth, Mr. Smith reported that in the year 1950-51, the

organization shipped 120 carloads of feed each working day of the year; manufactured and shipped to farmers 580,000 tons of fertilizer, superphosphate and lime; supplied farmers with 100 million gallons of petroleum products and sold \$18,000,000 worth of farm supplies to about a quarter million patrons.

## New Facilities

C. N. Silcox, assistant general manager of the co-op, outlined highlights of the organization's operations for the past year. He reviewed progress of operations in the West to bring patrons select, known-origin seeds, announced the completion early this year of a new half-million dollar fertilizer plant at Albany, N. Y., with its capacity of 25,000 tons of mixed goods to help keep up with the increased demands for mixed fertilizers, and described a new fertilizer mixing experiment going on at Oriskany Falls, N. Y.

To further save farm costs, G.L.F. is advocating a grain marketing program to:

- (1) Encourage farmers to keep on their farms all of the grain they can possibly use and a little surplus until the next crop comes around;
- (2) Keep in the local community a supply over and above the grain growers' needs for the use of other farmers in that area who are short of grain;
- (3) Move out of the community to deficit areas or into the grain trade only the surplus above what the local community can use.

## Displays Show Services

The annual meeting was held in the huge new War Memorial Building at Syracuse, and the basement of the building was used for 38 displays designed to portray the progress made in power, crops and livestock phases of farming during recent years.

Directors re-elected to the G.L.F. Board were: Frank M. Smith, nominated by the New York State FBF; J. C. Corwith, Water Mill, N. Y., nominated by the New York State Grange; and the following nominated by the service agencies in the various districts: Harold L. Creal, Homer, N. Y., District 3; George Hummer, Titusville, Penna., District 7; Clifford B. Snyder, Pittstown, N. J., District 9; and Clayton G. White, Stow, N. Y., District 1. Elected to the Board for two years to succeed the late M. C. Albright was Milburn Huntley, West Winfield, N. Y.

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**ADDITIONAL CLASSIFIED ADS**  
 (Continued on Opposite Page)



## Additional Classified Ads

(Continued from Opposite Page)

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## BULBS

**GLADIOLUS** Bulbs: Low digging time prices, medium size, mixed colors, while they last at \$7.75 thousand. Blooming size \$5.75 F.O.B. H. E. Gordon, Southold, New York.

## SCHOOLS

**STAMMERING** corrected: Free booklet gives full information. Write today. W. A. Dennison, 543 Jarvis St., Toronto, Canada.

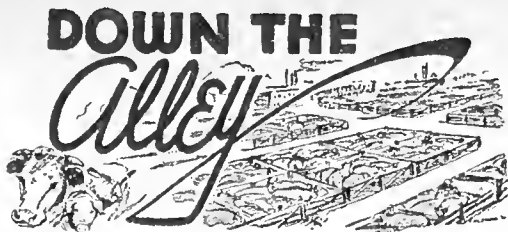
## MAPLE SYRUP

**PURE** New York State Maple package; 1 quart syrup, 1 lb. hard sugar, 1 lb. soft sugar, 1 lb. maple cream, attractively wrapped, postpaid east of Mississippi \$6.00. Maple Producers Co-op Assn., Gouverneur, N. Y.

**MAPLE** Syrup—Finest quality—satisfaction guaranteed, \$5.50 gal. post paid. Wm. W. Lawrence, Beechers Cor., Hunter, N. Y.

## CHINCHILLA

**RAISE** registered South American chinchillas. Easier to raise than rabbits and much more profitable. Very reasonable prices. Write Lee E. Loomis, Route 4, Fulton, N. Y. Visitors welcome.



By J. F. "Doc" ROBERTS

**W**HAT are we now feeding our livestock and why? The cold and snow of this past week make that our most important livestock problem. Feed costs and how we handle them this winter will determine the profit or loss on our entire winter operation.

Some of the factors this year include generally an abundance of hay, although a great deal of it is not so-called "good" hay. There is an increased amount of ensilage and most of this increase is grass silage.

Grain and supplements are all high in cost, with every prospect that they will become higher and scarcer as the season advances.

Obviously then, that "poor" hay takes on real importance. From all the information I can gather, "poor" hay may be good feeding hay, and so-called "good" hay may not be such "good" feeding hay. Arguments and experiments are still going round and round on this point. The encouraging feature is that your animals may think more of the hay that you have than you do. You may find that you have to feed more of this "poor" hay, giving your animals a greater opportunity to pick it over and choose for themselves. If this makes for greater waste, it can also relieve your bedding problem. The real importance of all this is to be sure you do not underestimate the value of the hay you have.

## Silage for Grass Feeding

Grass and corn silages are naturals to go with these "got wet" hays. They can be fed almost exclusively over long periods. They too will vary as to what they will do for your animals. The importance of silages in our Northeast livestock picture has only begun to express itself. As you make plans for greater tonnage of silages, you can be sure you are not experimenting but getting your feed problem on a sounder basis.

Grain is really going to be the real problem, except on farms that have been able to grow their own grains. There is, of course, no hard and fast rule about how much grain should be fed, but this year grain could be fed in large enough amounts so that it would not pay for itself in the extra milk or meat it produced. You may be surprised what a small amount of concentrates (oil meals, etc.) and grain coupled with an abundance of your own rough feeds will maintain your production.

Surely some experimentation by you with your animals is called for this year with all your hay, ensilage and grain rations.

\* \* \* \* \*

## More Meat Now

The meat situation has changed from one of scarcity to more than enough to go around. Beef and pork are both plentiful and selling way below ceilings at most places. This is particularly true of cows and cow meats which most affect our Northeast. Every year as regularly as clock work, a rush of cows comes to market in the late fall. Perhaps an educational campaign over the years could help to stem this economic loss to our Northeast farmers and dairymen.

OPS is still struggling for the controls they lost. A great deal of the propaganda they put out is deliberately "smear tactics." They would have you think 99 per cent of all meat and livestock men are crooks. What a shame to be so set on grabbing power and our liberties that they stoop to such abuse of thousands of good hard-working, honest citizens.

Thanksgiving Day, or Farmers' Day as I like to think of it, will soon be here. May it carry the reverence and thanks as I remember the day in the big front room and the living kitchen of my grandparents in New England.

— A. A. —

## FERTILE SOILS FOR WHEAT

Wheat grows best on fertile, well-drained soils, according to New Jersey agronomists Garrison and Baylor. The crop must be supplied with an abundance of plant food, and liming is always important.

Where fertilizer and manure have been applied heavily to preceding crops in the rotation, 300 to 500 lbs. of 4-12-8 fertilizer per acre should be applied at seeding time. If wheat follows a heavily manured or fertilized crop, substitute 0-12-12 for the complete fertilizer.

If the wheat is used as companion crop for legume seeding, an additional 500 lbs. of 0-12-12 should be broadcast before plowing or drilled deeply after plowing. Reinforced barnyard manure at the rate of 5 to 10 tons per acre may be substituted for the 4-12-8 fertilizer recommended for use at seeding time.

— A. A. —

## NEW WEEVIL PROTECTANT

It is estimated that grain weevils cause a loss of around one-half billion dollars a year in this country. Until recently, control methods centered around fumigation, but now a new product is on the market called Pyrene which can be mixed directly with the grain. It's non-toxic and is not found in the flour from the wheat.

Also on the market is paper which has been chemically treated so that food, when wrapped in this paper, is protected against various types of insects.

## COMPLETE JERSEY DISPERSAL SALE

AT HOLLY BEACH FARMS

Estate of Wm. H. Labrot, Owners, ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1951

100 HEAD — SELLING — 100 HEAD

HERD ENTIRELY ACCREDITED FOR BANG'S AND T.B.

Sale will start promptly at noon and will be held on the farm, 8 miles N.E. of Annapolis on Route U. S. 50. Lunch will be served on the farm. Established in 1913, this herd has long been considered one of the top herds in America. Herd testing has been carried on for 15 years and the herd has topped many classes at leading Eastern Shows. Everything will sell—60 cows in milk, mostly fresh or heavy springing, by such well known sires as MALAGA—NOBLE DANDY and WAR BREAD SYBIL BLONDE. Three very choice herd sires and some 35 heifers of all ages are included.

A REAL OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE FOUNDATION JERSEYS. Write for catalogue to:

LAURENCE GARDINER, Sale Manager

1863 Cowden Avenue

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**212,000**

First services to NYABC Sires year ending May 31, '51, a

**36%**

increase over the previous fiscal year

Find out for yourself why more and more dairymen breed more and more of their herds to NYABC Sires. In New York and Western Vermont, see your inseminator or write:

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New York Artificial Breeders' Cooperative

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Don't Let Sore Teats — Scab Teats — Bruised Teats Close the Teat Canal.

Keep teat open Keep it healing Keep it milking

Provide antiseptic protection. Keep teat canal open while tissues heal... with

At drug and farm stores or by mail. Large Pkg. \$1 Trial Pkg. 50c H.W. Naylor Co. Morris 15, N.Y.

**Dr. Naylor's**

MEDICATED

**Teat Dilators**

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WM. GALLOWAY & SONS COMPANY (ORIGINAL) WATERLOO, IOWA

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**LIME • SEED • FERTILIZER BROADCASTER**

COSTS AS LITTLE AS \$66

Sturdy, low cost Broadcaster saves real money. Special hitch. No-dag agitator. Gives exact spreading—50 lbs. to 8,000 lbs. per acre. Iron clad guarantee. 12,000 working in 28 states.

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Big cattle of good type and in very good condition. A high testing herd. Several fresh or due soon. 100% Calif. Vac. Blood tested within 30 days.

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**QUILT** Pieces—Big Bundle, About 5 Yards. Bright, New Fast-Color cotton prints, patterns, free gift \$1. McCombs, Dept. 15, 4519, Butler, Pittsburgh 1, Pa.

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**RIBBONS** when you need them — assorted colors, widths, lengths, qualities. Approximately 240 feet. Grand for gift tying and hairbows. \$1.00 postpaid. Ribbon Shop, West Brookfield, 12, Mass.

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**X-MAS**, men's wool mittens \$2.00. Navy helmets .75. Crochet-edged hankies 3 for \$1.00. Dennings Products, East Randolph, Vermont.



# Letter for THANKSGIVING

Dear Daughter

WE will miss you and Tom at Thanksgiving, but how nice that you'll be here all Christmas week!

You asked for help in planning your dinner. Have the things that you and the family particularly like, but keep it simple, and not too much last minute preparation: A juice—hot or cold, plain or spiced, or clear soup; a bird; two or more vegetables, one as a salad if you want; relish; bread or rolls; dessert.

Our two "musts" have always been tiny onions, creamed, and sweet pickled peaches. You used to fix the onions for me the day before (sometimes weeping!), while I made the dessert.

A hot steamed pudding is nice, but takes time and stove space while you're getting dinner. I'll include a gelatine plum pudding which can be made the day before. Do you remember the simply yummy pumpkin pie Mrs. McArthur used to make for us? It wasn't made according to Hoyle, but was so good, and I could never make one quite as she did. Once I had her make pies for a party, and when Grace asked for the recipe, Mildred said, "Oh, Nan doesn't make her own pies!" I've made them ever since! You may have the recipe, result not guaranteed, so try it first on the family.

Of course, you realize taste in pumpkin pie is varied—we happen to like one with little pumpkin and lots of spice, but lots of people prefer a lot of pumpkin and little spice. To really dress up your pie, serve it with whipped cream, topped with a heaping teaspoon of plum jam, or any colorful tart jelly.

(A bit heavy after a big dinner, but nice for a dessert party.)

Here are the dessert recipes and you can take your choice:

1 baked pie shell  
3 egg yolks, slightly  
beaten  
1 cup sugar (½ brown,  
½ white)

## PUMPKIN CHIFFON PIE

1¼ cups cooked or  
canned pumpkin  
½ cup milk  
2 tablespoons molasses  
½ teaspoon ginger  
½ teaspoon nutmeg

½ teaspoon cinnamon  
½ teaspoon salt  
1 tablespoon gelatin  
¼ cup cold water  
3 egg whites, stiffly  
beaten

To the slightly beaten egg yolks add ½ cup of sugar, the pumpkin, milk, molasses, spices and salt; mix well and cook in a double boiler until thick. Soak the gelatin in the cold water, and add to the hot mixture; mix well and cool. When the mixture begins to thicken, add the remaining sugar and fold in the stiffly beaten egg whites. Pour into a baked pie shell. Chill well before serving.

1 tablespoon gelatin  
½ cup cold water  
1 cup milk  
½ cup seeded raisins

## PLUM PUDDING

¼ cup currants  
¾ cup chopped dates  
½ cup sugar  
3 tablespoons cocoa  
¼ teaspoon salt

¼ cup chopped nuts  
¼ teaspoon vanilla  
2 egg whites, stiffly  
beaten

Soften the gelatin in the cold water. Combine the milk and fruit in the top of a double boiler and cook slightly. Mix the sugar, cocoa and salt and add to the fruit mixture; add the softened gelatin and stir until dissolved. Remove from the heat, cool, and when the mixture begins to thicken add the nuts, vanilla, and fold in the egg whites. Turn into a mold and chill thoroughly. Serve with a thin fruit sauce, or whipped cream. 6 servings.

## MRS. McARTHUR'S PUMPKIN PIE

½ cup cooked or canned  
pumpkin  
1 egg

1 cup sugar  
½ teaspoon cinnamon  
½ teaspoon ginger  
¼-½ teaspoon nutmeg

1 tablespoon flour, stir-  
red smooth in cream  
2 cups milk

Mix the ingredients in the order given. Pour into an unbaked pie shell. Bake in a moderately slow oven, 325° F., for 3 hours. Mrs. McArthur always spiced by taste, but I gave you measurements—try tasting. The oven temperature and baking time are not those generally approved for pie—but that's the way she did it. Remember—I warned you. You may bake it like a custard pie—450° F. for 10 minutes, then at 325° F. for about 30 minutes, or until the mixture doesn't adhere to a knife. One 9-inch pie.

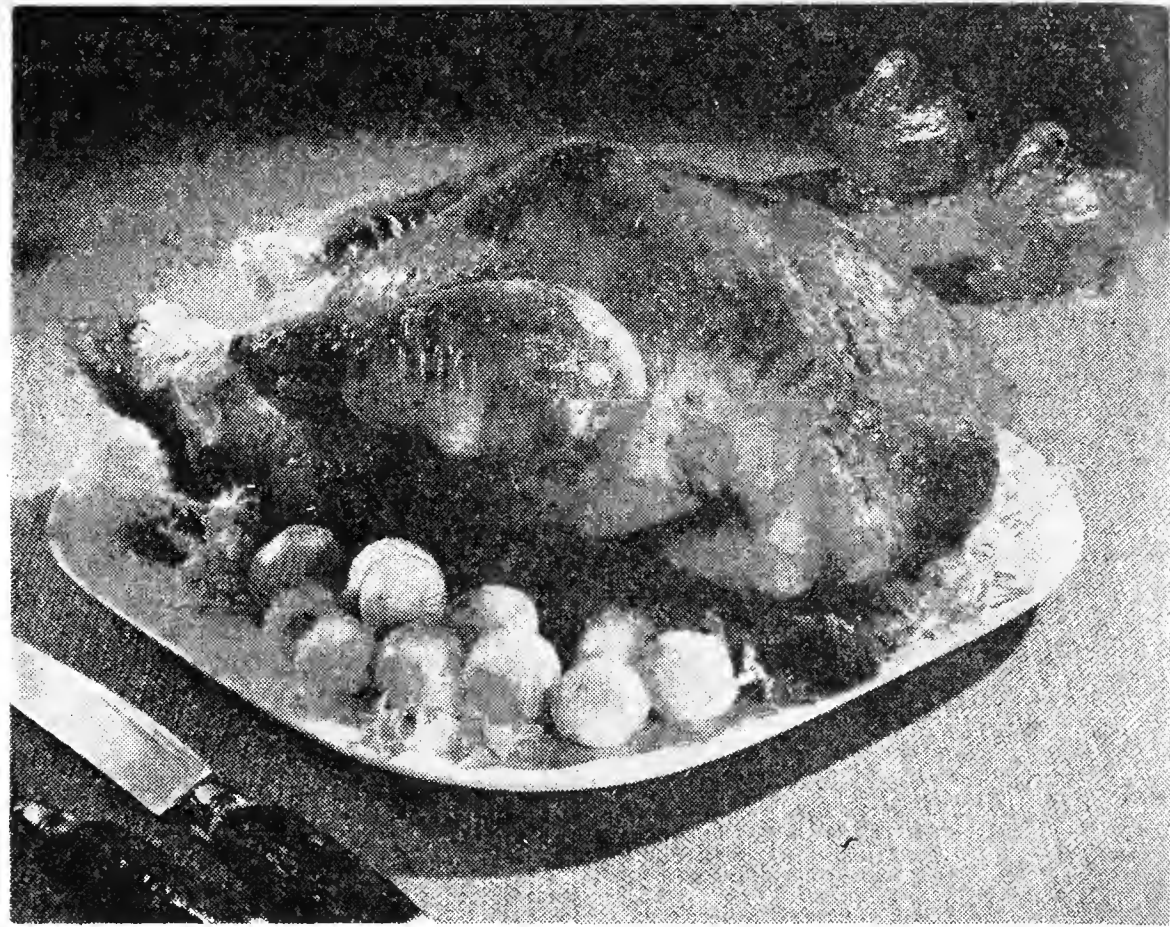
## SUET PUDDING

1 cup finely chopped  
suet  
1 cup molasses  
1 cup milk

3 cups flour  
1 teaspoon soda  
2 teaspoons salt  
½ teaspoon ginger  
½ teaspoon nutmeg

¼ teaspoon cinnamon  
½ teaspoon cloves  
Raisins and currants, if  
desired

Add the molasses and milk to the suet and mix well. Sift together the dry ingredients and add to the suet mixture (also fruit if used). Blend the mixtures



—Photo: Poultry & Egg National Board

Nothing in the world tastes so good as the Thanksgiving Day bird when it's done to a turn, tender and juicy inside, crisp and golden brown outside.

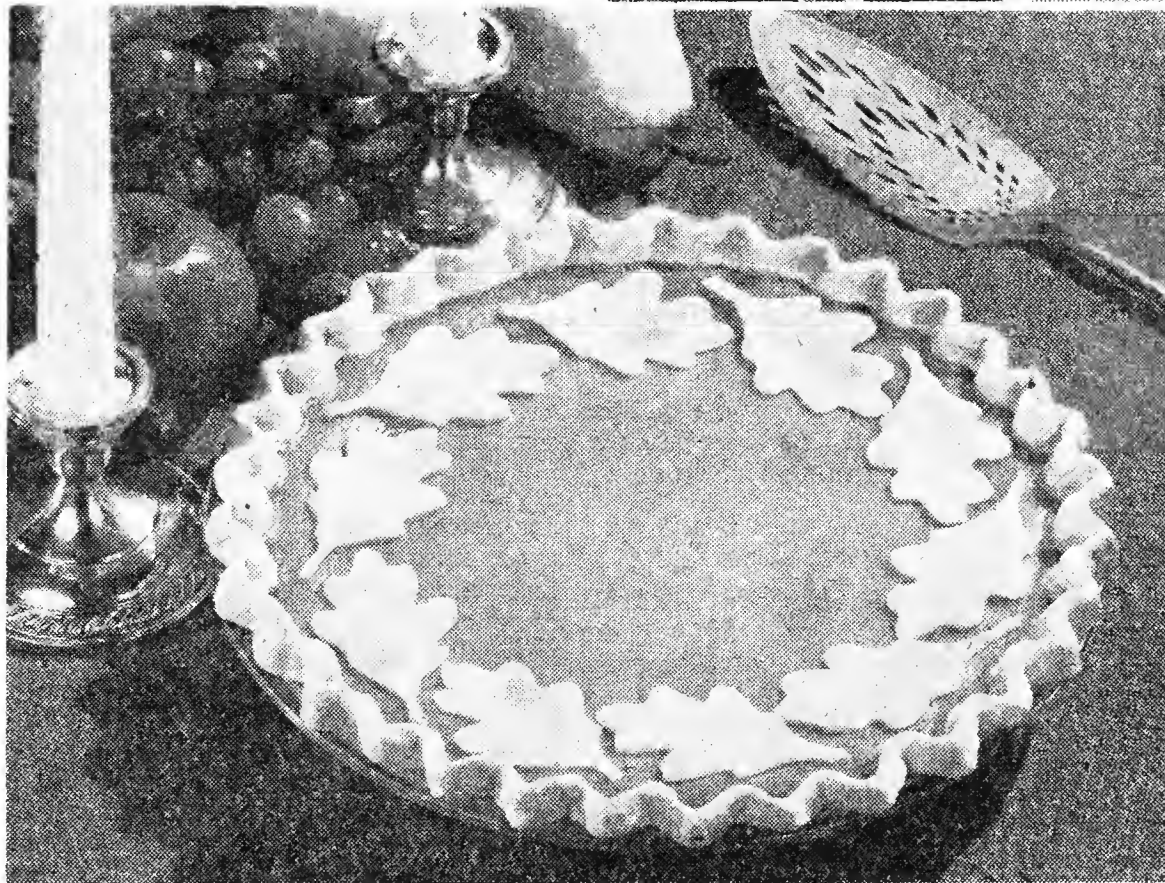
By

ANNA

ROGERS

WILLMAN

You can give an autumn touch to your pumpkin pie by decorating it with "cheese leaves." Cut leaf pattern on cardboard, place on thin slice of cheese, and cut around it with a sharp knife.



quickly, and pour the batter into greased molds. (No. 2 tin cans make good molds. Be sure to cut the tops off, so the pudding will slide out). Cover the molds and steam for 3 hours. Serve with hard sauce. 8 to 10 servings.

Of course, if you want a lighter dessert than pudding or pie after your Thanksgiving dinner, you might have lemon jelly (you and your fondness for lemon!) or any fruit or wine jelly, with crisp sugar cookies.

All this makes me want to get started. I think I'll make a couple of extra suet puddings and put them in the freezer. Those I freeze I cool quickly and package. They freeze beautifully, and are so nice to have in an emergency. Dad left me the car today, so I'll go do the shopping right now.

Good luck and good eating.

Love,

Mom



## THANKSGIVING DAY

By Eleanor Alletta Chaffee

A kitchen is the place to stay  
Just before Thanksgiving Day:  
Pies and cakes pop in and out  
Of the oven, piping hot.

There are icing spoons to taste,  
Batter bowls to scrape in haste,  
Bits of cake within the pan:  
Have a sample while you can.

Nothing smells so fresh and nice  
As the scent of dough and spice.  
Forget your work, forget your play  
The day before Thanksgiving Day!





# A PARTY FOR Old and Young

By DOROTHY WELTY THOMAS

**H**AVEN'T you sometimes wished that you could throw a party where you could include all the members of your own family and the neighbors too—all ages from seven to seventy, and everyone have a good time? Well here is an idea for a party that is neither expensive nor very much work. The idea grew out of an old Swedish custom, but it is similar to our old-fashioned quilting and husking bees.

One winter I belonged to a group that met once a week to make things—anything that you wanted to make by hand. It was started by a teacher of folk-dancing who wanted some craft work to display at her Santa Lucia festival—the culminating event of a class in folk-dancing. It is an old Swedish custom to gather together at Christmas time, sing and dance, and show the handiwork of the year in a kind of fair. She thought it would be fun if some of her friends would make such things as hooked rugs, hand-painted Christmas cards, and knitted articles, and exhibit them at the festival or recital, just to keep the custom as she had known it in Sweden.

We had so much fun at these gatherings that after the festival we kept right on meeting once a week on winter evenings for a couple of years. We took any odd jobs we could carry around with us and worked in front of open fires and talked as we worked! We kept it very informal, so that sometimes it would be one group and sometimes another. If the young folks wanted to go skating first and then come in to help clean up the mess and eat what was served, that was all right, too!

This kind of gathering makes a good opportunity for the men to get together and indulge in their hobbies, too. If they aren't the kind that like to whittle, etc., they can talk politics or business. Many men do have hobbies and it is amazing how many come to light at such gatherings.

Grandma can cut rags for rugs, and the little fellows can cut and paste. Some of the projects suitable for such a gathering are the making of Christmas wreaths, pasting recipes in scrapbooks,

mounting snapshots, mending, painting Christmas cards, finishing birdhouses and knife-racks. Some of the boys will like to work on ship models and the like. In some communities wood-carving and basket-making would be popular.

Open out your big extension table or lift drop-leaves. Spread thick layers of newspaper for the painting and other messy projects. Provide plenty of light even if you have to borrow lamps from your neighbors. If the crowd is large, some of them won't mind sitting on the floor—in fact, the floor is ideal for some kinds of work.

Serve simple refreshments—something like a dishpan of popcorn and bowls of well-polished apples placed on each table. They may like to bite on these while they work. And almost everyone likes to crack nuts. For not too large a group, hot, spiced grape-juice served with cookies, doughnuts or fruitcake is super.

Call your guests far enough in advance so that they

can assemble necessary materials to bring with them. A neighborhood group could have a series of these parties to make things for a bazaar and raise money with their products for the church or some other community project.

There are many good how-to-do-it books in libraries today on almost every kind of handicraft. They will suggest ideas if you have not done this kind of thing before. "Handicrafts of New England," by Allen H. Eaton, published by Harper & Brothers, is such a book, and there's another good one called "Handicrafts For the Fun of It."

Educational Materials, Inc., 46 E. 11th St., New York, N. Y., have hand-craft kits on almost every kind of arts and crafts project you can imagine, from how to make Indian moccasins to how to make a rush or cane seat. Kits contain both materials and instructions, and range in price from \$1.50 to \$5.00, depending on the materials included. This company also publishes a book with simplified instructions on all kinds of crafts, called "Craftsman's Instruction Handbook," that sells for \$1.50.

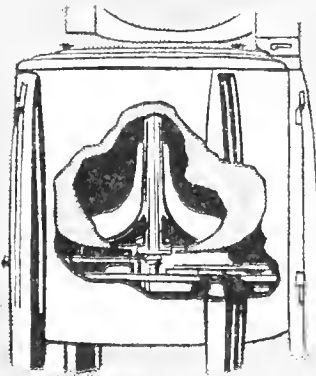
## HOMESONG

By Elaine V. Emans

It is a little thing to stir the pride:  
A quart of pickles taken  
from a shelf  
Which held them since July, or  
curtains wide  
Of ruffle, and snowy, one  
has ironed one's self;  
Or gingerbread, or a jewel-  
glass of jell,  
Or a rug crocheted, or a let-  
ter to comfort hearts;  
But oh, how lovely is it, know-  
ing well  
One's hand is skillful at so  
many arts!

It costs less to own a

# Speed Queen



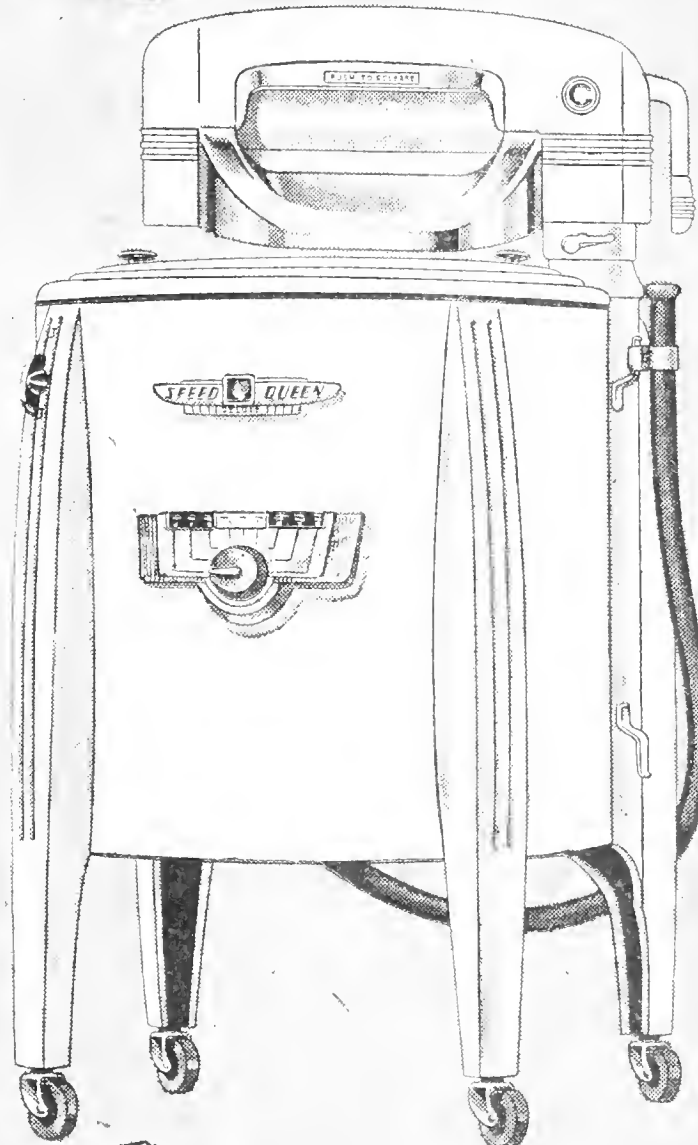
## DOUBLE WALL CONSTRUCTION

- ... keeps water hot
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Here's how a Speed Queen saves you money:

1. YOU SAVE when you buy because a double-wall Speed Queen costs less than most single-wall washers.
2. YOU SAVE hot water and soap because it is necessary to fill the tub only once for an average wash.
3. YOU SAVE on repair bills because a Speed Queen is built for trouble-free service and long life.
4. YOU SAVE time because a Speed Queen will wash up to 7 loads of clothes per hour.
5. YOU SAVE on depreciation because a Speed Queen will give many years of extra service.

The letters below are typical—among two million Speed Queen users.



Just read your ad in a current magazine about the washer with a "trouble-free future." How'd you like to hear about a washer with a trouble-free past? My Speed Queen is over 16 years old, has never seen a repair shop. I promise you that when we get a new washer, it will be another Speed Queen.  
MRS. B. BENEVENTO, Vallejo, Calif.

When a piece of household equipment just goes on and on, serving the weekly washing requirements of a family for a period of over 20 years, that information should be given to its makers. Our Speed Queen has done just that, and it appears to be capable of many additional years of service. My next washer, I assure you, will be a Speed Queen.  
MRS. L. S. SHEPARD, Oshkosh, Wis.

I have had a Speed Queen washer for 17 years. It is still doing a good job. The only replacement, which cost us 45c, was the small brass ring on the agitator post. For washing fine clothes as well as heavy garments and rugs, it is unsurpassed. Your new machine is beautiful; one could wish for nothing finer.  
MRS. J. LIEBERMAN, Cleveland, O.

See your Speed Queen dealer, or write the factory for literature.

SPEED QUEEN CORP.  
Ripon, Wisconsin

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ITHACA, N. Y.







Mrs. Elizabeth Fisher delighted with Active Dry Yeast.

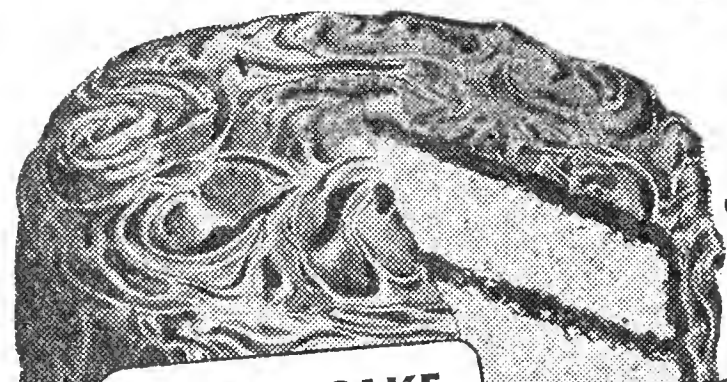
## Rhode Island Woman First-Prize Winner in State Grange Cooking Contest

Mrs. Elizabeth J. Fisher of Quonochontaug, R. I., shows her husband the ribbons she won at the 1950 State Grange Cooking Contest. She was chosen to represent her home grange in this state contest . . . and walked away with first prize! This was Mrs. Fisher's first cooking competition and she is delighted to be a winner. She is also delighted with Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast. "It's so fast working and easy to use," says Mrs. Fisher.

"Gives me real prize-winning results." It's true! Yeast-raised treats are delicious . . . and so nourishing. Nothing can top their rich, delectable flavor—nothing makes more of a hit with the menfolk either. When you bake at home—use yeast—Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast. It's the best ever . . . easy to use, fast dissolving. Buy a supply soon—when you bake at home, delight your family with yeast-raised goodies.

★ BUY U. S. SAVINGS BONDS ★

## It Calls for Compliments!



It's made with  
**DAVIS**  
"double action"

### 1-EGG CAKE

- |          |   |   |
|----------|---|---|
| STEP I   | 1 3/4 cup Cake Flour<br>1 cup Sugar<br>3/4 tsp. Salt<br>1/3 cup Milk<br>1 Egg | 1/3 cup Shortening<br>(emulsified type<br>such as Crisco,<br>Spry or Swift's)<br>1 tsp. Vanilla |
| STEP II  | 2 3/4 tps. DAVIS BAKING POWDER  |   |
| STEP III | 1/2 cup Milk  |   |

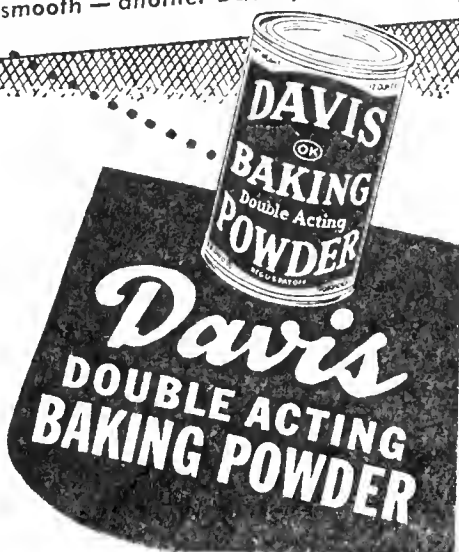
Combine and  
beat smooth  
(2-3 minutes)

Stir in quickly  
Blend gradually  
into batter; then  
beat for 1 minute

Bake in two 8-inch round pans for about 25 minutes at 365°F  
Frost with Swel — chocolaty, creamy-smooth — another Davis product.

Try this quick-mix 1-egg cake. It's so easy! And Davis Double Acting Baking Powder gives it lightness and texture you'll be proud to sponsor! Double action means: the batter rises twice—first in the mixing bowl and again in the oven. That means super-lightness—even when you're delayed getting it in the oven. Try it! Send for set of "Quick-Mix" Charts: R. B. Davis Co., Dept. AA-9, Hoboken, N. J.

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No. 2462. Shoulder pleats, curved collar, six-gore skirt are used to soften a useful tailored dress. Short sleeves, collarless neck, too. Note size range, 16-20, 36-50. Size 18, 4 yds. 39-in.

No. 2596. This trim weskit suit has an extra little weskit for mix-match magic! Sizes 10-20. Size 16, pleated skirt with V-neck weskit, 3 yds. 54-in.; collared weskit, 1 5/8 yds. 54-in.

No. 2544. A smart slenderizer is this flared princess home frock with waistline gussets. Simple to cut and sew—choice of sleeves, necks. Sizes 12-

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No. 2481. Not one but TWO basic wardrobe stretching skirts—both with back-zipper closing. Waist sizes 22-34. Size 28, pocketed, 1 1/2 yds. 54-in. Pleated, 1 3/8 yds. 54-in.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern size and number clearly. Enclose 25 cents for each pattern wanted. Add 25 cents for our Fall-Winter Fashion Book which has attractive pattern designs for all ages, sizes and occasions. Send to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST PATTERN SERVICE, Box 42, Station O, New York 11, N. Y.

## Along the South Hill Road — We Count Our Blessings

By INEZ GEORGE GRIDLEY

OUTSIDE the wind is beginning to complain and stir up a few flurries of snow but our kitchen is an oasis of light, warmth, and cheer.

The good smells of apple butter bubbling on the stove and the last batch of relish simmering have given way to the Thanksgiving baking. Dark, moist "boiled" cake, pudgy with raisins and currants, the heavenly fragrance of pumpkin pies, homemade mince meat and fat molasses cookies all contribute to the Thanksgiving climate in the kitchen. The great bird is stuffed, ready for the oven. In the pantry there's a special Hubbard squash, earmarked for the feast. Plump yellow onions and potatoes raised on the red slate meadow are waiting to accompany the bird.

The cellar is the real farm treasure house. From the bounty on the shelves I pick out a glass of plum conserve, sweet pickles, deep green and translucent, and crisp, salty dills, olive green in the big stone jar. Some tomatoes, picked green and carefully put away in paper for just this occasion, are un-

wrapped to add a note of color to a big green salad.

Two-year-old Linda Anne is bubbling with excitement. Brother dashes in, to keep off the pangs of starvation with a cookie or two. No need to worry about spoiling his appetite! Every farm mother of a twelve-year-old knows he is hollow as far as eating is concerned. Sister is setting the table carefully, with an eye to the all-over effect. Lately she has been exchanging a preoccupation with food for an interest in clothes, but she will give a good account of herself at the Thanksgiving table.

When the grandparents have arrived and we are gathered around the long table, the best sauce for the dinner will be the knowledge that this feast is the result of a year of work and planning. Brother is as proud of that big squash as if he had invented it.

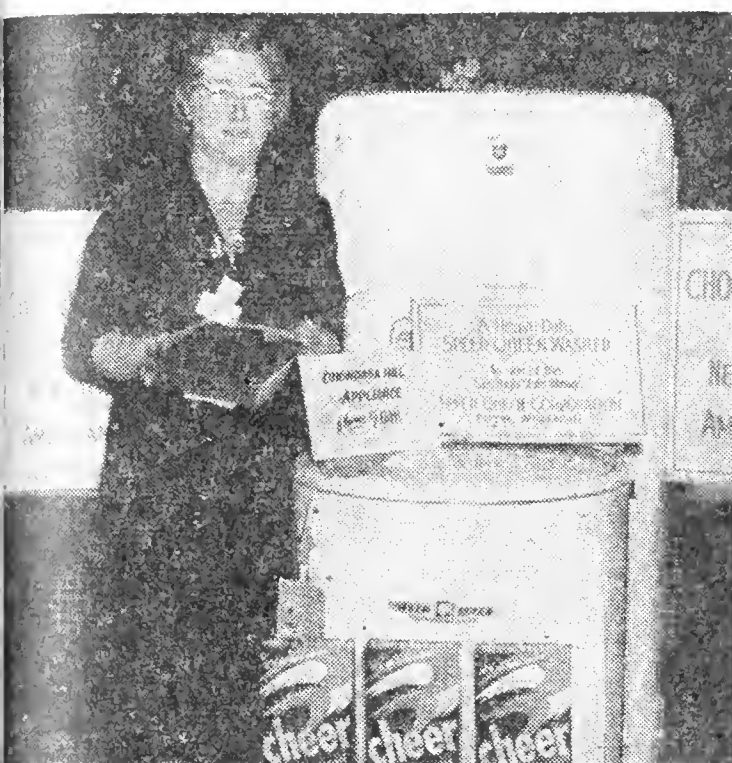
With gratitude for the good harvest and warm enjoyment of the family gathered together, we count our blessings once more. Thanksgiving has a deeper significance on the farm, where we know how thin the line is between want and plenty.



# Chocolate Cake Contest Won By Mrs. Carl Learn



**FIRST: Mrs. Carl Learn**  
Winner of International Harvester Refrigerator



**SECOND: Mrs. Doris E. Berry**  
Winner of Speed Queen Washer and "Cheer"



**THIRD: Mrs. Kenneth Bellinger**  
Winner of Kalamazoo Gas Range



**FOURTH: Mrs. George Causebrook**  
Winner of General Electric Radio from Co-op. GLF

**H**OW do you feel when the telephone rings and you are informed that your cake has been rated No. 1 by the judges in the Grange-AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Chocolate Cake Contest? You feel terribly thrilled and speechless, says Mrs. Carl Learn of R.D. 2, Horseheads, N. Y., whose entry topped all others in the contest finals at State Grange annual session in Syracuse.

Mrs. Learn's cake was one of fifty-three baked by that many finalists, each of whom had won top honors in her own county. The county contests were preceded by Subordinate Grange elimination contests in which five thousand Grangers took part.

So uniformly excellent were the entries in the state finals that these three Home Economics experts spent eight hours judging the cakes: Miss Lucille Brewer, superintendent of the New York State Fair Foods Contest; Dr. Jean Simpson of Syracuse University Home Economics Department, and Miss Virginia Salisbury, Onondaga County assistant Home Bureau Agent. Commenting on the entries after the judging, Miss Brewer said it was amazing to meet such uniformly high standards and excellent technique in such a large contest.

The 27 highest scores were earned by the following winners in this order:

## STATE CONTEST WINNERS

1. Mrs. Carl Learn, Horseheads, Chemung Co.
2. Mrs. Doris E. Berry, Watkins Glen, Schuyler Co.
3. Mrs. Kenneth Bellinger, Sharon Springs, Schoharie Co.
4. Mrs. George Causebrook, Little Valley, Cattaraugus Co.
5. Mrs. Herman Reinshagen, Swan Lake, Sullivan Co.
6. Mrs. James Kirkwood, Sr., Honeoye Falls, Monroe Co.
7. Mrs. John B. Holloway, Amsterdam, Montgomery Co.
8. Mrs. Mable Fortune, Adams Center, Jefferson Co.
9. Mrs. Ethel Hartranft, Fayette, Seneca County
10. Mr. Floyd B. Groff, St. Johnsville, Fulton Co.
11. Mrs. F. Otto Schmidt, East Chatham, Columbia Co.
12. Mrs. Nellie Gould, Spencer, Tioga Co.
13. Mrs. Grace Hagar, Plattsburgh, Clinton Co.
14. Mrs. Helen Youker, St. Johnsville, Herkimer Co.
15. Mrs. James Sanford, Preston Hollow, Albany Co.
16. Mrs. Ben Willis, Burke, Franklin Co.
17. Mrs. Vera Friends, Osceola, Penna., Steuben Co.
18. Mrs. Jay Dodds, Heuvelton, St. Lawrence Co.
19. Mrs. Vernon F. Wells, Riverhead, Suffolk-Nassau Co.
20. Mrs. Russell E. Luce, Groton, Tompkins Co.
21. Mrs. Frances H. Parker, Homer, Cortland Co.
22. Mrs. Anna Marie Walton, Bliss, Wyoming Co.
23. Miss Elizabeth R. Getty, Rock Tavern, Orange-Rockland Co.
24. Mrs. Alfred Marolf, Beaver Falls, Lewis Co.
25. Mrs. Gerald King, Tully, Onondaga Co.
26. Mrs. Albert C. Barie, Bethany, Genesee Co.
27. Miss Eunice Hill, Kennedy, Chautauqua Co.

## They Got Prizes!

Every one of the 53 finalists received a \$3.00 entry prize from the New York State Grange. The 27 high winners received the following cash awards, totaling \$100.00, from American Agriculturist: 1st prize, \$25; 2nd, \$20; 3rd, \$15; 4th, \$10; 5th, \$5; 6th, \$3; 7th, \$2; 8th to 27th, \$1 each.

Six grand prizes were awarded:

Mrs. Learn, the No. 1 winner, chose the International Harvester Refrigerator from International Harvester Co., Chicago, Illinois.

Mrs. Berry, No. 2, took the heavy duty Speed Queen Washer, given by Speed Queen Corporation, Ripon, Wisconsin, and a year's supply of Cheer.

Mrs. Berry said she chose the washer because she has had a Speed Queen for thirty years and liked it so well that she wants another one.

Mrs. Bellinger, No. 3, got her first choice also: a Kalamazoo Combination Gas and Wood Range, awarded by the Kalamazoo Stove and Furnace Co., Kalamazoo, Michigan.

Mrs. Causebrook, No. 4, took home a model 408 General Electric Super-Powered FM-AM radio given by the Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc.

Mrs. Reinshagen, the fifth high winner, got a Deluxe Console Speed Queen Ironer from the Speed Queen Corporation; and No. 6, Mrs. Kirkwood, received a Zenith FM-AM Radio from G.L.F.

Each of the 10 highest winners also received:

A Domino Overnighter (overnight case) filled with Domino products (Crystal Tablets, Granulated Sugar, Confectioners XXXX, Pressed Tablets,

Superfine Sugar, Old-Fashioned Brown, Light Brown, Dots, Sugar and Cinnamon, Wrapped Tablets, and Superfine Packets) from American Sugar Refining Co., New York, N. Y.

A 9-inch high Wicker Hat Box filled with Walter Baker products (Breakfast Cocoa, Instant Sweet Cocoa Mix, Dot Chocolate, Unsweetened Chocolate, Semi-sweet Chocolate Chips, German Sweet Chocolate; Recipes, cake pans, and cake cooling racks) from Walter Baker Division of General Foods Corp., New York, N. Y.

Four 5-lb. sacks G.L.F. Flour (Quality Patent, Quality Pastry, Vita-fed Pancake Mix); and 2-lb. sack G.L.F. Cake Flour, from Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc., Mills Division, Buffalo, N. Y.

Davis Baking Powder, Cocomalt, SWEL, Cook Book and Quick Mix Baking Charts from R. B. Davis Company, Hoboken, N. J.

\$2.00 in cash from General Foods Sales Co., Certo Division, New York, N. Y.

One case of Hazel-Atlas quart Seal-All Mason Style Jars from Hazel-Atlas Glass Co., Wheeling, W. Va.

One 25-lb. sack Robin Hood Flour from Robin Hood Flour Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

This contest was the 16th annual baking competition to be sponsored jointly by the Grange and AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, and was a project of the State Grange Service & Hospitality Committee. Mrs. Herbert Thomsen of Stanfordville, N. Y., the 1951 chairman of the committee, and Mrs. Mabel Hebel, A.A.'s Home Editor, directed the contest. Working with them were hundreds of Subordinate Grange S. & H. committee chairmen and 53 Pomona committee chairmen.



**FIFTH: Mrs. Herman Reinshagen**  
Winner of Deluxe Speed Queen Ironer



**SIXTH: Mrs. James Kirkwood, Sr.**  
Winner of Zenith Radio from Co-op. GLF



# A Deal in Livestock

By GEORGE DUFF

(Reprinted from an old issue of the Dairymen's League News, courtesy of George C. Lee, Editor.)

THAT there hoss," said Old Man Holman, "don't look to me as if he was worth more'n a thousand dollars, but there may be some valuable p'int about him that I can't see. What kind of a recommend d'ye put on him?"

"Absolutely kind and true and'll work in any harness," replied the Tin Peddler.

"Kind and true," agreed the horse dealer, "but not what you'd call sound and true."

The Tin Peddler whittled a pine sliver into a toothpick, clamped his jaws upon it and gazed reproachfully at his antagonist. "Well, now, Rufus," said he, "you wouldn't exactly take me for a dummed fool, would ye?"

"That'd depend on circumstances," allowed Holman.

"Well," said the Peddler, "when I'm makin' a hoss deal, them circumstances ain't present to the extent of my recommendin' a critter to be sound that's got a bog spavin on him a one-eyed man could locate at ten rod. Don't hurt him a mite, and he's never been lame in it a minute, but it's there for anybody to see that knows the difference between a hoss and a hay-rigging."

"Uh-huh," grunted Holman, "I've seen one or two of them bog spavins before an' I never knowed a hoss with one of 'em but what his owner claimed that it kind o' helped him along if anything. What do you hold the critter at?"

"Never set any price on him, but I'd hate to take less 'n a hundred. My only object in dealin' him is that he's a little too slow for the nigh one there. Anything I hate is a team with one hoss a-goin' an' the other a-comin', and he just simply can't keep up. Place for him is off the road an' onto a farm, and with a little judgment he's worth two hundred of any man's money to wear out on a plow 'r lumber-wagon."

"Prob'ly you're right, Abner," said Holman. "Prob'ly you're right about that 'ere, only I'd think that the man who could git two hundred dollars out o' that old skate on a farmin' job wouldn't have no business a-tillin' of the soil. Be kind o' wastin' his talents and blossomin' unseen on the desert air. You might, though, get a hundred for him in a deal, same as the feller did who sold his old dog for a thousand."

"How's that?"

"Took his pay in pups. Four pups at two-fifty apiece. What kind of a critter are you lookin' to swap him for, anyway?"

"I'd like something that would match up pretty well in size and gait with the nigh one. Don't mind about its bein' a leetle mite lighter, only I don't want no mustangs. If I could find something to suit me, I wouldn't mind givin' a trifle of difference, but I wouldn't calculate to make you a present o' my hoss an' give full cash value for your'n."

"Talkin' cash in a deal?" inquired Holman.

"Talkin' nothin' else. When I want any credit I'll go somewheres where there ain't goin' to be no argument over chattel mortgages an' property notes."

"All right," said the horse dealer. "Jerome," he called to his son and

assistant, "lead out the Wooster mare!"

After an interval of backing, whoaing, and low commands not untinged with excited emphasis, the younger member of the firm appeared at the barn door with a quadruped of indeterminate description, bow-legged, high-headed, wild eyed, and having, as she advanced into the open, a gait which combined that of the elephant with the double-jointed shuffle of the dromedary. The Tin Peddler seized her expertly by the jaws, took a brief survey of dental conditions, and stepping back a pace gazed at the creature for a moment in silence.

"I wouldn't 'a' thought it of ye, Rufus," he said at length and in accents of profound melancholy and reproach. "I wouldn't 'a' thought it of ye, after you've knowed me, man an' boy, for more'n thirty years!"

"What's the matter now?" demanded Rufus.

"You've knowed me," the Peddler went on mournfully, "for more'n thirty years, but that ain't nothin' to the length o' time I've been acquainted with that there old mare. First hoss I ever owned, I think, and although that was a lifetime ago, clippin' her an' dopin' her up ain't a-goin' to make such a change that I won't recognize the old Jezebel!"

Holman grinned cheerfully as he directed his son to return the mare to her stall. "I just fetched her out for a joke," said he, "but I might 'a' knowed there wasn't no foolin' a feller like you. You cut your eye-teeth on hoss swappin' along about the same time I did, and I dunno but what you can hang it onto me in a deal oftener'n I can you."

"Soft words butter no parsnips," reproved the Peddler. "When you begin to talk that way, Rufus, a feller wants to look out for a good skinnin'."

"All right," said Rufus. "Jerome," he shouted in tones of almost triumphant pride of possession, "bring out the little Cady Hoss!"

When Jerome appeared again at the door he was accompanied by a prancing, dancing, round-barreled, sleek-coated little bay gelding with a full, kind eye and a wealth of dark mane and tail, apparently every inch a perfect horse.

"What about him?" inquired the Peddler after looking him carefully over.

"Give you a written guarantee on that hoss if you want it," said Holman. "Perfectly kind an' true in any spot or place, and not a mark 'r blemish that you can find on him. I've got twice the amount in the critter that I ever expect to get out, an' I'm goin' to make you the best offer you ever had and take my loss on him if it's a deal. If you want to give me fifty to boot, you can throw your harness on him."

"He looks as if he might suit me," allowed the Peddler, "but as I said before I wouldn't care to buy him an' give ye my hoss. Ten dollars is about the difference. If you can sec it that way, we'll be able to do business."

"That hoss," Holman stated positively, "is worth one-twenty-five of any man's money just as he stands, an' that nag of yours might fetch thirty at auction. I'm keepin' him at a loss, though, and on a cash deal I might cut the difference to get rid of him. Gimme twenty-five and he's your'n."

"Give ye fifteen," said the Peddler.

"Tell ye just what I'll do with ye," offered the dealer. "I've had that little hoss around here for a month eatin' his head off, and there ain't much call for a critter of his size any more. I'll just split the difference with ye and that's the best cent that I'll do. Take him at that 'r leave him."

"It's a deal," the Peddler agreed. "Jerome, just help me change this here harness and I'll cash up and be goin'."

As the Peddler with his most recent

acquisition in horseflesh clattered down the driveway and made the turn into the village street, he swung half around to look back, exactly as the old dealer had calculated from a lifetime's experience with "swapping" humanity. Holman raised his hand, and the departing teamster brought his rig to a standstill.

"If that hoss," said Old Man Holman, "if that little hoss should happen to go kind o' bad in his wind after a spell, a half-ounce of Fowler's solution of arsenic in his feed three times a day for a week will help him a lot!"

"Uh-huh," replied the Peddler. "I sort o' suspected that he had the wheezes a trifle, but I'm used to them difficulties. The one I let you have got so that I couldn't get him up a hill at all, an' I've been starvin' an' dopin' him for two weeks to get him in shape to swap off. 'Bout all that'll help him, temporary 'r permanent, is the busy end of a smoothbore scatter-gun. S'long, Rufus."

The tincart rattled on the highroad and Holman sighed deeply as he dropped into his rickety chair in the shade of the barn. "Had my mind set on the heavens in my own hoss," he muttered, "so 't I never thought of 'em in his critter. Dodblast the old skinner, I might 'a' knowed the devil would be to pay the minute I see him turn into the driveway!"

— A.A. —

## How to Feed and Water

(Continued from Page 20)

think most of the poultry professors figure about 36 lineal feet of hopper space per 100 birds. This would be three six-foot feeders where the birds can eat from on both sides. The feeder wants to be deep enough so that you can put 2" to 3" of mash in the bottom and yet have it so that they can't hook it over the edges. It wants to have a reel so the birds can't get in the hopper and scratch the feed out or lay eggs in it. The reel wants to be built so that it spins enough to discourage the birds from sleeping on it at night.

We have been making the treads on our hoppers for White Leghorns so they only have to jump 8" or 10" to get on the tread and from there eat out of the hopper. This kind of hopper is pretty good because it is just high enough to keep the birds from scratching straw and dirt into the feed. I think the heavies don't do quite as much scratching, and I think you can have the hopper down a little lower so they can stand on the floor and eat out of it. With this kind of arrangement I think you get better production out of the heavies because they are quite a bit lazier than the Leghorns.

I am not going to get into an argument here as to what is the best laying mash for you to buy. You will have to figure that out for yourself. It ought to run 20% to 22% protein and can be either a commercial or a batch mix or can be your home-grown ground grains mixed with a 32% supplement so you get at least 20-22% protein in the resulting mash. You should keep mash in front of them all of the time.

## Applied Psychology

If you have a hired man feeding the birds, you will usually find that he will fill the hoppers too full. I always tell the hired men if they fill the hoppers too full, the birds will waste the feed onto the floor and they will have to carry a lot more mash to the birds, so why not be just a little bit lazier and not fill the feeders so full and therefore not have to carry the feed? If you tell the hired man that you don't like to have him fill them too full because it will cost you more to feed the birds, he won't care and will keep on filling them just as full. Just as soon as you can get it through his head that he has got to carry more mash if he fills them too

(Continued on Opposite Page)

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(Continued from Opposite Page)

full, you will have better results.

I don't know whether it is necessary to feed fleshing pellets at noon or not. We use them but sometime we are going to try not using them and see what difference there is in egg production. If you feed fleshing pellets, you can feed just what the birds will eat up in about half an hour at noon. This is usually around 3 to 7 pounds per 100 birds per day, depending on how heavily they are laying and how well they like the pellets.

In the afternoon during warm weather we feed 8 pounds of scratch grain per 100 birds per day, regardless of whether they are Leghorns or heavies. We step this up to around 10 pounds and sometimes up as high as 12 pounds per 100 birds per day during cold weather. We usually try to feed a scratch that is composed of cracked corn, wheat, barley, and oats, or most any combination of these different ingredients. You want to be sure your oats are heavy oats that the birds will eat and not waste. I don't think you should have more than one-third cracked corn or whole corn in your scratch mixture during the warm months and not more than one-half at anytime during the year. There are differences of opinion on this, I know, and if you want to feed more corn or all corn, go ahead. It's just not my idea of the way to do it.

### Restriet Grain

Don't feed a flock of laying pullets or hens all the grain they want. I realize that some well-meaning folks who really ought to know better recommend cafeteria-style grain feeding. It is a bad mistake. All of the experimental evidence that I have seen shows that when you feed scratch grain free-choice, where the birds can eat all they want, you get quite a bit lower egg production and there is just no sense in getting lower egg production when you can just as well have high egg production.

The other danger in feeding all the grain they want is that it encourages cannibalism; often brings on blowouts. If you have been feeding all the scratch the birds will eat and you are getting prolapsus or cannibalism, your damage may have already been done, but cut your grain down to 8 to 10 pounds per 100 birds daily and you will find that it will help.

### How It Works

Perhaps I should give a reason for my statement on this. One hen will eat the right amount of mash and the right amount of grain. The next hen likes the grain and will eat too much grain, even if she is laying heavily. Pretty soon she craves salt and she craves protein because she is not getting enough. It induces picking—either feather picking or picking of the flesh. Don't let anyone tell you that a hen is smart enough to govern her own diet on cafeteria-style feeding. Hens may be smart in some respects, but giving a hen all the scratch grain she wants to eat is just about like keeping a dish of candy in front of your children all of the time. Layers should have some grain. Between 8 and 12 pounds per 100 birds per day, depending on the weather, is the right amount.

To sum this up, give those good pullets about 3 square feet of floor space per bird if they are Leghorns and on towards 4 square feet if they are heavies; give them artificial lights from August 15th until May and have the lights come on about three o'clock in the morning or use all-night lights; give them all the mash they want; give them all the water they want and have it so they can get it quickly and easily; and keep the grain down to the amounts I have suggested. I think you will get good egg production.

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Ed Eastman's newest novel, which appeared in *American Agriculturist* in a serial that was only a condensed version of the book, will be off the presses in two weeks — December 1 — in time for Christmas giving to the men and women, and boys and girls, you want to do something just a little special for at Christmas.

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# KERNELS, SCREENINGS and CHAFF



## SUNNYGABLES NOTES

By John B. Babcock

**W**HEN I first had a chance to travel in the Midwest with its broad, flat fields of corn and wheat, I often wondered how we ever made a living on the rocky hills of the Northeast. It looked like real fun to get a tractor and work in a 40-acre field with no steep slopes or rocks, without wondering whether you would tip over or ruin the machinery on those sharp stones that hide so cleverly in our fields. Finally I met a Kentucky hill farmer who had to compete with rich Ohio to his north and productive Indiana to his west.

Barely sixty miles from Ohio's best hog raising counties with their fields of neat corn was a young fellow doing "right good" on a patch of cleared land in the undeveloped countryside that was so hilly he literally had no place he could park a wagon without blocking the wheels. There wasn't even one field level enough to work a tractor. He used horses. He raised those crops he could make out on—some tobacco, which requires a lot of work on small acreage; strawberries for his wife to take care of; a little corn on the less mountainous slopes; and plenty of good grass from which he was making his main crop, milk, with a carefully developed herd. He had a freezer, modern kitchen, the cleanest, best behaved kids I ever saw, and a good car.

"Time used to be," he told me, "when folks in this part of the country condensed their grain into whiskey so their produce could be carried out. It took a lot of grain to make whiskey, so it was worth something and there wasn't the weight to handle. Me, I figure the same way with milk. I'd hate to carry enough tons of hay or bushels of corn out of these hills to pay the bills. Folks just have to raise what they can best make a living at."

This fellow's common sense in adopting a farm program that he could make a good living at impressed me. He used less expensive land and no outside help to raise grass and milk. With his low taxes, insurance and other overhead, he was netting as much as the larger, level-land farmers with their high labor bill, expensive land, and high machinery investment. It only costs us in the Northeast about half the capital to get into business that it costs the level-land corn belt farmer. And we can do things with our grass and animals that he could never afford to try without much greater returns to meet his overhead.

### Overseas Ideas

For many years Dad and I corresponded with an English farmer named Rex Paterson. Our mutual interest was grass silage and dairying. Recently Mr. Paterson visited Sunnygables and talked at length to Jack Conner and me. Where we Americans have the opportunity of going by the findings of our State Experimental Colleges, Mr. Paterson for the most part relies on a very carefully kept record of facts that he has accumulated himself. First off, he relieved our minds about this winter's main roughage supply—long grass silage.

Though the silo had not yet been

opened, our British friend had no qualms about whether we would have good feed or not. He has put up nothing but long grass silage for years, and after our description of how we went about it, he mentioned some fine points he would improve on, but was sure that we would have a lot of very excellent feed. The silo is opened now, and shows that Mr. Paterson was right. After we are back into the new feed a little farther, I'll report more on the quality. At least we are breathing easy now.

As we questioned Rex hungrily about making long grass silage, he brought out some interesting points. It is early to think about making grass silage, but we have planned too late so often that I'll pass on his thoughts.

### Short Stuff

Where we consider 10 or 12 tons of silage per acre nothing extraordinary, the British think in yields of three tons of green stuff to the acre. Photos of the grass stands prove that they are as productive as ours, so the only conclusion is that they cut much earlier. Jack has set his Irish chin and vows that he will start May 15th, which is earlier than we have ever gone at it before. Of course, with such young growth we will have to wilt some, and on this point Mr. Paterson says that they do not put in wet material because it makes a cold, soggy silage that is hard to remove. Indeed, they even mix straw with the grass if it seems too wet. After burning our

fingers with silage put in so dry it would not pack and keep, we will still lean toward the wet side, but are keeping in mind that soggy silage may not ferment as nicely as the wilted material.

Of course Mr. Paterson was speaking of very young grass, and the stage of growth has a lot to do with wilt. The mature "hay" we have put in too dry never had the high moisture in the first place. We were warned not to consider wilting where the forage is mature—and by mature, he meant headed out in the case of grass, or blossomed in the case of legumes.

### COLD WEATHER AND MOTORS

Whenever a farmer is wakened by a driving rain in the middle of the night, he usually lies open-eyed to review in his mind what might be hurt by the rain. After he recalls that there is no hay out, that the boys remembered to slack the canvasses and cover the combine, or that the pullets were closed in the range houses, then he can roll over and go back to sleep. The same feeling is experienced on waking up with too few blankets on a late fall night. Before the comfort of an extra blanket is sought, every farm engine on the farm flashes across the mind. Are they all drained or protected with anti-freeze?

Many tractors require that drain petcocks on both the radiator and block be opened. And some fellows maintain that it is a good precaution to turn the motor over once or twice after draining to be sure every drop has a chance to get out. In any event, there are always one or two engines that are so little used that they may be forgotten over the first sharp freeze. I can remember ruining four or five engines by such neglect. And what makes you feel worse than just plain forgetting is to gamble that the frost won't be heavy enough to harm a motor.

### Anti-Freeze

Of course the safe precaution is to fill all farm engines with permanent anti-freeze. This runs into money. On

the other hand, the less expensive, temporary anti-freeze compounds boil off or evaporate. Where an engine is only turned up once a month or so during the winter, it just doesn't seem worth the investment. Draining does protect the motor—and another wise precaution is to remove batteries from little used power plants.

Probably the biggest mistake we have made with permanent anti-freeze is to lose it through small leaks. Anti-freeze seems to find its way through bad connections or old hoses easier than water. It will even find sand holes in a cast block that never showed up when plain water was used.

While I am admitting mistakes at winter motor care, there is one that is worse than forgetting to drain an engine. That is to start up a tractor with no water in it and run it till it gets so hot that it will fire even with the ignition shut off.

### Silage Odor

This is the season when the housewife starts raising the dickens about the men coming in with that strong silage smell on their clothes. Of course the man of the house could sleep in the barn, but there are other sensible and workable solutions.

First, wool clothes absorb and hold grass silage odor more than cotton. We need to wear wool in a cold barn, but a set of coveralls which doesn't contain wool can be worn over other clothing. If wool is worn, the best advice is to remove the outside layer before going in the house.

The offensive smell of silage comes from deterioration. This can be proved by picking up a handful of material freshly dug from the silo. It has a pleasant, sweet odor. Exposure to air starts the deterioration process. Much of the odor around the barn can be eliminated by sweeping out feed bunks, keeping the silo chute clear by frequent complete cleanout, and preventing silage from being tracked around the feed and work alleys. There is no use blaming the silage for what may just be sloppy barn keeping.

Now You See It . . . . . Now You Don't!



**R**ENOVATION of poor natural grass pastures is often a costly or impossible job on some of our worst hills around Inlet Valley. We try to get what we can out of them by providing plenty of acreage per head and plan that growth will come on pretty late in the spring.

One delay in getting early spring growth is that new grass has to push its way up through the mat of dead material. Often the pastures cannot be clipped because of stones, general roughness or brush. Then, too, we hate to clip them when raking is impossible and the mowed material will seriously delay recovery of new growth.

One possible solution is this shredder which Jack borrowed for use this fall. He was able to clear pastures of brush, brambles, dead grass and weeds. Since the material is completely pulverized by some 17,000 hammer blows a minute, it lies as a fine mulch and allows

spring growth to show itself much earlier. These photos show the effect of the shredder on a heavy thorn bush, and indicate the rough patches which Jack was able to recover for pasture.

The shredder was originally designed for pulverizing corn stalks previous to disking or plowing, but may have a future in the Northeast to clip pastures, de-vine potatoes, and mulch garden residue. Where used on brush, stumps may remain, but are so frayed that there is not the danger of tire punctures sometimes experienced after mowing or cutting brush. Little power is required, but acreage covered per day is far less than with a mower. There is some doubt that present models will handle very heavy stands of lush, green material. Shredding in the fall, though, may put an abandoned pasture back into production and justify an application of lime and fertilizer to send it on its way toward real feed output.

—Photos: C. Hadley Smith



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# Liability Insurance for Farmers

By G. W. HEDLUND

THERE are several types of liability insurance that farmers can buy to protect themselves and their families. The major kind are:

**1. Automobile and Truck Liability Insurance** protects the owner from liability resulting from damage to property or injury to people. Most vehicle owners carry this type of insurance because of the risks involved. It is not mandatory under New York State law until one has had an accident. The terms 5-10-5 or 10-20-10 are often used in connection with the amount of coverage. The first figure indicates that the insured is protected up to that number of thousands of dollars in case of injury to one person. The second figure refers to the maximum coverage in case of injury to two or more persons, and the last refers to maximum coverage for damage to property. As prices have risen, many persons have increased their coverage.

This type of insurance can and usually is combined with medical payment; fire, theft, etc.; and collision insurance. It is probably the most necessary kind of liability insurance for farmers to have.

**2. Public Liability Insurance** protects the farmer in case of lawsuits against him by the general public resulting from accidents in which he might be liable. For example, it protects a farmer against suit over injury caused by his dog or other animals, as well as personal acts of the farmer or members of his family while on or off the farm. For an extra payment, the insurance can include liability in connection with business activities of the farmer or to household employees. An employer's liability policy protects the farmer from lawsuits resulting from work accidents to hired help.

**3. Employer's Liability Insurance** protects the farmer in case of a suit by an employee who is injured while at work. From the standpoint of the farmer, such insurance provides protection about equal to that provided by

workmen's compensation insurance, except that it does not provide payments to the injured employee unless the farmer can be proved negligent. In other words, the farmer is protected from suit by his hired help. The hired help can collect only if the farmer can be proved to be negligent. The employee cannot collect if he was negligent. This type of insurance is often purchased in combination with public liability insurance.

**4. Workmen's Compensation Insurance** assures the employee that he will receive certain payments in case he is injured regardless of who was negligent, if he agrees not to sue his employer. It protects the farmer from suit and, in addition, provides payments to injured employees even though the farmer is not negligent. In New York State such insurance is not mandatory for farmers. It can be obtained either from the State or from private insurance companies. If a farmer wishes to protect himself from suit by employees, he should have either workmen's compensation or employer's liability insurance, but not both. Decisions as between the two should be based on the protection desired and the comparative rates. The rates of both are usually based on the payroll, subject to a minimum charge.

Other types of liability insurance are available, such as tractor liability and liability for injury caused by consumption of farm products sold by a farmer. None of the above protect against injury to the farmer or his family but apply only to liability to others. Bear in mind that the above discussion is general in nature and may not apply to any particular policy. Many companies offer various combinations of protection which can be selected according to a farmer's particular needs. The best way to understand liability insurance in all its ramifications is to consult a reliable insurance man. (Clip and save this item for future reference).

## SERVICE BUREAU

### HE DIDN'T GET AWAY WITH IT

BACK in August, we had a letter from Harold Potter, Route 2, Springville, N. Y., an AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST subscriber in need of help. A motorist had struck some of his cows while they were being herded across the highway. The driver admitted he was at fault, and agreed to pay for any damage done. One of the cows had to be slaughtered, and Mr. Potter wrote the driver about it. The letter was returned by the Post Office, who advised that there was no Robert Jones at the address shown in Niagara Falls.

Mr. Potter had obtained the license plate numbers and sent them to us. We checked with the Pennsylvania Bureau of Motor Vehicles, and were told that those plates had been issued to Melvin Maines, Williamsport, Pa. The Service Bureau next contacted the Pennsylvania State Police. They checked and found that Maines had left his home in July and had not been seen after that. However, they did send us the address of his father in Niagara Falls.

Up until that time, we had no assurance that our subscriber had taken the license numbers down correctly; but the combination of the phony address in Niagara Falls and a father living there was convincing.

Our next step was to report the whole matter to the New York State Police. With their usual promptness,

they went to work on this case. About three weeks after we had written them, we had word that Maines had been arrested and charged with leaving the scene of an accident and injury to a domestic animal. He was fined \$10 and ordered to make restitution to Mr. Potter in the amount of \$50. The Troopers had located him, asked Mr. Potter to swear out a warrant, and picked him up as soon as the warrant was in force.

\* \* \*

### ROOFS AGAIN

An elderly man and his son painted my tin roof a couple of years ago. They guaranteed the job for ten years, but the roof began to leak after the first rain. I wrote the Rice Paint Co. in Cleveland at the address given me by the fellows who did the work. The letter was returned by the Post Office marked "No such street number."

We checked with the Cleveland Better Business Bureau, and were told that they knew nothing of the Rice Paint Co. nor could they find them listed in the telephone book. It looks as though these painters gave a fictitious company name and address.

This is just one more example of why it is wise to have home improvements done by local concerns. Then if something goes wrong with the job, you stand a pretty good chance of getting a satisfactory adjustment. Lots of times a person thinks he is saving money by dealing with cut-rate outfits, only to find that he is stuck with inferior workmanship and materials.

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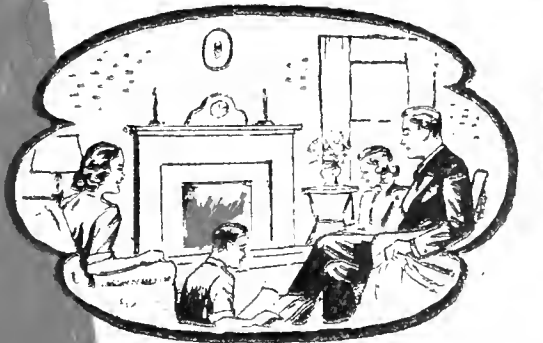
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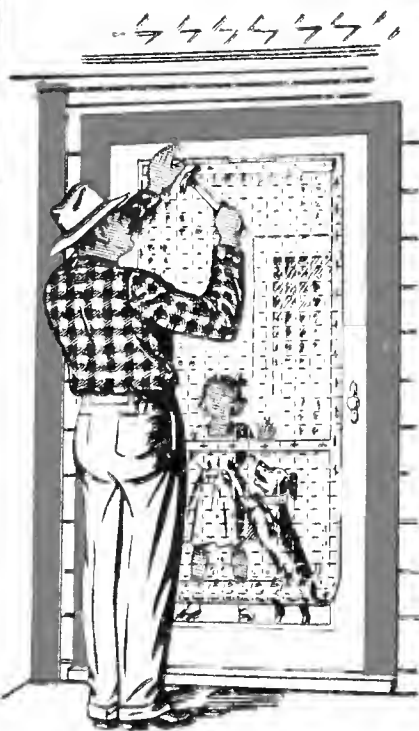
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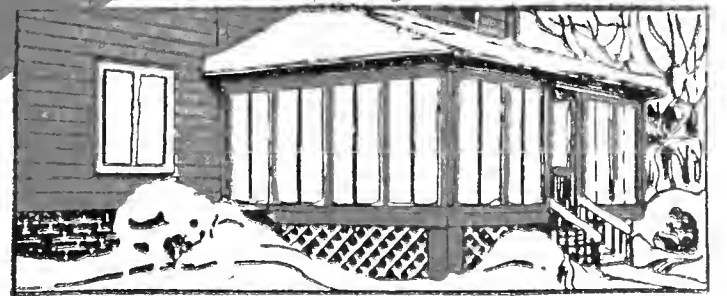


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# THE EDITORIAL PAGE

## JOIN US IN THIS FIGHT FOR AMERICA

THIS Forum Issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, devoted to saving free enterprise, our liberties and our way of life, is the most important issue we have ever published. If you study it carefully you will have a complete summary of where America stands in freedom's cause in this Year of our Lord, Nineteen hundred and fifty-one. You will note that its articles are written by many of the greatest living Americans, men like Herbert Hoover, Jim Farley, General MacArthur, Senator Byrd, Allan Kline, President of the American Farm Bureau Federation, Deane Malott, President of Cornell University, and by dozens of men and women readers. I earnestly suggest:

1. That you save this issue carefully, read it, and re-read it.

2. That you use it as a basis of discussion programs in your meetings, and that you follow in those programs the actions suggested in these articles. Remember that we have been drifting rapidly down the road to socialism and statism for more than 20 years. It can be stopped if enough people want it stopped. But remember that we won't be able to win the battle today or this year. It must be a continuing battle in which we all need to stand up and be counted.

3. If you have a friend or friends who in your opinion need to read articles like those in this issue, send us their names and addresses and we will send them a sample copy free of charge. Better still, enclose \$1 for a two year's subscription to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST for some friend who ought to be reading this publication, which is right out in the front all of the time fighting your battles.

## PRIZES FOR BEST FOOD PRODUCTION

RURAL Radio Network, owned and operated by leading New York State farm organizations, is announcing a most interesting and worthwhile contest to find the best food producers in each rural county in the Rural Radio Network listening area.

The purpose of the award is to recognize top food producers, because high production is the basis of the American system of a more abundant life. The top farmer in each county will receive a Zenith Super Triumph FM-AM table radio. The next highest men in each county will receive \$15 credit to apply on Zenith radios of their choice. Other prizes include county food production award certificates suitable for framing. The awards will be made on Wednesday, March 19, 1952, during the Farm and Home Week at Cornell.

To compete, you must obtain an application blank before January 15, 1952. Application blanks will be mailed on December 26, 1951, to as complete a mailing list as is available in the county, but if you do not receive one, write to Rural Radio Network, Ithaca, New York, for a copy. The award will be made on the basis of output units per man. Whether or not you win recognition, this analysis of your farm business will be interesting to you and may help you make more money.

## YOU COULD BE NEXT

DID you know that farming is one of the most dangerous of all occupations? And in spite of all the warnings, we are doing little to decrease the number of farm folks injured or killed. From 1940 to 1950, accidental deaths in non-farming decreased one-third, while accidental deaths with farmers increased one-fifth. A farm worker is three times as likely to be killed at work as is a worker in a manufacturing plant.

With the labor shortage as it is, it is tragic for a farmer to be laid up by accident even for a short time, for on most farms there is absolutely no one else to carry on the work. Almost every time I pick

*By E. R. Eastman*

up a newspaper I read an account of some farmer—often someone I know—who has been killed or injured on the farm by an accident, usually caused by his own carelessness.

We operate a lot of dangerous machinery, we frequently have to take care of dangerous animals. Familiarity breeds contempt and we grow careless. There is no use repeating the rules of safety. You know what they are. Won't you try to be more careful, if not for your own sake, for that of your family? You could be the next one killed or hurt, you know!

## CONGRATULATIONS TO POTATO GROWERS!

FOR years, even at the loss of some friends, we of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST urged potato growers to get out from under government controls and subsidies and produce potatoes for consumers instead of for the government. Finally, to their everlasting credit, potato growers did throw off the chains of regimentation and of government "give-me's" and started managing their own business again by operating under the law of supply and demand in a free market.

What happened? Potato farmers are now enjoying nearly 64% increase in "spud" prices. Wholesale prices of potatoes in some parts of the country have more than doubled, and in spite of this increase, prices have only gone up about 37% to consumers.

All of this has happened since Congress in 1950 said "No more subsidies to potato producers." It is another striking example of how wrong the government economists can be and how right and courageous farmers can be when they adjust their crop production to consumer demand free of restrictions and controls from Washington. How interesting indeed it is that after years of a market glutted by potatoes and of constant criticism because of tax-supported subsidies, now for the first time in many years the government is asking the growers to produce more potatoes.

## DO YOU HAVE ALLERGY?

DOCTORS estimate that 10% of the general population have some major form of allergy, and another 50% have minor symptoms.

Allergy is a condition whereby a person is unusually sensitive to some substance which is harmless to most other people. There are many substances which may cause allergy, including many different foods, pollen, the hair or fur of animals, and dust, particularly house dust. The allergy may affect the skin, causing an eruption, itching or burning like hives or eczema, the eyes, the joints, the intestinal tract, and the organs of breathing as in asthma. Frequent and prolonged sneezing is one common symptom of allergy caused by pollen or dust.

The first step in controlling allergy is to consult your doctor, who will help you to find and eliminate the offending causes, or take steps to make you less sensitive to them.

## SOUND AND RIGHT!

FARMERS certainly have a right to be proud of the sound and courageous stand taken by their farm organizations against domination of agriculture by the Federal government. Both the Grange and the Farm Bureau are against that part of the PMA program which pays direct aid to farmers in the form of subsidy on lime and superphosphate. The New York State Grange disapproved in no uncertain terms the Family Farm Policy Review as a

method of obtaining farm opinion, stating that each agency should stand on its own feet without blanket approval.

The Grange also states that it is against any plan that puts farmers and consumers at the mercy of government officials at public expense.

Equally strong is the opposition of the New York State Federation of Farm Bureaus and the American Farm Bureau Federation to the wrong kind of or too much government control in agriculture. Many other general farm organizations and many farmers' cooperatives, including the G.L.F. and the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, are in emphatic agreement with the New York State Farm Bureau Federation when it puts its finger on the constructive key to this whole problem of too much government by a resolution which reads:

"Research and education should be the principal help of government to farmers."

The Farm Bureau Federation certainly spoke the truth, also, when it said:

"Farmer-controlled and farmer-organized groups should be the sole spokesmen for agriculture."

There is only one thing more that needs to be said. Join your Grange, your Farm Bureau, your Home Bureau, and other farmer-controlled organizations and cooperatives. They are your best hope for a successful farm and a happy farm home.

## CORN IN GREAT DEMAND

THE CORN crop this year, while large as compared to former years, is still not up to expectations and is far short of the 4 billion bushels needed to take the pressure off cattle and poultry feeders. With meat prices where they are, it will take some doing to pry enough corn away from the cattle and hog feeders of the West to meet the demands of eastern poultry and dairy feeders.

Eastern dairymen have done much to handle this problem by such practices as more grass silage, more and better legumes, improved pastures, and by growing home-grown grain. The heavy demand for corn and other grains, which will no doubt continue for years, increases the necessity for every dairyman to plan and work to make himself more independent by using the above methods.

## READ GEORGE DUFF'S STORIES

YOU are missing a bet if you are not reading the short stories by George Duff (Page 50). While these stories are in a series, each is complete in itself. They were written right out of the lives of the kind of people you have always known. They'll make you laugh, and they'll make you think.

## EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

This story is making the rounds in Britain:

An agitator was addressing a crowd of workingmen. "Come the era of the common man," he said, "and you will enjoy the pleasures of the rich. You will walk down Park Lane wearing a top hat . . ."

"Excuse me," interrupted a member of his audience, "but Hi'd rather 'ave a cloth cap."

" . . . or if you prefer it, a cloth cap," went on the speaker. "You'll wear a cutaway coat and pinstripe trousers . . ."

"Excuse me," interposed the interrupter again, "but Hi'm more comfortable in corduroys."

"Very well, corduroys if you insist," continued the annoyed orator. "And you'll ride to work in a Rolls Royce . . ."

"Excuse me," said the cockney, "but Hi'd rather usc me bike."

The agitator left his platform, grabbed the man by the sleeve and shook him roughly. "Listen, you!" he said between his teeth, "come the era of the common man and you'll do bloody well what you're ordered to do!"





## Are We NUMB to Regimentation ?

By  
**DEANE W. MALOTT**  
*President, Cornell University*

Business men welcome it, especially in the face of possible depression; too many workmen seek it if it will make labor a scarce commodity.

What the American people must come to realize is that the incentives of private enterprise do not and cannot flourish under government enterprise. The Civil Service cannot grade men for loyalty, vision, integrity or teamwork; it leaves little to hope and ambition. Ability and above-average performance do not necessarily hasten a civil servant's progress, while below-average performance can scarcely hold him back.

Clearly, too many Americans are calling on Washington to do for them what our forefathers would have done most willingly for themselves. Long-founded concepts of initiative and thrift and integrity are heading toward extinction. Government, like a strait jacket, is bending itself around more and more aspects of our lives.

America urgently needs a new thinking which proclaims that government be not an end in itself but instead a servant of free enterprise, an expeditor for the industry and energy of a free people. Otherwise an unseen paralysis sweeps over the nation and we sink slowly from the free republic of decentralized government, to the welfare state, to the police state. Over and over again in the history of man this cycle has repeated itself.

The administration appeals for ever bigger taxes to underwrite its sprawling activities. Already, with hidden taxes included, the tax tag on an automobile accounts for nearly half its cost, and taxes build up \$2 of a \$4 telephone bill.

The huge tax burden is a millstone which in times of heavy spending can be supported. But in serious recession, the clamor for more government programs of relief and aid will swell, and the costs of government will mount. Then if the tax burden becomes too great, a panicky swing to government control and operation is inevitable and freedom recedes under the hue and cry of emergency.

We must not put our faith in government paternalism lest we shall perish, strutting to our doom as has many a civilization before us.

### THE FOUNDATIONS OF MORALITY

**A** LONG time ago a man with considerable wisdom penned the following: "The foundations of morality are like all other foundations: if you dig about them too much, the superstructure will come tumbling down."

As I've traveled back and forth across the country on speaking engagements in recent months, many anxious people have asked the question: "What is happening to the morality of our country?"

It is heartening to find such anxiety being expressed in many sections of the nation, for its presence suggests that in the main our American society still is wholesome. It also suggests that those in public and private life who choose to disregard a code of ethics based on high moral principles may not continue endlessly to enjoy public respect and personal good fortune. However, until this anxiety becomes more widespread and provokes remedial action there exists a very clear threat to the whole moral structure of our nation.

—Dr. George S. Benson.

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# Concerning HONOR

## In Public Life

**I**N VIEW of our serious national situation I would like to review a few things for you to think about. They are mainly related to honor in public life. Let me say at once that honor is not the exclusive property of any political party.

I start with the idea that all things in government which bear the prefix "New" are not necessarily new. We have overworked this word "New" in trying to get out of this age of misery from our 37 years of hot and cold wars, with intervals of hot and cold peace. In this period we have either been cured or made over "New" about 14 times. We have had the New Order, the New Freedom, the New Day, the New Era, the New Outlook, the New Epoch, the New Economy, the New Dawn, the New Deal, the New Religion, the New Liberalism, the New War and several New Foreign Policies. None of these were really "new" discoveries.

And the New Testament is too often omitted. After each "New" we have a relapse and take another pill, labeled "New."

### Unreliable Signposts

Some of these somethings "new" have value, but too many have been false signposts on the road of national progress. Some point to will-o'-wisp of security not to be had on this earth. Some lead the nation over the precipice of inflation and socialism. Some just lead to the land of make-believe. Certainly some of them are tainted with untruth.

I suggest we adjourn trying to make America over into some other shape until we get out of this cold or hot war. Our present crisis is dangerous enough to require one concentrated undeviating purpose in Washington.

There will be plenty of time to exercise our muscles on "new" experiments after these violent changes in international temperature are survived. And these programs of making America over add an especially destructive New—that is New Taxes.

Think about it.

### "Old" Things Have Value

The practical thing we can do if we really want to make the world over again is to try out the word "Old" for a while. There are some Old things that made this country.

There is the old virtue of religious faith.

There are the old virtues of integrity and the whole truth.

There is the old virtue of incorruptible service and honor in public office.

There are the old virtues of economy in government, of self-reliance, thrift and individual liberty.

There are the old virtues of patriotism, real love of country and willingness to sacrifice for it.

These "Old" ideas are very inexpensive. They even would help win hot and cold wars. Some of these Old things are slipping badly in American life. And if they slip too far, the lights will go out of America, even if we win these cold and hot wars.

Think about it.

We might explore some of the things that have happened to the Old virtues of integrity, truth, and honor in public life. During the recent past we have

had a flood of exposures by Congressional committees, by State Legislatures, by Grand Juries in scores of cities and the press.

More than 175 years ago, the 56 members of the Continental Congress of the United States unanimously declared a program of action and certain principles of American life. The concluding words of the Declaration are a pledge of "our sacred Honor."

I sometimes wonder what the 56 Founding Fathers, from their invisible presence in our Congressional Halls, would say about the procession of men in responsible position who have come before its committees of this day. What would they have thought of the "sacred Honor" of the five percenters, mink coats, deep freezers and free hotel bills?

But I am less concerned at stealing public money than with the far more destructive forms of dishonor. What would the Founding Fathers have thought of those who coquette with traitorship? Or of secret and disastrous commitments of our nation which were denied at the time? Or high officials under oath contradicting each other as to facts? Or the failure to keep promises to the people? Our civilization moves forward on promises that are kept.

We thus have a cancerous growth of intellectual dishonesty in public life

which is mostly beyond the law. One of its chief instruments is corrupt propaganda. The mildest form of corrupt propaganda is a process of persuasive part-truths. At times it even rises to the high moral levels of selling snake oil. But the malignant form of propaganda spreads deadly poisons. Its process is to create suspicion, hate and fear. Its purpose is less to persuade than to conceal truth and to crush opposition.

It is difficult enough to debate against the gadgets of propaganda. But there is something worse. That is the concealment of truth and commitments. For example, certain secret commitments were entered into

at Teheran and Yalta which sold the freedom of half a billion people down the river. They were not disclosed to the Congress or to the American people. Does anyone believe that had they been submitted to the American people for debate and to the Congress for decision, they would ever have been approved? That is where we lost the peace and wandered into the land of hot and cold wars.

Debate founded on the full disclosure of the whole truth and free of these gadgets is the stuff that can save free men. Think about it.

I would like to explore this Old virtue of truth, integrity and honor in public life a little further.

Congress can well widen the laws so as to clutch the New kinds of bribes and benefits they have discovered. But Congress cannot reach intellectual dishonors.

Part truth, concealment of public commitments, propaganda and its gadgets and failure to enforce the laws are but part of them. And there are group pressures "to get theirs" which smell from both the decay of integrity and the rotting of patriotism. And some persons arrive at their morals with a divining rod that measures morals in terms of votes.

Might I suggest that there are already some old and tested codes of ethics? There are the Ten Commandments, the Sermon On The Mount, and the rules of the game which we learned at our mother's knee.

Can a nation live if these are not the guides of public life?

Think it over.

### Our Right to Complain

The American people have a right to bitter complaint over these disclosures of dishonor in high places. The duty of public men in this Republic is to lead in standards of integrity—both in mind and money.

Dishonor in public life has a double poison. When people are dishonorable in private business, they injure only those with whom they deal or their own chances in the next world. But when there is a lack of honor in Government, the morals of the whole people are poisoned.

The drip of such poisons may have nothing to do with dishonor in some college athletics or the occasional policemen on the beat. But the rules of the game have been loosened somewhere.

Some folks seem to think these are necessary evils in a free government. Or that it is smart politics. Those are deadly sleeping pills. No public man can be just a little crooked. There is no such thing as a no-man's-land between honesty and dishonesty. Our strength is not in politics, prices, or production, or price controls. Our strength lies in spiritual concepts. It lies in public sensitivity to evil.

Much as the Congress has my good wishes, something stronger than a new code of ethics is needed by America. The issue is decency in public life against indecency.

Our greatest danger is not from invasion by foreign armies. Our dangers are that we may commit suicide from within by complaisance with evil. Or by public tolerance of scandalous behavior. Or by cynical acceptance of dishonor. These evils have defeated nations many times in human history.

The redemption of mankind by America will depend upon our ability to cope with these evils right here at home.

Think about it.

### Conclusion

But I do not wish to leave you with any implication of pessimism. I speak to you of some of our weaknesses, not because of frustration or despair, but to urge remedy. The fact that we are vigorously washing our dirty linen in the open is a sign that moral stamina still survives.

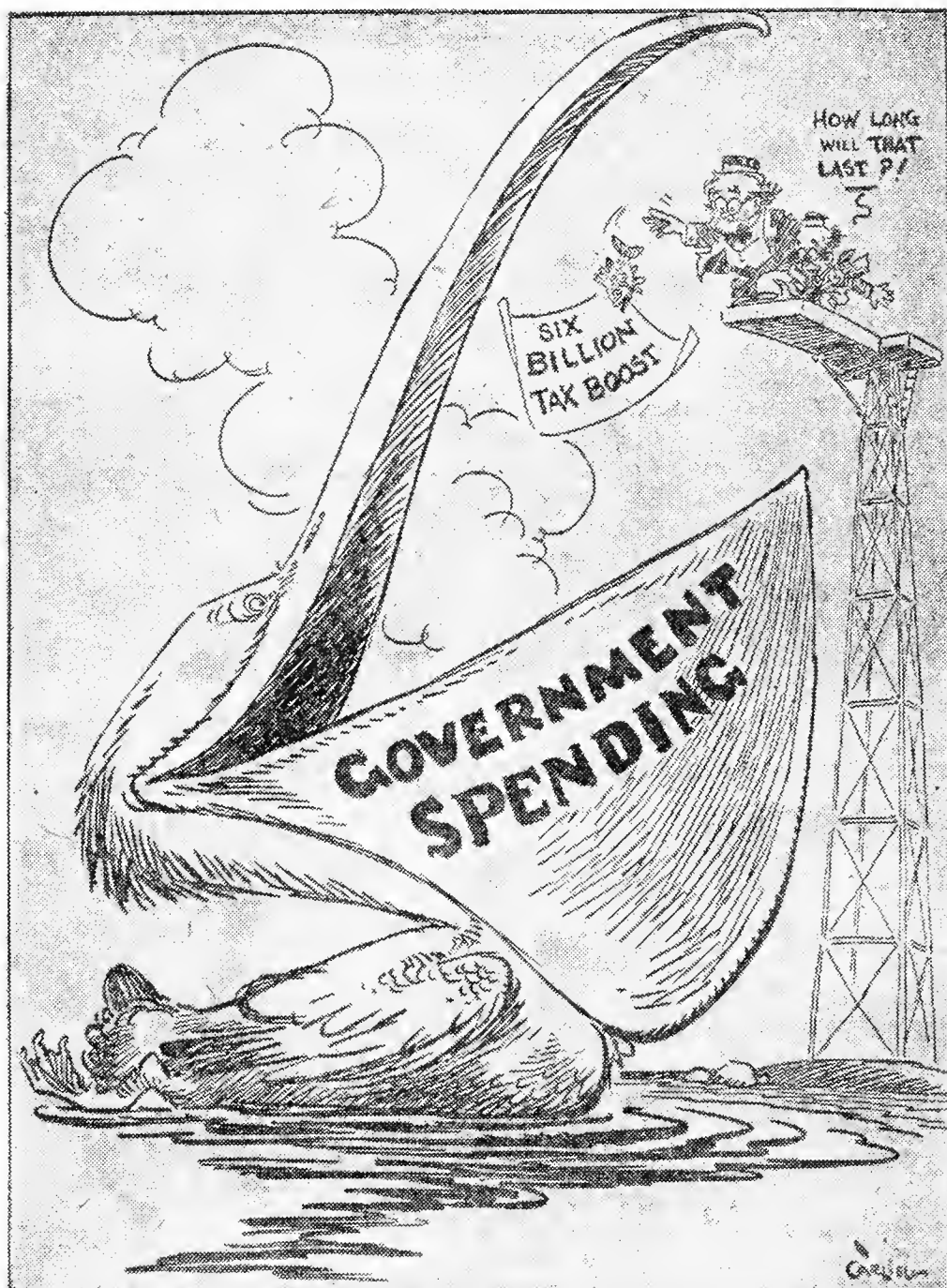
Without bitterness in our hearts, we are raising our eyes to the Creator of man who assured us that in American soil we can find the moral and spiritual forces which make free men and women. In His guidance, we shall find the fortitude to correct our errors to straighten our courses, to resurrect the spirit that made our America so free and bountiful a nation.



Herbert Hoover

By  
**HERBERT HOOVER**

### Just An Appetizer



—Syracuse Post Standard



# Miracles Made to Order...



## a Promise Only Free Men Can Fulfill

● In the beginning America was promises. Then it was promises and fulfillments. And free men, excited to action by dreams of achievement, saw their dreams grow to realization in the unfettered opportunity of a free economy.

In America's free economic climate, men flourished. They worked miracles . . . made the U.S. the one land where the promises which lay buried in the spirit were fulfilled day by day. Witness our achievements in agriculture . . . the miracles wrought in but a single century. Americans took the backache out of farming . . . sent the flail to the museum . . . put the combine in the field.

Over the past 110 years, the business begun by Jerome I. Case has had a part in this miraculous agricultural advance. We of today know that our success story could never have been written except for the liberties all Americans have enjoyed since adoption of the Constitution. We know, too, that those liberties are in danger today. We heartily endorse the joining of business and agriculture in this modern crusade to safeguard our personal liberties!



*In the days of the sickle and flail this storm-flattened crop of oats, heavy with grain on four-foot straw and overgrown with weeds, would have been a total loss. But the miracle of modern farm machinery, exemplified here by the Case 9-foot Self-Propelled Combine on the farm of J. R. Masters near Marcellus, N. Y., saved nearly all the grain. This is but one example of the multitudinous ways in which better machines, developed by free men, reduce loss and boost production.*



**J. I. CASE CO., RACINE, WISCONSIN**

**SERVING AGRICULTURE SINCE 1842**



# FREEDOM Is Your BUSINESS

BY E. R. EASTMAN

**A** MERICANS are the richest people in the world, and the richest people in all history. Mind you, I did not say that this was the richest country; I said people. The average citizen of America is far richer in actual material comforts than any king of olden times.

We own 95% of the refrigerators in the world (Russia owns practically none.)

We own 90% of the bathtubs.

We own eight out of every ten automobiles in the world.

We own forty million telephones, which is two-thirds of all the telephones in the world.

Forty-five million of our people have savings deposits, and these deposits exceed those of all the countries of Europe, whose combined population is four times that of ours.

We own 70% of all the life insurance in the world, which is another form of savings.

87 million of our citizens own 49 billion dollars worth of savings bonds.

How did we get to be the richest people in the world? There must be some great basic cause. It was because of our system of free enterprise, because the individual American has had the liberty and freedom to make the most of his opportunities just so long as he did not trample upon the liberties of his fellow citizens. We got that way because in this America of ours we have had:

- Freedom to worship
- Freedom to vote
- Freedom of speech
- Freedom to travel
- Freedom to work
- Freedom to do business
- Freedom to organize

Why, oh why, therefore, are there so many, many who would sell or give away this great birthright of freedom? Why will they throw out of the window the freedoms and the way of life that have meant so much to so many succeeding generations of Americans, and which are so much better than any other country has ever enjoyed?

Why, I ask, are we losing these freedoms? It is because great masses of our people have been sold on the false philosophy of the "give-me's", something-for-nothing. It is because the people themselves, and therefore their representatives, have tried to find substitutes for the basic principles of thrift, hard work, personal initiative, and just good old-fashioned honesty. Because we have followed these false leaders and schemes, many of our freedoms have now been restricted, and are on the road to being destroyed. We are rapidly losing our liberties. If you don't believe this, consider the following facts:

## Americans are Being Regimented

One out of every 10 workers in the United States is on the local, state or national government payroll.

There are now 1,816 Federal government agencies, departments, bureaus, divisions and sections, employing more than 2 million people at an annual payroll cost of more than 8 billion dollars.

The Federal payroll as of last

summer was increasing by the addition of nearly 1,000 workers per day. The Federal government hired five times as many new employees in June, 1951, as it did in May.

There are now more government workers than all of the hired help on the farms in the United States.

With this great horde of government workers, there is tremendous duplication and confusion. In many government departments the sick leave and vacation time can add up to more leave with full pay than any independent business can afford to give.

Many government workers, however, do not avail themselves of all

place, trouble breaks over the dam somewhere else, requiring new regulations and new controls *ad infinitum*. The necessity of reading, trying to interpret and follow government regulations on price control alone is a stranglehold of regimentation even on small businesses, and doubly so on all other business and on agriculture.

## Government Extravagance

No patriotic American can conscientiously object to government spending for defense if the money is spent wisely. But if the country is to be saved from financial ruin, we must object to the billions that are being

would business last operating that way? The State Department has at times served lunches to visiting foreign students and the officials who entertained them at a cost of \$8.73 per person. In one order the Army bought for its 1½ million men some 68 million can openers, over 4½ billion pairs web belts, nearly 12 billion pairs of boots, and 60 million gallons of paint.

One government official reports that out of 65 billion in terminated war contracts, nearly a billion dollars of fraud and over-payment was involved. The Maritime Commission could not account for millions of dollars; they don't know what it was spent for. The Department of the Interior's yearly spending has increased 696% in 10 years. The Reader's Digest tells of hundreds of Federal employees whose only job was to make out purchase orders. The average "work load" was two orders per worker per day. A large percentage of the purchases were for less than \$20. The cost of putting through each purchasing order averaged, in the Treasury Department, for example, \$7.06, in the U. S. Coast-guard, \$23.94.

A Congressional committee investigating employee utilization found that in order to give the appearance that they had work to do, employees were forced to falsify records by signing erroneous work progress reports. An employee testified that "there was not enough work to keep more than one-third of us busy at any time. Supervisors sat and talked all day. I was told to write personal letters, just to appear busy."

A government-backed 111 million dollar public housing development is under way in Los Angeles, where 2,000 vacant apartments are for rent at less than \$40 a month each. The eventual cost of the huge Arizona reclamation project will approach 3 billion dollars, to reclaim a million acres. Putting it another way, the taxpayer will put up ten times the entire value of that much good farm land.

## Bureaus Oppose Savings

It would take a book to give all of the examples of government extravagance, but the above are enough to show why taxes are becoming fantastic and ruinous. When proposals go before Congress to reduce government spending, here is what happens:

A cut was proposed in the funds for the Weather Bureau. Immediately government employees got busy sending out propaganda showing the number of weather stations that would have to be closed. This was a plain attempt to build a fire back in the country to bring pressure on Congress to make no cut. It is probable that the cut could have been made without closing any stations.

Another example of what happens when economy is proposed is the government pressure propaganda brought to maintain the subsidies for free government lime and phosphate. A farmer is told "You're a sucker if you don't get it. Your neighbors are getting it, and you're helping to pay for it." That argument obviously gives little consideration to the plain question of right and wrong.

People close to the Washington scene state that when word gets around of a proposed cut, every worker in the bureau involved gets a carefully worded suggestion that he or she may be dropped because of the cut in appropri-



How much will you give for the promise of three meals a day as long as you live, a roof over your head, clothing for your back, free medical service, and the assurance that your neighbor will never have more than you have?

The "lifer" in Sing Sing has that kind of "security," free room, board and laundry, with a haircut thrown in twice a month. Not a thing to worry about—except his freedom. Drop in some time and ask him how happy he is.

of these privileges, and of course, much government work is necessary in a country as large as ours, and many of the employees are sincere, able and hard working. But as a result of all these government agencies and bureaus, over which American citizens have no control, we are today ruled and regimented by bureaucratic regulations instead of by laws passed by our elected representatives in Congress.

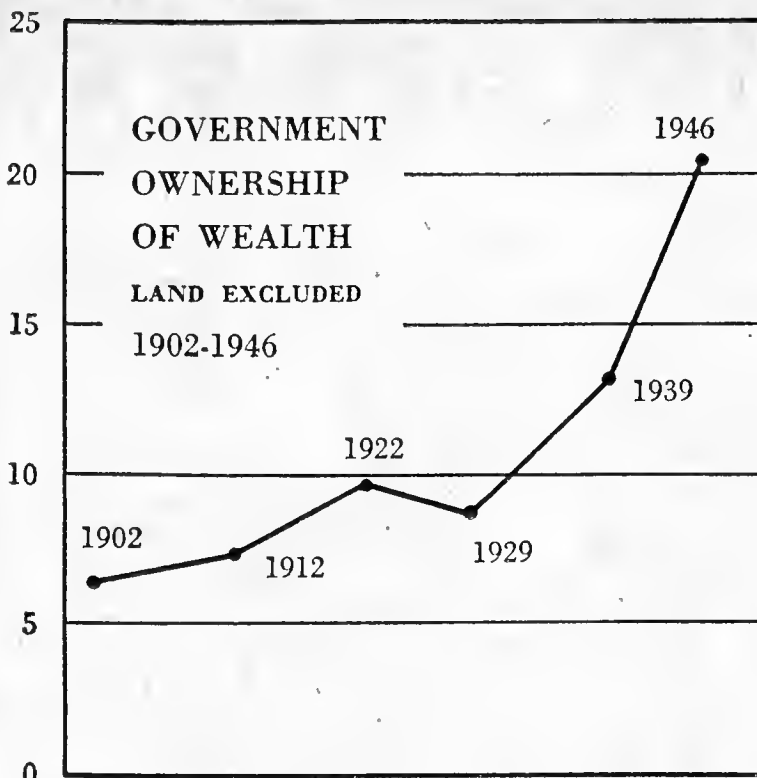
Someone has truly said that every time Congress or a legislature passes a law at least a little liberty is taken from the people. If you add the thousands of laws to the hundreds of thousands of bureaucratic regulations which have the force of law, it becomes plain that agriculture, business and the American citizen himself are rapidly becoming tied hand and foot by government red tape, with consequent loss of freedom to operate and to live. The impossible job of controlling prices illustrates this point. When government interferes with the law of supply and demand in one

wasted by the Federal government on unwise or socialistic domestic policies and enterprises, and we must object to the utter lack of good business methods by the armed forces when buying supplies or hiring labor. Examples of such extravagance are almost without number. For example, consider the cost of reconditioning the Sampson Air Force base in Seneca County, New York. Following World War II the camp was left largely unguarded, with the result that much valuable property was stolen and carried away. Then, when it was suddenly decided to recondition the camp, there was almost no limit to the wages that were paid for time and overtime, and little price limit on the material that was purchased. Those familiar with conditions at the camp say that the lack of thrift or of any attempt to save the taxpayers' money was disgraceful.

It would take a book to cite other examples of government waste and extravagance. Twenty-five thousand chauffeurs are employed to drive government officials from place to place. How long



## PER CENT OF TOTAL WEALTH



## GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP IN U.S.A.

Not counting land, the government owned more than one-fifth of the wealth of our country in 1946 (the latest figures we could find). It also owned about one-fifth of the land area. Just look at the chart (prepared from data compiled by the National Bureau of Economic Research in 1950) and see how government ownership of wealth has been shooting up under bureaucracy!

ation. Naturally many of these workers then tell their families back home to get into action and stop the reduction.

## Tax Facts and Our Liberties

No American now needs to be told what government bureaucracy and extravagance are doing to the taxes he has to pay. What most Americans yet do not realize is the effect on them of indirect taxes which are hidden in substantial amounts in everything we buy. Just to refresh your mind on this extremely dangerous tax situation, consider these facts:

**1.** Look at and study the picture in the statement on this page of Freedom on the March entitled "The Darkening Shadow." Note that the Federal expenditure alone for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, will equal the estimated total income payments of all individuals in the blackened area, which is more than two-thirds of the United States.

**2.** Every child born now into this America of ours has a mortgage chained to his neck of approximately \$1,700, the same being his part of the national debt. Think of that as a handicap to the child's ability to get ahead in business or in a profession.

**3.** Remember, too, that the total Federal debt is equivalent to an \$11,000 mortgage on every owner-occupied dwelling in the United States.

**4.** In 1939, a married man with an income of \$2,500 was exempt from Federal taxation and was able to keep all of his earnings. This year, however, he is compelled to work 22 days to pay his Federal income tax. It is even higher now because of the recent hike in income taxes.

A married man with \$5,000 dollars income works 34 days for the Federal government.

In 1940, all state and local taxes amounted to 8.7 billion dollars, while Federal taxes amounted to 5.7 billions. In 1950, state and local taxes were 16.5 billions, but the Federal tax had reached 39 billions. At this rate, in ten years more Washington will be taking most of our money and giving back to us what it sees fit.

Every dollar taken by government is a dollar taken out of production.

Moreover, the tax situation is such that men with money have less and less desire to take the risk involved in business. If they win, the government gets the profits; if they lose, it's just too bad, for it's their loss. Production and more production are the only answers to economic safety and to the material welfare of every citizen.

## Government Ownership and Freedom

Government is the largest landowner in the country, with 412 million acres, or 20% of the total land area of con-

tinental United States. Huge reclamation projects now planned will add further big areas. It has a 16 billion dollar housing act insuring further government ownership of land and buildings.

Government owns and operates over 100 different business and industrial enterprises in competition with regular business, including, for example, millions of dollars worth of electric power plants. To a greater degree than even farmers realize, government controls agricultural production by quota and subsidy laws.

This socialization of private enterprise would not be quite so dangerous were the government a competent and thrifty operator. But it should be obvious to any thinking person that few politicians or bureaucrats have the ability or the experience to operate a business. Nor is there any incentive for economy when government operators can run to Congress and the taxpayer to make up their deficits.

The tentacles of government operation and control are constantly reaching out for more and more, and are a sure road to complete government dominance and eventually to communism. How Stalin must laugh when he looks at what is happening inside America! If the present situation continues, Russia needs no war to gain her ends!

## Government Scandals

Communists in frightening numbers have been discovered in low and high places in government, and in some cases when accused have been defended by other government officials. The chairman of the Democratic Party was accused of using his influence to get the RFC to loan government funds to his friends. He resigned under fire.

Perhaps the most disturbing of these government scandals are those discovered in the Internal Revenue Bureau, where high officials charged with the responsibility of collecting taxes have been stealing the taxpayers' money. Other scandals involving government officials of high and low position include bribes of deep freezers, free hotel accommodations, mink coats, etc., etc. in return for helpful influence.

The scandals are a result of:

1. The tremendous growth of government bureaucracy, with its resulting confusion and opportunity for wrong doing.
2. One party being in power too long.
3. The indifference of the American people to what is going on in their own government.

## What Can Be Done?

How often one hears someone say something like this: "I'm only one of 150 million people. What can little I do?"

The answer to that question, of course, is that there is much that you

can do. Small minorities have been responsible for starting the great religious, social and political reforms of the world. Those few founding fathers who drew up and signed the Declaration of Independence are our best example.

Fortunately, we who believe in freedom in America are still many and mighty. We just need to get aroused. Here are some of the things that you can do:

Get the facts. There are some in this article, but figures change rapidly.

For further information write to:

1. Freedom on the March, executive secretary Douglas Hewitt, 119 South Cayuga Street, Ithaca, New York.

2. The Foundation for Economic Education, Irvington-on-Hudson New York.

3. The Committee for Constitutional Government, 205 East 42nd Street, New York City.

4. The U. S. Chamber of Commerce, Washington, D. C.

There are dozens of other sources of good information.

After you have informed yourself, get your own local organizations — Grange, Farm Bureau, Home Bureau, Cooperative, Rotary, Kiwanis or Exchange clubs, Sons of the American Revolution, Daughters of the American Revolution, the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, any organization to which you belong — busy in the cause of freedom. See that speakers on freedom are on the programs of these organizations.

Both as an individual and as a member of an organization give more attention to community housekeeping. Good government begins at the grass roots. Attend your caucuses and the primaries of your party. It's too late to do much about a candidate at elec-

tion time if you have taken no part in his selection at the primaries.

Vote and help to get out the vote. It is disgraceful that only about 40% of the people exercise their right of suffrage. If you lost the vote and after it was too late most Americans would go underground to fight to get back that marvelous privilege. Why lose it in the first place?

Attend and take part in your school meetings. These meetings have many strong powers, but only a few qualified voters attend.

Know your representatives in the State Legislature and in Congress, and never hesitate to let them know your wishes. How can you blame them for actions that do not suit you if they don't know how you feel?

Talk and fight with your friends and in your organizations against the rapid increase of statism and socialism. Campaign against government waste, extravagance and high taxes. On this point, is your own house in order, or do you belong to the great army of "give-me's" taking government hand-outs?

Resist the trend toward socialism in every legal way possible. Right in your county are dozens of Federal government workers. Are they all necessary? Can you afford to pay for them all? Are you governing their actions, or are they controlled out of Washington?

Oppose at every opportunity excessive government controls in industry and agriculture.

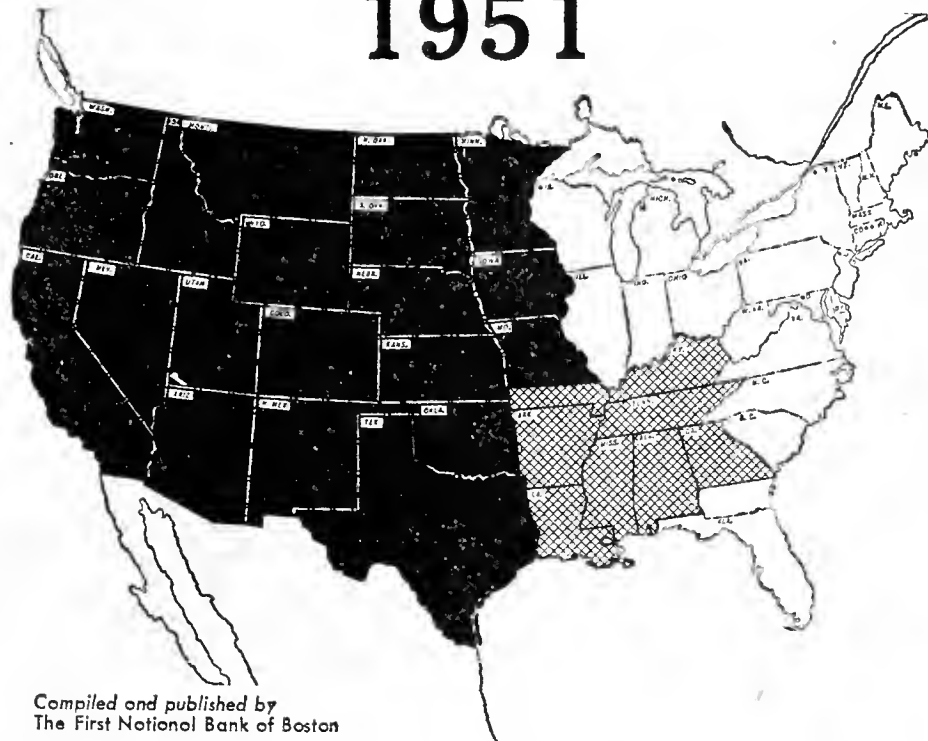
Watch out against the socialization of medicine, education and agriculture.

Emphasize and emphasize again the responsibility of the individual to stand up and be counted for the liberties which cost our fathers so much.

**FREEDOM IS YOUR BUSINESS.**

## THE DARKENING SHADOW

1951



Compiled and published by  
The First National Bank of Boston

**T**HE darkening shadow in this map shows that the Federal expenses alone for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, will equal the estimated total income payments of all individuals in the blackened area, which is more than two-thirds of the entire United States.

If you add to the Federal expenses for one year those of the total state and local taxes, then the total government expenditures will equal the income of all the people in the states in the blackened area plus all of those in the states shaded on the map. In 1929 the dark shadow covered only about two-thirds of one state—California.

**THE GROWTH OF THIS FRIGHTENING SHADOW WILL NEVER STOP UNTIL YOU AND I AND OTHER DETERMINED CITIZENS LIKE US TURN IT BACK!**

*Freedom On The March*

OFFICE: 119 SO. CAYUGA STREET,

ITHACA, NEW YORK.



# The Kind of America We Want



## Training

**EDITOR'S NOTE:** Here are the prize winners in our contest for young people on the subject, "What Kind of an America Do I Want?", together with quotations from non-prize winners.

### Give Me Freedom

**FIRST PRIZE, \$20.00**

**L**ET ME be heir to freedom, or let me live and die defending my individual right to be free.

Give me no promise of government-planned security. Slavery would be as kind a fate. For to be thus secure is to shackle human resources.

Security was not the reason the Pilgrim Fathers set sail across dark waters in their escape from tyranny. Freedom was their quest. I would be a Pilgrim.

Security had no part in the lives of the pioneers who traversed forests and deserts to make America a productive land. I would be a pioneer.

Security did not mold the character of George Washington, father of liberty and defender of freedom. I would be like Washington.

Security was not in the heart of the Emancipator whose convictions were that a government "could not long endure half slave and half free." I would be like Lincoln.

Security does not see men through panic. It never has been a guarantee of prosperity. It never has created a great idea, a new machine, or a better product.

Security does not win wars. It did not fire a musket in the Revolutionary War, nor was it behind the cannons at Gettysburg. It did not decide the victories of Belleau Wood and Chateau Thierry.

Security never has gained a beachhead. It did not raise the flag at Iwo Jima. It is not with the defenders of peace at Korea.

Free men of faith laid America's cornerstone. Let me, like them, be charged with the fervor to keep America free.

The light of freedom will illumine my mind, as I trudge the road of knowledge. Security is a stumbling block.

The energy of freedom will charge my body with power and health as I toil in the field of my own choosing. Security is a disease.

The force of freedom will summon my loyalty as I defend my country in times of war and peace. Security is a coward.

I am a happy American, not because I am secure, but because I am free.

I will not be a parasite feeding on the government's promises of security. I would be free. Give me freedom.

—Matthew Sasso, Muncy, Pa., aged 20.

—A.A.—

### Ambition Needed

**SECOND PRIZE, \$15.00**

**N**EVER in our history, have the principles on which this nation prospered been threatened as they have in the last twenty years.

This nation has been through a de-

## Winning Letters in a Contest for Young People

pression, war, and a prosperous post-war era, and our government is still operating in the red. It seems to me that too many people are relying on the government for support. Too many people have lost the ambition and foresight that is necessary in maintaining our hard-fought freedom that we enjoy today.

People, today, are trying to get something for nothing. It seems strange that we who have the highest standard of living in the world, and are the best educated, should allow our government to be undermined by the medieval heritage of socialism and communism.

It is time that we Americans woke up and concerned ourselves with the destiny of our country. Let us not allow our own individual desires to become so important that we neglect the freedoms which we have today. Our democracy today is dependent on us. We must not fail our duty!

Since world leadership has been



## Recreation

placed in our control, we are placing too much emphasis on re-arming and war. You can never have peace by preparing for war. World leadership demands the responsibility of helping undeveloped nations, and to promote peace and freedom in the world.

There are four main qualities we must cultivate if we succeed in maintaining our democracy. These are:

First, we must have faith in ourselves, for without this we have two strikes on us already.

Second, we must have faith in one another; if we have not this, we are struggling in vain.

Third, we must have faith in our country, faith that we are able to stand against the attacks that imperil our democracy and freedoms we enjoy.

Fourth, we must put faith in Almighty God who is willing and able to guide and direct us as a nation if we would but trust Him.

These are the principles which characterized our forefathers and to which we must return if we are to maintain and strengthen our democracy today. —Albert Skinner, R.D. 2, Rome, N. Y., aged 19.

—A.A.—

### The Coming Generation

**THIRD PRIZE, \$10.00**

**W**HAT kind of an America do I, a young person, want? Do I look forward to a future of guaranteed security or a future of freedom making my own security? It is a decision which I and every person, young and old must make, and we cannot—we must not—choose guaranteed security under governmental control! Freedom is as vital to us as the air we breathe. An American without freedom would

be like a fish without water. Without it our very spirits would die.

Why am I so determinedly for the cause of freedom? In my lifetime, government control would probably bring no more than a guarantee of security for my old age. Security is necessary to old age. However, I am looking farther into the future. My reason is only twenty-seven inches tall; weighs only twenty-two pounds and is only 10 months old. She is my baby daughter. She must have the same freedoms in her life that I have had in mine. She must have the freedom to worship God as she pleases. She must have the freedom to express her opinions. She must be able to choose her own life work, her own schools, her own friends and associates.

Our forefathers probably would never have ventured from their homeland if they had thought only of themselves. But thoughts of their children and their children's children drove them from their homes and relatives to cross a wide unknown ocean and settle in a strange land in quest of freedom.

There is nothing more inspiring and more soul-searching than the trust in a child's eyes. We must not fail them, our babies and children of today—the lifeblood of America tomorrow. We must not betray them by trading on their future freedom for our security now. So I say "Freedom at any cost!" —Mrs. David L. Nesbitt, Albion, N. Y., aged 20.

—A.A.—

### Freedom, Justice and Integrity

**FOURTH PRIZE, \$5.00**

**W**HAT I want for America's tomorrow is to keep and continue the economic and material status and advantages of the present, but to return to high moral principles and spirituality of the past which has made our country great.

Our material wealth is the highest known in the world. Science and American ingenuity have given us better conveniences and higher living standards. We have a longer life span than was ever known before. Every day some new research is undertaken to discover a cure for some disease previously considered incurable.

But the return to the past high standards of faith and love for God is the most important of all. Recently Ex-President Herbert Hoover remarked, "There is a dangerous weakening of morality and ethical standards in the very area in which we should expect to find integrity and leadership."

In former generations, whether Christian or not, people had moral standards, but now more and more people have given up their ideals of honesty and truthfulness.

Our country was founded on faith in God, and the men were true Christians. Perhaps we have signed away our freedom by giving up the faith of our fathers. Only the future can tell.

I close by asking the question General MacArthur asked in a recent



## Faith in God



## Work

speech: "In short, is American life to be characterized by freedom or servitude, strength or weakness?"

Those who truly love America hope that her tomorrow will be characterized by freedom, justice, and integrity. —Elaine Douglas, Afton, N. Y., aged 15.

—A.A.—

### Faith In God

Security is important. No one can live without it, but they can live without freedom. Those who have freedom often do not appreciate it. Those who do not have it would like it.

People in communist countries live (or exist) without freedom, but there are many who consider life not worth living without it.

I believe only faith in a Supreme Being is going to help bring about freedom and peace in this America. —Marie L. Wetterhahn, Ellisburg, N.Y.

—A.A.—

### Freedom Means Happiness

Freedom is a wonderful word and America is a wonderful country. I think Americans should be free to work at whatever trade they like best, and provide for their own security. Freedom to me means happiness. Happiness means good homes. Good homes provide strong healthy families, and strong healthy families provide clear-thinking citizens to work in our gov-



## Justice

ernment for the good and the benefit of our people. Therefore I am in favor one hundred per cent of freedom for our American people. —Jean Huson, Johnson City, N. Y.

—A.A.—

### Golden Opportunity

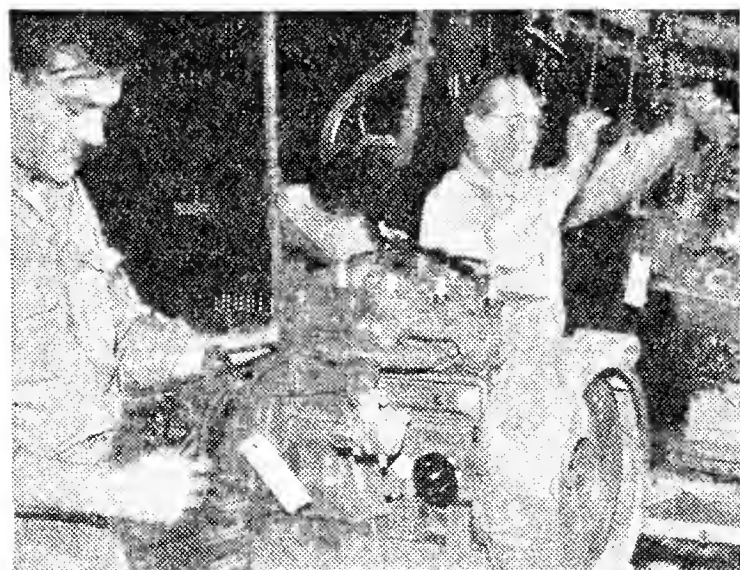
If the nightmare of hate and fear is ever to be dispelled and the blessings of peace secured to the liberty-loving nations of the world, our only hope lies in the preservation of those institutions which are the foundation and bulwarks of our political and religious freedom—those promises which America extends to her free people.

Thomas Wolfe very aptly sets forth the "Promise of America": "So then, to every man his chance—to every man, regardless of his birth, his shining, golden opportunity; to every man the right to live, to work, to be himself, and to become whatever thing his manhood and his vision can combine to make him—this, seeker, is the promise of America." —Cleda Howell, Bradford, N. Y.

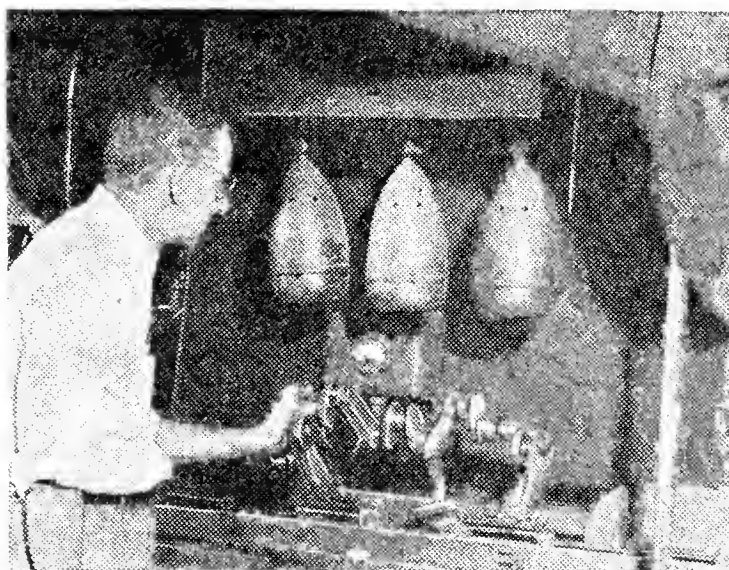


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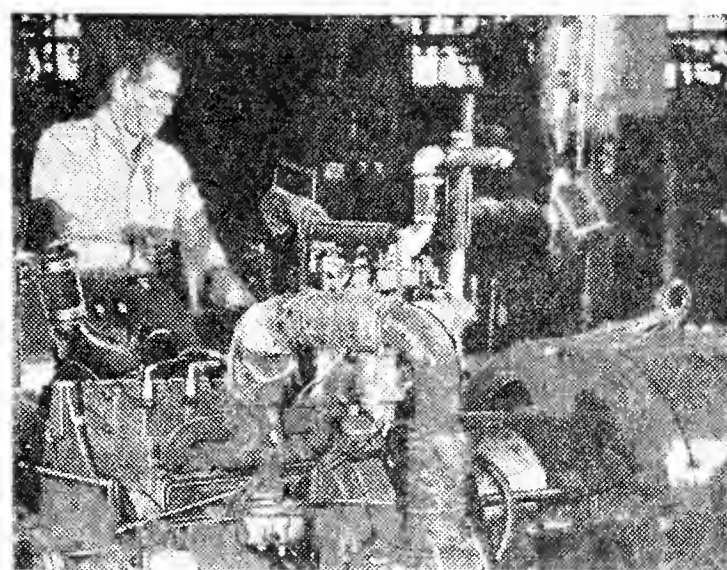
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Every part in every tractor engine—from sub-assemblies to finished unit—has to fit correctly. Rigid inspections on every Farmall assembly line, at every step of manufacture, provide a constant check on product quality. This means longer tractor life . . . *more years of productive work* from your McCormick Farmall.

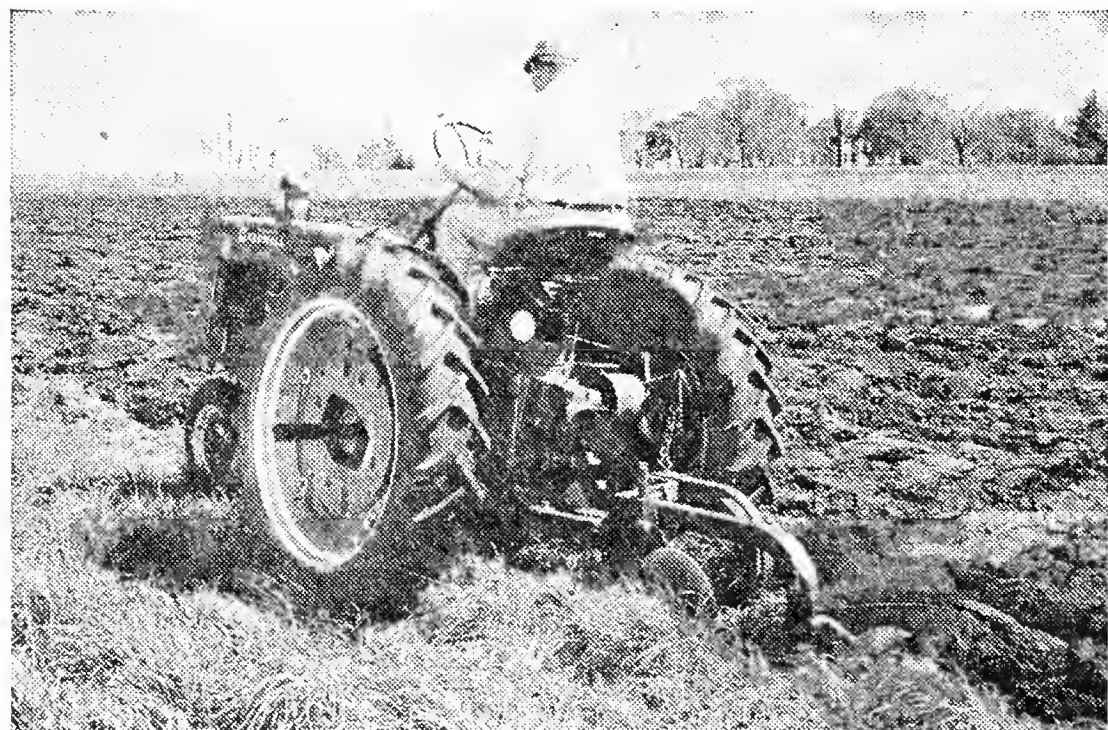


Every Farmall crankshaft is protected from hidden flaws with the "black light" of the magnetic flux machine. This machine detects the tiniest of imperfections, hidden from the naked eye. Quality controls like this mean *built-in performance* for you, *more years of work* from your tractor. Farmalls are built stronger to last *years longer*.



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## ...and more **PULL-POWER** for all your work



**More PULL-POWER for Mounted Implements.** Get acquainted with the *pull-power* you get with *every* McCormick Farmall. There's *balanced power* in the full line: Cub, Super A, Super C, H, M, MD. Try the size that's right for you and your work, with a full line of mounted and direct-connected McCormick equipment: plows, planters, listers, middlebusters, cultivators, mowers, many more. They're front, center or rear-connected at the right location to do *best work — easiest, fastest*.



**More PULL-POWER for Trailing Implements.** Test the Farmall *pull-power* that most closely matches your power needs . . . with your choice of McCormick trailing implements: plows, disk harrows, peg-tooth harrows, soil pulverizers, planters, many others. See how Farmalls' ideal power-weight balance delivers more pull-power than other tractors of similar or even greater horsepower. See how Farmalls can handle *more jobs on more acres*, at lowest power cost for you.

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# MEET EVERETT

## "The chipmunk who found complete security"



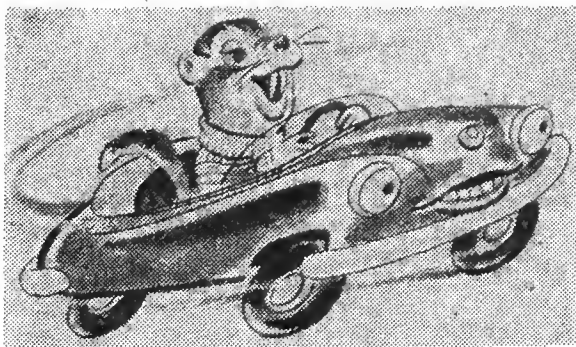
**O**NCE upon a time a young chipmunk named Everett was graduated from college and came home to visit his father, an elderly gentleman who lived under an oak log near Covington, Ky.

The first night he was home, Everett swaggered down the tunnel into the burrow dining room and helped himself to a big meal of his father's choicest seeds. Then he selected one of his father's best cigars, a full inch long and all Havana.

"It's nice to have you home again, son," Mr. Chipmunk said.

"Yep," said Everett. "Must be."

"But," said Mr. Chipmunk, "I sup-



pose you'll soon be leaving to look for a job."

Everett flicked his cigar ash onto the rug. "Not a chance, Pop. Definitely not a chance. The fact is, I don't like the whole economic system today."

Mr. Chipmunk twitched a whisker ever so slightly. "What's the matter with it, son?"

"No security," Everett chirped. "The way I see it, the state ought to take over. Give you a safe job, give you a snug, warm place to live, give you plenty of seeds to eat, give you free medical care, give you free clothes, give you—"

Mr. Chipmunk gently raised a pro-

testing paw. "Now, just a minute, son. I'm proud of the American system. Lived by it all my life. I've worked hard, managed to save a few seeds every year, and we've not done too badly. The mortgage on our log is fully paid up. I was able to send you through high school and Chipmunk Aggies. And in a year or two, I think I can retire—"

Everett grinned at him. "Wise up, Pop! *Wise up!* Why beat your brains out? If the state'll give you everything, what's the sense of scurrying all over the forest trying to earn a buck?"

Mr. Chipmunk's tail snapped irritably. "Now listen, son. In the first place, stop calling me Pop. In the second place, you'd find that if you got *complete security* you'd lose your freedom. If the state were to give you everything, it would *control* everything. Control your body and soul. I don't believe you'd like that."

Everett burst out laughing. "Stow it, old timer, stow it! You just haven't got the word yet, that's all. But you'll learn." He whacked his father a jovial blow across the stripes. "Say, sport, how about lending me the car tonight? Big dance going on down in the meadow."

Mr. Chipmunk reached into his pocket for the keys. "Drive slowly, son. Lots of rabbits tearing around in cars these days. You can't be too careful."

"Don't worry about this lad, Pop, I can drive circles around any little old rabbit that ever came down the path."

Next morning at 7 o'clock the phone rang be-

side Mr. Chipmunk's bed, "Sorry to bother you, sir," said a voice, "but your boy had an accident last night. Smashed up a couple of rabbits in a convertible. Frankly, sir, he'd been drinking. We had to put him in jail."

"I'll be right over," Mr. Chipmunk said tensely.

Twenty minutes later Mr. Chipmunk arrived at the jail, a formidable structure the chipmunks had built by inverting an iron wash tub and imbedding the rim in solid rock. The Sheriff led him to Everett's cell. Everett was alternately yelling and gnawing on the bars. "Lemme out!"; he squawked. "Lemme out of this place!"

Mr. Chipmunk stared sadly at his son for a moment. Then, suddenly, he gave a little chuckle. "What's funny?" Everett screamed. "Get me out of here!"

Mr. Chipmunk put a paw through the bars and patted Everett's head. "Tell me, son," he asked, "are they keeping you snug and warm?"

"Sure, but—"

"Are they giving you free medical attention?"

"Medical attention, he says! Get me out—"

"And I dare say the good Sheriff will find a safe, easy job for you—on the rockpile. Am I right, Sheriff?"

"Right," said the Sheriff.

"And I suppose that the Sheriff will even give you a free suit of clothes, a little number with horizontal stripes."

Everett looked aghast at his father. "Cut the comedy, Pop!" he wailed. "Get me out of this place!"

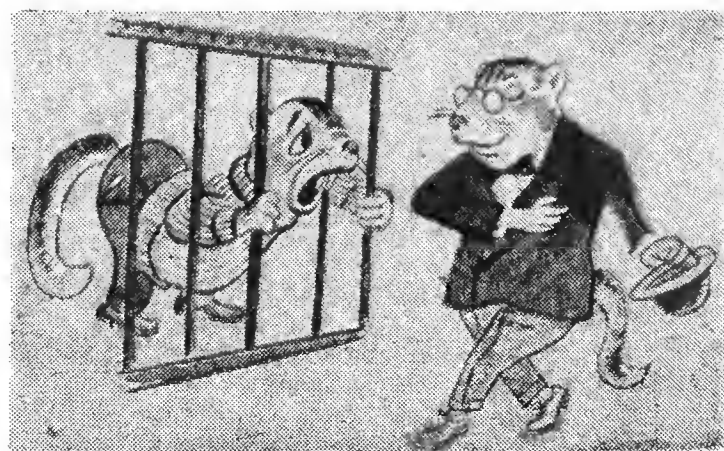
"No, son," said Mr. Chipmunk, "I'd like you to stay right here for a few days. I think you'll find it a rewarding experience."

"Why?" Everett screamed. "Tell me why, Pop!"

"Because, my boy," Mr. Chipmunk said, "it'll give you a very good idea what it's like to get *complete security* from the state."

Mr. Chipmunk winked at the Sheriff, put on his hat, and walked out of the jail.

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# The CHOICE is Ours

By GENERAL DOUGLAS MacARTHUR

MUCH that I have seen since my return to my native land after an absence of many years has filled me with immeasurable satisfaction and pride.



General MacArthur

Our material progress has been little short of phenomenal. It has established an eminence in material strength so far in advance of any other nation or combination of nations that talk of imminent threat to our national security through the application of external force is pure nonsense.

It is not of any external threat that I concern myself but rather of insidious forces working from within which have already so drastically altered the character of our free institutions — those institutions which formerly we hailed as something beyond question or challenge, those institutions we proudly called the American way of life.

Foremost of these forces is the one directly, or even more frequently indirectly, allied with Communism. It has infiltrated into positions of public trust and responsibility—into journalism, the press, the radio and the schools. It seeks through covert manipulation of the civil power and the media of public information and education to pervert the truth, impair respect for moral values, suppress human freedom and representative government and, in the end, destroy our faith in our religious teachings.

This evil force, with neither spiritual base nor moral standard, rallies the abnormal and subnormal elements among our citizenry and applies internal pressure against all things we hold decent and all things that we hold right—the type of pressure which has caused many Christian nations abroad to fall and their own cherished freedoms to languish in the shackles of complete suppression.

As it has happened there, it can happen here. Our need for patriotic fervor and religious devotion was never more impelling. There can be no compromise with atheistic Communism—no halfway in the preservation of freedom and religion. It must be all or nothing.

## Taxes Sap Initiative

It was the adventurous spirit of Americans which despite risks and hazards carved a great nation from an almost impenetrable wilderness; which established the pattern for modern industrialization and scientific development; which built our own almost unbelievable material progress and favorably influenced that of all others.

This adventurous spirit is now threatened as it was in the days of the Boston Tea Party by an unconscionable burden of taxation. This is sapping the initiative and energies of the people and leaves little incentive for the assumption of those risks which are inherent and unescapable in the forging of progress under the system of free enterprise.

More and more we work not for ourselves but for the State. In time, if permitted to continue, this trend cannot fail to be destructive. For no nation may survive in freedom once its people become the servants of the State, a condition to which we are now pointed with dreadful certainty.

Labor, as always, will be the first to feel its frightful consequences.

This nation's material wealth is built upon the vision and courage, the sweat and toil, the hope and faith of our people. There has been no magic involved, upon which we might again call to replenish our denuded coffers. We can either advance upon the security of sound principles or we can plunge on to the precipice of disaster toward which we are now headed in the dangerous illusion that our wealth is inexhaustible—and can therefore be limitlessly shared with others. It is argued that we must give boundlessly if we are to be insured allies in an emergency. I reject this reasoning as an unwarranted calumny against well tested friends of long standing.

The survival of the free world is infinitely more dependent upon the maintenance of a strong, vigorous, healthy, and independent America as a leavening influence than upon any financial aid which we might provide. The free world's one great hope for survival now rests upon the maintaining and preserving of our own strength. Continue to dissipate it and that one hope is dead.

## Moral Integrity

Indivisible from this trend and probably contributory to it is a growing tendency to overlook certain forms of laxity in high quarters. Petty corruption in the public administration is a disease unfortunately common to all nations, but I refer to an even more alarming situation. Men of significant stature in national affairs appear to cower before the threat of reprisal if the truth be expressed in criticism of those in higher authority.

As I have traveled through the country since my return, I find a great transformation in American thought to be taking place. Our apathy is disappearing. American public opinion is beginning to exert its immense power. The American people are expressing themselves with dynamic force on foreign policy. This is exerting a profound influence upon the Soviet course of action.

Few events in the life of our Republic have been of more significant importance nor more heartening than this rallying of the collective will of the American people. They are putting pressure upon their own leaders and upon the leaders of those with whom we are directly or indirectly engaged.

We stand today at a critical moment of history—at a vital crossroad. In one direction is the path of courageous patriots seeking in humility only the opportunity to serve their country; the other that of those selfishly seeking to entrench autocratic power. The one group stands for implacable resistance against Communism; the other for compromising with Communism. The one stands for our traditional system of government and freedom; the other for a socialist state and slavery. The one boldly speaks the truth; the other spreads propaganda, fear and deception. The one denounces excessive taxation, bureaucratic government and corruption; the other seeks more taxes, more bureaucratic power, and shields corruption.

The people, as the ultimate rulers, must choose the course our nation shall follow. On their decision rests the future of our free civilization and the survival of our Christian faith. Not for a moment do I doubt that decision or that it will guide the nation to a new and fuller greatness.

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Crystalline OINTMENT  
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\*\*By, or on the advice of, a veterinarian.

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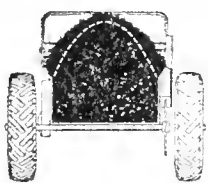
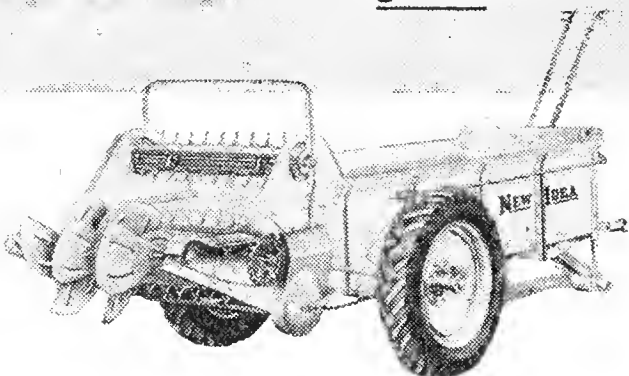


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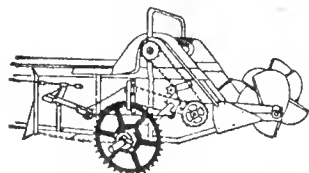


That's why a **NEW IDEA** is a good idea!

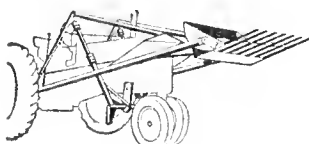
**NEW IDEA Spreaders** feature the finest box built! Built with prime, fully cured pine—extra-resistant to rot and corrosion. All boards tight-fitted and double-riveted to sturdy steel frame—less leakage, no loosening up under longest service. Lasts a lifetime!



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**NEW IDEA-HORN Loader:** Makes a short, easy chore of manure handling and other heavy loading and lifting jobs. Types to fit wide range of tractors—10 labor-saving attachments.

Those flared side-boards on a New IDEA Spreader make a big, dollar-saving difference! Make loading so much quicker and easier, either mechanically or by hand. Make room for extra forkfuls in the wider-top wooden box. Make it possible to haul a lot higher load—with least loss along the road.

And your New IDEA Spreader makes every load a bigger payload! Even partially frozen chunks are chewed up fast by 100 sharp beater teeth. That famous Wide-Spread Distributor quickly cuts toughest manure down to best soil-building size. Handy levers permit positive control of coverage.

For sure shredding plus wider, uniform spreading—more fertility value to boost your yield per field—you'll find a New IDEA by far the best idea. But there's many another reason why it's the world's most-wanted spreader. Ask your New IDEA Dealer!

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## Big Business IS ESSENTIAL

growth of our nation would be dramatically revealed if our newspapers were to report tomorrow that the owners of General Motors (445,000 stockholders) had decided to liquidate their investments and close the business.

### Millions Affected

**T**HE Communists and Socialists, and those among the so-called "liberals" who seek to establish the "Planned Economy" in America, have long used big business as their whipping boy. Of course all three groups know that their planned economy would necessitate, ultimately, the elimination of all private business. Therefore, much of their propaganda is designed subtly to create ill feeling toward the whole structure of American business by using big business as the focal point of their attack.

A preacher told how he came out of his university and entered the ministry infected with animosity toward big business, only to discover later how unjustified had been his attitude. Other people have frankly stated a belief that the country would be better off if the big corporations were forced to dissolve. These people have been reached by the campaign of misrepresentation and villification against business. It has been carried on unceasingly by the Left-wingers and quite often aided—surprisingly enough—by people in reputable institutions and on the staffs of publications and other mass communications media.

### The Biggest

General Motors is the biggest corporation in America. As such it often is the special target of the Left-wing mud-slingers. With every evil implication they can devise, they call attention to the big lump-sum GM profits. Usually with slyness, but sometimes openly, they suggest that this big sprawling industry is bleeding our country of wealth and preventing the people from obtaining their fair deserts.

The truth is that General Motors is the nation's biggest single producer of wealth. And since the welfare of every citizen is at least indirectly dependent on the measure of wealth produced in America, the company is making a substantial contribution to the general welfare. What GM and other big American industries mean to a great many people and to the economic health and

The incomes of the 465,239 General Motors employees would stop. Approximately 2,000,000 persons—wives and children as well as the bread winners themselves—would be directly and stunningly affected by the stoppage of their income livelihood, insurance, pension benefits, etc.

The GM yearly payroll of \$1,809,218,043 would be abolished. Business in some 50 cities with GM establishments would be hard hit; some of their sales and service people would be laid off or terminated. Many of the tens of thousands of companies selling GM products would close. Indirect effects would spread widely. The business of more than 12,000 GM supplier industries scattered throughout the 48 states would be lost or seriously curtailed and the jobs and income of their several million employees would be eliminated or made shaky.

Should GM close up shop, the national defense preparation would be critically stalled for a long time—for the company is the largest producer of materials for the armed services. Vast research projects, out of which come further great boons to humanity, would be halted if GM quit.

Hardest hit of all would be our local, state and Federal governments. The total taxes of \$1,536,000,000 paid in 1950 by General Motors into the government treasuries could not be realized from any other source unless corresponding wealth were created—except by dipping further into the incomes of all the taxpayers—including you and me.

If GM were to cease operating, five years or longer would be required for its productive might and wealth-making capability to be developed by another company or number of companies. It probably would take much longer for its total value to our nation and all 150,000,000 citizens to be re-established. Its value could never be re-established unless we kept our present system under which GM grew into being.

—The Harding College Letter

## Down the Tennessee River

**T**HE American taxpayer has been sold down the Tennessee River, as far as public power is concerned. The government definitely and directly said that it would develop the Tennessee Valley Authority as a flood control and hydro-electric project. But now the steam plants it is building will overshadow the hydro-electric and flood control part of the system.

The figures are: Being spent for hydro-electric dams and plants, \$90,600,000. Being spent for steam plants, \$421,500,000.

The people of New York State have paid approximately 22 per cent of the TVA improvements, yet they are now advertised to draw business and industry away from New York on the pretexts of cheaper land, cheaper labor, cheaper power."

This is an example of disillusionment which is becoming increasingly mark-

ed all over the country. The point is, of course, that we can't have a "little bit of socialism," which will stop at some predetermined spot. The appetite of socialists for power—and of the bureaucrats and officials who follow the socialist line under camouflaged labels—is insatiable. The more they get, the more they demand.

The people of every state helped, through their tax money, to pay for TVA. They are helping to subsidize its continued operation and expansion, and they'll do that as long as TVA exists. That goes for all the other current government ventures into socialism. The precedent now established, if not checked hard, will force us to pay in the infinitely more precious coin of lost liberties, and political domination of our lives. That is what the super state always results in—and Valley Authorities are super states in spades.

—The Syracuse, N. Y., Post Standard





# Roots of Responsibility

In a world that cries for sane reasoning, sound judgment and constructive actions, the farm population of America stands to contribute perhaps more than any other group.

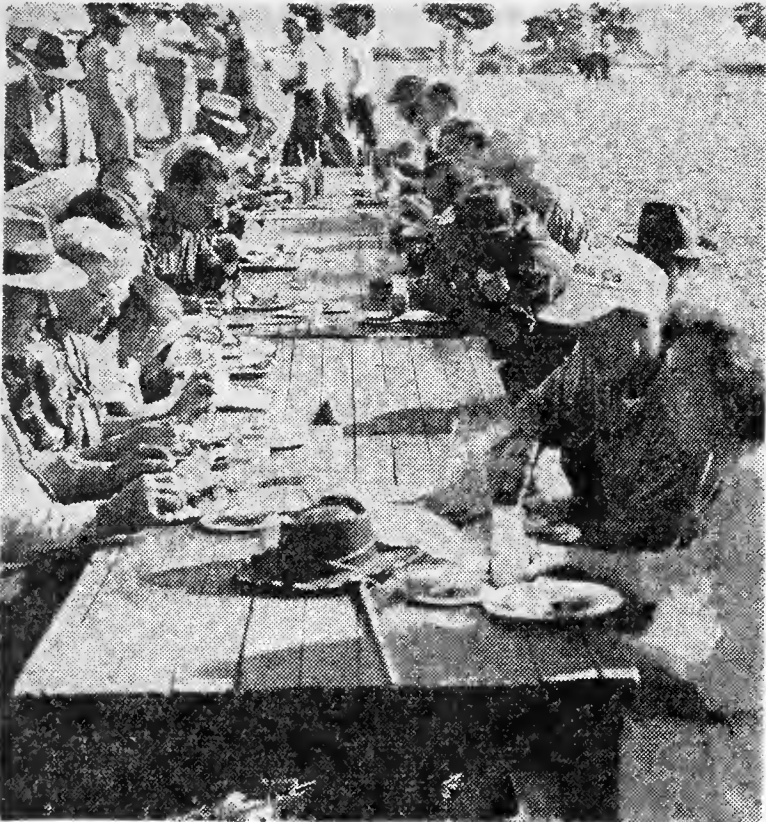
The farmer's sense of individual responsibility finds its foundation in his traditional husbandry of livestock—probably the oldest and most noble art of man. The bond between man and the animals charged to his keeping is one predicated on the

farmer's warm devotion and unspoken pledge never to abuse nor neglect a fellow creature utterly dependent on his care.

In its early championing of an Animal Agriculture program (to build soil, increase livestock and upgrade the human diet) the New Idea Division of the Avco Manufacturing Corporation is proud to have lent encouragement to a concept of farm life wherein lie the roots of individual responsibility.

**NEW IDEA**  
**FARM EQUIPMENT COMPANY**  
*AVCO*  
Subsidiary *Avco* Manufacturing Corporation, Coldwater, Ohio





The barbecue is always a good drawing card and always top-notch for food. More than 1000 lbs. of barbecued beef were served this time.

# They Pulled Together

By Jim Knapp



Here's the new agricultural center for the Genesee County farm and home agencies. This is what the folks were working for. Plenty of free parking space in the rear.

**W**HOS AFRAID of the big, bad mortgage? Do you need money for a worthy cause? Want to know how to get people to turn out for a big event? Do you want to build goodwill for farmers among city folks?

Farm folks up in Genesee County in the western corner of New York state have faced all of these questions and can give you some surprising and heart-warming answers. They've raised better than \$60,000 in the past four years, they have a beautiful new home for their agricultural headquarters, and they've made many thousands of friends for agriculture in the county—all without a cent of government money.

What's the formula, if such it can be called? Certainly, it would include (1) have something worth working for; (2) get your own people back of it (you'll need plenty of volunteer help); (3) make everything as free as far as possible; and (4) put on a good show by having some outstanding attractions.

It was hard for me to see how anyone could make any money by giving things away, but up at Batavia late this summer I saw a lot of happy people. Kids were riding on a miniature merry-go-round—free! When they tired of that, right next door they got on a miniature train for a ride—free! Down the line there were a half-dozen ponies kept busy carrying the small fry all day long—not free, but only 10 cents a ride.

Then there were free exhibits all around the grounds, free demonstrations by Soil Conservation Service, 4-H club members and machinery dealers, free band concerts, free dress revues, and a free square dance in the evening. The orchestra played for free. Even admission to the grounds was free!

## Under One Roof

**I**T ALL started because the farm people were dissatisfied. They wanted and needed a new agricultural center. Tired of renting an old house from a shoe factory as Extension Service headquarters, they figured how convenient it would be to have all the farm and home agencies together under one roof. The SCS was on one street, Production Credit on another, and a local milk co-op away from all of them. Parking meters were in front of or near all offices. Farmers were irritated.

The upshot was a search for a new building, or perhaps to construct one. By chance they stumbled on an old mansion with an acre of land, once a proud home but at that time, four years ago, a civic eyesore. It was purchased for \$8,500, but even then the thought was to tear it down and to build on the site.

When a contractor found the old building in pretty fair shape structurally, with a firm foundation, the group decided to develop what they had, and a development committee took over. Agreements were made with the Federal agencies for space, but since these commitments, together with the Extension budgets, were not adequate to carry the building, let alone develop it, a lot more money was needed.

One idea was a campaign to develop the center. The local bank granted a maximum mortgage of \$20,000, and folks scurried around for pledges, ultimately topping this figure. Included was about \$400 in cash from business interests, but all in all

it was only about half of the amount needed for an enterprise that eventually was to run over \$60,000.

Then came the idea that met with general approval. How about a Field Day—a glorified Farmers' Day—where everyone could have a good time, including the city folks and youngsters, where no one would be gouged, where merchants could display their wares, and where good food would be served at reasonable prices. And to top it off, they would have an auction where perhaps some money could be made.

Hoping for a large indoor trade show, a committee sold space to machinery, home appliance, and other dealers. The response was so great that the local airport was selected as the site of the show. There was no electricity, so farmers themselves, helped by one paid electrician, raised the poles with manure loaders and tractors, and hooked into generators for the current.

The show netted about \$2,500, enabling the sponsors to complete the building to the point where it was formally dedicated in December, 1948.

Machinery dealers were so enthused and pleased with the show that the following year, 1949, a 2-day affair was inaugurated, and a 30-acre farm site selected. A barbecue was added, about 10,000 folks attended, and the net was \$6,000. A new feature was the addition of a livestock auction in addition to the general auction of household goods and miscellaneous merchandise, all contributed by homemakers.

In 1950, the third Roundup was staged on the same site. This tested the ingenuity of farmers more than any previous event. The weather was swell the first day. The horse show went off like clockwork, and the general auction was okay. The second day it rained, but a big crowd showed up, and 2,000 farmers who couldn't crowd into the big tent stood in the rain to bid. Tractors pulled out cars stuck in the mud. Profit that year: \$6,600.

## A New Site

**T**HIS year probably topped them all, and the crowd was estimated at close to 15,000 on a new fair-ground site on the edge of the city of Batavia. From a gross of about \$17,000 a net of around \$10,700 was realized. Again, the two auctions proved to be the outstanding financial successes, totaling around \$9,700. Food concessions accounted for \$4,700, and Dairymen's League and 4-H milk and pop stands, \$325. The trade show brought in \$1,600, and another thousand came from minor amusements, such as selling canes, ring-the-duck, and



Auctioneers are glad to cooperate in a good cause, and they really "go to town" in upping the bids. The people like the "show" as well as the bargains.

pony rides. The total profit was just sufficient to liquidate the old mortgage!

The barbecue was a sellout, as usual, with more than 1,000 pounds of prime beef, cooked nearly 20 hours before the Roundup, made available to the visitors. Music was provided by the cooperation of Local No. 575 of the American Federation of Musicians through a grant from the Music Performance Trust Fund of the Recording Industry.

The auctions, of course, don't just happen. A tremendous amount of work lies back of them as volunteer workers actively solicit goods and merchandise and cattle from farm and homes. Everything is contributed. This year, for example, Elba muck growers donated a railroad carload of onions, amounting to nearly a thousand bushels. Nearly 60 calves and heifers were given along with a dozen pigs, 125 pullets, turkeys, geese, 300 dozen eggs, 400 bushels of oats, a corn sheller and a corn planter. Other items donated included five cases of dog food, small tools, a '38 Chevrolet sedan (which the donor bought back for \$125), a hay baler, a lime sower, 10 sheep, an automobile spotlight, and a certificate for evergreens from a nursery. Even the auctioneers donate their talents, and there have been as many as four. They really are enthusiastic.

And here's a good point to keep in mind. It's a lot easier, say the workers, to get contributions of "things" than it is to part people from their cash. But these "things" are just as good as cash on the auction block, because both city and country people can buy needed items at reasonable prices.

## Youngsters and Ladies Help

**I**T'S A good policy, also, to vary events and add new features from year to year. It adds to the drawing power. This year's program, for example, included a 4-H dress revue as well as demonstrations, a 4-H plowing contest, a livestock judging contest, and two extra band concerts. A square dance is always a drawing card.

And don't forget the women! Without them you won't get very far. At the Roundup they manned the food tents and had a good meal or a snack available at all hours. Everything's done with a smile, too. That pays! And don't neglect the 4-H club members. They've got ideas and they're not afraid of work.

When you get right down to it, the secret of success is the all-round cooperation, good ideas, and willingness to work of all concerned. Get a man like James H. Park, secretary-treasurer of the local production credit association, to serve as general chairman. He did it for four years and gave both the skill and continuity necessary. Get a man like R. V. Call to serve as chairman of the finance committee, and on whose farm the Roundup was held for two years. And find a man like Harold Shepard, Cornell graduate, to head the auction committee, and you have the nucleus of "sure fire" action.

Finally, you'll need a lot of volunteer workers. To put over the Genesee Roundup, there were 5 planning committees, 45 working volunteer committees, and probably 500 others who gave willingly of their time and labor where needed.

Many of the features of the Farmers' Roundup program are also being successfully used in other counties of New York State which are likewise interested in having a central home for the farm and home agencies. It does work!



# More Power from Niagara

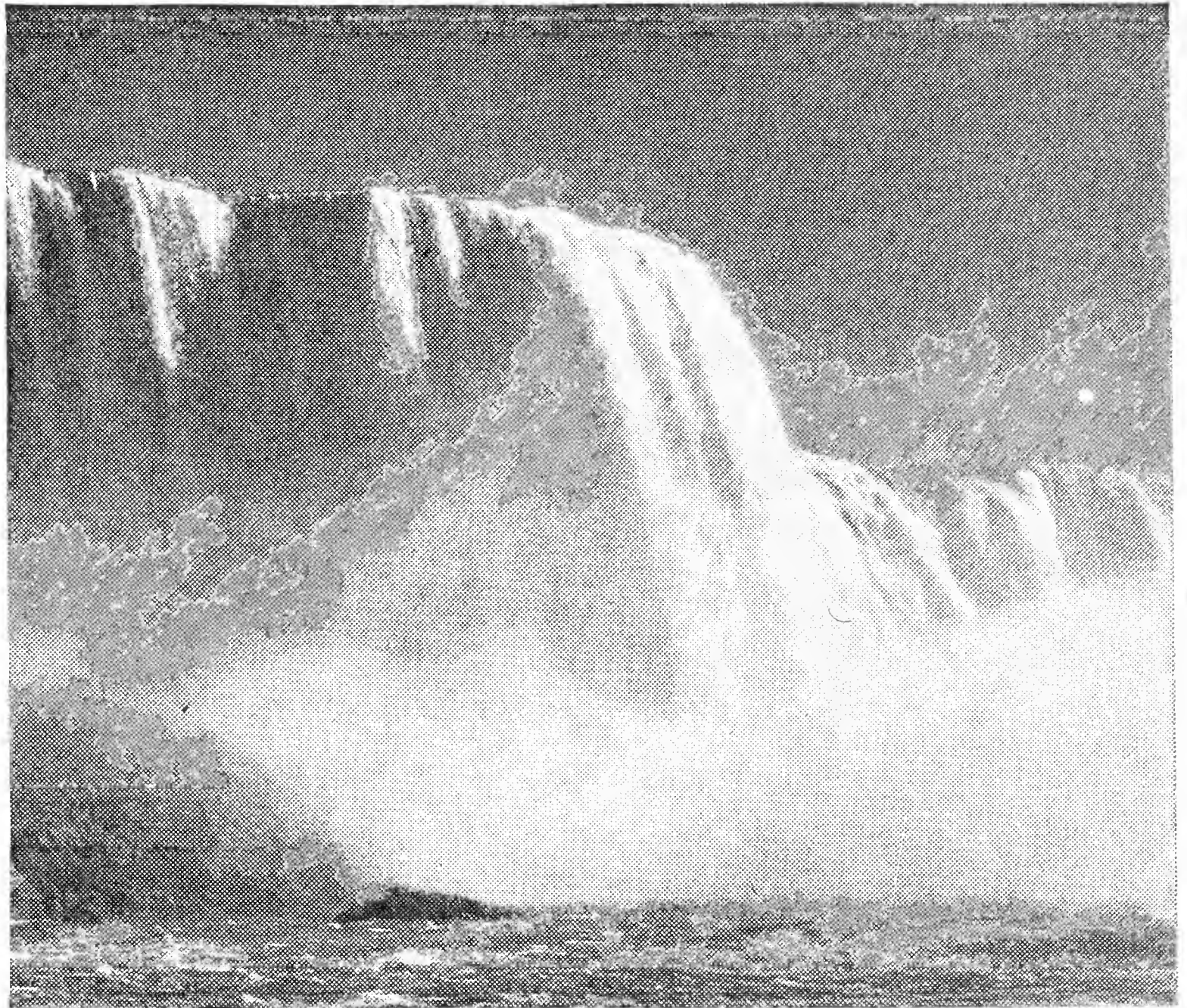
## *5 Electric Companies Ready to Start Vast New Development*

A 1950 treaty with Canada has opened the door for development of vast new supplies of electric energy from the Niagara River. The treaty permits the utilization of additional water for power production purposes, and at the same time preserves the scenic beauty of the famed Niagara Falls. Three bills authorizing such a project are before Congress. One, the Private Enterprise-Capehart-Miller Bill, would permit the five New York State electric companies to do the job. The other two bills, the Lehman-Roosevelt and the Ives-Cole bills, ask for government development and ownership.

### **A JOB FOR THE ELECTRIC COMPANIES**

In order to make the benefits of additional Niagara Power available to the greatest number of people, five New York State electric companies propose jointly to finance and construct this development. They can do the job quicker and more economically than anyone else. And they are ready and able to push the job to the earliest possible completion.

The five companies constitute an interconnected group of utilities serving practically all of New York State. They have the combined experience and familiarity with the problems involved to undertake this project immediately. For more than fifty years, electric companies have operated plants on the Niagara River. For thirty years they have been ready with overall plans for the



River's development when more water should become available.

### **NO COST TO THE TAXPAYERS**

In pooling their resources, these five companies are pledged to do the job quicker and cheaper than any governmental agency . . . and at no cost to the taxpayers. In fact, it is estimated they will pay over \$23,000,000 a year in taxes in addition to the \$136,000,000 in Federal, State and local taxes they are paying now.

There is no need to add to the public debt for the development of new power at Niagara Falls since this project has no connection with any function of government. It

does not involve navigation, reclamation, flood control, irrigation or sanitation. It is strictly a project to provide more electric power—nothing else.

The Niagara River is one of the largest sources of unused hydroelectric power left in North America. The five New York State electric companies are ready to put this potential power to work for the nation's needs—they know how to do the job quicker, cheaper, with no public funds. All that the five companies need to set the wheels in motion is Congressional approval.

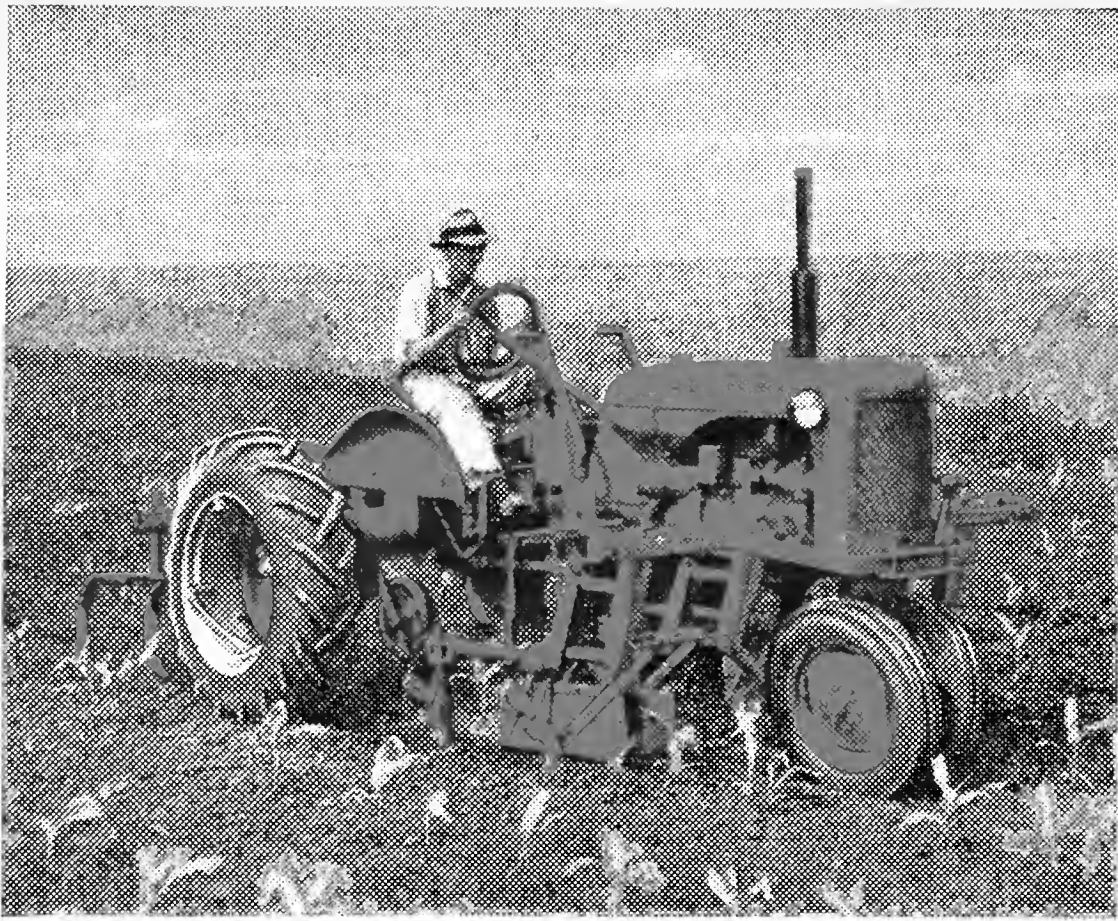
The Five Companies Can do the Job Quicker, Cheaper, without Public Funds.

**Central Hudson Gas & Electric Corporation • Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc.**

**New York State Electric & Gas Corporation**

**Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation • Rochester Gas & Electric Corporation**





**Quick-Hitch Cultivator** with delayed rear-bar action assures clean, uniform cultivation to end of rows.

## TOOL UP for full-yield farming with Tractor-Matched Implements

Now, you can have both faster farming and the kind of job that makes you proud.

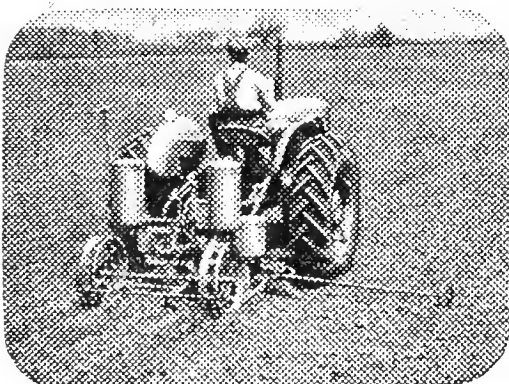
Passing into history is the idea of merely hitching a tractor to an implement. New-Type A-C Quick-Hitch hydraulic implements are so perfectly matched to Allis-Chalmers tractors that they join as one. Your tractor actually becomes a power plow...power planter, cultivator or mower. And you quick-change from one to the other before the engine cools...including shifting wheel spacings when necessary...with engine power!

Test the easy vision and instant hydraulic response of the new Allis-Chalmers TRACTOR-MATCHED implements. This is *advanced* tractor-implement farming.

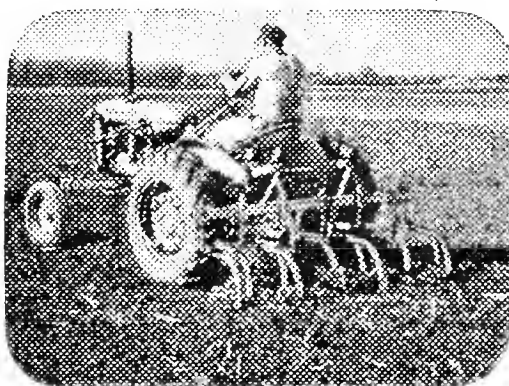
**Mounted Plows** are led from a forward tractor hitch point. Traction Booster assures uniform, even-depth work.



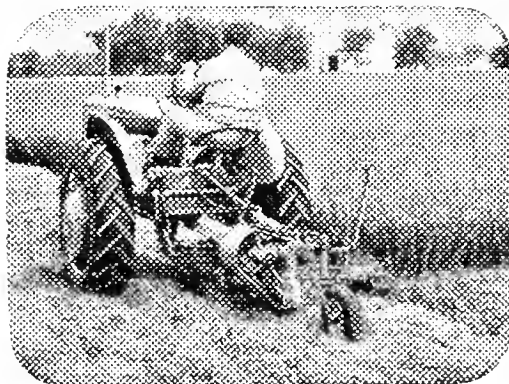
**Short-Drop Drill Planter** does accurate work at tractor speeds. Hydraulically lifted. Fertilizer equipment available.



**Field Cultivator** is an ideal seedbed conditioner. Hydraulically controlled for shallow or deep penetration.



**A-C Tractor Mower** cuts square corners without crop waste. Fast, smooth operating...on level or rolling fields.



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TRACTOR DIVISION • MILWAUKEE 1, U. S. A.

ENJOY the National Farm and Home Hour every Saturday — NBC

## Private or Public Ownership? A TEST AT NIAGARA

**T**HERE'S power in the Niagara River. It represents one of the largest sources of hydroelectric power left in North America and it's going to be developed without changing the scenic beauty of the Falls.

Five utility companies are ready now with plans and \$350 million of private funds to tap the river for a million more kilowatts. Such a development would bring local, state and Federal government about \$23 million a year in additional taxes and save, through its efficiency, \$17 million in production costs compared to steam-production of power.

Thus the further development of Mighty Niagara would represent a total public benefit of \$40 million a year if it is done by private enterprise.

### Government Competition

But there are some of our government leaders who see another kind of power in Niagara. They want to develop more Niagara power as a government project. That would mean hundreds more on the government payroll, \$350,000,000 more of our tax dollars to spend on construction costs, and again would put government in direct competition with private enterprise.

Under government ownership the huge development would become tax free—a loss of \$23 million a year every year from now on. Interest on bonds for the project would run millions more out of taxpayers' pockets and those communities where property was taken over by government would lose that property from its assessment rolls and once again the privately-owned property in the communities would have to make up the loss.

As was stated editorially in the Ithaca (New York) Journal, "If it were impossible to develop Niagara power privately, there might be some reason for public development. But here are five companies willing and eager to use their own instead of tax money to build this project and thus add to the tax-paying base of both the state and the nation..."

These five companies\* are ready and willing to undertake the program just as soon as congressional and presidential approval are given to legislation now before Congress.

### Faster and Cheaper

Furthermore these companies can do the job faster and at less cost than government agencies. They have the know-how. Tackling big power projects is not new for these electric companies. As a matter of fact, the Niagara development, despite its size, is less than 60% of the two million kilowatts of new capacity that these companies now have under construction elsewhere in New York State! The \$350 million, large as that amount is, is just a little more than the five companies are spending currently each year for new construction.

Under private construction the first power from the new development would be available in three years but army engineers testified in Congressional hearings that "power (under a Federal project) from the first generating unit can be put on the line in five years, and the entire project completed in about seven years."

The use of Niagara River water for power has been limited by a treaty with Great Britain in 1909. In 1950 a new treaty between the United States and Canada was ratified under which additional water can be diverted from the river for power purposes. This treaty assures the protection and preservation of the scenic beauty of the Falls.

As a result of the new treaty, three separate bills have been introduced in Congress. One, the Lehman-Roosevelt

Bill, proposes that the Federal Government construct the power project from public funds. It contains provisions for the eventual transfer of the project to a New York State agency under certain specified conditions which State representatives argue would never be realized. It also calls for preference in the sale of the power to certain groups of customers, and provides for governmental transmission facilities.

The second measure is the Ives-Cole Bill, which provides for construction of the project by New York State with

### Transportation

**T**HERE is over \$100 billion of private and government funds invested in transportation — or nearly one-fifth of the capital values of this nation. So large a segment of the American economy represents the keystone in the arch of economic freedom. Whatever happens to transportation, in war or peace, will point the way to the kind of country we shall have when reason and justice return to our troubled world. — Donald D. Conn, Executive Vice President Transportation Association of America.

funds from tax-free revenue bonds. That measure proposes that the power from Niagara be sold through existing facilities, if contracts can be made, but the New York State Power Authority would control rates to be charged the ultimate consumer.

The Capehart-Miller private enterprise bill would, on the other hand, permit additional development of the Niagara River quicker and at lower cost than either of the other measures. It would be done without cost to taxpayers.

### Record of Service

For 30 of the 50 years since they first tapped Niagara for power, the private companies have been producing and selling power to industry, farms and homes. They have had plans for additional development at Niagara. Those same plans are the basis for engineering recommendations for the power project by the Federal Power Commission.

Briefly, the five-company plan calls for construction of a new power plant in the Niagara Gorge seven miles below the Falls near Lewiston, with an installed capacity of 1,080,000 kilowatts. This plant would utilize the full drop of the Niagara between Lakes Erie and Ontario. Three tunnels would carry the water from the upper Niagara River to the Lewiston plant.

The five companies, in opposing construction of the project by an agency of government, argue that Congress should reject a course which requires the expenditures of large sums of public funds, adds to the public debt, and results in the loss of substantial annual tax revenues.

The five companies have a record of many years of successful developments in the electric utility field. They now serve ninety per cent of New York State. They operate an integrated network of transmission and distribution facilities which could and would spread the benefits of Niagara power throughout a wide area. They are ready to put this potential power to work for the nation's needs.

\*Cooperating in the private enterprise proposal for Niagara's development are Central Hudson Gas & Electric Corporation, Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc., New York State Electric & Gas Corporation, Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation, and Rochester Gas & Electric Corporation.



## The Requirements For Leadership

MUCH IS said about the importance of leadership, and considerable effort is expended by various groups in what is called "leadership training." Without question, sound leadership is needed, but it is also certain that it is something which cannot be easily imparted to any individual. Rather, it is something that must be won.

It seems to me that there are three outstanding requirements which must be met before any individual can be called a leader:

1. **Courage.** The man who waits until everyone expresses his or her opinion before taking a stand can never be a leader. A leader must have the courage to speak first and to speak even though he knows that what he says will be unpopular.

2. **Ability.** It is not enough to have the courage to speak out. A leader must have the perseverance to get the facts, and the intelligence to analyze them correctly. In the long run, he must be right most of the time or he will have no followers. No one can be a leader unless he has someone to lead.

3. **Unselfishness.** The man who uses courage and ability to become a leader will soon lose his followers if they find that his leadership is being used to further his own ends.

And finally let us remember that a leader must have followers if he is to be effective. If, after a cold self appraisal, you conclude that you lack the qualifications for leadership, what then? Just pick a leader who does have the qualifications and become his faithful follower.—H.L.C.

—A.A.—

## THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF CITIZENSHIP

IN THE proper performance of our responsibilities as citizens, it would seem that these points should be kept in mind and practiced:

1. Our government is you and I and all of us, operating together through our elected representatives.

2. It will furnish the services a majority of us request. The enormous total of public services we now have, with relatively few exceptions, have been furnished on that basis.

3. Government cannot provide us with a penny's worth of service if it does not get the penny from us.

4. We want efficient operation of the public affairs and have the right to demand it. But we have no right to grumble or complain about the legitimate cost of the service we have requested.

5. We have no right to milk the public for personal and special-interest service beyond what a healthy conscience knows is a proper public expense.

6. We have already requested services from government to a degree which has brought heavy tax burdens to everyone. If we want relief from these taxes we can accomplish little by attempting to shift the burden to others, and can best proceed by retracting somewhere on our demands.

7. We are duty bound to be informed citizens, to know the facts of our public affairs, to camouflage these facts from neither ourselves nor others, and to be statesmen in exerting our influence.

8. We are a rich country. We are not so rich but we must ask of every dollar of public expense—just as we do of a personal dollar—are we getting our money's worth? We cannot have everything we want, either from our own purse or from government. We must not tax to a point that kills production incentive. We must live within our means or our means will be less.

—Herrell De Graff. Reprinted courtesy John T. Graff Co., New York City.



## 30 Fateful Years in the History of Dairy Farmers; Advances Gained Through the Efforts and Influence of the Dairymen's League Co-Operative Association

Thirty years ago, the Dairymen's League Co-Operative Association, Inc., took the place of the former Dairymen's League, Inc. The old organization was a simple bargaining association, striking the best bargain it could with powerful dealer interests. The new organization set up standards for those interests to follow; and it built up collection, transportation, processing and selling facilities to enforce those standards.

Let's look at the gains dairy farmers have won during the 30 fateful years since 1921:

### THEN...1921

- Every dairy farmer was faced with complete dealer domination and one-sided contracts which he was forced to line-up and sign—a system designed to keep the farmer in a state of humiliation and meek submission;

- Farmers, without experience or knowledge of the true facts and costs of the milk industry were forced to accept unfair and often unscrupulous terms;

- The contract, always in the dealer's favor, established the price which the dairy farmer was to receive;

- The contract gave the farmer no assurance of a market beyond a month, or six months at the most;

- Short weights and tests were common methods by which dealers made up losses caused by low retail prices or by waste and inefficiency on the dealer's part;

- Many of the milk buyers who offered these contracts were of the fly-by-night type; here today, gone tomorrow. The farmer was left holding an empty pocket-book;

- Dealers controlled the facilities between the farmer and consumer and could close these avenues at any time, blaming the farmer for the consumer's failure to receive milk;

- Dairy farmers, shut off from the market, had no other outlet for milk, but were left helpless and despairing;

- Farmers had no one with specialized knowledge and experience to represent them before government agencies and bureaus; those who did appear in legislative halls of state and nation to complain about the abuses, were either ignored or insulted.

### NOW...1951

- Every Dairymen's League member enjoys a fair, mutually helpful and business-like contract;

- The contract assures him of a market for all of the milk he produces every day of every year;

- The contract assures him of a fair price based on the going market; a price that is adjusted to business conditions affecting that market;

- The contract gives him the right to have weights and tests checked by men of his own choosing;

- The contracts are negotiated by dairy farmers acting with his authority, and are made only with outlets of established business credit and reputation;

- When strikes, demand or other influences reduce the market for milk, the contracts are protected by Dairymen's League-owned facilities which divert fluid milk to other classifications;

- The contracts are made by a Co-Operative Organization of dairy farmers who collectively possess more knowledge and facts about the dairy industry than any other group in the country;

- This knowledge and these facts, when presented by skilled and experienced representatives of organized dairymen cause legislatures, government bureaus, bureaucrats and all the miscellaneous rank and file of planners and controllers to give respectful attention to dairymen's views.

Finally, the rights, status and economic justice granted to members of the Dairymen's League cannot easily be denied to other dairy farmers. Thus, every dairy farmer in the milkshed today is more independent, enjoys a more secure income and a more equitable payment for his produce than he would receive had the Dairymen's League Co-Operative Association not pioneered the way. *The 30-year history of the Dairymen's League Co-Operative Association spells progress for all dairymen.*

## DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE

*Co-operative*

## ASSOCIATION, INC.



# Can Socialism Be Stopped?

## Most Readers Say "Yes"

### Some Call it "Progress"

**T**HE ONLY people who can tell us what our readers are thinking are the readers themselves. That's why we wrote a scattered representation of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST readers a few weeks ago to get their ideas to pass on to you in this Forum Edition.

We said, "Occasionally we hear the statement that we in this country cannot stop the trend toward paternalism, socialism and statism in our government," and then pointed out, "If that statement is correct, it seems to us that we are doomed to more government in business, bigger old age assistance checks, socialized medicine, more government employees, more government controls, higher taxes and less liberty."

We asked the readers we wrote to: "If you think we are wrong in that conclusion, will you tell us why? If you agree with us, do you think the trend toward statism can be stopped? If you think it can, what do you think should be done to stop the trend and what can you as an individual citizen do to help change the trend?"

Below are excerpts from some of the interesting answers we received from our readers:

#### Make Government Respected

Tearing down big business will only reduce our standard of living. Through development of co-ops and unions we must meet big business in the market place on equal terms.

As individuals we must make government work respected and attractive and elect only those who deserve respect for their ability and intellectual maturity.

In my opinion the way for individual citizens to stop the trend toward socialism is to substitute reason for wishful thinking when we are making decisions about what constitutes our best interests in the long run.—*Elmer E. Towne, Montpelier, Vt.*

#### Won't Hurt Santa Claus

I think that this trend can be stopped if all the taxpayers and self-supporting citizens would vote on Election Day. Instead, the non-taxpayers and the non-self-supporting voters are all out and they sure won't hurt their "Santa Claus." I also think people could keep in contact more with their congressman and listen to less "red" propaganda.—*Gerald Casler, Fort Plain, N. Y.*

#### Less Spending

A drastic reduction in the Federal budget is essential. To bring this about, vote, write to congressmen and senators and watch local and state government expenses.—*Allen Child, Malone, N. Y.*

#### More Services, Less Freedom

A lot of waste could be eliminated in hiring government employees. Every time a new bureau or department is established, it becomes self-perpetuating. A bureau chief's importance increases as his staff increases. Consequently he tries to get bigger and bigger so his bureau will be more important and get more money.

The more services we receive from the government and the more security

we demand, the less freedom we will have. However, let's not lose our freedom while fighting socialism, communism and other isms. The controls imposed, the hate generated, the prejudices carried by individuals are as dangerous to our liberties as any socialistic scheme.

The issues that bring socialism to the fore must be solved. I believe we can do it without becoming socialistic, but if we do not solve our problems, we will go even further than socialism.

Our citizens must take a more active part in running the government. A friend of mine in Washington told me that many congressmen would vote to reduce appropriations if they felt the people back home were behind them.

Many old people through mismanagement or circumstances beyond their control have no means of support. Here is a problem that must be met. The social security program by the Federal and State governments is one

scene. This requires modification through federal branches of the Washington agencies at the regional and local level, often paralleling already established state agencies. This tendency to take matters out of the hands of state governments should be curbed, both in the interests of greater efficiency and in the interests of economy.

It seems perfectly clear that the survival of the American way of life in the next decade is going to depend as much upon bringing expenses into line with income as upon any other thing.—*Henry Mosle, Litchfield, Conn.*

#### Truth Wins

We can slow down this statism, etc. in government if the farm organizations will constantly give their members facts which prove our present course to be wrong.

Farm people must first clean their own houses; then after an example has been set, point it out for others to



This group of young people gave their thoughts on some of the problems facing youth at a community forum at Lafayette, Onondaga County, recently. Not one of them suggested socialism as an answer.

From left to right they are: Nancy Hencle of Baldwinsville, 4-H Club member; Richard Moss of Jamesville, also

representing 4-H Clubs; William Schneider, Jr. of Elbridge, representing Grange youth; Stuart Wilhoite of Minoa, Onondaga County, FFA president; George Schurtliff representing rural churches; Donald Gondeck of Kirkville and Dick Woodford of Lafayette representing the Young Co-operators.

solution. It does no good to say, "socialistic" or "bad." The problem of old age income must be met if our society is to survive.

Government cannot be left out of our lives completely. As I see it, the American way is not complete individual enterprise, but rather people in a group enlisting the support of the government to secure a gain.—*Roger Glason, Groton, N. Y.*

#### More Power To States

In Connecticut, existing legislation contemplates taking care of the unemployed out of the public purse at a rate which would bankrupt the state in a short time if unemployment became general. Connecticut is more than 50 per cent wooded. Many of the unemployed could be trained to work in the woods. There is a great demand for wood products in Connecticut industry. Woodland improvement could be financed by the equivalent of a chattel mortgage on the eventual timber crop at private expense.

Such action would tend to improve Connecticut's water supplies. And the initial requisite—to find employment for the unemployed—would have been met. The principle here is to make these projects useful, rather than to use them to multiply the already crushing burden of public debt.

Federal projects tend to be blue-printed in Washington with the result that they do not usually fit the local

follow. This trend is now evident.

There are records in history relating the disaster which has come to all peoples who have tried these "isms." Let's bring all these facts to light. Only truth, facts, and enlightenment will overcome the deceit which our government is now directing. A well informed public is our best weapon. It can be stopped. It must be.—*A. L. Towson, Jr., Elmer, N. J.*

#### Moral Fiber

It is my belief that the individual citizen has many opportunities to expose true facts and help change this trend.

First, it is moral fiber that keeps our liberty ever before us. The individual can always be heard and can always serve in a church of his choice.

Our organizations need the support of clear-thinking rural people and participation by them in every way. Such a list might begin with P.T.A. and our schools and go through the whole list. The individual has the responsibility and exerts the most influence.

—*Clarence Rea, Cambridge, N. Y.*

#### Takes Time

I don't believe the trend toward socialism can be stopped short. Perhaps we should not expect such. History shows some human progress with each reform.

I think the trend will develop further before a definite change can come.

Probably the greatest influencing factor is the encouragement on the part of government for spending. All of us want America to be strong, but pouring money (public money, taxes) down a rat hole will not build a stronger America.—*E. S. Race, Belvidere, N. J.*

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Surely many will agree that Mr. Race is right. Part of the mess we are in is due to the impatience of those who want to cure every problem today or next week. But let's work to start the trend in the other direction even though the progress may be slow).

#### Profits Essential

If I had as little regard for money or costs of operation as the government has, I would be out of business in a year.

If every business had its portion of the tax dollars that it costs the government to operate, each would be prosperous and create an active economy which would be on firm foundations.—*John L. Hendrickson, Middletown, N. J.*

#### Different Meanings

Liberty is a much abused word, meaning different things to different people. Individuals, like nations, can lose it in a variety of ways. Obviously, as our population continues to increase, we shall be faced with more and more adjustments to our way of life. It might be better to search for

ways and means to meet these adjustments rather than to indulge in somewhat foolish attempts to halt the march of progress.

How we make these adjustments and how wisely they are administered will depend upon the moral ideals of all of us. While it is to be regretted that there is dishonesty in high places, the facts are that it is probably not as great or as wide-spread as among the rest of us. If we, as individual citizens, are doing our part, those whom we elect would hardly dare do as a few have done.

Somehow I just can't get very much upset over the individual who is shouting that income taxes are ruining him but who, along with the rest of the country, is helping to spend ten billion dollars a year on intoxicating liquor. Those in a position to know claim as much or more is spent on illegal liquor. Add to that the \$200 or \$300 spent each year by most couples on tobacco and certainly there is available the means to finance those programs which make for progress.

—*Floyd E. Mörter, Freeville, N. Y.*

In closing we would like to thank our subscribers who wrote so interestingly, even though we disagree entirely with a few of their comments. Wasn't it Voltaire who said, "I disagree thoroughly with what you say but I will defend to the death your right to say it."



Mr. & Mrs. York State Farmer

# TUNE IN ON THIS PROFITABLE LISTENING

**T**HOUSANDS of York State Farmers in from their fields for lunch have been profiting from Lee Hamrick's up-to-the-minute interviews with farmers, agricultural leaders and men who have proven ideas for making farming pay.

It's an informal lively half-hour. It's easy profitable listening over your Rural Radio Network station each Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday at 12:30 p.m.

It's brought to you by the railroads which serve you in New York.

## THE RAILROADS WHICH SERVE YOU Mean these things to YOU

### We're One of Your Best Customers

Our dining car services buy more than a quarter of a million dollars worth of your farm products each month. Add to this the steady buying of your farm products by 133,000 well-paid railroad families in New York, and you can see how much we railroads mean to you as your customer.

### We Pay Large Taxes to Your Community

In many counties in New York railroad property tax payments are more than a third of all property taxes collected. In addition, railroad taxes to school districts pay for the education of 20,000 rural school children each year. We free and enterprising railroads are the only transportation system in New York paying all our own way, in addition to supporting your local government services with our taxes.

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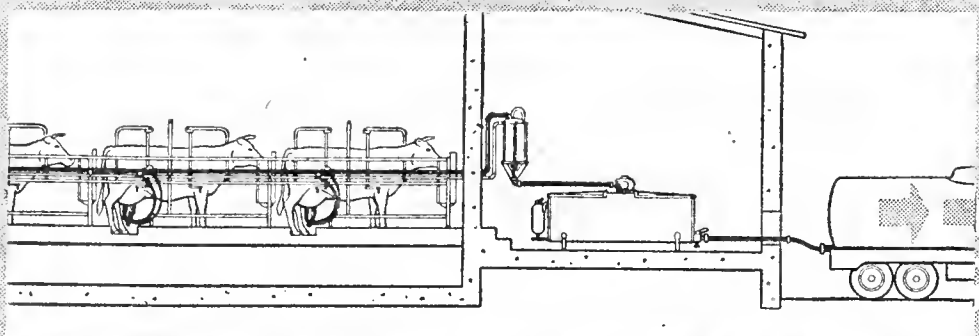
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## THE RAILROADS WHICH SERVE YOU IN NEW YORK



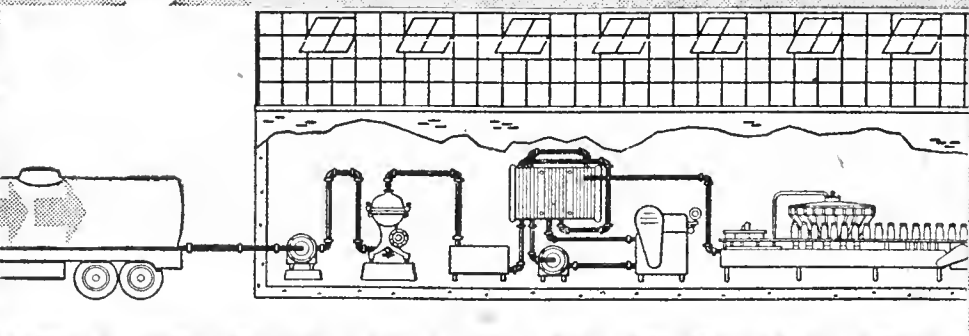
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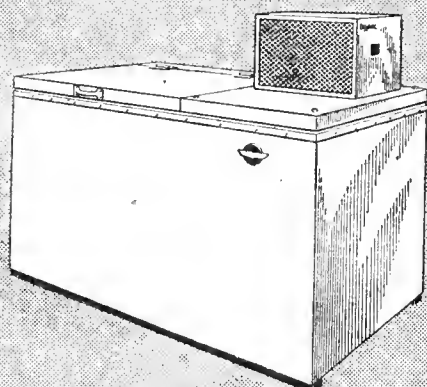
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## Reaching the Hearts and Minds of Men

By JAMES A. FARLEY

IN politics, to which I devoted a good many years, the major purpose is to reach the hearts and minds of men. To be successful, the man in politics must gain the confidence of enough voters to persuade them to vote as he suggests. His entire life is devoted to an effort to please and to persuade. Sometimes, of course, he must, if he is honest, temporarily at least say some plain and unpleasant things. But in the long run, unless he does win and hold the confidence of people he cannot be accounted a success.



James A. Farley

This winning of the hearts and minds of others has been a recognized art for a long, long time. There were books written about it more than 2,000 years ago by the Greeks. Aristotle's great book on Rhetoric is a discussion on how to use words to win the confidence of others.

### Good Manners

In the first place, a person who is concerned in persuading other people to do something or buy something or just to be friendly and helpful must have what I shall call good manners. Now good manners is something more than knowing how to hold your soup spoon or how to dress when you go to a church wedding. It is much more than a capacity to say the pleasant but insincere thing. It is much more than mere tact. It is to feel and, above all, to show that you have a genuine concern in others. It means caring for people, respecting them, treating them as equals and sharing their fears and earthly concerns and their ideals.

Closely associated with good manners is what we call good humor. What I mean is the manifestation in all outward dealings with the public of a calm and friendly disposition. This is especially true in politics. We have learned in that very complex art that the most certain way that a man can defeat himself is to get angry.

I have, throughout my life, made it a habit, not only in politics but in business and socially, to help that memory by keeping a brief memorandum of anything which seems important, and at the same time incomplete and unfinished. I keep that memo until the matter is closed. It is a simple, easy way to stay abreast of responsibility and pending situations; let us call it a profitable bit of detail.

### The Other Fellow

Another good rule in politics, business and daily life is always to keep in mind the fact that the other fellow is deeply concerned with himself. There is a lot of unselfishness in this world, but there is an awful lot of selfishness, too. Our own problems seem to us to be more important than anything else in the world. We want to hear about them; we want to have the other person address us in terms of our own needs and aspirations and ideals and desires.

That brings me to what might be called the personal note in addressing other people. The most successful appeal that we can make is, figuratively at least, to sit down with them, listen to them, ask them about their problems, manifest an interest, and above all talk to them in terms of their own lives and their own understanding.

And now I want to speak very seriously about the most important way

**WE CANNOT** achieve security and prosperity by striking terror into the hearts of our fellow men. We cannot achieve peace and prosperity through spending more than we collect, by mortgaging our future, by making citizens dependent on the Government for livelihood and by pitting class against class. We must rally to those leaders who would preserve principles of freedom and justice. And we must rally behind every effort to strengthen our national defense against ruthless and bloody aggression.

James A. Farley

of reaching the hearts and minds of men. It should always be remembered that men do not live by bread alone. Our appeal must be constantly to what is noble and idealistic and unselfish in men. I mentioned earlier the fact that we must remember that a man is concerned with himself. I did not mean by that that his personal concerns are wholly materialistic.

### Spiritual Values

We are hearing today altogether too much in politics about what this or that party or this or that policy has to give toward the material needs of citizens and voters. I have heard and read speeches in the last two or three years in which farmers, workers and others were addressed as if they had no concern in the world other than better prices and higher wages. I think the people who are doing that have lowered their sights too far. People are concerned with the fine objectives of human life, with spiritual values such as patriotism, the love of home, and the love of God.

In fact, I deplore the cynical attitude that prevails in high political spots in this country and in others. We are told that if the act of a public official is not illegal, it is necessarily proper and always excusable. We are told that there is a fundamental difference between what is illegal and what is improper. I do not see this difference, because what is illegal is merely one of the improper things that happens to have been the subject of legislative action. We have got to pass judgment against and, so far as we can eliminate, the improper as well as the illegal in our public life.

### Moral Leadership

Our public servants elected to high office have a duty far greater than that of merely enforcing the law and collecting taxes and spending our money. They have the duty of moral leadership in the country. For if they do or condone or permit things that are improper they are destroying the very fabric of public morals, and the poison moves down into all of the ranges of our population. When men in high places make hundreds of thousands of dollars through their improper acts it is a hard way to maintain purity and integrity in the sports of boys in college and on the sand lots of the nation.

Behind all of our relations with our fellow beings there must be a common faith—faith in the fundamental integrity of man, in his constant effort to realize his highest ideals and his essential nearness to God. It is that faith that in the last analysis moves the hearts and minds of men. It is the faith that makes great people and a great nation.

The foregoing is part of a talk given by the Hon. James A. Farley at Ithaca, N. Y., on May 12, 1951.



# The Place of Farm Organizations In Our American Economy

By ALLAN B. KLINE President, American Farm Bureau Federation

**A**ERICAN farmers have a responsibility far out of proportion to their numbers. Not only do they supply the food and fibre essential to the people of the United States, and substantial quantities for export, but they are the bearers of an important part of the American tradition. No other group so exemplifies the independence, the initiative, and the free use of opportunity which underlie the American character.



Allan B. Kline

Only about 17 per cent of the total population of the United States lives on farms. Of this small minority in agriculture, about half produce some 90 per cent of all the agricultural commodities which move in trade. The economic significance of this group is scarcely a matter for argument. Its social and political importance is likewise beyond question. It is therefore of the utmost importance that American farm people have a voice in public policy, and that that voice be an honest, democratic and genuine reflection of the real thinking of rural America.

## Let Farmers Speak

Certainly it has become clear in the last few years that there is no lack of individuals and groups, in government and outside it, ready and willing to undertake the job of speaking for farmers. But I am convinced that nobody is quite so well qualified to express farm opinion as farm people themselves.

This is an age of "bigness", and an age of organized action. Big labor, big business and big government, whether we like them or not, are among the economic facts of life in America today. Farmers, generally speaking, are relatively small operators. They are independent producers, engaged in an enterprise which combines the functions of labor, management and capital. To survive and prosper, farmers must cooperate with one another in the economic field; they must present a reasonably united front in dealing with government, and they must depend largely on joint effort for social improvement and the general betterment of rural living.

To keep pace in our present-day economy, and to make the most of their individual opportunities, farmers must be organized. It is characteristic of American farm people to want to achieve their purposes by their own efforts, rather than by petitioning government or some more powerful group for favor. They can do so

through independent, non-governmental organizations of their own, which they operate, direct and finance themselves.

## Members Set Policies

The essence of farm organization is that it be democratic. In our own organization, the American Farm Bureau Federation, all activities of the officers and staff are strictly governed by the policies set down in the resolutions at the annual meeting of the national organization each year. These resolu-

tions, adopted by duly elected voting delegates from each state Farm Bureau, are based on the combined thinking of the membership at large, as developed through county and state Farm Bureau resolutions.

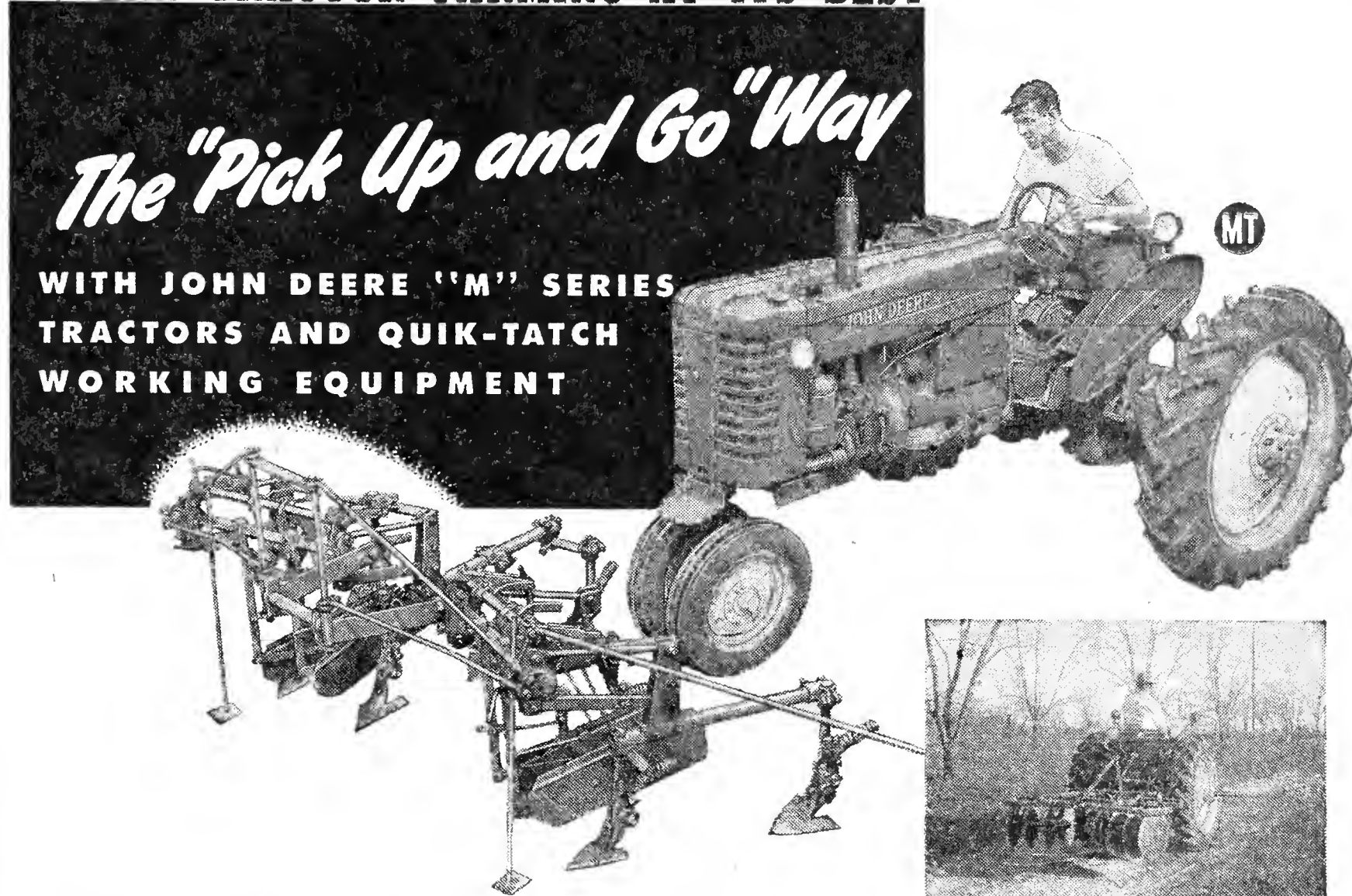
The work of the Farm Bureau leaders is appraised on the basis of how well they succeed in carrying out the desires of the membership as expressed in policy resolutions. The soundness of Farm Bureau policies and programs is a reflection of the sound thinking of the rank-and-file farm people which

make up the membership of the organization.

It would be a mistake to think that farmers are solely, or even primarily, concerned with the things usually designated as "farm program." Farm people, as our resolutions from year to year demonstrate, are vitally concerned with all important phases of public policy, with national and international affairs generally, with the trend and direction of our economy and our nation as a whole.

They are particularly concerned with preservation of the institutions, political, social, spiritual and economic, which together comprise the American way. As long as we have strong, courageous and democratic farm organizations, we can be assured that our heritage of freedom will have effective defenders.

## MODERN TRACTOR FARMING AT ITS BEST

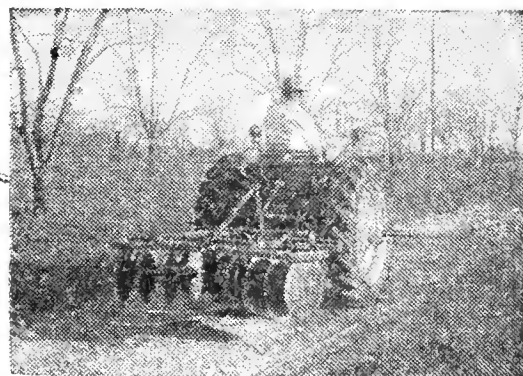


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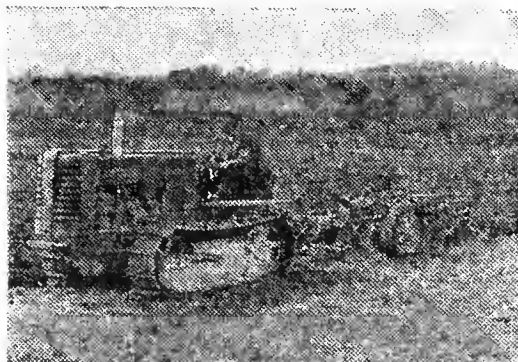
With the new center-mounted mower, you can cut 30 acres of hay in a day. Touch-o-matic controls cutter bar.



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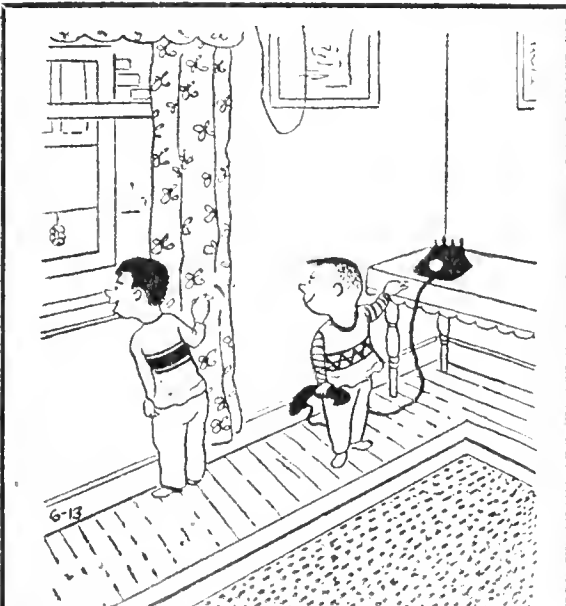
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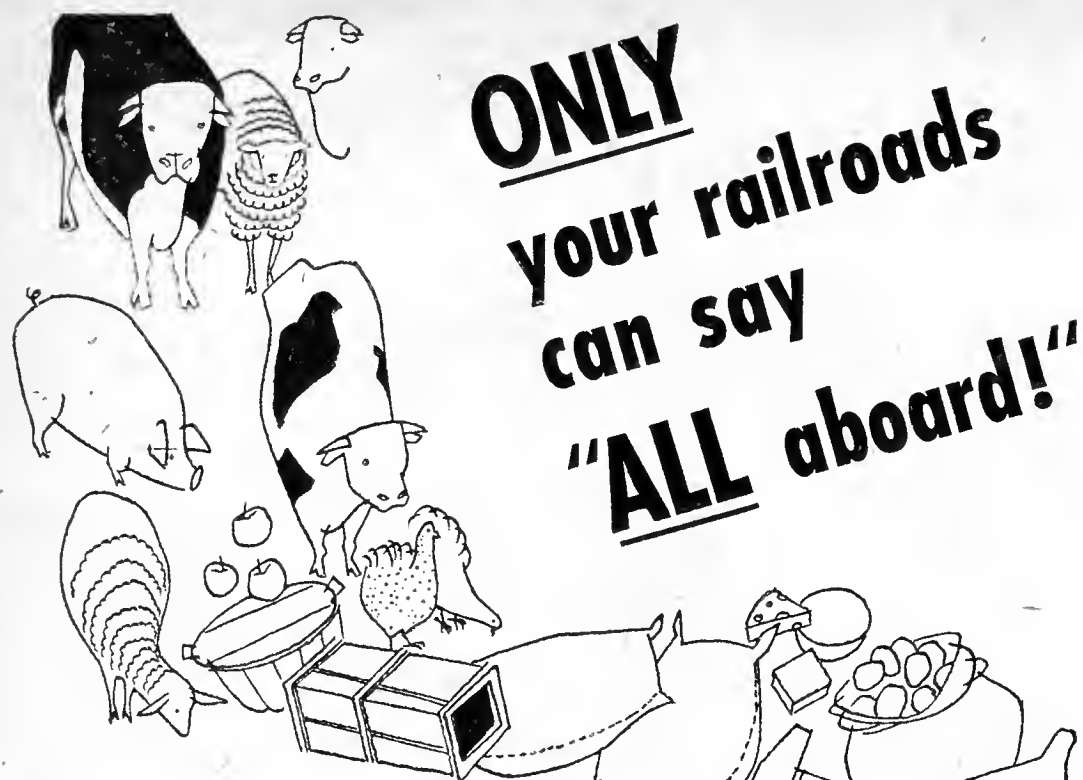
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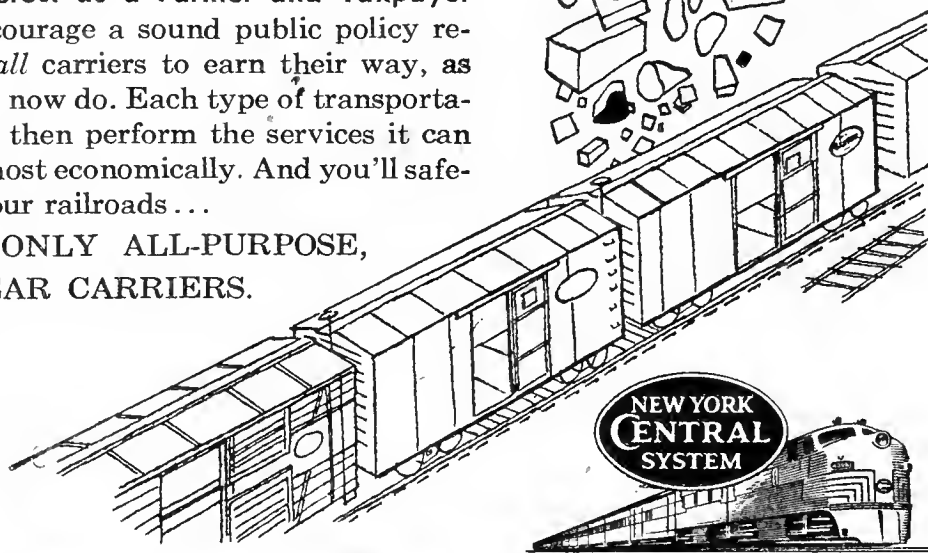
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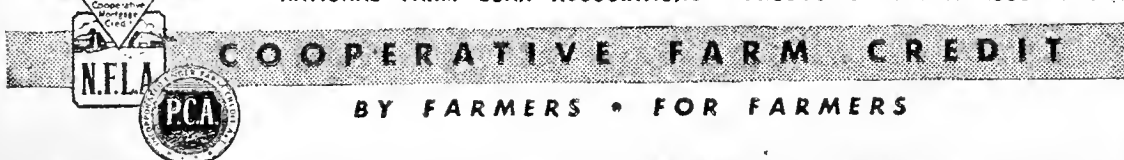
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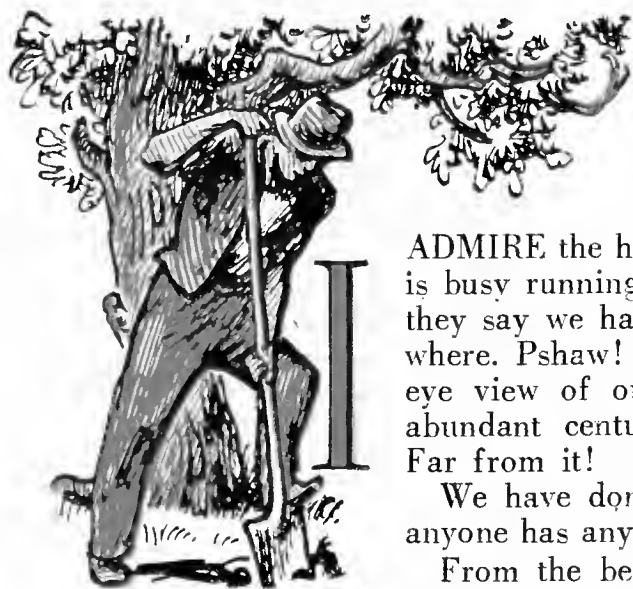


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# I Admire the Human Race

By  
**ROGER WILLIAM RIIS**



ADMIRE the human race. I do, indeed. Everybody is busy running us down, these days, for the mess they say we have made here and there and everywhere. Pshaw! That's short-range stuff, a worm's-eye view of our world. Over the marching and abundant centuries, we haven't made any mess. Far from it!

We have done and are doing a better job than anyone has any right to expect. We're all right!

From the beginning, we found ourselves alone in a vast universe, and not only alone but the only living thing on this planet which could realize its loneliness. We realized it, gave it a good close look, and then turned our attention to making something practical and useful out of an unprecedented situation.

First of all, we found for ourselves a Light, a God, and we got a sense of direction, a goal to work toward. This was pretty clever of us, if you think of it carefully.

We proceeded to set up standards for our living together. Early in our experience we made the revolutionary discovery that gentleness and kindness were more practical than brute strength. No other species has ever found that out and used it as a model and practical code of conduct.

We have in actual fact no one we need answer to, beyond ourselves, and yet we observe our ideal standards in remarkable degree. We are honest and trustworthy one with another so that it is the exception, it is news, when we commit a theft. We are decent 99 per cent of the time, when we could easily be vile. With silence and mystery behind us and ahead of us, we make up gay little songs and whistle them, and our feet keep jig time to them. We look life and fate in the eye, and smile. I like that, and I admire the people who do it.

Alone among all living things, we have discovered Beauty, and we cherish it, and create it for eye and ear. Alone among living things, we have the power to look at our environment and criticize it and improve it.

Finding it necessary to live together by the millions, we created for ourselves governing systems covering vast geographical spaces. Now we actually have the thrilling and terrific idea of a world government, a global government to bring justice to white and black, to Eskimo and Afrikaner, rich and poor, not because any tribe is powerful and can exact justice, but because we have conceived and created the ideal of justice and plan it for all men. This is great. This is not the act of a little animal, or a mean animal. This is possible only to a great animal. We think in global terms. We inhabit a star, and we know it.

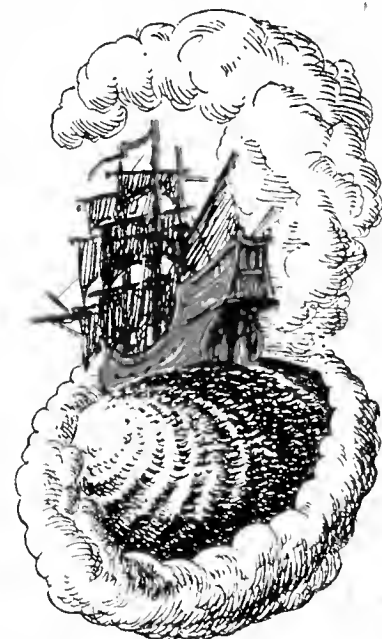
Finding that we have to work to stay alive, we work with ability beyond imagining. Out of the earth we take food, and improve that food year by year; we take heat, and light, so that darkness which lay upon the face of the earth is dispelled by man-made light. We enjoy all the myriad products of our unparalleled ingenuity.

Every morning the necessity for the day's work faces us. And we go and do a day's work, with an overall average effectiveness and perseverance that is amazing, considering many of the jobs.

Of a persistence, a daring and ingenuity impossible to surpass, we find ways to move easily under the water and through the air. Now we speculatively eye our neighboring planets. It should astound no one if man one day begins to move among these planets. How shall I not admire such a creature? Daunted by nothing, his horizons constantly recede, the territories of his possession and use expand and expand.

Whenever he comes to an impassable obstacle, an apparently final barrier, he goes to work at it and, in due time, surpasses it. If he has limits, I do not see where they are. I do not think he has limits. I think he is a child of the universe who inherits eternity. I think he is wonderful, I am his devoted partisan, and I am proud indeed to be one of him.

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# VITAMIN 1776

By WM. H. RUFFIN

President National Association of  
Manufacturers

NONE of us should any longer be surprised that there are men—like the labor leader who appeared before a Congressional committee a few weeks ago—who will stand up in public and charge that business is currently earning anywhere from 35 per cent to 62 per cent for the stockholders.

But we should be gravely disturbed that many people who hear and read



Wm. H. Ruffin

such nonsense actually believe it. We should be alarmed because when any substantial part of the public accepts such statements, it indicates that the long campaign against the profit system—the free enterprise system—has built up so much antipathy against business that people are will-

ing to believe whatever is said against it, no matter how fantastic. You and I know—and the public should be told—that if that labor leader knew where to get a 35 to 62 per cent profit he would be out begging, borrowing or hocking his union card to get in on such a bonanza.

Since economic freedom is impossible when men are deprived of the right to work in the hope and expectation of profits—since the abolition of profits means the destruction of free individual enterprise—therefore, the attacks on profits are spearheading the over-all attack on the basic freedom on which our nation is founded. Moreover, since our freedom is from God, then the strangulation of it by government is a repudiation of the nation's spiritual roots.

## Attacks Are Vicious

It is, therefore, our duty and our responsibility to arouse our fellow-citizen to the fact that these vicious attacks on profits are simply one phase—though an important one—of the whole socialist and communist campaign against all human freedom. If they can destroy our economic system by abolishing profits, then all other freedom will quickly die.

There is nothing wrong in this country today that a good stiff shot of Vitamin Seventeen Seventy-six won't cure. If the men of 1776 had left it to their professional politicians to keep us all from being destroyed, our America would not exist. The new world that Columbus discovered almost three centuries before their time



would never have had the chance to build into the land that found the way of freedom and opportunity for all independent-minded men.

Our individual American freedom rests today—as it did when it was first blueprinted for us 175 years ago—upon individual responsibility, individual integrity, individual effort, individual courage, individual thrift, and, above all, individual religious faith.

— A. A. —

## 4-H'ERS ANALYZE CITIZENS' DUTIES

"That rights of a United States citizen carry with them definite duties" was decided by a discussion group of 4-H'ers at this year's Delaware state 4-H Camp. A tally of the opinions of the boys and girls has just been released by the state 4-H Club office.

Three duties were emphasized by these youngsters. They were:

1. Vote in all public elections. They are genuinely worried about the small percentage of citizens voting in elections.

2. Believe in what we are doing, and be willing to fight for our beliefs. Almost all groups recommended more thorough study of our government and the history and traditions behind our democracy, so that we could be sure of what beliefs our nation is founded on.

3. Think of others, and learn to understand others. Seventy-five per cent of the groups emphasized the lack of racial and religious tolerance in their own communities.

Several groups said that America needed more religious faith, and more true Christians. They also felt that they as 4-H'ers had a responsibility to become better leaders in their own communities.

Said one group, "We need a wiser choice of leaders, which means a wiser choice of political candidates, regardless of race, creed, or party." Another said, "We need more attractive incentives to lure more capable leaders."

## RELY ON INGENUITY AND CREATIVE ABILITY

IF WE ARE to preserve our way of life in this country, we are going to do it not by legislation but by reliance upon the ingenuity and the creative ability of the American people.

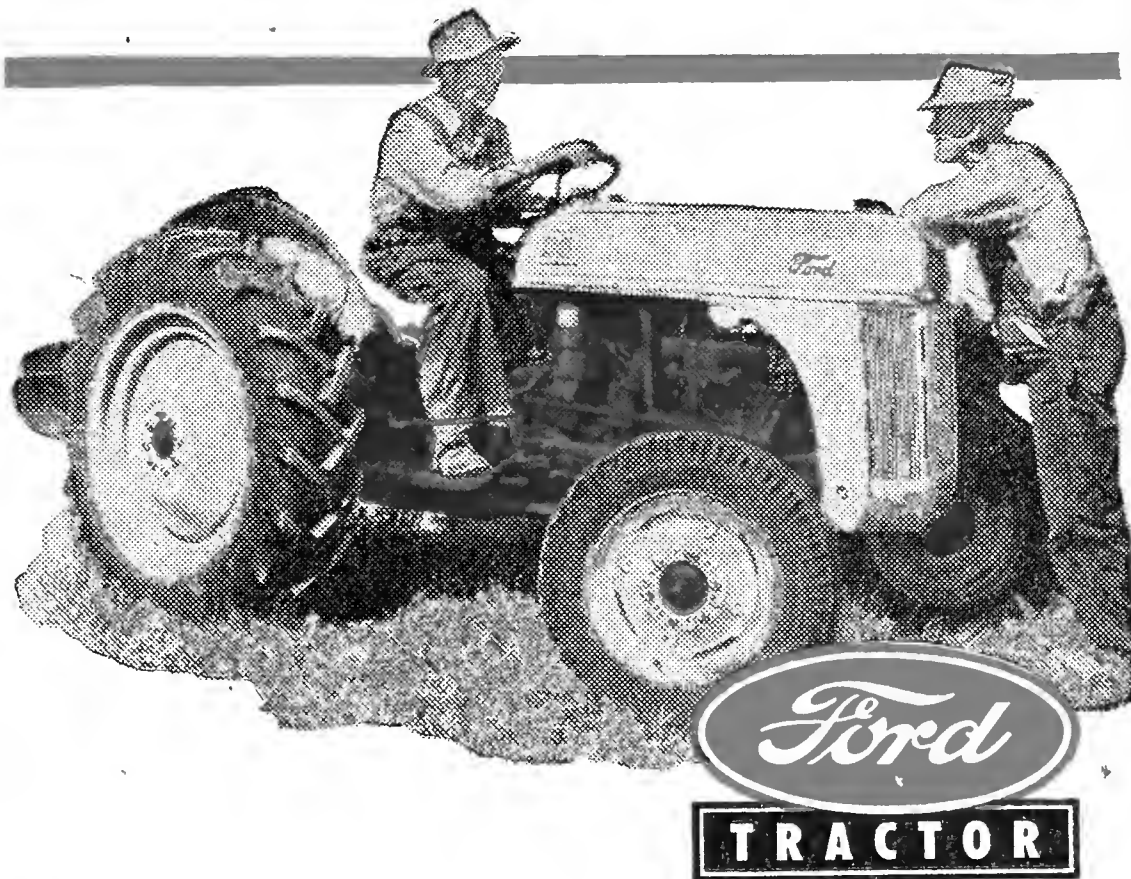
This may be strange doctrine to the senators in Washington, many of whom think they are saving the country from day to day and from measure to measure. It may seem strange to many of you coming from me, since I have spent my life as a lawyer. But after a quarter of a century of experience in New York and Washington, I am convinced that we are not going to be saved by the legislators in Washington.

One reason that I have chosen to go into the field of Education rather than to continue with the practice of law is that I am convinced that only by proper education can America ever hope to be rescued from the false economic thinking into which she has fallen. Somehow, in some way, we must break loose from the thought that every time there is a wrong, the remedy is that of passing a law.

Laws are only effective if they represent the spirit of the people, and it is difficult to draft laws so as to preserve the creative genius of the people. They suppress and never stimulate that spirit.

—Ernest L. Wilkinson, president, Brigham Young University.

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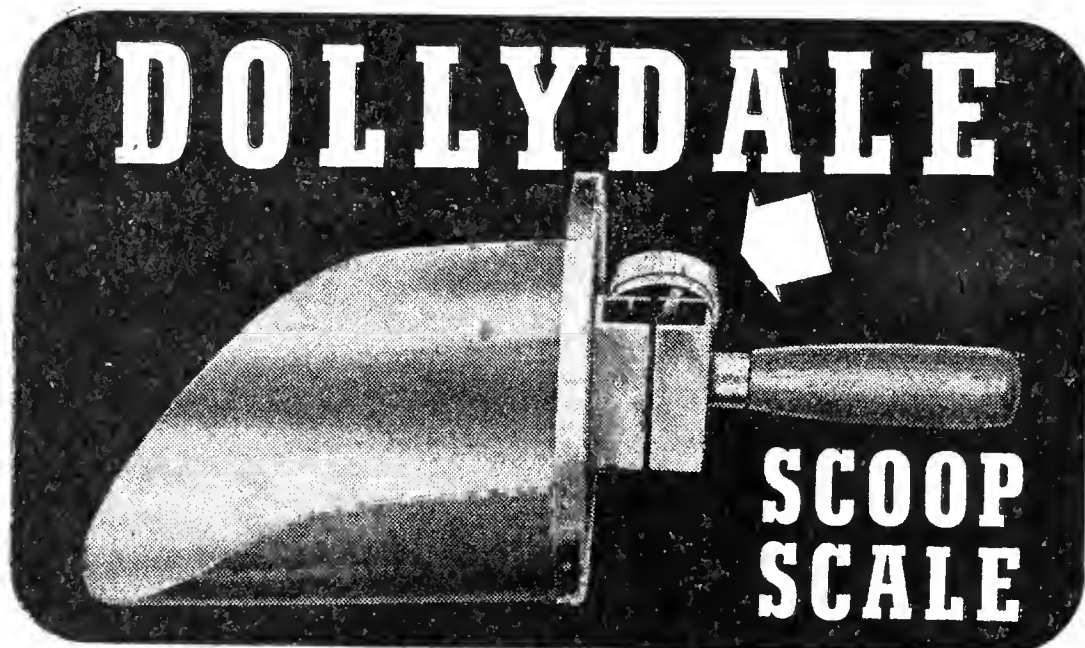
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# No Accident!

By **BENJAMIN F. FAIRLESS**  
 President, United States Steel Corporation

**E**VER since the invention of gunpowder, man has possessed the means of destroying himself collectively. But after seven centuries of prodigious effort, he has not yet succeeded in doing so. I am firmly convinced he will not do so now. And if subsequent events should prove me wrong, at least I shall have one consolation. No one will ever be able to say: "I told you so."

The most devastating commentary upon the stupidity of man perhaps is the fact that history does repeat itself. The great civilizations of the past have risen in nation after nation to a pinnacle of glory, and have crumbled away again into the dust. They were not destroyed from without by an atomic bomb. They were destroyed mostly from within, by decay and rot and greed and infamy.

Our American civilization is no accident. It exists because it was founded squarely upon the concept of human liberty. It exists because we have learned to defend the rights of the individual and to respect the dignity of man.

## Chasing Rainbows

But for many years now, we have been surrendering these God-given rights, bit by bit, in the search for an even better way of life. Instead of striking out for ourselves, along the path of freedom, we have chosen instead to follow slowly, but steadily, in the despairing footsteps of Europe, even though there can no longer be any doubt that the road ahead will lead us into economic and political slavery.

Whether to abandon that road now, while there is still time, or whether to permit human liberty to perish from its last great refuge on this earth, is the most critical decision that this nation has faced since 1776. And if I read the signs correctly, the responsibility for making that decision is going to fall primarily upon the young men and women of this generation.

You are citizens—free and twenty-one. The President of the United States, the members of Congress, and a couple of million Federal employees are your servants. You have the power. But where do you go from here? How do you plan to succeed where all others have failed?

It seems to me that if you are to avoid repeating or perpetuating the mistakes of my generation, you ought at least to know what they were, and why we made them. Now I suppose that if we attempted to find one single word which in its broadest sense would best describe all the aspirations and the hopes of my generation, that word would be "security." And I do not mean "economic security"

alone, for there are many other kinds. Of most immediate importance to all of us today, probably, is the physical security which can be attained only by banishing war from the earth forever. It can best be described as World Peace.

## Mind Over Matter

The greatest security of all, of course, is spiritual security—an un-failing faith in the benevolence of God. It might be described as Peace of Mind; for security—above all else—is a mental condition.

The most unusual security on earth—and the one which we take most for granted—is political security. It is the right of free men to control their own government and to enlarge or diminish its powers at will. We call that Human Liberty.

So take these four kinds of security—economic, physical, spiritual and political—bundle them all together, and you will find, I think, that they fairly represent the goal toward which every generation has been striving over the centuries.

But in our attempt to establish security on a collective basis, as a pillar of good government, we made one serious error right at the start. We concentrated so heavily on the search for the economic

variety that we badly neglected the other three. We did not seem to realize that unless we possessed them all, we had no real security whatever.

## Security Through Slavery

Yet we should have known better, because there was in this country—a century ago—a widely-established system of economic security under which large numbers of our people were guaranteed work, food, clothing, shelter and all the basic necessities of life from the cradle to the grave. But that system was abolished. You see, we called it "Slavery."

And there we had—right before our eyes—the perfect example of the ultimate misery which results when economic security is purchased at the expense of human freedom.

So, of my generation, it may be said that we scored the greatest scientific and industrial advances of all time, and that we created—for all of our people—more economic wealth than any other generation ever had. And that was good.

## Elusive Peace

It must also be said, however, that our material progress vastly outstripped our spiritual development; that we permitted some of our precious liberties to be taken from us without voicing even an effective protest; and that—in common with all the genera-

Lincoln's Gettysburg address contains 266 words.

The Ten Commandments contain 297 words.

The Declaration of Independence contains 300 words.

The OPS order to reduce the price of cabbage contains 26,911 words.



tions before us—we failed to achieve world peace. And that was bad.

Today, I do not believe that the people of any nation on earth want war; but they will have little voice in the matter. The final decision will be made by the Government in the Kremlin.

\* \* \*

Of all the mistakes that my generation has made, however, the greatest, probably, was in the field of spiritual and political security.

For nearly twenty years we have been told that the laws which were made by our forefathers, and the principles which they established 175 years ago, have become obsolete. We were told that those fundamental laws cannot be expected to apply to the complex and difficult problems which we face in this modern industrial age. We were told that the time had come when we had to adopt new ideas and new principles.

### Truth Never Changes

Now that sounded so logical — and so perfectly reasonable—that we fell for it, hook, line and sinker. We didn't stop to think that the laws of navigation are centuries old, yet they still apply to airplanes just as well as ships. A thousand years ago men reckoned in dozens what they now compute in billions, but the laws of mathematics remain immutable. And so do the laws of physics . . . and of chemistry . . . and God.

Ever since Moses came down from the mountain, the Ten Commandments have been the basic laws of civilized men. They are the laws upon which this nation was founded; and they are as inexorable today as they were in the days of the Pharaohs. But that never occurred to us. We had to have change for the sake of change—so we set up new laws and new principles.

### Legalized Theft

We began to repeal the Ten Commandments starting with the one which says: "Thou shalt not covet." And—since we had no legal right to steal from our neighbor the things that we

coveted — we empowered the Government to do it for us. That we could not legally confer upon the Government a power which we did not morally possess never bothered us a bit.

So we went merrily along our way, redistributing the wealth—but not necessarily on the basis of need nor always to the children of misfortune. The controlling factor in most cases was the ability of the recipients to deliver a bloc vote at the polls.

### True Security

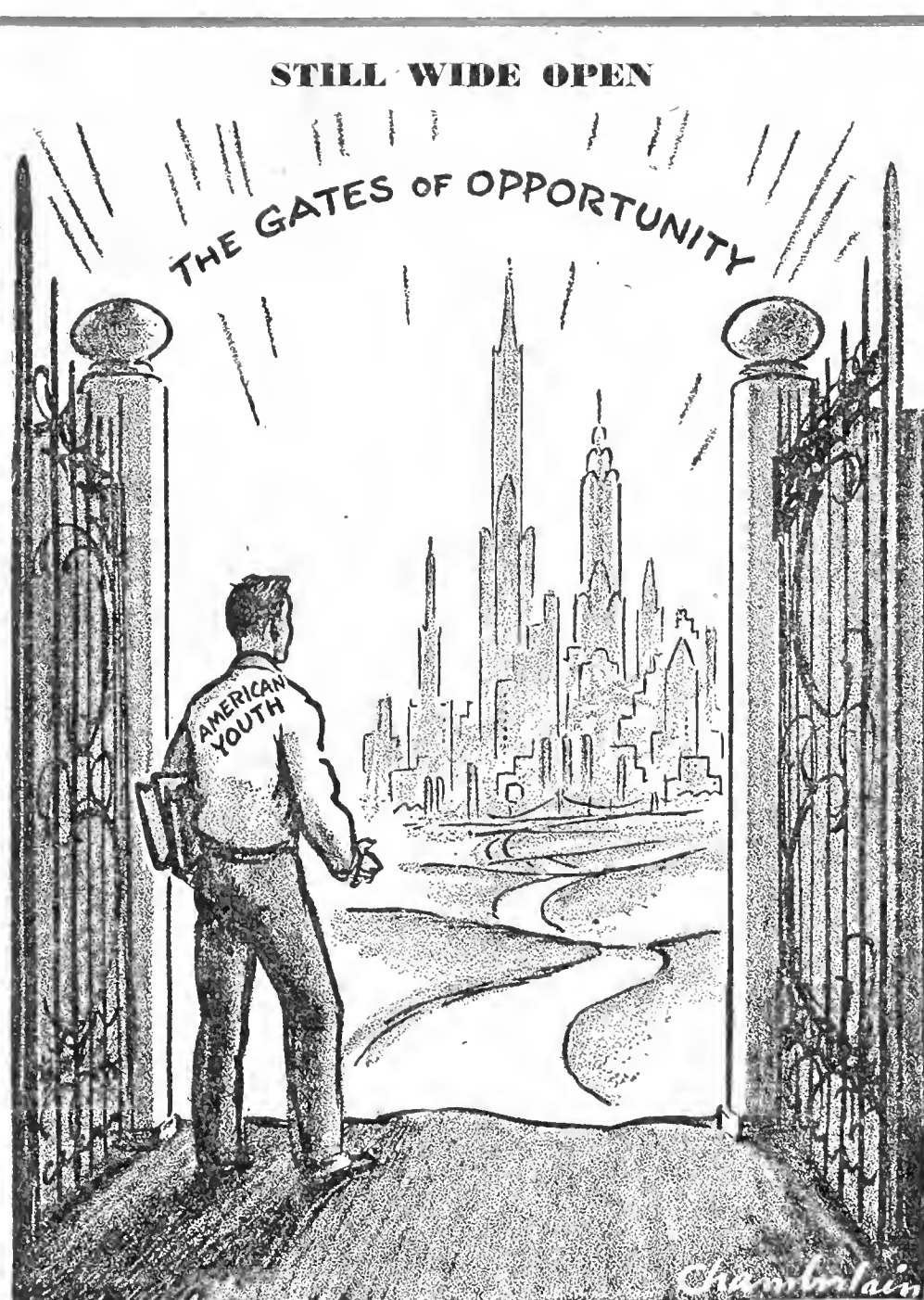
To find that better life and to build that better world is the compelling task that now confronts you. Where we failed, you must—and will—succeed. But if you will study the mistakes of my generation carefully, I think you will see that we have made one great contribution after all: We have proved conclusively that true security can never be fashioned out of slavery, injustice and corruption. It must be founded firmly on the laws of God, and dedicated wholly to the dignity of man.

In short, if I could sum up in a single sentence the lessons we have learned from the unhappy experience of nations all over the world, that sentence would be this: There is no security without freedom; there is no hope without opportunity; and there is no progress without incentive.

The job ahead of you is difficult; but it is urgent and rewarding. We of my generation will watch your progress eagerly—with faith in your ability to succeed; with hope for the great future you will build, and with charity towards the mistakes you will make.

And as my own contribution to this effort, I would like to offer you a little prayer which I hope will prove as helpful to you as it has to me on occasion. I do not recall where I found it, nor who wrote it, and perhaps I do not have the wording exactly right, but the gist of it is this:

"God give me the patience to accept that which cannot be changed.  
"Give me the courage to change that which can and should be changed.  
"And, above all, give me the wisdom to know which is which."



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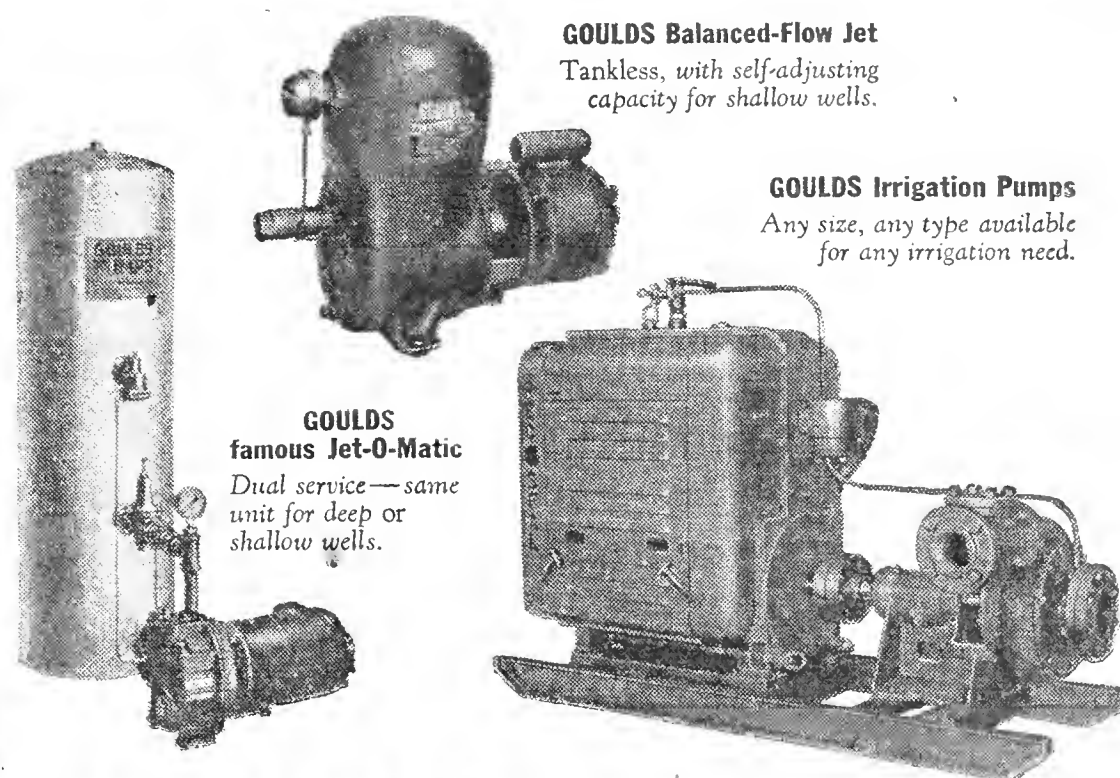
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# Farmers List Problems

By C. KENNETH BULLOCK

**D**URING the month of August the New York State Farm Bureau Federation and Extension Service held a series of ten regional meetings over the state for members of County Farm Bureau executive committees, county delegates and county agents. One of the most interesting parts of these meetings was a discussion and listing of what those attending considered to be the most important public problems of farming.

### Waste

A total of 27 problems was recorded at these meetings, not counting duplications. These were sent by the Federation to all County Farm Bureaus asking them to select the five that they think to be most important. At this writing the problem getting the greatest number of votes is that of "unnecessary government spending."

Farmers pointed out at the meetings that there has been a continuing increase in the cost of government over a period of a great many years, considerable of which is caused by inefficiency and waste; that spending for non-defense is too high and that there is need for a balanced federal budget. They also stated that the high taxes incident to high government spending place farmers in a squeeze on the cost of items they have to purchase. It was apparent that many farmers are willing to take the leadership and set an example for other groups in promoting a reduction of unnecessary government spending.

Discussions of this problem were not limited to spending by the federal government. It was pointed out that the cost of operating the state, county and local governments is on the increase too.

### Controls

"Too much government control" was ranked as the second important public problem. Farmers attending these meetings expressed alarm over socialistic trends and centralization of power in the federal government. They felt that there is a trend toward government becoming master of the people rather than a servant of the people. They want to keep government out of farming and avoid government programs which have control features attached to them. They expressed opposition to price and wage controls, said such controls would not allow maximum production and therefore are not in the public interest. Above all, they don't want subsidies in lieu of a fair price in the market place.

A third problem is the "lowering of

moral standards in our country and in government." Farmers at these meetings cited the lack of interest by the general public in good government, the need for honesty in government and the need for more able, honest and intelligent leadership in government.

### Public Relations

"The need for better public relations" was listed as the next most important problem. It was stated that farmers are at a low ebb in public relations, particularly with consumers, which is due to a considerable extent to unrealistic government programs such as those supporting the prices of potatoes and eggs.

It was under the potato program that the better potatoes were sold to the government for cattle feed, alcohol and for destruction, while only the poorer potatoes found their way to housewives. There was much publicity on both the potato and egg programs which resulted in consumer antipathy. It was pointed out at the meetings that there is great need for consumer education in the cost of food production, need for better relations with other groups and agencies and a more practical reporting of prices received for their products.

### Inflation

Another problem considered by County Farm Bureaus to be high on the list is the control of inflation and, along with periods of deflation, its detrimental effect on farming and our economy as a whole. It was also pointed out that there is need for a stable monetary system to lessen the sharp ups and downs of inflation and deflation.

The need for maintaining strong farm organizations was cited as an important problem and received a substantial number of votes, for without such organizations farmers are powerless to attack aggressively and effectively the public problems enumerated here. Strong, vigorous organizations are needed as a voice for farmers in helping determine not only farm policies, but all public policies. It was pointed out that agriculture needs strong leadership to hold its position in the face of great odds, for in New York State there is only one farmer for every 19 other persons.

Other important problems discussed and receiving some votes by County Farm Bureaus are: international situation; better marketing and distribution; getting people to think for themselves by taking part in local affairs; and availability of farm labor.



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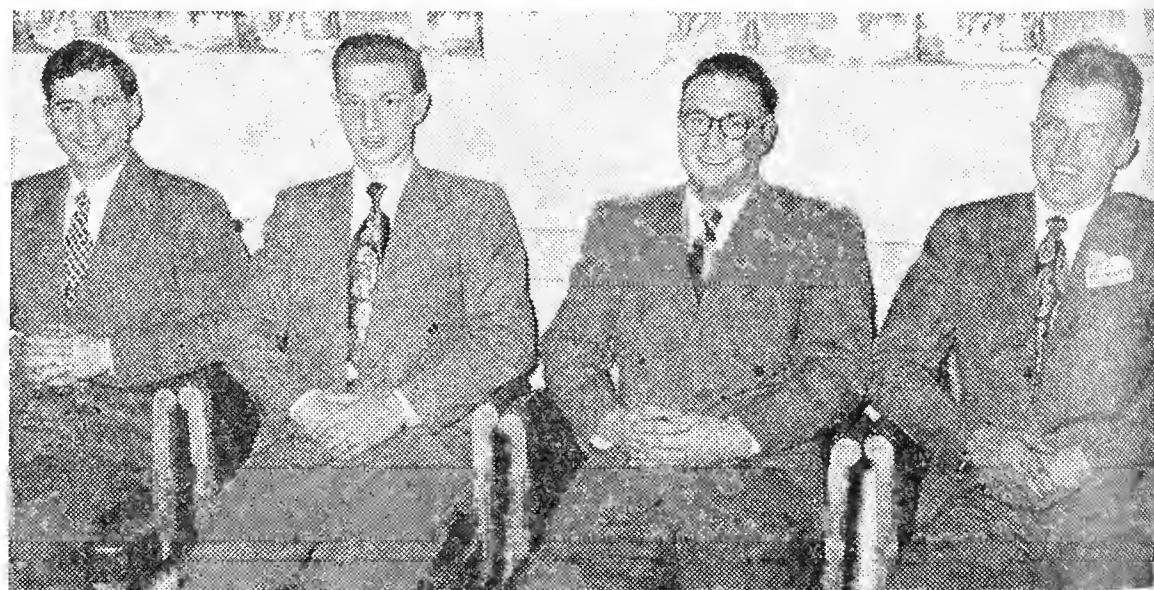
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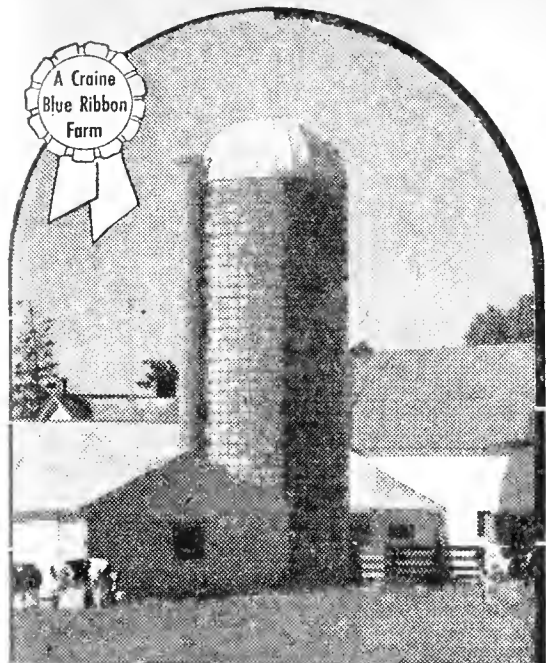
BOX EE, ITHACA, N. Y.



The finalists in the young farmers' "talk meet" at the New York State Farm Bureau Federation. From left to right: Robert Jenks of Bainbridge who won first place and will represent New York at a similar contest at the American Farm Bureau Federation meeting in Chicago; Paul Hoepner of Worcester, second place; Harry Goldschmidt of Windsor, third place, and David Ross of Westfield, fourth place.

The contestants knew that the general subject would be in the field of "Aid to Europe," but they did not know what phase of this subject they were to be asked to talk upon until 30 minutes before the contest. This was a contest in extemporaneous speaking.



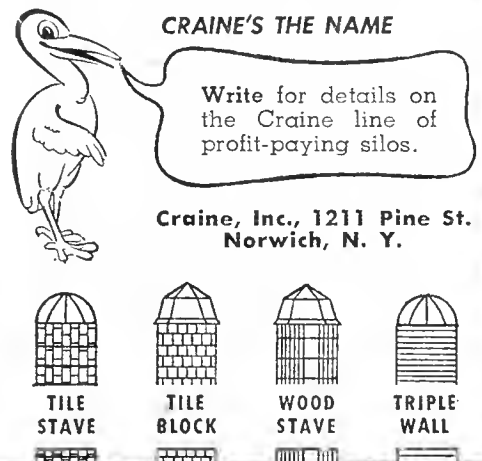


## Paying a Profit

"We expect our equipment to pay us a profit," say George S. Hitchner & Son, owners of this Bridgeton, N.J. farm, "and we buy it on that basis. We bought a Craine Nurok tile stave silo for our new dairy barn because we know it will make for profitable feeding—now and for years to come."

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## Immorality Has a Source

By SEN. HARRY F. BYRD

OUR great freedom heritage is the Constitution of the United States. And we have every reason to consider the American system of free enterprise as the world's greatest deterrent to world conflict. Our productive system is a more dependable guardian of peace than the United Nations ever will be. It is the only force in the world that Russia recognizes and fears. It is a creature of democracy. Neither democracy nor our free enterprise system can survive its insolvency.

In recent years there have been giveaway programs on top of giveaway programs, by which the government

Not only does bureaucracy pad its payroll but the various agencies of government spend an estimated \$100 million a year on propaganda for a great variety of projects that in the aggregate run into many billion dollars annually. Our public servants have become the most vigorous and dangerous lobbyists for the spending of public money at a time when our Federal finances are in the danger zone. — *New England Letter, The First National Bank of Boston.*

has been taking money from people, giving them back less than it took, and in the process making them think they are getting something for nothing. Through these programs we have gradually centralized power in a gigantic sprawling bureaucracy which is just too big to audit. This centralization of power in Washington is still increasing. The President is constantly asking for more and more power to be taken from the states, from the localities and from the source of all power—the people.

## Immorality's Breeding Grounds

Actually it is difficult to determine whether these continual attacks on our constitutional institutions and fiscal responsibility have bred immorality in high places or whether the immorality in high places has brought about the attacks upon our institutions.

It is unnecessary to go through all the revelations of the RFC investigations; the five-percenters investigation; the situation in which the army officer said he was "just one who got caught;" the patronage peddling in Mississippi; the revelations of the Crime Committee and the tie-ups between government activities and the underworld.

A code of political ethics has been proposed. But if the time has come in America when we must pass a law and appoint a commission to establish a code of ethics to tell public servants they should be honest, to tell public servants they should be loyal to their government, to tell public servants they should not barter public trust for greedy personal profit—if the time has come when Congress has to set up a commission to rewrite the Ten Commandments with special applications to political opportunists, then the basic virtues of our form of government have been crucified. — *The Harding College Letter.*

(Senator Harry F. Byrd of Virginia is probably the best informed man in Congress on fiscal affairs of the federal government. In Congress he has distinguished himself by studiously applying his fine integrity, intellect and energy to some of the most disagreeable tasks of a Senator, and by a constant use of an unusual degree of foresight.—*Geo. S. Benson*)



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## A Lesson In SOCIALISM



AS A TEACHER in the public schools, I find that the socialist-communist idea of taking "from each according to his ability" and giving "to each according to his need" is now generally accepted without question by most of our pupils. In an effort to explain the fallacy in this theory, I sometimes try this approach with my pupils:

When one of the brighter or harder-working pupils makes a grade of 95 on a test, I suggest that I take away 20 points and give them to a student who has made only 55 points on his test. Thus each would contribute according to his ability and—since both would have a passing mark—each would receive according to his need. After I have juggled the grades of all the other pupils in this fashion, the result is usually a "common ownership" grade of between 75 and 80—the minimum needed for passing, or for survival. Then I speculate with the pupils as to the probable results if I actually used the socialistic theory for grading papers.

First, the highly productive pupils—and they are always a minority in school as well as in life—would soon lose all incentive for producing. Why strive to make a high grade if part of it is taken from you by "authority" and given to someone else?

Second, the less productive pupils—a majority in school as elsewhere—would, for a time, be relieved of the necessity to study or to produce. This socialist-communist system would continue until the high producers had sunk—or had been driven down—to the level of the low producers. At that point, in order for anyone to survive, the "authority" would have no alternative but to begin a system of compulsory labor and punishments against even the low producers. They, of course, would then complain bitterly, but without understanding.

Finally I return the discussion to the ideas of freedom and enterprise—the market economy—where each person has freedom of choice and is responsible for his own decisions and welfare.

Gratifyingly enough, most of my pupils then understand what I mean when I explain that socialism—even in a democracy—will eventually result in a living-death for all except the "authorities" and a few of their favorite lackeys.  
— Thomas J. Shelly, Yonkers High School, Yonkers, New York.

— A.A. —

### EMOTIONAL MATURITY

IN A recent address Dr. Edward A. Strecker of the Pennsylvania School of Medicine, presented the following analysis of emotional maturity:

1. Sticking to a job until it is completed or until one has given all one has in the effort.
2. Giving more than is asked in any situation. This is regarded as basic to "reliability."
3. Persisting in the face of difficulty.
4. Having the ability to endure unpleasantness, discomforts, frustrations or other hardships.
5. Being able to "size things up," make one's own decisions, or, in short, to show a marked degree of independence.
6. Determining to achieve, to succeed; the will to live.
7. Having the capacity to co-operate, to work in an organization under authority.
8. Possessing flexibility; a person who can adjust to time, to other persons and new circumstances.

Dr. Strecker concluded his public address by saying: "The attainment of emotional security is important not only for the individual but also, I think, upon it depends the survival of our democracy."—From the Telco News.

## One Out of Every Nine

From the Congressional Record

HOWARD BUFFETT, Congressman from Omaha, informs the House of Representatives that 17,665,783 individuals now receive regular monthly remittance checks from the federal government. The corresponding number on June 30, 1932, was 2,196,151. There is a rich harvest of votes in the 17 million monthly remittances.

Here is the list of remittance individuals compiled as of July 1, 1951, by Congressman Buffett, from official Treasury reports:

Federal civilian workers	2,409,121
Federal retired workers	166,081
Old-age assistance	2,766,866
Dependent children	1,639,107
Federal aid to blind	95,521
Disabled children	70,745
Public assistance	418,000
Old-age pensions	3,605,235
Veterans' pensions	2,368,238
Veterans' dependents	658,123
Military personnel	3,300,000
Retired military pensions	135,923
Coast Guard personnel	26,498
Coast Guard pensions	6,325

Total ..... 17,665,783

Congressman Buffett says: "These figures do not include various large

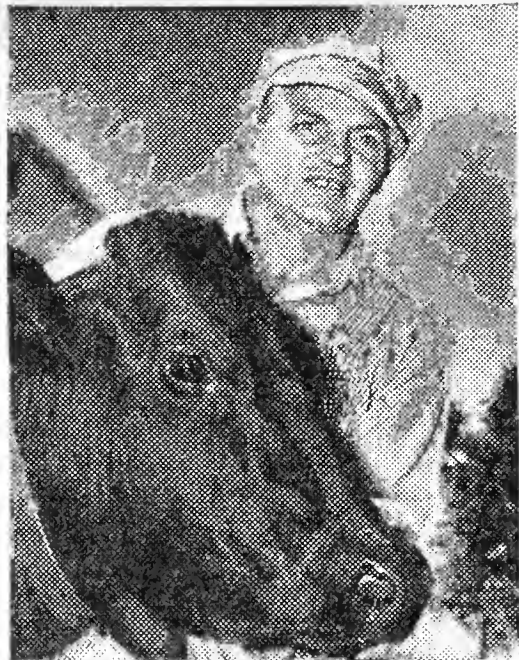
groups receiving what are classed as temporary monthly payments from the Government. For example, in the fiscal year 1950, more than two million veterans received monthly checks for vocational rehabilitation and readjustment payments. Those two million checks each month are not included in my tabulation.

"In June 1951 almost one million workers were receiving semi-monthly unemployment checks from the federal government in the various states. Also, the army of Agricultural Adjustment Administration part-time workers, plus 2,282,000 farmers who got crop adjustment checks in 1950-51, are not included.

"The 17,665,783 total represents only those persons who get a regular check each month from the U. S. Treasury for services rendered—or not rendered. This carefully calculated total represents, roughly, one out of every nine persons in our entire population.

"And let us never forget that this monthly payroll has been multiplied by nine during the last 19 years. How long can give-away government last at this rate of expansion?"—Reprinted by permission of Readers' Digest.





## PENSTIX®-SM HELP SOLVE DAIRYMAN'S BIGGEST PROBLEM

MARION, IOWA—Harry Simonsen, manager of the Witmer farms located near this Iowa town, and chief herdsman Chester Bullis (pictured above) like to use Wyeth's Penstix-SM bougies for mastitis in their cows, for several reasons.

"First," says Mr. Simonsen, "Penstix-SM are easy to use... can be quickly inserted into the affected quarter when signs of mastitis appear. Then, too, Wyeth's Penstix-SM are handy to keep, with no refrigeration required."

Chief herdsman Bullis, of the Witmer Holsteins, backs up Mr. Simonsen's statement. "It's easy for the men working here to use Penstix-SM. Takes no preparation and we can keep a supply right in the milking room. We like the double-barrelled action Penstix-SM gives us," Mr. Bullis adds. "Penstix-SM act fast. Those two antibiotics certainly go to work to give real results."

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## Let's Buy Our Own LIME

I BELIEVE that in the USDA we have built a Frankenstein monster that may destroy us. I agree with Walter Berger, president of Feed Manufacturers Association of Chicago, that 50 per cent of the USDA could be laid off and service would be cut only 15 per cent, and I feel that now during the war effort is the time to do it. Many other non-military departments in Washington could probably be cut more.

I am ashamed to admit it but I have been accepting government lime, delivered and spread on my farm for years. One year I did not sign up, so I was visited and sold the idea that everybody else did it and I was helping pay for it and was a sucker if I didn't get mine. In the future, couldn't mine be spread at night so my friends working for wages in town and helping pay for it would not see me doing it?

We all want lower taxes but none of us want our own private little racket bothered. Why not stop all this nonsense and buy our own lime, dig our own ditches, cut our own brush and let the money saved help build the largest and best Navy and Air Force before it is too late. "Uncle Joe" likes our farms. We don't want him—nor do we want to be taken over by a smoother method that will have the same ultimate end.

The only justification for all the government farm program is caused by the farmer's lack of ability or legal right to organize. I attended a meeting in New York City where some hatcherymen were discussing the advisability of agreeing on a fair price for their chicks. A representative of the USDA told them that if they did, they would be open to prosecution by the Department of Justice for violating the Anti-Trust Law. Yet organized labor has this right and we have to live with it.

I operate one of the larger poultry farms in the state with about 12,000 breeders supplying hatching eggs to Delmarva. I also have one of the larger mortgages on the farm. I do not expect to die right away but when I do I should like to leave the place to my children with no mortgage on the land, or what is more important, one on their souls, held by a socialistic government doling out handouts occasionally to keep them quiet.

—Arthur E. Prosser, Chester, N. Y.

### 4-A Winners



At the recent annual meeting of the Dairymen's League, Editor Ed Eastman of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST presented American Agriculturist Achievement Awards to the two young people shown above.

At the left is Elizabeth Mary White of Chaumont, New York. She has been an outstanding leader of the Young Cooperatives and is a winner of the Babe Ruth Foundation Medal for sportsmanship, leadership, and scholarship. At the right is Vernon Wahl of Callicoon, New York, who was a junior delegate to the League meeting. He helped to start a Young Cooperators group and is now operating a 98-acre farm with 38 Holsteins.



## It was His Own Idea

GUY R. BEARDSLEE, West Point graduate, served his country as an Indian fighter. But it was when he settled down on his farm near St. Johnsville, N. Y., that he made history. There, he pioneered in an undertaking that required unusual initiative, enterprise and faith.

In 1898, Beardslee invested his capital in a new-fangled electric generating plant, powered by the creek which ran through his farm. Two years later, he expanded, building 4½ miles of line to serve his farm neighbors. Right there was the beginning of farm electrification in New York State. From this one simple act of private initiative stemmed great advances in farm life, the introduction of comforts and leisure never known on the farm before.

The Niagara Mohawk Power System grew from many small enterprises, including Guy Beardslee's pioneer company. Today, Niagara Mohawk serves over 63,000 farms, and its rural lines are long enough to cross the country eight times. The average Niagara Mohawk farm customer uses twice as much electricity as he did ten years ago. During that time, many necessities of life have doubled in price, but the average cost of electricity to the System's farm customers has gone down 41%.

The Niagara Mohawk System is a striking example of what private enterprise and initiative can accomplish. Its growth from small beginnings typifies the pattern that has made America great.

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## Empire Congratulates

# The American Agriculturist On Its Fight To Maintain Our Personal Liberties

Empire believes the **AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST** is to be congratulated on its Annual Editions which join business and agriculture in an effort to preserve personal liberties and to maintain the free enterprise system of farming and doing business.

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## Empire's Purpose

Empire Livestock Marketing Cooperative was founded by the farm organizations of the Northeast to provide farmers in New York with a chance to determine where and how to market their livestock. Before Empire, many farmers had only one market for their livestock. Market reports for local areas were not available. Today, Empire strives to keep livestock producers informed as to market prices and market trends through fast, accurate market reporting. Empire's seven markets are strategically located across New York State so that practically every farmer can use the facilities.

Farmers now have a chance to study market reports and decide where, when and how to market their livestock. Empire Stockyards are open to anyone. Selling is done by competitive bidding. The livestock producer through Empire's efforts now has a chance to express a choice in marketing his livestock, and the personal liberties of New York's livestock producers have been increased.

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*Planned Action Will*  
**GET RESULTS**

By HUGH COSLINE

**I** WOULD like to see seven fundamental facts posted in every schoolroom in America and in every public place where people congregate. I would like to see these facts presented to all citizens so often and so forcefully that they can never be forgotten. These facts are:

1. America is great because its people have been free.
2. Before necessities and luxuries can be used they must be produced.
3. The government has nothing to give anyone except what it first takes away.
4. The- government which governs least governs best.
5. Thrift, honesty and reverence will never become old fashioned.
6. Education, which has been well defined as learning responsibilities, is essential to democracy.
7. If we expect to remain free we must exercise our responsibilities as citizens.

I would like to comment briefly on each of these. First, **America is great because its people have been free.** Various reasons have been given for the greatness of America. Some say it is due to our natural resources. Some say it is because of our superior brains. If we are honest we must admit that some backward countries have natural resources equal to ours and that citizens of some other lands are as intelligent and have training equal to ours. The only fair conclusion after studying all the facts is that this country is great because its citizens have been unhindered by many of the restrictions that have shackled the people of other and older countries.

## Thrifty Are Penalized

In recent years we have seen a tremendous shift in thinking toward the socialistic idea of "giving according to need and taxing according to ability to pay." This penalizes the thrifty and rewards the slothful, and leads inevitably to Totalitarianism where the individual lives for and serves the state rather than where the government serves the individual. Nothing ever thought of by man is so effective in stifling initiative and progress.

No true American wants Totalitarian government here, but too many of us have been holding on to the benefits of freedom with one hand while reaching for a mirage—the fanciful and supposed benefits of socialism.

**Necessities and luxuries must be produced before they can be consumed.** We think a great deal about money which, after all, is only a medium of exchange and cannot be eaten, worn, or burned to keep us warm. Our standard of living about which some of the planners worry so much, depends on production followed by equitable distribution.

The government has nothing to give except what it first takes from someone. The big danger with government handouts of any sort is that they create pressure groups, each of which wants as many subsidies or more than other groups. Subsidies give the false illusion of "something for nothing." We almost thank the tax collector for taking our money from one pocket, using half of it to administer a "program" and putting what's left in our other pocket.

The government which governs least governs best. The simplest form in which I have heard this expressed was set forth by the late Dr. George Warren when he said, "The individual should do all he can for himself. Groups of individuals, cooperating, should do all

possible that the individual can't do. The local government should do only what individuals or groups can't do. State governments should do what local government can't do and the federal government only what cannot be done by state and local governments."

We have only to look back to the founding of this country to see that our forefathers had healthy fears of government. This is why they created three equal divisions with checks and balances on each. Because in early years our leaders were statesmen before they were politicians, much of that fear of government was gradually lost.

In recent years during so-called emergencies we have handed more and more powers to government; foolishly believing that they would be exercised for the good of all rather than for the benefit of political parties and office holders, and that they would be readily handed back to the people when the emergency was over.

**Thrift, honesty and reverence will never become old fashioned.** We hear continually that we are in a new trend and that we mustn't be old fashioned. America has never been old fashioned, its citizens have ever been willing to try new things to a degree never matched before. But the time has not yet come when we, either individuals or governments, can spend ourselves into prosperity.

No people can govern themselves unless they know the importance of spiritual values, the necessity for hard work and thrift, and the futility of expecting something for nothing. To understand these things they must know something of man's history, some basic economic facts and must be able to exercise their reason, thereby weighing the false promises made by demagogues whose ambition is to rule by force.

If we expect to remain free we must exercise certain responsibilities.

It is my firm conviction that we have not yet gone down the road toward socialism so far that we cannot retrace our steps. It is also my conviction that we are further along that road than many of us realize.

What can be done to reverse the trend to socialism which we have been following? Democracy will not run itself. It has great values but the price is higher than many of us have thought. Too many citizens think the present trend toward socialism is correct—or perhaps they do not think at all. Too many of those who believe something should be done throw up their hands and say, "What can you do? We are in a trend and we will only butt our heads against a stone

## My Neighbors

By BILL PAULSON



**"There's nothing certain but death and taxes, but death doesn't get worse every time Congress meets."**



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(Continued from Opposite Page)

wall if we oppose it." Some oppose the trend and work against it. I belong to that group.

Here is what I think should and must be done:

① We must decide what we want. We cannot have a government that is paternalistic toward one group, be it farming, labor or industry, without getting paternalism for all groups. Too many individuals and groups want more than a fair share of the good things of life. Too many want to eat their cake and still have it. Do we want free enterprise and freedom or do we want socialism without freedom? There is no middle course.

② More people must be convinced of the absolute necessity of action. That is where you and I come in. Plenty of action has come from government; our money has been used to sell us "a bill of goods." The real and imaginary evils of free enterprise have been pointed out on every occasion. Because there are shortcomings, the inference is that the capitalistic system should be scrapped for some idealistic system with no record of successful application. Government has eagerly grasped the opportunity to do for us what we should do for ourselves and has even suggested more and more ways it could be helpful — all with our own money of course.

③ We must refrain from asking government to do those things we should do for ourselves, and we must resist such requests from other groups. We must tell government in no uncertain terms that we are determined to stop government from doing for us some things we have mistakenly asked for as well as some things we never even suggested.

④ More of us must vote. Nothing pleases a corrupt political machine as much as a light vote. It is not enough to vote blindly, but blindly voting a straight party ticket is far better than not voting at all.

⑤ We must secure able and honest candidates. We can be most effective in working for able candidates for local government because we know most about them. Doing that will automatically help to choose better candidates for state and national positions.

⑥ We must accept office when it comes to us. It is so easy for a good man to say that he is too busy or that he is not interested in politics, but if good men will not accept, those not-so-good will be very happy to grasp the opportunity.

⑦ We must let legislators and public servants know what we want. Do not make the mistake of believing that letters, post cards, or telegrams are ineffective. Personal letters are tremendously effective, especially if plenty of them are in substantial agreement.

⑧ We must support the legislators who support freedom. Too often the congressman who offends a pressure group stays home after the next election. Every person whom he has offended goes to the polls to vote and brings all his relatives, while the person who benefits goes hunting on Election Day.

⑨ Finally, be alert to the news and developments from day to day. Be from Missouri. Question what you hear and read. Challenge statements derogatory to Democracy or favorable to State Socialism. With every means at your command, foster and encourage an alert, aroused and aggressive citizenry determined to be free.

There is nothing new about the program I have outlined. It is the identical program that has made democracy work in the past, and it is a program which will be effective now if a majority of our citizens will try it.

# Cooperation Wins

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THE METROPOLITAN COOPERATIVE MILK PRODUCERS' BARGAINING AGENCY, INC., is an organization of 57 milk cooperatives servicing the New York City market.

These agency cooperatives have a total producer membership of more than 24,000.

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An outstanding example of the Bargaining Agency's success in the milk pricing field is the New York Class I-A Price Formula. This formula is an escalator for milk prices. Starting with \$5.66, the average price for the year 1948, the price goes up or down as the Index of United States Wholesale prices moves. Then the price is further adjusted in accordance with the supply of milk in relation to the demand for fluid milk. Finally, the price of milk must not get too far out of line with the Index of Cost of Production.

The adoption of the New York Milk Price formula was the direct result of the quiet but firm insistence of the Bargaining Agency that: The price of Class I-A milk in the New York market must be based, not on the price of butter or any other manufactured milk product, but on local economic conditions and cost of milk production in the New York milkshed.

The Bargaining Agency is the only organization upon which you can rely for an intelligent and fair price for your milk.

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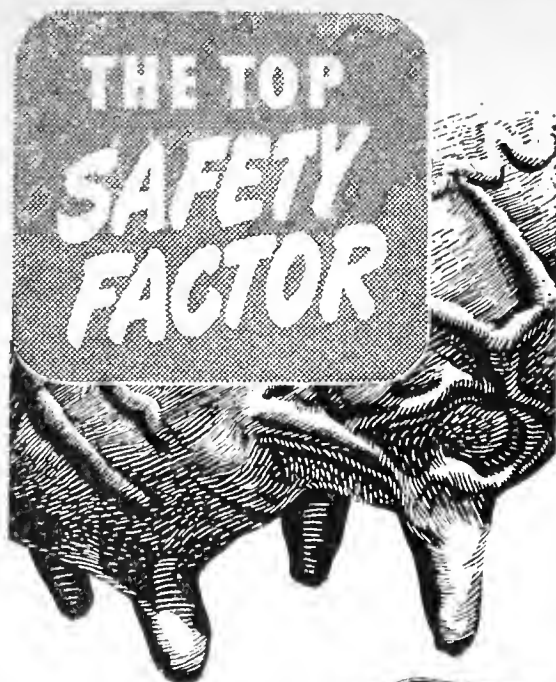
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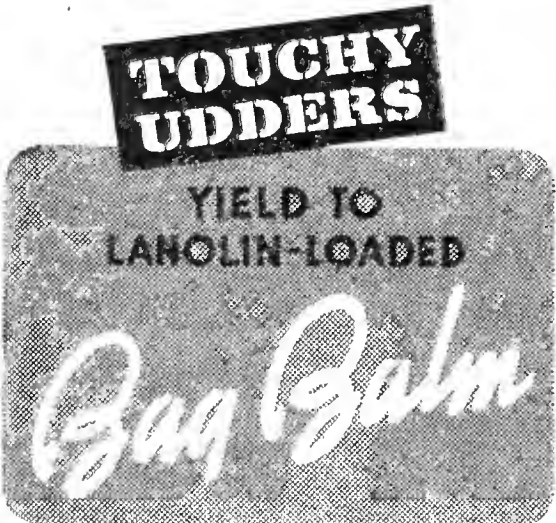




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## Animal Behavior Shames Man

By J. F. "Doc" ROBERTS

**Y**OU and I have many friends who, all through the years, have maintained their personal liberties and at the same time have been tremendously productive to both business and agriculture. They have shown an outstanding tenacity of purpose in their responsibility to their families and to others, their surroundings, their homes and towards themselves. This must be pleasing to their God.

Yes, our animals (even our so-called wild animals) have never surrendered their liberties nor have they stopped producing wealth for others or for themselves. Have you ever thought of how they were able to do this while under domestication or while they were in the wild state? In many cases they have had to eat one another in order to exist. What has been God's plan in regard to them? You never heard of all the lions ganging up and killing all the tigers or tigers destroying all the deer. We still have little cottontail rabbits and song sparrows. Respect for personal liberties on the one hand and a willingness to fight for and protect liberties on the other must be their God's plan or we would have no so-called animals left in this world.

This may sound over-drawn but many of us do get to thinking when we see bulls fight to protect their liberties with their herd or for the herd, and when we see rams fight each other and everything, including ourselves, to protect their flock and then see defenseless ewes stomp and struggle to save their lambs or cows fight to protect their calves. Particularly do these things make an impression on us when



J. F. "Doc" Roberts

we are able to see the end results of those fights and struggles. Never have any of us seen a herd of bulls or rams go over the fence and gang up on another herd of rams or bulls.

On the pleasanter side, how many times have we seen our own farm dogs protect our own farm cats against intruders of any kind? Is there anything more zealous over its liberties than a cat or a dog? Yet they live side by side in perfect contempt of each other. Last winter we had two cats and two dogs living with us. Before going to bed we would put all four out for a while. When we came to let them in, if they were not all at the door, our old Newfoundland dog would wait and refuse to come in until all the others had come. Yet in the spring, summer and fall, he would not deign to notice any of them. Many of you have experienced this sort of thing. Our dogs are not fighters; other dogs go by or go on the neighbor's land and nothing happens, but let one of them step foot on our land and all h--- breaks loose. How do those dogs know where their liberties begin and end?

### Respect Others

These same dogs and cats (and there is nothing new about this) eat at the same time but on different plates. The big dog never goes near the little dog's plate until he leaves it, or the cat's, or vice versa. Where did they get the idea of rights, privileges and respect for the liberties of others?

How many times have we all put a new animal in a flock or herd and watched the commotion this brought about until that new animal was accepted or rejected? Twice in my experience have I seen an animal rejected by its kind, and only twice. Both times the rejected animal proved to be a worthless no-account to man or beast.

One example was a saddle horse that

(Continued on Page 39)

## The Right to Be Wrong

By ADMIRAL BEN MOREELL

**I**T MUST be obvious that liberty necessarily means freedom to choose foolishly as well as wisely; freedom to choose evil as well as good; freedom to enjoy the rewards of good judgment, and freedom to suffer the penalties of bad judgment. If this is not true, the word "freedom" has no meaning. Yet there are persons in America who wish to pass laws to force people to do only "good," or at least their concept of what is good.

These proposed laws are frequently justified on the ground that there are physical and mental inequalities in the world; that those inequalities result in economic inequalities; and that the primary function of government is to pass laws that will tend to equalize such inequalities. Is not this concept of government a rather brazen indictment of God? Is not this an acceptance of the communistic theory of using force to take "from each according to his abilities" and to give "to each according to his needs?"

### Equality by Law

Unfortunately there are many persons in the world who hate variations and inequalities, who admire the type of society developed by the ants and bees. These people see that variation among human beings has allowed one person to produce more than another, with resulting differences in material possessions and comforts. And then these self-appointed supervisors of hu-

man destiny, who cannot tolerate variation, begin to agitate for a law to take away from the high producer and give to the low producer.

### Enemies Of Liberty

I am willing to concede that the do-gooder may have the best intentions in the world. But it cannot be denied that the laws he proposes always involve more government, more government ownership and operation of the means of production, more government interferences in the distribution of what individuals have produced, more power for government and less freedom of choice for individuals. I hold that the people who advocate these positive laws against freedom of choice are knowingly or unknowingly—the enemies of freedom and progress.

Against the background of my many years of service in the Navy, I make this declaration: I do not fear the Russian Army, or the atom bomb, or the hydrogen bomb, nearly so much as I fear this concept of using the law to relieve individuals of the responsibility for their own welfare and to deprive them of their freedom of choice. We can all see the danger of a military threat to our freedom. If we are attacked we will fight, and we will win! But few of us appear to understand this insidious process whereby we use our own laws and our own government to destroy our own liberties just as surely as if some foreign conqueror had power over us.

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# Let Farm Organizations SPEAK FOR FARMERS

ROGER FLEMING, executive secretary of the American Farm Bureau Federation, speaking at the 36th Annual Session of the New York State Farm Bureau Federation traced the growth of attempts by government to develop a planned agriculture. He reminded listeners that three groups — business, labor unions, and government—would like to speak for agriculture to tell Congress and the world what farmers want and need. For this reason it is extremely unlikely that any one of the three will give enthusiastic support to a hard-hitting farmer-controlled organization like the AFBF.

Mr. Fleming expressed the opinion that the Farm Family Policy Review, which he characterized as the latest chapter in the story of attempted controls, was a type of activity which the U. S. Department of Agriculture has no business fostering. The fact, he said, that the stated object of the meetings was "to get the real opinion of farmers" was a direct slap at all farmer-controlled organizations, the insinuation being that the real opinion could not be secured from them.

At the joint banquet of the Farm Home and 4-H Federations, Howard Kershner, editor of *Christian Economics*, spoke on "God, Gold and Government." He told the importance of morality and ethics, sound money, and honest government in reversing the present trend which he characterized as headed toward government bankruptcy. After the banquet, some thought was expressed that his comments about the gold standard were in opposition to the late George Warren's commodity dollar. As a matter of fact, there was no conflict. Dr. Warren proposed a dollar backed by a changing amount of gold, depending on changes in the price level. He did not advocate abandoning the gold standard. Mr. Kershner emphasized that without a gold standard there is no brake on prices or government spending. In fact, some of our so-called economists carry the view that no matter how big the national debt is it does not matter because "we just owe it to ourselves."

### Resolutions

The resolutions passed at the business session pretty well covered the policies and beliefs of the Farm Bureau.

The Farm Bureau favors:

Vigorous support of the United Nations, the strongest kind of defense at home and abroad, maximum production of es-

sential goods and minimum economic controls.

Research and education as the principal help of government to farmers.

Farmer-controlled and farmer-organized groups as the sole spokesmen for agriculture.

The licensing of farm trucks on a more equitable basis.

Funds for the construction of needed buildings at Cornell and Geneva.

The appropriation of adequate funds to finance the 10-year road building program.

Elimination or reduction of PMA payments.

Screening welfare lists and removing unworthy cases.

The Farm Bureau opposes:

Subsidizing food prices by government. Support prices except in time of emergency.

Universal military training.

Legalizing of the sale of oleomargarine which opens the door to fraud.

In his annual report, Executive Secretary Ed Foster pointed out that the Yankee Stadium in New York City would just about hold all the business farmers in New York State. Because they are in a minority, he emphasized the importance of public relations and the damage that can be done by foolish moves. Among such moves he mentioned the price support programs on potatoes and eggs. "Can one blame consumers," he said, "for objecting to such uses of the taxpayers' money?"

### OFFICERS

Warren Hawley, Batavia, was re-named president at the business session; also re-elected were Don Wickam, Hector, vice-president; Marion Johnson, Williamson, treasurer; E. S. Foster, Ithaca, executive secretary; C. Kenneth Bullock, Ithaca, Associate secretary.

Two new directors were elected: Harold Loveless of Skaneateles, and Donald Green of Chazy. Re-elected as directors were: Harold Cowles, Ashville; Marion Johnson, Williamson, and J. Stanley Earl of Unadilla.

Dan Frederick of Altamont was elected president of the 4-H Federation to succeed Wilford Adams of Dexter. Officers re-elected were: Howard Bloomfield of Rochester, vice-president; James McDuff of Schenectady, treasurer; and Rhodell Stanton of Albany, executive secretary. Charles D. Carlson, Sinclairville, Chautauque County, was elected president of the State 4-H Council.

The State 4-H Council and the 4-H Federation agreed on a drive for \$12,000 by April 1 to help support the National and State 4-H Club Federations.



Snapped at the New York State Farm Bureau Meeting, this picture shows from left to right: Don Wickham, vice president of the Federation; Roger Fleming, executive secretary of the American Farm Bureau Federation; Warren Hawley, president of the Federation, and Ed Foster, executive secretary.

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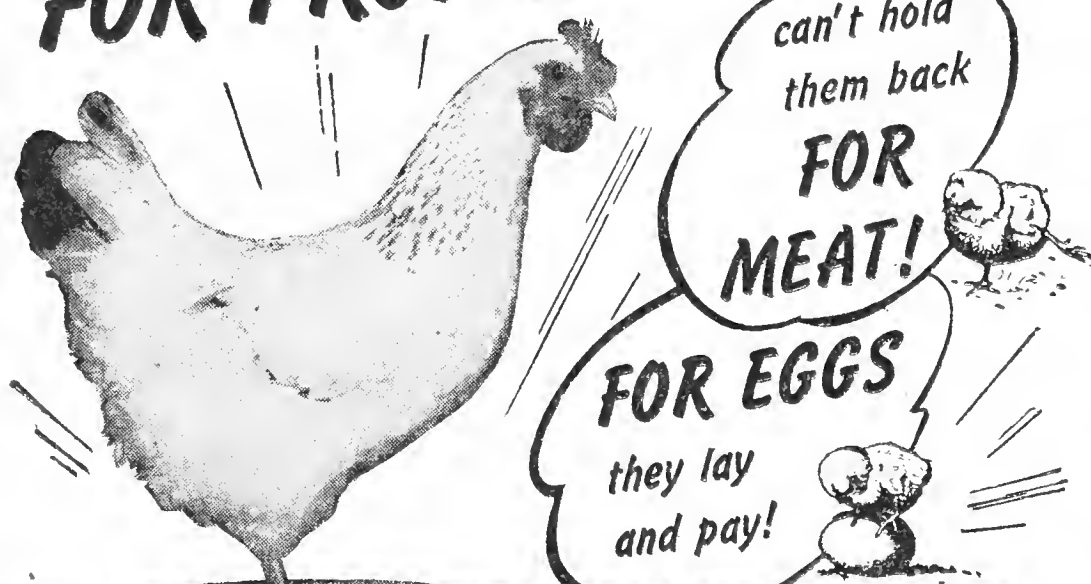
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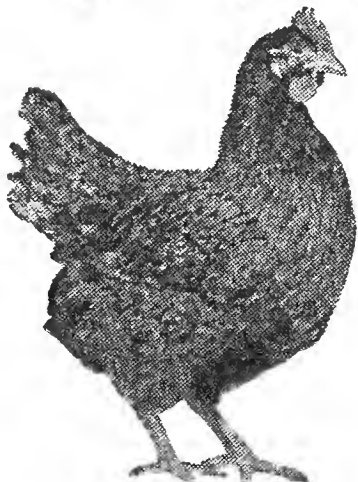
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## HUBBARD'S NEW HAMPSHIRE



The above picture, taken at the recent session of the New York State Grange, shows from left to right: Past National Grange Master Louis J. Taber of Syracuse, N. Y.; National Master Herschel Newsom; and Dean W. I. Myers of the New York State College of Agriculture.

## Grange Guideposts

Here are a few pertinent paragraphs from the address of National Master Herschel Newsom to the National Grange Session at Atlantic City.

THESE three Grange Guideposts are the basis of our American democratic capitalism—at its best:

1. All prosperity springs from the production of wealth;
2. The compensation of each should be based upon his contribution to the general welfare;
3. The prime purpose of government is to protect its citizens from aggression, both physical and economic.

In thinking of the part the Grange and agriculture must play in conserving and expanding freedom, let us paraphrase the immortal Abraham Lincoln: Now we are engaged in a great Civil War testing whether responsible free men are capable of suppressing personal, local, sectional or National prejudices and self-interest and thus proving themselves capable of governing themselves through a system of government which derives its only power by consent of the governed, or whether the individual shall become subservient to an all powerful state and thus be robbed of individual incentive and have coercion substituted for incentive.

### Facts Bring Understanding

America's greatest need is understanding, cooperation, mutual respect and esteem. Such understanding will result if the facts are known. The Grange and agriculture have been grossly neglectful in the field of public relations. We have heard much about our potency and effectiveness with the Congress. In view of the fact that our efforts there have been rather meager in comparison to many other efforts which have been made, it seems appropriate to ask why we have had even the degree of success with the Congress which we have enjoyed. There is an easy answer. For the most part (and we regret that we cannot say always) agriculture's cause has been stated to the Congress on a basis of justice, equity and in substantial recognition of the national interest.

Several years ago the then Master of the National Grange laid down the challenge that America should learn to "wage peace" with a vigor and devotion similar to that manner in which we had always been willing to wage war, when engaged in war. For the first time in the history of the world, perhaps, this nation of ours is engaged in just such an effort to wage peace.

A year ago the National Grange called for a program of "Pay As We Go" as far as it is economically possible to do so.

Inflation has been characterized as the easiest method of robbing thrifty persons ever conceived. One of the evils of inflation is that it changes the ownership of wealth out of all proportion to the effort or contribution of those concerned. It is therefore grossly dishonest to be indifferent to inflation.

### Political Price Controls

Price controls are almost certain to be administered on the political basis because most people simply want cheap food. Many of them do not honestly understand that an honest price is an essential prerequisite of adequate production.

Like all other Grange programs, its program on taxation is predicated on acceptance of individual responsibility. We must not only accept individual responsibility in the matter of tax liability, but surely we must accept individual and group responsibility to curtail vigorously the cost of government at every possible opportunity.

### PMA Payments Not Justified

It is easy to understand the urban consumer's resentment to paying tax money directly to farmers at a time when the total agricultural income is at present level. PMA payments have been an essential part of the farm program for the past several years. Actually those payments so far as individual farmers are concerned are very small. They have little value to the individual farmer directly. They constitute a negligible portion of any farmer's income, and certainly to the very low income and inefficient farm operator they cannot possibly make any substantial contribution toward providing a decent standard of living.

Certainly there can be little or no economic justification for direct PMA payments to individual farmers at the present time.

### Sound Credit

According to figures at hand, investment of approximately \$9,000 per worker is required in America now. Within agriculture, however, the necessary capital investment per farm worker has reached a new high of \$16,000. It becomes vital, therefore, that we diligently seek a program that will provide credit for agriculture at the lowest possible cost consistent with sound business practice.

The search of truth and the will to try to understand the full meaning of that truth have been the basis of progress throughout the history of the world. There is no substitute for truth and understanding. There is no progress without it.



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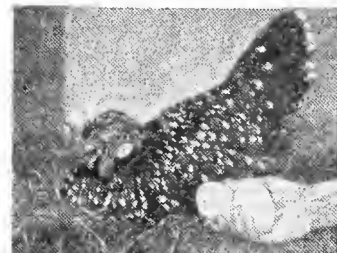
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### MORE and Better FOOD

By HERKELL DeGRAFF

TWO important things have been happening with respect to food in this country, and both are tied to production. First, the proportion of choice food in our diet has been increasing. And second, food expenditures have been taking a smaller proportion of consumer incomes.

Two generations ago the food bill of the American wage earning family was slightly more than half of their total income. One generation ago it was down to 40 per cent, and today the food bill of the typical family takes only a third of their income.

With an ever-decreasing proportion of incomes spent for food over these years more has been available for better homes, better clothes, automobiles, radios, and an endless number of gadgets and comforts. These new and exciting additions to our living we have had because labor and skill not needed to provide basic necessities has been diverted to their production.

Production per person in the United States is five times as great as the world average, and ten to twenty times as great as in those countries where production is largely accomplished by hand.

We are, for example, the best housed nation in the world. In American homes there is an average of 1.6 rooms per person. In 1945, 53 per cent of the families in this country owned their homes, 80 per cent had running water, 89 per cent had electricity, and 90 per cent had radios. Two-thirds of all families had private bathrooms. Since 1945 we have built a lot of new homes and have installed bathrooms and other improvements in many existing houses. Just how many we do not know exactly. But a few international comparisons, or even better a little world travel, would quickly convince you that the high average of comforts in today's American housing represents a production miracle.

### Importance of Management

One of the many things that businesses compete for is management talent. There aren't enough superior managers to go around. Between 1920 and 1950, nearly one in ten of all business firms in the country failed each year. New businesses continued to be established so that the total number was not decreased. Many new businesses fail too. And the most common reason for failure, whether of a new firm or an old one, is poor management.

In the 1920's, an average of 40 per cent each year of all the manufacturing businesses in the country reported losses instead of profits (Treasury Department reports). In the 1930's it was 60 per cent—in the worst depression year (1932) 83 per cent of all manufacturers had losses. Even during the wartime boom only three-quarters of the U. S. manufacturers made profits, and the other quarter still balanced their books in red ink.

Whether it is losses or profits—red ink or black—the result depends directly on management. The outstanding business which takes your savings and mine, your labor and mine, produces goods and services we will buy, at a price which meets competition and still earns a profit, is the artistry of the superior manager. His service to society is very great. His numbers are all too few. — Reprinted by permission John T. Graff Co., New York City.

# BABCOCK'S

## HEALTHY CHICK NEWS

December 1951

### How To Get High Winter Egg Production

**Lights:** Artificial lights will help you get high winter lay. If you use morning lights, have them come on at 3:00 a.m. by an automatic time clock. All-night lights will give you good results too, but your litter will usually get dirtier. If you have dimmers, evening lights can be used.

**Mash:** Feed a good commercial laying mash. It will pay. Provide 18 lineal feet of hoppers per 100 layers. Measuring both sides of hopper makes 36' per 100. Keep hoppers half full. Don't waste mash.

**Scratch Grain:** Most any combination of whole or cracked corn, wheat, barley, and oats can be used. Use two or more of these grains that can be purchased economically as possible. Feed 10 to 12 pounds of scratch grain per 100 birds per day. Never feed grain "cafeteria style" unless you have a special "high protein" mash to use with this system. Too much scratch usually cuts production 10% to 20% and increases cannibalism. Feed scratch in the afternoon.

**Pellets:** Pellets stimulate feed consumption and are handier than a wet mash. Feed what they will clean up in 30 minutes at noon.

**Water:** Provide lots of water space for best production. Long water troughs with automatic floats work fine. Ordinary water buckets set on the floor or low stands work well. Troughs low enough so birds can drink standing on the floor are best. If you use the little water cups, put in at least one to every 50 layers. Keep water warm with water warmers or soil heating cable.

If pullets approaching a year of age pause or moult, keep lights on and feed as above. They will come back fast.

Good luck!

*Monroe C. Babcock*

P.S.—Next month—"How to Raise Profitable Pullets in 1952."



### Facts About Babcock's Healthy Chicks

**Size of Business:** We have 22,000 layers here at Babcock Poultry Farm. We think we have one of the best and most practical breeding farms in the U.S.

**S. C. White Leghorns:** Our Leghorns hold the high three-year average ('48, '49 and '50) at egg laying tests for all pens entered over all breeders of all breeds in the U.S. We won the Poultry Tribune trophy in 1949 with the highest average ever made by any breeder. In 1949 we won the California Egg Laying Test with the highest production and greatest profit ever made at that test. We have had high Leghorn pen in the U.S. four times: 1942, 1945, 1947, and 1949. The 1945 pen holds the all-time world record for egg production—both eggs and points—over all breeds.

**R. I. Reds:** We have good Reds. We entered them at Texas, Pennsylvania, and Missouri tests last year. They won the Pennsylvania and Missouri tests—high for all breeds. The Missouri pen was high pen in the U.S., all tests, all breeds. Laid big eggs, too! You will like our Reds.

**Sex-link Cross:** Our Red-Rocks (sex-links) are wonderful layers, beautiful birds. Cockerels make good broilers, roasters, and capons. You will like them, too. Bred primarily to live and lay.

**Satisfaction Guaranteed:** We get a high percentage of repeat business. We guarantee satisfaction to 30 days of age. Guarantee 98% sexing accuracy.

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## HOLSTEIN

**FOR SALE:** Registered Holstein Stock Bull, Silver-Top Patriot DE Kol—2½ years old. Address Roy B. Coolbaugh, Dushore, Pa.

**ORCHARD HILL** Stock Farm offers choice bull calves from Carnation dams & 4 per cent Carnation and Rag Apple sires. A few choice heifer calves. M. R. Klock & Son, Fort Plain, New York.

**FIFTEEN** first and second calf reg. Holsteins, due Oct. Nov. Bull ready for service. Heifer and bull calves all from high producing cows. Calf vaccinated and blood-tested. Lonergan Bros., Homer, N. Y.

**TWO** Outstanding Sires, with the best of Canada's Rag Apple blood lines. Son of Marksman, from a very good 40% dam. Son of Sovereign, from an 800 lb. fat granddaughter of Achilles. Delivered anywhere. H. J. Fretz & Sons, Stevensville, Ont.

**RAG** Apple Bulls. Calves to service age. Visitors welcome. C. S. Harvey, Cincinnati, N. Y.

## GUERNSEYS

**FOR SALE:** Bull calves out of high producing Dams. Some with A.R. records. Sired by McDonald Farms B.B. Magistrate and Foremost J. C. Nero. Also a few choice cows bred to these outstanding sires. For information, write or phone Earl W. Holcomb and Son, Greene, New York.

## JERSEY

**FOR SALE:** Purebred Jersey Bull, born May 6, 1951. From a 529 lb. cow. Sired by Sybil Owl Favorite whose dam is a tested dam with three daughters averaging 11,471 lb. 605F. Here's a bull with good type and production, \$300. Write for pedigree of this and other bulls. William H. Meeder, R.F.D. 3, Warsaw, N. Y.

## DAIRY CATTLE

**COWS FOR SALE.** T. B. and Bloodtested Holsteins and Guernseys in carload lots. E. C. Talbot, Leonardsville, New York.

**ALWAYS** on hand—Large selection of top grade cows T. B. and blood-tested. Wholesale and retail. E. L. Foote & Son, Inc., Hobart, New York.

**FOR SALE—T.B. and bloodtested, Canadian and Northern, cows and vaccinated heifers.** Convenient terms. Wilbur Parsons, Jr., Star Route, Deposit, N. Y. Phone 351M.

**70 BLACK** and white heifers to sell. 30 open, balance to freshen Nov., Dec., Jan. A nice lot to pick from. Amos C. Elms, Lisbon, N. H. Tel. 102, Lisbon, N. H.

## HEREFORDS

**HORNLESS** Hereford heifers. Not registered. Bred 2 yr. olds and yearlings. All bangs tested. The Gage Stock Farms, Delanson, N. Y.

**THREE** choice registered Herefords. Two bred, one open. Marbojac Farms, Wolcott, N. Y.

**FOR SALE:** Registered Hereford heifers and other Hereford cattle. Phone Sodus 5580—Russell McDowell, Lyons, New York.

## ABERDEEN-ANGUS

**FOR SALE:** Grade and purebred Angus females. J. W. Stiles, Cortland, New York.

**REGISTERED** bull, 2½ years. Excellent herd bull. Two registered yearling bulls. All grandsons of Eventuation of Cremona 9". Donald Lawrence, 25 Lincoln Ave., Le Roy, N. Y. Phone 178R.

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**PONY** nearly two, 4 feet tall. Henry Dillenbeck, Fonda, New York.

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**BREEDING** ewes, registered sheep, approval, feeder cattle. Lewis Furgason, Windham, New York.

**REG.** Hampshire rams—pick of Spring 1951 lambs, same flock, same breeding as winners pen of 3 wethers Grand Championship Caledonia Nov. 2nd, Fan Ling Farms, Randallville Road, Hamilton, New York.

## HAMSTERS

**MAKE** money with hamsters. Can raise in cellar or garage. \$3.00 per pair. Robert McPeckers, East Hardwick, Vermont.

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**CHINCHILLAS** Not Rabbits, cleanest, most valuable of all fur bearers. Easy to raise. Riegel Chinchilla Ranch, Wyomissing, Penna.

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**REGISTERED** Duroc boars, six months old. Bred gilts. Good breeder stock. Herbert Adcock, Grover Road, West Falls, N. Y.

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**FEEDING** Pigs—7-8 wks., \$11.00; 9-10 wks., \$12.00 each. Ship what you need C.O.D. Carefully crated and selected. Truck delivery on large lots. Dailey Stock Farm, Lexington, Mass. Tel. 9-1085.

**FOR SALE**—Purebred Yorkshire weaned pigs. Pinelma Farm, Lawrenceville, N. Y.

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**VACCINATED** feeder pigs. Truck delivery. Lewis Furgason, Windham, New York.

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**MCGREGOR FARMS,** Leghorns, Reds and Crosses. They are great producers. All hatching eggs produced on our own farms. They are officially tested and Pullorum clean U. S. and N. Y. approved. Newcastle vaccinated. Write for circular. McGregor Farms Maine, New York

**BABCOCK WHITE LEGHORNS** are bred to give you top performance in the laying house. Babcock White Leghorns hold the all-time world record for official contest egg production over all breeds at all egg laying tests. Our new catalog describes these birds and tells you what they will do for you. Babcock Poultry Farm Route 3-A, Ithaca, New York.

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**BALL** Red-Rocks and Babcock strain Leghorns have a reputation for high egg production and low mortality on Northeastern farms. You'll like them from the start when you buy from Ball Hatchery, one of New York's cleanest and best equipped hatcheries. Approved Pullorum Clean. Send for prices and catalogue. Ball Hatchery & Poultry Farm, Tioga County, Rt. 2, Owego, New York.

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**SUN VIEW** Leghorn Farm: High record leghorn hen housed average—242 eggs N.Y.S. all time high ROP still stands: Highest hen housed average in N.Y.S. R.O.P. in 1948-49, Highest qualified average in N.Y.S. R.O.P. in 1949-50, Highest % qualified birds laying over 300 eggs in N.Y.S. R.O.P. 8th highest % qualified birds laying over 300 eggs in U.S. R.O.P. (364 flocks). Limited numbers of hatching eggs available. Wappingers Falls, N. Y. Tel. Wappingers Falls 65.

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**OUR** White Leghorns were High Pen at Storrs, Conn. contest 1951 for high eggs production and good meat birds. Our New Hampshire and Gray crosses are what you want. A. E. Danish, Troy, N. Y.

**BOOKS, magazines**—poultry, bantams, guineas, pigeons, rabbits, goats, bees, horses, sports, farming. Catalog for dime. Van Hoesen, Box 44, Franklinville, N. Y.

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**FOR** larger poultry profits. Sell ducklings to your neighbors. Write now for information and prices on our new strain of White Muscovy Ducks. Alesman Waterfowl Farm, RI, York, Pa.

**BEAUTIFUL** large type Rouen Ducks; \$3.50 each. White Pekins; \$3.50 each. Genuine Mallards; \$2.50 each. A few Gray Call Ducks; \$3.00 each. Sunny Acres Farm, Seelyville, Pa.

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**FOR SALE:** Beautiful reg. Eng. Shepherd pups from real heel driving parents, born low heel strikers. Males \$15.00, females \$12.00. Joseph Winkler, Hankins, New York.

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**POODLES**—Cute black miniature puppies. AKC registered. Healthy, carefully bred. Excellent for pets or show. Write or phone evenings. Phyllis McMillan, R.D. 5, Ithaca, N. Y. Tel. 5312.

## EQUIPMENT

**NEW** 24 H.P. Le Roi Motors, \$250. Chain saw. C. Loomis, Bainbridge, N. Y.

**FOR SALE:** Allis-Chalmers tractor—Model C—just like new—first \$350 takes it. Lewis B. Tallman, Silver Springs, N. Y., Wyoming County, R.D. 1.

**CASELLINI-Venable** Corporation — Your Caterpillar Dealer offers the following used equipment for sale: "Caterpillar" Diesel 40 tractor with "V" snow plow and wings. Good condition. "Caterpillar" D7 tractor, Ser. 3T7836 with "Caterpillar" 7S Cable Bulldozer and No 25 PCU. Reconditioned. "Caterpillar" 22 tractor, with LPC Hydraulic bulldozer. Reconditioned. International T9 tractor with hydraulic bulldozer, complete. International T-20 gasoline tractor with Henry Hyd. Backhoe, 9'00 x 24 rear tires. Cletrac Model BDH Diesel tractors, Ser. SD342, complete with Heli angledozer, very good condition. Cletrac BD Diesel Tractor, wide gauge, with hyd. angledozer and Carco winch. Fair condition. Very reasonable. 1945 International truck, 2½-3 Ton chassis with cab. 1945 GMC 2½ Ton dump truck complete with all snow removal equipment. Plow and wing 1945 GMC 2½ T. dump truck complete with snow removal equipment. 1938 FWD 5-7 T. truck with all snow removal equipment. Casellini-Venable Corporation, Barre, Vt. Phone 90.

**BROADCASTER**—Fertilizer—Lime—Seed—Sizes 3 to 14 foot. Factory to you price saves \$100.00. Free booklet—Mooreven—3A—Swedesboro, New Jersey.

## EMPLOYMENT

**EXPERIENCED** Poultryman wanted. Must have knowledge of culling, trapping, pedigree work and incubation. We have 11,000 breeders and incubator capacity of 140,000 Hawley Poultry Farm, Batavia, New York. Phone Batavia 3117.

**HELP** wanted on large certified milk farm. Highest wages paid. Pay for overtime. Steady year-round employment. Room and board reasonable. Opportunities for dependable men. Write for information. Walker-Gordon Laboratory Company, Plainsboro, New Jersey.

**WANTED:** position as herdsman or farm operator. Am single, graduate of State Agricultural College—lifetime background and experience on large dairy and crop farm. Box 514-W c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York.

**WOMAN** 50 to 60 years of age, good cook. No smoking or drinking. Write Mrs. Fred C. Tobey, Jr., 100 Tobey Road, Plymouth, New Hampshire.

**POSITION** in Boston: Girl or woman to live in nice home in suburb of Boston. General housework and help with children. Own room and bath. Write, stating age, experience and references. Transp. arranged. Write Box 514-N c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York.

**AUTOMOBILE** Mechanic for small Buick and Chevrolet Agency. Blue Cross and group insurance, vacation with pay, straight time, no flat rate. Also man with knowledge of tractor and farm equipment repairs. O'Neill's Garage, Avon, Conn.

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**QUICK** bearing fruit and nut trees; shade trees, grape vines, berry plants, everblooming rose bushes and flowering shrubs at money saving prices. State and federal inspected. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for free colored catalogue. East's Nursery, Amity, Arkansas.

## SCHOOLS

**STAMMERING** corrected. Free booklet gives full information. Write today. W. A. Dennison, 543 Jarvis St., Toronto, Canada.

## PUBLISHING AND CLOSING DATES

**Dec. 15 Issue**.....Closes Nov. 30  
**Jan. 5 Issue**.....Closes Dec. 21  
**Jan. 19 Issue**.....Closes Jan. 4  
**Feb. 2 Issue**.....Closes Jan. 18

## REAL ESTATE

**STROUT** Catalogs—East and mid-west red cover; West Coast edition blue. Farms, homes, businesses, bargains galore. Either mailed free. Strout Realty, 255-R 4th. Ave., New York 10, N. Y.

**FOR** A dairyman now working a farm on shares:—If you own thirty good cows and a full line of modern farming equipment and would like to work for yourself. You should investigate our offer to sell you a dairy farm with no down payment. We have a farm of 240 acres, including about 140 acres of pasture and 100 acres of level and tractor land. Barn 40' x 150' with 50 stanchions. Modern seven-room house with furnace and electricity. Possession to be given April 1st, '52. Address P. O. Box No. 664, Ithaca, N. Y.

**GENERAL** farm, excellent barns, 7 room stone and frame house. 110 acres. \$25,000. Charles Ort, Hacketts-town, N. J.

**FOR SALE:** Poultry Farm, \$11,000. Capacity 4,000 layers fully equipped. Brooder houses, range shelters, plucking house. Seven roomed house, stone fireplace, oil-gas combination kitchen stove, dish washer. Garage, fruit, berries, 25 acres. Owner, Owen Pryer, New Berlin, New York.

**FOR** Pennsylvania dairy, poultry, general or animal farm bargains, write for new catalog. Address: Koehler-Marvin Realty Associates, Inc., Bartonville, Pa., or Phone: Stroudsburg 3491-J-4.

**125 ACRES,** choice of stock & tools or farm separately. Good buildings and work land, with milk and school route, electric & phone. Priced right. Box 514-V c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York.

**FOR SALE:** One of the best dairy farms in western New York. Modern two family home, Jamesway barn & silos, two tractors, tractor tools, 70 registered Guernseys. Call or write H. R. Cudworth, for appointment, Delevan, N. Y., Phone 9511.

**18 ACRE** poultry farm, poultry house 60x60—1,000 chickens, fruit trees, shade, grapes. \$3,950 cash. Omer Dill, Box 475, Oneida, N. Y.

**WANTED** to rent potentially good farm, close to town with good house, buildings. Box 514-BC c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, N. Y.

## DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

**LADIES** dresses, \$1.09. Shoes \$1.49. Women's, children's. Wool sweaters 99c. Rubbers, boots. Men's work clothing, shoes, shirts, underwear, coats, macinaws, nousedresses, boxer, slacks, pants, skirts, blouses. Blankets \$1.49. Towels. Housefurnishings. Send for free catalog. Consumers Sales Co. 419 63rd Street, Department AA, West New York, New Jersey

**RUG** strips—100% wool, lightweight, assorted shades, large pieces, 5 lbs. \$2.75. Cotton worsted gabardines 6 lbs. \$2.00; quilt-makers-best assortment of large flowered prints, colorfast, latest patterns. Best quality 7 lbs. \$2.25. Extra-large blocks 5 lbs. \$2.00. All postage extra. Community Textiles, 29 Radcliffe Ave., Providence, Rhode Island

**QUILT** Pieces—Big Bundle, About 5 Yards. Bright, New Fast-Color cotton prints, patterns, free gift \$1. McCombs, Dept. 15, 4519, Butler, Pittsburgh 1, Pa.

**WOOLEN** yard goods, rug strips. Samples 10c. Florence Moody, Farmington, Maine.

**CORDUROY** overalls. Sizes 1 to 3—\$1.25. Children's Wholesale Shop, Vergennes, Vt. Please pay postage.

**HOMEMADE** two tone, plicated band aprons, \$1.10 each. Med. size. Ethel Eiland, Dennis Port, Mass.

**RUG-MAKER** STRIPS—Hookers and Braiders. "This is our first ad in your paper. We have thousands of satisfied customers thru New England and many people write from your territory. We select carefully. Don't buy until you send for free sample colors. Hookers get cloth cut straight, not across the cloth." 100% pure wool, pre-shrunk. Clean. New. From cutting rooms. You only get colors you ask for — not assortments. Dark colors, black, navy, wine, green, browns 75c lb. Pastel and light colors \$1.00 lb. Special tan and nude, for backgrounds & dyeing \$1.25 a pound. Money back guarantee. Postage extra/insurance 5c. Please mention this paper. Quality Coat Factory, 187 Orange Street, New Haven 10, Conn.

## HONEY

**NEW HONEY** Choice Clover, New York's finest. 5 lbs. \$1.35; 6 5-lb. \$7.38. Delicious Buckwheat 5 lbs. \$1.25; 6 5-lb. \$6.60. All above postpaid 3rd zone. 60 lbs. Clover \$9.00; 60 lbs. Buckwheat \$7.20. F.O.B. Sold by ton or rail. Howland Apiaries, Berkshire, N. Y.

**VERY** golden wildflower or clover honey: 5 pounds \$1.50; 10 pounds \$2.90 prepaid. H. J. Avery, Katonah, New York.

**CLOVER** Honey 60 lb. can, not prepaid \$9.00; Fall flower honey 60 lb. can, not prepaid, \$7.80. George Eiland, Cazenovia, New York.

**OLD** fashioned, clean clover chunk comb honey—5 lb. tin \$1.75—5 lb. extracted \$1.40 postpaid. 4th zone. Charles Peet, Marathon, N. Y.

## HAY

**STRAW** and all grades of hay delivered subject to inspection. J. W. Christman, R. D. 4, Fort Plain, N. Y. Tel. 48-282.

**BALED** hay & straw for sale: Alfalfa, clover, timothy, mixtures, field or barn baled. Special price on straw. You will like our goods and service. Write or call Horace W. Bolton, E Northfield, Mass. Tel. 840.

**FOR SALE:** 60 tons excellent first and second alfalfa, also timothy and straw. Car or truck. Tel. Poplar Ridge 3214, Carl Wilbur, King Ferry, New York.

**HAY**—Alfalfa, clover, timothy and feeding hay. James Kelly, 137 E. Seneca Tpke., Syracuse, New York. Phone 92855.

**ADDITIONAL CLASSIFIED ADS**  
(Continued on Opposite Page)



Additional Classified Ads

(Continued from Opposite Page)

MISCELLANEOUS

OUTDOOR Toilets, Cesspools, Septic Tanks cleaned deodorized with amazing new product. Just mix dry powder with water pour into toilet. Safe, no poisons. Save digging, pumping costs. Postcard brings free details. Burson Laboratories, Dept. C-32, Chicago 22 Illinois.

YOUR leather jacket renovated expertly. Free circular. Berlew Mfg. Co., Dept. 64, Freeport, N. Y.

ABOUT DOLLS for Xmas write us. Buy direct, save 40% We build Smiley, Tony Curly, Toodles, Barbara and Naomi (the talking doll). Send 10c for Pictures and factory prices. Dolls, Inc., 798 Main, Springfield, Mass.

RAW FURS & Wild Ginseng Root—Wanted. Name your county when writing. H. C. Metcalf & Son, Alstead, N. H., Dept. 8.

POCKET Rubber Stamp, 3 lines, with enclosed stamp pad, lip stick size, One Dollar postpaid. Lighthouse Mart, Scituate, Mass.

DEODORIZING Colostomy Protector. For comfort, convenience and peace of mind. An entirely new principle of colostomy protection, proved in actual use and approved by surgeons. Sanitary, small compact and easy to wear. Write for circular, Etna Appliance & Equipment Company, Etna, New York.

NEW Crop Pecans—in shell—Georgia grown, 5 pounds, \$2.50 postpaid in U. S. Ten pounds up, 35c per pound, you pay postage. Joy Acres, Windsor, Va.

GIANT Pine Cones, 9 inches tall. Tint them yourself. Make miniature Christmas trees or other decorations. Six, carefully selected and packed \$1.00 postpaid in U. S. Write for quantity prices. Joy Acres, Windsor, Virginia.

STAINLESS Steel 13-8 vaporseal waterless cooking. One quart sauce pan \$7; two \$8. 3 1/2 \$9.50, six \$14.50, percolator \$14.50, 10 1/4" chicken fryer \$14.50. Major Co., 71 Milford, Springfield, Mass.

WEEDS quickly destroyed with kerosene burner. Free bulletin. Sine, AA2, Quakertown, Pa.

WANTED. Correspondence with stamp collector who would exchange duplicates. Jennie Sessions, Clinton, New York

WANTED to buy: Large quantity of horseradish roots. State size and price. Write Edward Sowa, Westerlo, New York

PECANS—New crop extra large Sturges, 10 lbs. \$4.75; Jumbo size shelled halves 2 lbs. \$2.85; 5 lbs. \$6.50; choice broken halves and pieces 5 lbs. \$5.50. Delivered, insured, guaranteed; 21st. year selling pecans direct. J. Trus Hayes, Grower, Box 1730, Dillon, S. C.

CHAIR CANE, Strand for Hand Weaving, Web Cane and Splines for Groove Routed Seats. Leaf and Fibre Rush. Splints, Easy Instructions, Catalogue, Samples, \$25. Complete book "Seat Weaving" \$1.15. Basketry Needs. Priscilla Basketry Book, \$7.5. Fogarty, 207 River St., Troy N. Y.

RIBBONS when you need them — assorted colors, widths, lengths, qualities. Approximately 240 feet. Grand for gift tying and hairbows. \$1.00 postpaid. Ribbon Shop, West Brookfield 12 Mass.

CHRISTMAS Ribbon Remnants for beautiful gift tying. Approximately 350 feet. \$1.00 postpaid. Ribbon Shop, West Brookfield 12, Mass.

GOLDEN Popcorn guaranteed to pop, large tender kernels, 4 1/2 lbs. \$1.00 postpaid. Buy for Christmas. Russell Luce, Grotou, N. Y.

CHESTNUTS, shelled, fine for dressings or eating raw. 1 1/2 pounds for \$1.00, prepaid. Quill Farm, Box A-2, Barclay, Maryland.

PLACE MATS — Paper-Linen finish, artist designs. White background with choice of color and design. Patterns include pink, yellow or lavender morning glory; pink rose; Pennsylvania Dutch pattern; juvenile design in red or purple; mauve medallion and Christmas-New Year design. Packages of 40, one design, \$1.00. Add \$1.00 extra per pkg. for postage. All six designs \$5.00 plus \$3.00 for postage. F. R. Wheeler, Artistic Place Settings, Box 5, Cazenovia, New York.

PERSONALIZED Stationery, beautiful high grade white bond paper, boxed for gifts or personal use. 100 sheets, 50 envelopes \$2.25 postpaid. Please remit by check or money order. Satisfaction guaranteed! Joanne Stationery Box 118, Station "A", New Haven 13, Connecticut.

IDEAL Gift For Service Men—Chrome plated flameless Pocket Heaterette. 125 degrees for one day with one filling of lighter fluid. \$3.50 postpaid. Miller Sales Co., Box 175, Moorestown, N. J.

XMAS Trees Bundled — \$1.50-\$2.00. Bundled greens, car truckloads, limited orders. Cnt Northern New Hampshire Ingraham, Brookline, N. H.

COPPER Trap Tags name-address stamped. 20—50c, 15—\$1.75—\$1.75, 100—\$2, 200—\$3.75. Lloyd Woodbeck, Central Bridge, New York.

LADIES! New Loveliness! 123 page beauty book shows simple professional home treatments. Facials, finger-waves, diets, menus, exercises, etc. \$1.00. Satisfaction guaranteed Free surprise gift included. Shelburne Merchandisers, Box 26, Pratt Station, Brooklyn 5, N. Y.

WATCHES wanted—any condition. Highest prices paid. Also broken jewelry, spectacles, dental gold, diamonds, silver, cash sent promptly. Mail articles or write for free information 18, Lowe — 22 Holland Bldg., St. Louis 1, Mo.

PHEASANTS

FINE quality Ringneck Pheasants. Pairs, trios, or hundreds. Full fliers, Hardy stock. Hatching eggs and young stock in season. Sunny Acres, Seelyville, Pa.

PLANTS

EVERGREEN Tree Seedlings, Transplants. Growers of large quantities. For growing Christmas trees. Ornamentals. Heives Quality stock low as 2c on quantity orders. Write for Price List and Planting Guide, Suncrest Evergreen Nurseries, Dept. AA, Johnstown, Pa.

ANIMAL BEHAVIOR  
SHAMES MAN

(Continued from Page 34)

would run you into the side of a barn or tree or do anything to try to kill you. In the pasture the other horses would not let him near them. One morning we found him in a corner beaten to death by the other animals. The other example was a 3-year-old heifer that would not breed. She would go through any fence and refused to do anything right (you farmers know what I mean). She could not stay anywhere near any of the animals. They simply would not let her.

So at least I am convinced that animals have a way of dealing with communists, false leaders, and the one in a million who seems to be of the devil and not of God—even their God.

Animal Security

Our farm animals respond to security just as definitely as we humans. If you forget to feed them even once in a week, and although you give them just as much feed, they will not do as well for you as your neighbor's animals that are never forgotten, will do for him. Let your pastures get short and even though there is feed there, they will not eat much and you can just see them stand around and worry. Now then, if you carry this to extremes they will turn wild, go through fences and become entirely out of hand, producing nothing but trouble. They demand respect, just as we humans, for their rights, privileges and liberties.

Just as definitely they accept their responsibility to their herd, their young, their surroundings and their God. You fail in one of these respects and they will prove to you that you are not a man to handle animals and that you better get into some other occupation—such as selling neckties.

Our animals demand of each other and of us—"Personal responsibility of the individual to his family, his community, his state, his country and his God." They will then produce bountifully for you and for each other, or fight for those rights. Nor will they gang up to exterminate each other. Further, they limit their difficulties to individual differences between each other which always can be settled.

Surely we can do no less.

CANVAS COVERS DIRECT FROM FACTORY

Write for price list and samples

ATWOOD'S 92 Washington St. Binghamton, N. Y.

AYRSHIRES THE IDEAL DAIRY BREED  
COAST TO COAST — NORTH OR SOUTH

Heaviest Producers of 4% Milk at least feed cost for literature or help in locating stock, write

AYRSHIRE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION 85 Center St., Brandon, Vermont

MAPLE SYRUP

PURE New York State Maple package; 1 quart syrup, 1 lb. hard sugar 1 lb. soft sugar, 1 lb. maple cream, attractively wrapped, postpaid east of Mississippi \$6.00. Maple Producers Co-op Assn., Gouverneur, N. Y.

MAPLE Syrup—Finest quality—satisfaction guaranteed \$5.50 gal. post paid. Wm. W. Lawrence. Beechers Cor., Hunter N. Y.

BULBS

GLADIOLUS Bulbs: Low digging time prices, medium size, mixed colors, while they last at \$7.75 thousand. Blooming size \$5.75 F.O.B. H. E. Gordon, Southold New York.

GLADIOLUS Gift: Our gorgeous glads make delightful Christmas gifts. For \$1.00 with order we will send in the spring 15 choice large bulbs, assorted varieties, Christmas card or your friend announces gift. Send for catalog. The Elmores, Georgetown, Rt. 80, N. Y.

FRUIT

DID you ever eat an orange that ripened on the tree before it was picked? Yes? Then you know there's nothing better to give at Christmas. If you haven't, order some for your family because tree-ripened Florida fruit is heavy with juice and packed with health. All oranges, grapefruit or mixed bushels, half-bushels or boxes. Guaranteed. Express prepaid. Write for my beautiful folder and prices. Jim Shofner, Grower, Tavares, Florida.

Nearly Twelve Years of Cooperation:

During the week of November 9-15, more cows of the five major dairy breeds were artificially bred to NYABC Sires than were bred during the ENTIRE FIRST YEAR of operation.

And—as NYABC enters the heavy breeding season of its twelfth year, first services are averaging 30% ahead of the same period a year ago, despite the fact that the 1950-51 fiscal year was by far the biggest ever, with 212,147 first services in the herds of 36,000 members. Why? —

HARD WORK

Thousands of members, volunteer workers, extension men and employees doing something extra make the AB program grow and prosper.

COOPERATION FROM PROGRESSIVE DAIRYMEN!

The American eagerness to do it better at lower cost has meant acceptance of Artificial Breeding as a modern dairy farm tool. Artificial breeding is being developed by the same spirit that makes all American agricultural and industrial production the envy of the world.

CONSTANT RESEARCH TO IMPROVE SERVICE

Continuing research and analysis makes higher quality semen from better sires available in more places.

ARTIFICIAL BREEDING — A SOUND IDEA

Proven gains in milk production; no danger of handling a bull; "production insurance" through breeding to several sires instead of one.

SUPPORT FROM OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

Organizations who have seen the benefits to our agriculture from artificial breeding have helped NYABC grow through continuous working level education.

Now is the time to join NYABC and enjoy the plus profits of breeding your herd to NYABC sires. In New York and Western Vermont, contact the nearest of 140 local inseminators, your County Agricultural Agent, or write directly to:

NEW YORK ARTIFICIAL BREEDERS' CO-OPERATIVE  
Box 528 A Inc. Ithaca, N. Y.

Rotamin SALT  
FOR ALL LIVESTOCK  
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Sanitary — No Work — No Waste  
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TROUBLE-FREE HEALING  
SOFT TENSION for INJURED TEATS  
CANNOT SNAG WHEN TEAT BENDS  
BAG Balm  
TEAT DILATORS

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FREEMAN Headbolt Engine Heater...  
HEATS THE WATER IN THE ENGINE  
You connect this 650-watt immersion heater to an outlet at the radiator grille. Switch it on—and in 60 minutes or less A PRE-WARMED ENGINE IS WAITING FOR YOU! No battery strain; engine is protected from cold-weather damage because the film of oil between cylinder walls and pistons is warm.  
HALF-A-MILLION IN USE. Simple, permanent installation. YOU'LL SAVE TIME AND MONEY ALL WINTER LONG when you buy one TODAY from your car dealer, garage, or service station.  
FIVE STAR MFG. CO., East Grand Forks, Minn.



# Getting Ready for CHRISTMAS

By DOROTHY WELTY THOMAS



CHRISTMAS! To most of us the very word brings up not only images of brightly lighted stores, the tinkle of bells on street corners, and piles of bills to pay, but also a kind of magic associated with one's own childhood. Closed doors, a mysterious package hidden in the clothes closet, giggles and whispers, and the smell of candy cooking.

I remember the colored paper chains we made at school and later decked the dining room with at home; the big red bell brought out to proclaim the holiday and hung near the spot where we hoped Santa would leave us something. But most of all, the making of candy, gifts, and the sense of festivity we created ourselves out of this and that which was near at hand.

## Prune Babies

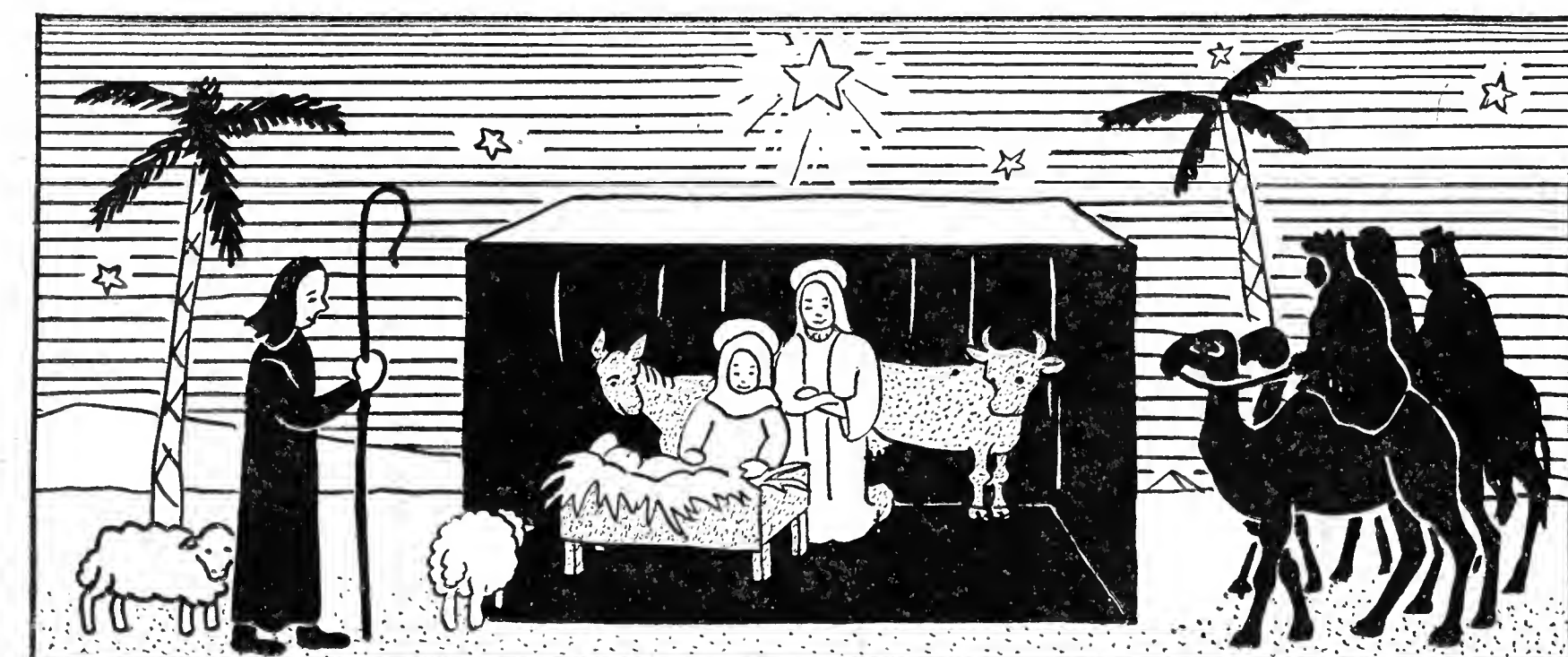
One simple thing I remember clearly goes back to a Christmas when cash was scarce and my mother busied herself in the kitchen with a knowing smile. Later she brought out something she called **prune babies** and hung them on our little tree, one for each of us and some to give the neighbor children when they called to say "Merry Christmas." They were made of six prunes stuck together with toothpicks and writing paper circles pasted on the top prune for a face. Mamma drew comic features on these little faces, and for some of the prune babies she made paper hats—little cones set on the funny little heads. They made us laugh and later we could eat them if we wanted to. I believe she used sugar syrup for mucilage. We enjoyed them so much that we made them year after year.

Before Christmas, Mamma would wash and starch all the dolls' clothes (at one time I had 13 by actual count) and curl their hair on a curling iron. Susie, my rag doll, always got a new muslin face. The dolls were lined up on the old green couch resplendent in their clean garments and crisp hairdos to await the coming of good St. Nick.

## Taffy and Fondant

The candy was made long in advance and set to "ripen" in the spare bedroom. It was cold in there (we heated with stoves) and I used to sneak in on the pretense of getting a book or any excuse I could trump up and steal a piece of the sweet stuff. There were twists of taffy, white and brown; walnut shells filled with it, and then gilded on the outside and tied shut with little bits of red ribbon. And fondant, plain and dipped, was tantalizing on the big turkey platter.

Yes, it was what we made at home that made the great day so wonderful and exciting. I soon grew up to make the candy or help my older sister make it, and the decorations were always our stint. My sister and I sometimes made our dining room look like a fireman's ball, but it was fun and we could do as we liked so long as we



didn't set the house on fire with candles.

There are many things today that children can make or help to make that add to the festivity and enable them to give as well as to get. Let them help not only with the home but with community affairs. Small hands can help to gather greens, to wind wreaths, and to arrange a centerpiece for the big table or mantle and tie sprays of evergreen with big red crepe paper bows to deck the church or grange hall.

**Little Paper Christmas Trees** To add color and originality to a table or mantle decoration make a paper Christmas tree for the central theme and add a "drift" of greens to fill the desired space. Bits of color in the form of colored balls, fruit, nuts or other paper ornaments can be added to the greens. To make the paper tree, cut a half circle with a radius of 9" from stiff colored paper. Construction paper size 12"x18" is the best material. Form this into a cone by lapping the ends and pulling the center to a point. Fasten with scotch tape or paste.

Mount this on a "trunk" made of 12 inches of 1/4" doweling thrust into an empty cardboard spool such as cheap Christmas ribbon comes around (pack with soft paper if loose), or use a block of wood 3 inches square and 1 inch thick. The spool can be weighted with gravel and the bottom hole sealed up with paper or tape. Paint the base to match the cone. Use poster paint or any paint you have handy.

Decorate the tree with popcorn before mounting on the base. A four-year-old can do this. Dot the cone with rubber cement, then give the child a small dab of cement on a piece of paper and a bowl of popped corn. Show him how to dip each kernel in the cement so that one side is covered with it and then place it on a sticky spot on the paper cone. Save a big kernel for the very tip top, like a star. Pack the inside of the cone with tissue paper after inserting the

doweling, so that the cone won't swing.

For the "drift," use native greens such as pine, hemlock or balsam. Greens that have been painted white will give a frosty look—or for variety mix with the greens some spirea branches that have been dipped in cooked starch and then in Christmas mica. The "snow branches" echo the white of the popcorn. Nuts can be painted to match the tree and hung on the branches, or nestled in a spray of the greens.

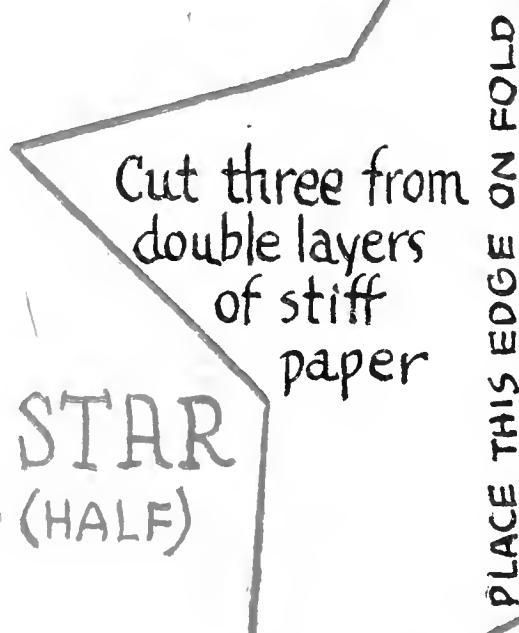
**Stars to Hang Up** Make a pattern of a five-point star. First, cut out "half

back to back. This makes a three dimensional, five-pointed star to hang in a window or on the tree. Make a lot of them, large and small of different colors of paper. If one or two pieces of the paper in a single star are stiff, the third can be thin like envelope lining paper. If you can find some metallic paper, it makes beautiful, glittery stars. Children like to decorate these stars with their crayons—or nail polish. Run a thread through the end of the top point to hang it up by.

**Stable Scene** Set a corrugated pasteboard carton on its side and let it represent a stable. Make some mangers from the flap or lid that you have cut away. Fill these with straw and let the children model animals and figures of Mary, Joseph, the Babe, and wise men on their camels from clay. If you have no modeling clay, let them cut paper dolls and mount them on cardboard or draw them. If you want an elaborate creche, stretch a blue cloth or paint a blue cardboard background for the semi-tropical night sky. Make or leave white flecks for little stars and cut a hole for one big star. Put an electric light bulb behind the scenes to shine through the hole. You could make palm trees of many things—or it would be fun to make a Northeast manger scene and use evergreen instead of palms. Some wonderful creches have been made of snow out in the yard. Use your imagination and let the children make suggestions or do it themselves.

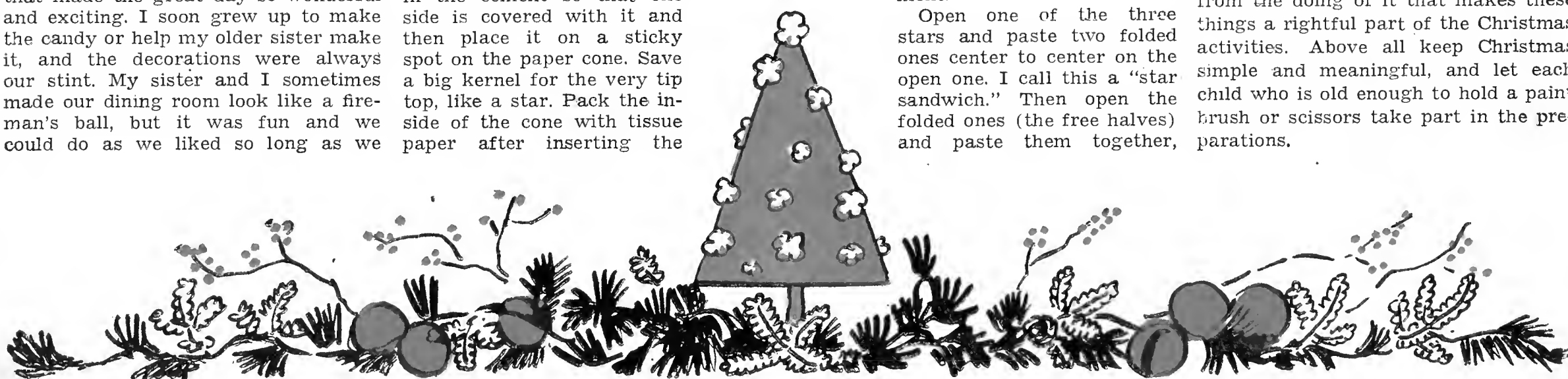
## Simple and Meaningful

It isn't what materials you use nor how perfect the results, but the pleasure that you and the children will get from the doing of it that makes these things a rightful part of the Christmas activities. Above all keep Christmas simple and meaningful, and let each child who is old enough to hold a paint brush or scissors take part in the preparations.



star" drawing on this page, trace around it on an old postcard, and then cut out your pattern carefully, keeping the edges smooth and straight. Next, fold stiff colored paper once, lay the straight edge of your star pattern on this fold and cut out star. Make three of these for each ornament.

Open one of the three stars and paste two folded ones center to center on the open one. I call this a "star sandwich." Then open the folded ones (the free halves) and paste them together,





*How did I ever do without it!*

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"Tough-Job"  
Washing



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**Here's the secret!** New formula makes CHEER *different* from any washing product you've ever used! CHEER is specially made with the *extra power* you need for your *extra-tough* washing jobs!

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# GOOD CITIZENS or Juvenile Delinquents

## Which Is Your Community Raising?

**N**O NATION can long endure or be morally strong without God," says Mrs. Marie E. Martin of Baltic, Connecticut. "The Ten Commandments and God's word are the only basis for any kind of law and order if we are to live together on this earth in peace and love."

This farm wife, mother of four children four to ten years of age, believes that "next to Communism, the greatest danger to our American way of life is the public indifference to the low moral character of our public officials. I would like to see a return to honor, truth and honesty in our daily lives and, above all, a return to God and a stronger faith in religion."

This return to God, honor, truth and honesty should start with the training our children receive in the home, according to most of the readers we interviewed. The need for strong, active 4-H Clubs, Future Farmer, Future Homemaker, Scout and Grange groups is also apparent in the replies because most of the children of our readers are farm or village boys and girls who, for the most part, have to organize and manage their own leisure hours.

Our farm young people can't walk around the corner to a movie or youth center, and even though most communities and churches sponsor picnics, plays, Christmas and other parties, there are still many, many nights in the year when these young folks want to "do something."

And the parents should see that they can "do something," according to Mrs. Leroy Uhlman of Campton, New Hampshire. She should know, because her eleven children range in age from 19 years down to 16 months, which anyone will have to admit presents a formidable "bringing up" problem. Mrs. Uhlman believes parents often fall down on the job of training their children and teaching them to be good American citizens by failing to see that they are kept occupied.

"A child should have responsibilities of his own to grow up with," she told us, adding that everyone works on the Uhlman 200-acre farm but that there is plenty of recreation, too.

### Keep Up With the Times

Community-wise, the Uhlman youngsters participate in 4-H work, Boy Scout activities sponsored by the local firemen, and high school doings in a neighboring town. Mrs. Uhlman says, "Young people today prefer round and square dancing at a party almost more than anything else, and for this reason church parties often turn into 'flops' when the young people find that older church members frown on dancing. I think even in our churches we must keep up with the changing times."

Although the Uhlman young people have many community activities, and all have work responsibilities, they still have free time and energy, so they're encouraged in individual sports available to most farm youngsters—skiing, skating and swimming. As Mrs. Uhlman says, "They haven't time on their hands to be wanting to go somewhere all the time."

A lady up in Maine, whose family is all grown, says: "In many communities the people and many parents are all too ready to condemn the young people, instead of trying to do something for them; finding fault instead of giving encouragement." Mrs. Arthur Parker of North Bennington, Vermont, agrees with that, saying, "There is

much that's fine in our young people. There is a lack of interested adult leaders to work with, play with, and help guide young people in the right direction. Too few church people will teach a Sunday School class or help with a youth group.

**"So many times our young people are thought of as 'potential delinquents' instead of potential good citizens."**

Needless to say, all of the women who wrote us did not agree on many of the answers to our questions. For instance, though Mrs. Lillian Dianna Carlin of Tivoli, New York, and Mrs. Harry Conover of R. D. 3, Montrose, Pennsylvania, both agree that women should seek public office. Mrs. Carlin says, "If more women were in public office, we would have less graft, cor-

ruption and extravagance in government."

mother doesn't give it, they suffer." Miss Laura B. Downs of Riverhead, Long Island, who says "Delinquent parents are too often the cause of delinquent children," wishes we had more women in government like Margaret Chase Smith, Maine Senator, because she feels such women could put up a better battle against Communism, gambling, drinking, and drug addiction among youth. These, she feels, are the greatest dangers facing America.

Actually only 52% of the women answering our questions feel that women would do any better in government than men. As Mrs. Rufus Nichols of Olyphant, Pennsylvania, said, "I don't think it's been proved that women have helped conditions since having the same privileges as men."

Mrs. Nichols disagrees with most of our respondents on what part the

Smith of Voorheesville, New York, has something else to say. The Smiths have five children, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 13, and Mrs. Smith believes that childless women and those who have already raised their families should assume the responsibilities of carrying on community activities.

### Two Dangers

Mrs. Smith says that communism and juvenile delinquency are two of our greatest dangers, and for that reason a woman should stay at home and concentrate on raising her family. It is her opinion that the woman with a family who neglects them for outside activities is allowing the children too much freedom before they are old enough to understand the responsibilities of freedom.

Mrs. Fred Elcock of Sarver, Pennsylvania, who has eight children, all of them married but one, says, "I don't think any woman is too busy at home to know what is going on around her. I think it is the duty of every woman, childless or not, to join in some community activities."

Supporting Mrs. Smith is Mrs. Helen Miller, a young mother of Glendale, Massachusetts, who says, "I would say the morals of the children would be better if the mother would stay home during the formative years. To do a good job during those important years, a mother cannot devote her time to community affairs." Another woman, at Cuyler, New York, says almost the same thing, "I don't believe many women can do much outside the home and care for the family efficiently, too." She believes that radio and television advertisements for cigarettes and alcoholic drinks are giving young people the idea that to be popular and glamorous a person must dangle a cigarette from his or her lips and guzzle beer, wines, etc. She says, "I think this idea planted in their young minds is ruining more youngsters than anything else."

One New York State woman who prefers that we refer to her as Mrs. A. R. doesn't worry too much about what's "wrong" with America. She says, "Even the hoodlums and the roughies love America and our way of life—all but the communists."

**"Perhaps the thing that is needed is a more serious realization of what we have and perhaps some sort of inspiration. I don't see how anyone can find fault with our youth when they think of our boys in Korea. However, among many of the 'privileged,' there is an attitude of sportiness and 'smartset-ness' that when observed by some of the under-privileged makes them bitter, reckless and ugly—instead of realizing that this is the land of opportunity, and just biting right down on everything, working like fury, and trying to be like the finest people they know."**

To sum up: Most women are keenly interested in public affairs, but they only half believe that women would do a better job in public office than men. And much greater than their interest in civic matters is their interest in their homes and their devotion to their children. As Mrs. Besley of Columbia Crossroads, Pa., says, like a typical mother:

**"Young people are our priceless heritage . . . our only hope for the future."**

### We Asked Our Women Readers. . . .

**W**HAT activities they have time for outside the home . . . . the importance of women taking part in government and community action.

We asked them if parents are falling down in training their children and in teaching them to be good American citizens.

We asked them what they were doing in the homes to help young people develop in the right direction . . . and what was being done in their churches, schools, and communities to interest young people . . . we asked them what they considered the greatest dangers to our American way of life today.

Their answers are on this page.

ruption and extravagance in government," while Mrs. Conover has the opposite to say "because human nature is the same whether man or woman!"

Another Pennsylvania farm wife, Mrs. D. V. Besley of Columbia Crossroads, says that women in government would cut down graft and extravagance. She says, "There's not a woman but what can make the family money go farther than the man could, and the same would be true of public funds. As for honesty . . . visit any jail and note the number of men in it as compared to women. I certainly believe it is important for the future of our country and our children for more women to take a greater part in government and community affairs, for they would be sincere in dealing with all problems because women as a rule are forever planning a better future for their families."

Disagreeing with Mrs. Besley's premise that women are more honest, Mrs. Fred H. Snyder (who has four children under 15 on their busy 160-acre dairy and canning crops farm at Churchville, New York) says, "I think it's fine for women to seek public office, but as far as cutting down graft and corruption is concerned, I guess it wouldn't make much difference, because women in office are subjected to the same pressure brought on the men in office."

Almost all of the ladies agree with Mrs. Thelma D. Ward of Manset, Maine, that women, whether they have a bunch of youngsters to look after or not, should take at least some part in community affairs. Mrs. Herman Facer of Lyons, New York, has three children, ages 8, 11 and 15, and adds to Mrs. Ward's comment, "Every woman needs some constructive outside interest, but it should not interfere with her family. Children take time and if

church should take in providing activities for young people. She says, "The church of my faith doesn't believe in doing anything to attract young people to attend church. We believe that wanting to attend church to worship God should come straight from the heart. In our church children attend with their parents from the time they are babies. We love our minister and enjoy his sermons. We have a good attendance and we don't even have music of any kind."

### Church Activities

On the other hand, many church activities designed to keep young people occupied in constructive ways are listed by these New York State women: Mrs. L. H. Shaver of Canaan; Mrs. John Polle, Lyons; Mrs. Edna K. Elmore, Ithaca; and Mrs. Harold Tripp of Dryden. Among the church activities they enumerated for young people were: Get-together parties, Young People's Clubs, weekday religious education, vacation Bible school, boy and girl scouts, girls' choir, cherub choir, Junior and Senior High Youth Fellowship, midweek family suppers with separate programs for children and Young People's Prayer Group.

Mrs. Conover, whom we quoted above as saying "Human nature is the same, whether man or woman," tells us that they have a young people's director in their church at Montrose, Pa., and the church program includes everything from a Friday Fun Night with games and refreshments and prayer meetings held in convalescence homes to a basketball league and Young People's Prayer Group.

While several women told us that the efficient homemaker is one who can find time for outside activities and that by doing so she is of even greater help to her family, Mrs. John F.



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## We Are Neighbors By Florence Potter

IF EVERY American woman realized how the women in other lands look to her for leadership, she would speak and act differently in many situations. I shall never forget the feeling of responsibility I had last year when the leader of our group of 150 American women, delegates to the 6th Triennial Conference of the Associated Country Women of the World, held in Copenhagen, Denmark, said to us just before we left our ship at Southampton, England:



Mrs. Florence Potter

"You are ambassadors of goodwill, and many people will never know America except in the way you show it to them."

In Copenhagen we met women from eighteen other countries — from Canada, Iceland, India, New Zealand, Australia, the Hawaiian Islands, South Africa; from all the countries of Europe that are not controlled by Russia; from Ireland, Wales, Scotland and England, and we learned that love of home and family and the desire for peace are the basic urges of women everywhere.

### Tolerance Not Enough

We returned home with a greater appreciation of one another and a realization that tolerance of "foreigners" is not enough; that there must also be understanding and appreciation of their culture and customs. We learned that in many countries, travel is almost impossible, so the homemakers have worked hard to bring all the beauty they can make or buy into their homes. Many paintings, tapestries, and pieces of lovely handiwork have come down to them through

generations and are loved and cherished.

When we heard the problems of the Norwegian farm women, we felt that American women had everything. But when we heard of the group loyalty of the Swiss women, we weren't so sure. In that mountainous country, modern conveniences are few, but the women work together to do the heavier tasks, such as the spring and fall washings. One Swiss woman was fortunate enough to be able to have an electric washer, but was not sure she would keep it, as her neighbors were feeling unhappy about it—not because she had more than they, but because they would no longer have work to do for her and she would not be sharing their work with them!

### It Will Surely Help

Any intelligent woman can learn more about our neighbors in other lands, even if she never visits them. Such knowledge should lead to better interpretation of headlines and radio broadcasts, and then to discussions with the family. Our children in school and on playgrounds are meeting and working and playing with many children whose parents came from a foreign country. If all these youngsters learn to understand and appreciate one another's background, it will surely help the coming generation to work with other countries in a much more effective way than our generation seems to be able to do.

To make our own democracy survive will require an active participation on the part of every citizen, man, woman, and child. If we are to keep an even keel in these frightening days, there must be straight thinking and positive action by all of us, and this includes an effort to understand and appreciate our neighbors in other lands and to work with them for a peaceful world.

## What I Want for My Children

By MARGARET C. AIKENS, North Clymer, New York

I GUESS I'm your "average American." I'm a woman a little past thirty with two children and a husband.

I would like my children to grow up to be good citizens of the world. First of all, I want them to be religious. I hope they will acknowledge that God is the Supreme Ruler of the world. I hope they will learn to give to others, to help their neighbors, and to follow the wonderful example of Jesus in all things.

My children do not go to school yet, and it's hard to take them to Sunday School. Their daddy is away most of the day, so it's up to me to teach them. I have a book of Bible stories that I read to them all too seldom, but I will try to get more books for them about Jesus and sing them more hymns. It would help me if there were a "Church for Children" radio program that I could tune in about 9 o'clock on Sunday morning. This should be non-denominational and could be made up mostly of hymns sung by children, with a dramatized Bible story and a true life story of good deeds practiced today.

Next I want my children to learn about and appreciate the wonderful heritage they have as Americans. I sing patriotic songs to them, such as "God Bless America," but children learn so much more easily from pictures that I wish some book company would publish a few simple picture books based on patriotic songs for small children to look at while mothers sing the songs.

We mothers should start a crusade to clean the murder programs off television and radio. I've read that a child sees violent death forty times a week on television. Instead we could have movies showing the scenic wonders of our land, and historical dramas and travel pictures. Children could learn much that is good from television.

When my children are grown up, I want them to work for good government, for the freedom and uplifting of all peoples throughout the world. In order to do this, I will vote and take my own small part in the making of good government, and I will try to interest other women in doing the same.

### Family Fun

I want my children to learn to play with other children, to have fun without being destructive, so I plan to ask neighbor children to come here for parties of various kinds. I want my children to get in the habit of entertaining at home. I want them to play group games and learn to be good sports and to play fair.

I want to keep my children at home or at least in the wholesome atmosphere of farm life, so I'm going to try to make life on the farm as entertaining as possible. Their father comes into this plan in a big way, too. He wants to construct a pond. He is eagerly awaiting the day when his son can go fishing with him, and he talks about taking him coon hunting. When the time comes, I'll try to take over a few chores occasionally so the two of them can be pals together.



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## THEIR EYES ON LAWMAKERS



LAWs affecting the dairy industry get close scrutiny from these rural women, the Dairywomen's League Women's Legislative Committee. A member of the Committee is on hand at Albany each week while the Legislature is in session. Also, the committee works effectively with the New York Women's Legislative Forum and the State Council of Rural Women, of which Mrs. Daniel G. Buffum, Little Valley, N. Y., is president.

In the above picture taken at the

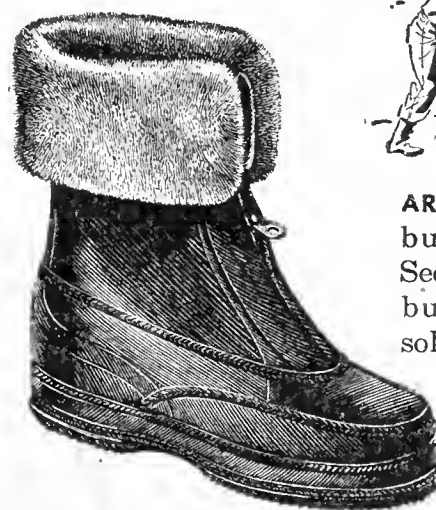
League's annual meeting are (seated left to right): Mrs. Buffum; Mrs. Vera McCrea Searles, Bridgewater, Conn., a guest at the annual meeting and founder of the League Home Department; Mrs. Emil Brown, Ariel, Pa.; and Mrs. Sheldon G. Brockway, Constable, N. Y. Standing: Mrs. Roy S. Francis, Marathon, N. Y.; Mrs. Wilbur A. Durland, Florida, N. Y.; Mrs. Ray R. Birchard, Cambridge Springs, Pa.; Mrs. Harry M. Fuess, Waterville, N. Y.; and Mrs. Clare O. Joslin, Batavia, N. Y.

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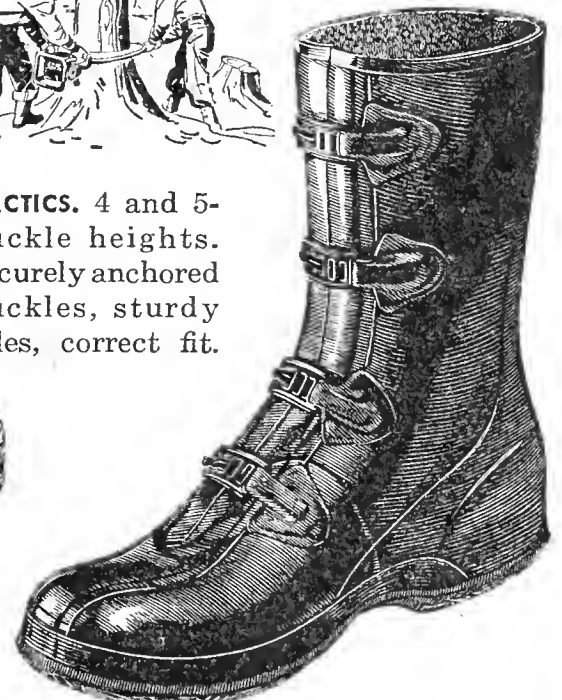
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## Eight Opinions

**Women Readers Set Forth Their Ideas on Raising  
"Better Young Americans"**

### TRAIN UP A CHILD

By MRS. MELVA S. ROBINSON  
Interlaken, New York

AS THE mother of two young children, I'm extremely interested in laying a good foundation of living for them. I think mothers can best help their children to become good citizens by first being good citizens themselves. My upper-most thought is: "Am I being a Christian example to my children?"

Too many mothers are working full time outside the home, leaving their children in the care of others, and thus the children lose out in the teaching of necessary principles of happy and useful living. Only as a child is taught to work and assume responsibility will he be equipped for good citizenship in adult years.

My chief source of strength in meeting day-to-day problems is the only true source, and that is God. I would not attempt to guide my children without dependence on Him and the Holy Bible.

"Train up a child in the way he should go and when he is old he will not depart from it."

### THEY NEED OUR LOVE

By MRS. VERNON BUSSINO  
Montpelier, Vermont

IF OUR children are to become the right kind of American citizens, we must teach them the ways of Christianity, and, above all, we must love them. They need our love and faith for security. Feeling secure in the home will enable them to face life squarely and fairly.

We need to teach them to live by their own efforts and work, too. My two youngsters are only 5 and 7½, but they can help on the farm. They do not ask for pay, for they know they are part of the family work line, though when we ask them to do extra things, they get a reward.

There is a lot to do on a farm, but I find there is time for fun, too, with our kiddies, and that God is good to us. When things go wrong, I try to remember how really lucky we are, and I think of others who are hungry, suffering, and denied their God by threats.

### A WORKING FAITH

By MRS. K. W.  
Vermont

I DO NOT believe any mother or father can be a good American citizen unless they have a sincere, working faith in God. It must be a faith which they not only take to church on Sunday, but also take with them on the other days of the week.

The sooner this country comes to its senses and climbs out of the slough of dissipation, dishonesty and greed, the sooner will we start back on the road to a sound, stable economy and life. Our country was founded on Christian principles and by Christian folk, and if we don't return to those principles and put Christian people back in office, we will go the way of many another nation.

### CHILDREN NEED HEROES

By MRS. M. B.  
New York

MOTHERS should always remember that children are great imitators. In training children, what you do speaks louder than what you say. Children build their ideals day by day by watching the behavior of the people they live with, and they need heroes of the right sort to imitate. The best hero a child can have is his own

father, and the wise mother makes good use of this fact.

She might also tell the child true stories about his own ancestors. It gives him something to live up to, a tradition or high ideals to carry on.

The mother's time to shape her child's character is definitely in his pre-school years. When he goes to school, he comes in contact with conduct and morals over which the parent has little control. But during the pre-school years, the mother may help him to establish for himself a definite pattern of right thinking and doing which will serve him as an inner guide all his life.

### A BETTER JOB

By MRS. E. H. WYMAN  
East Swanzey, N. H.

WE MOTHERS should wake up to our responsibilities. It's our duty to teach our children respect for other's property and rights. We are all too ready to sit back and let the teachers and organizations do our jobs.

Too often we fail to be good examples for our children. If we are dishonest and untruthful to them and others, how can they be honest and honorable? If we find it easier to stay in bed Sunday morning than to go to church, how can they be expected to become church-goers?

### PLENTY TO DO

By MISS VITA BATES  
Walton, New York

MY CHIEF interest centers in my church and our local Council of Churches, which has charge of week-day religious instruction in the grade schools. When teachers are secured, the high school also will have such courses. Recreation for the children of our town includes a fine swimming pool, with supervision, during the summer months.

Our churches do good work with their young people on both Sundays and weekdays. Our WCTU sponsors a Loyal Temperance Legion and a Daily Vacation Bible School is a regular summer project.

### IT ALL DEPENDS ON US

By MRS. CHARLES LEE  
Boonville, New York

WE HAVE tried to bring up our children to be good citizens. They all vote because they know it's their civic duty. They all work hard for their living. We all belong to the church, believe in it and support it. We are all interested in community affairs. Naturally, we have our faults (but who doesn't?).

Juvenile delinquency got its foothold during World War II. I think it was wonderful for some women to work—they did a tremendous job and America is proud of them. But when young mothers left their babies to grow up with others to look after them, it was a grave mistake.

Life is what we make it and if we expect good things from it, then we must put a lot of good into it. As mothers, let's love and understand our children better, so they will do better by us and by our country later on.

### WHAT CHILDREN NEED

By MRS. R. I. W.  
New Jersey

I THINK our children need these things to become good citizens:

A Christian home and a good example; an open church door, Sunday School and vacation Bible school; good schools; clean friends and associates; membership in fine organizations, like 4-H Clubs and Girl and Boy Scouts.

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WQAN-FM, Scranton, Pa.,	92.3 on FM Dial





Five of the elected leaders of N. Y. State Home Bureau Federation: (seated from left) President, Mrs. Homer Day, Oxford; 1st Vice President, Mrs. Blanche Kelsey, Buffalo. (Standing, from left) Central District Director, Mrs. Roger Cook, Deposit; Second Vice President, Mrs. H. W. Bales, Oswego; Treasurer, Mrs. Frances K. Todd, West Danby, N. Y. —Photo by The Post Standard

## New York Home Bureau Women Plan Broad Program

By MABEL HEBEL

**S**PEAKING to Home Bureau women attending the 32nd annual meeting of the State Federation of Home Bureaus in Syracuse, Miss Frances Scudder, State Leader of Home Demonstration Agents, declared that the N. Y. Home Bureau citizenship training program has won national recognition. Thirty-five thousand of the Federation's 103,000 members are now taking part in it.

Again and again at the two-day meeting, the importance of the home as a source of national strength and the political responsibilities of women were stressed. Miss Hazel Reed, assistant State Leader and one of a panel of four women who reported on a recent conference on womanpower in the "Defense Decade," pointed out that women make up 52 per cent of the population, but hold less than 1 per cent of appointive and elective offices.

"Women do not fail as homemakers," she said, "but we often do as citizens. Our inattention to public affairs is dangerous. In normal times, it permits graft. In abnormal times, it can mean disaster. Democracy is a process as well as a goal, and we each have a part in it."

### Individual's Responsibility For Health

Other members of the panel were Dean Lee Vincent of the State College of Home Economics; Mrs. Homer Day of Oxford, and Miss Martha Pratt, Oneonta State Teachers College. Each reported on a different aspect of the womanpower conference. Mrs. Day, who discussed the "Health and Welfare" section, said that the conclusion reached was that there is a clear distinction between medical care and health; and that while medical care must be left to the doctors, health is a matter of individual and community responsibility and training.

Mrs. Ralph Reid, Salem, N. Y., retiring president of the Federation, urged that every Home Bureau unit plan some community project for the coming year. She spoke of the ever broadening program of the Home Bureau, and both the county reports and those of State Committees gave proof of its scope. County reports were almost equally divided between home-making projects and community activities.

During the past year, Home Bureau members' pennies have raised a \$700 "Pennies For Friendship" fund, and their dimes have added \$8,000 to the Federation's Scholarship Fund, which now totals \$61,000. In connection with the 1951 scholarship fund, it was announced that it was to be named in honor of Mrs. Henry Wagenblass, Warsaw, N. Y., a Past President of the organization.

Mrs. Wagenblass presented the report of the Resolutions Committee. Included among 14 resolutions receiving unanimous approval were support of the Mid-Century Youth Conference Program; a statewide health and safety campaign; and cooperation with local and state civil defense organizations. The Federation also called on schools to emphasize the teaching of American history; to open each school day with a non-denominational service; and to instruct children in what narcotics do to their victims.

### Cited For Leadership

Eight Past Presidents of the Federation were present at the meeting and were cited for their leadership. Each was presented with a gold pin inscribed with her name and dates of term of office. Those present were: Mrs. Eliza Keates Young, Milton; Miss Elizabeth MacDonald, Delhi; Mrs. Martha Eddy, Ithaca; Mrs. Evalyn Gatchell, North Rose; Mrs. Wagenblass; Mrs. Florence Potter, Truxton; Mrs. Wentworth Fay, Malone, and Mrs. Lynn Perkins, Lake Luzerne. Another former Home Bureau leader who was especially honored was Mrs. Ruby Green Smith, Ithaca, N. Y.

In addition to the elected officers pictured above, Mrs. Carl E. Ladd, Ithaca, was re-elected Secretary; Mrs. Charles Stanley, Glens Falls, was elected director for the Eastern District, and Mrs. Reid, the retiring president, was elected Honorary President.

Besides the interest packed session, there was a topnotch entertainment program and many intriguing home-making exhibits by different counties. Also, the State Library had a fine exhibit of good books for adults and children. A list of these books may be had by writing to Mabel Hebel, Home Editor, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

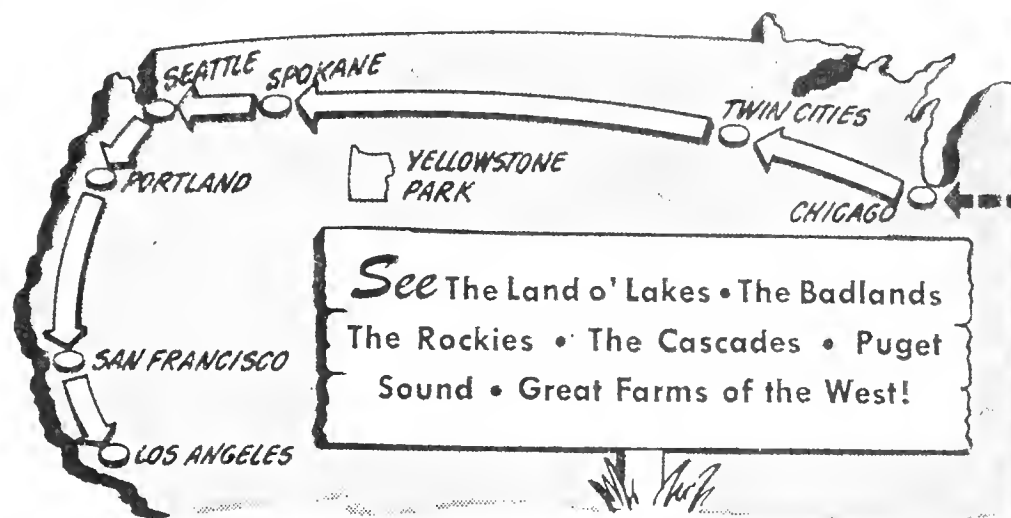
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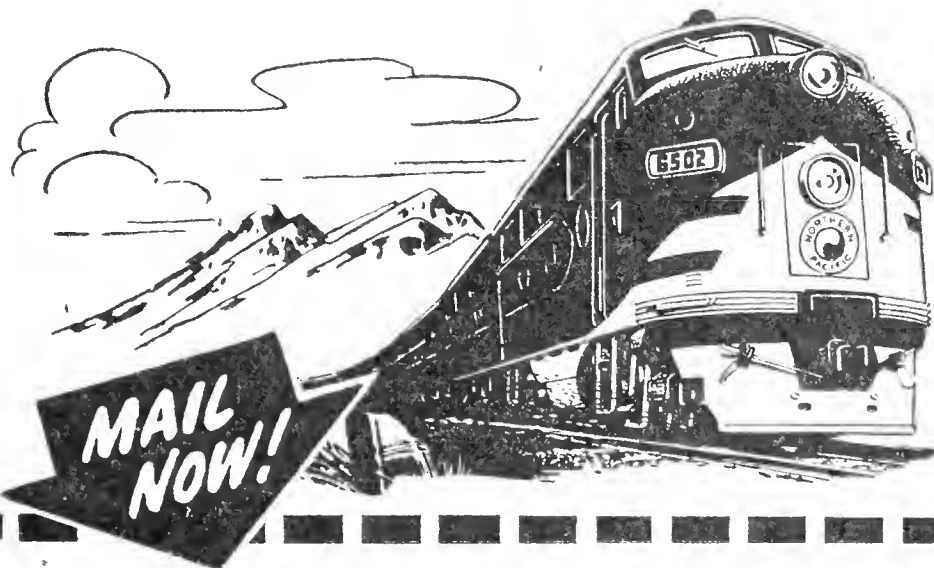
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# See Here, Mr. Eastman!

**E**VER since Editor Ed Eastman wrote his editorials, **A CHALLENGE TO WOMEN** (August 18 issue) and **HAS WOMAN SUFFRAGE FAILED?** (September 1 issue), he has been dodging verbal brickbats from the ladies, but he says it has been worth it, because his editorials did what he hoped they would — that is, make more women think about their political responsibilities.

In his editorials, he said that the results of woman suffrage have not only been disappointing, but that since it started, America has been at war, taxes have risen ruinously, and our government is riddled with scandals. He added that he would like to see women as interested and efficient in their "public housekeeping" as in their private housekeeping.

After the first editorial was printed, comparatively few letters were received from the ladies. They were evidently too stunned to reply, though one Pennsylvania woman sent in this caustic comment: "Well, so we're to blame for the wars, taxes, and government corruption! What won't the men think of to blame on us next!" But after the second editorial came out, letters poured in. We are printing all we have space for on this page.

Many of the writers suggested to the editor that he get down to brass tacks and tell women in half a dozen easy lessons how to take an intelligent part in government and politics. The immediate result was a new department in **AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST**, **"WHAT CAN I DO?"**, written by Editor Eastman personally. And it's not just for the ladies! It's for the men, too. We can all use the practical, definite suggestions in it.

## MEN, TOO

**I**F your articles had been written about the indifference of both men and women to casting their vote, I could have agreed that all too few citizens of both sexes take this great privilege seriously enough. But why make women bear the brunt of the failure of government to make a peaceful, prosperous world?

Your articles are defeatist and destructive, and you owe those of us (and there are many) who take these things seriously an apology. With your widespread circulation you could be a great force for good. You could inspire thousands of women to keep on trying to learn in a short time what it has taken men so many years to learn about government. You could even suggest that they join their nearest League of Women Voters. — *Mrs. H. P. Stewart, Binghamton, RD 3, New York.*

EDITOR'S NOTE: Mrs. Stewart's letter bore fruit in our Oct. 20 issue, pages 3 and 15.

## HAD TO CHOOSE

**I** too, favored woman suffrage, but not because I thought the government would be greatly improved. It was only fair and just that women should have the right to vote for the laws under which they must live. Taxation without representation is always wrong!

I know that many American men deify the American woman, but while I respect and like my own sex and have many women friends, I have never thought that the average woman was any better than the average man, or that the mother's influence on the children was any greater than that of the father. Having reared a large family, I know whereof I speak.

I have always wanted to serve on a jury and to take an active part in government, but have been too busy car-

ing for our big family. Should I have neglected my family—or was I serving my community better by trying to bring up my children to be moral, upright citizens?—*Mrs. —, N. H.*

## SOMETHING WRONG

**I** GO around among 26 different families as DHIA Supervisor. You assume in your editorial that all women do a good job of "private housekeeping." They don't by any means—and where you see an unkempt house, you are apt to see a slovenly barn too. By-and-large, husbands and wives are alike in their habits and interests.

However, I do believe that something is woefully wrong with our educational system when citizens (regardless of sex) aren't inspired to have a feeling of responsibility toward public affairs. It is true that most rural people have an intense interest in their own community (town meeting, school affairs, etc.) but for almost every ruralite, that is where they stop. —*Miss C. M., Vermont.*

## "DARNED-FOOL EDITORIAL"

**T**HE chief reason you have not received more letters from women in answer to your darned-fool editorial is this: Most of us are too busy being wives and mothers to take the time to explain why we have not been able in thirty years, more or less, to clean up the mess you men have been over nineteen hundred years in the making.

Right now I am busy canning, which is more important to me, as well as a more important contribution to the national economy, than letter-writing. —*Mrs. Kurt Schindler, South Berwick, RFD 1, Maine.*

## "THE WOMAN WAS TO BLAME"

**H**ERE is an item for you men to think over. In line with your editorials, a woman urged that our Grange take action against gov-

ernment controls. Some of the men were on the fence about it (right here in a farming community at that!) but the Grange took action and sent telegrams opposing controls and urging greater government economy.

On other matters involving items just as pertinent and advocated by you and our Grange officers, several influential men have voiced the notion that "it doesn't pay to write letters or send telegrams. We elect our representatives and they are responsible for the decisions made. They never read our letters, anyhow. Let's lay it on the table."

I haven't heard a woman say anything like that!

In another editorial you spoke of the great need for spiritual progress. I am with you one hundred per cent—but why don't you ask why more men do not go to church? It is a manly thing to do. It shows we all prize deeply our right to freedom of worship. It shows we are willing to forego ball games, golf, hunting, pleasure rides, and washing the family car to stand up and live our faith in God and His righteousness, and to express our thankfulness for His unnumbered blessings. There is no substitute for God. The reason why things are in such a mess is that we put personal pleasure first. —*Elizabeth Arthur, 344 North State Street, Lowell, New York.*

## GIVE US TIME

**Y**OUR editorials, "A Challenge to Women" and "Has Woman Suffrage Failed?" have been called to my attention and I am writing to tell you how grossly unfair I think you are. When you expect women to correct in thirty years what it has taken men one hundred seventy-five years to ruin, you either think women are potential workers of miracles or you lack good plain common sense.

Many women, as well as many men, should take more interest in town and country district governments and in

local, state, and national affairs; and there is much room for improvement in the attitude of those who are now concerned with them. I would point out to you, however, that it takes time to accomplish these things in a democracy—and heaven forbid that we desire anything but that! — *Frances M. Wright, (Pres. League of Women Voters) 9 Minden Ave., Binghamton, New York.*

## GOT RESULTS

**I** JUST can't let Editor Eastman's challenge to women go unanswered. Thanks to him for getting us women stirred up! Perhaps he could have a political column on purpose for women. I think more of us don't vote because we don't know what it's all about. We don't go to the barber shop or any place where politics are discussed much.

I always like the explanations the **AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST** gives us of state amendments to be voted on.

—*Mrs. Norman Aiken, North Clymer, New York.*

## MUST PULL TOGETHER

**I** DON'T know whether us womenfolk ought to laugh or cry over your lament on woman suffrage. Until woman suffrage became a reality, men had everything their way. Women were mere property, children another commodity—and sad to say, in most of the world they still are. Here in this land, based on Bible believing, liberty and responsibility, we have the beginnings of a better way of life. The challenge is immense. Is it too big for us? Or will we go on with faith in God's promises?

Woman suffrage hasn't failed. Men just think that it has because they are trying to shift their responsibility. We must all pull together in life's yoke—the burden can at least be shared. Woman suffrage alone won't automatically cure our social ills, but with men and women working together the potential is unlimited.

—*Mrs. Harold L. Donner, 373 West Third Street, Elmira, New York.*

## HOPES TOO HIGH

**I** AGREE with you that the results of woman suffrage have been disappointing, but I also think that hopes in its results were too high. It was right that women should have qualified equally with men. Also it should be remembered that wars were fought and governments set up by men before women had any say about them.

Intelligent women are interested in promoting international peace and in helping women in other areas gain educational and political freedom. And they do help to influence legislation in their local, state and national governments. —*Miss Elizabeth A. Woodman, Newtown, Pennsylvania.*

## DUMB AND INDIFFERENT

**M**OST women didn't ask for the vote, so didn't have any big ideas about reforming politics. However, large numbers have done their best with the privilege.

Then, as you know, plenty of women are as dumb and indifferent as men. They don't know what it is all about and don't want to learn. You couldn't get them to civic betterment meetings nor to a lecture on good government. A lot of them have been told so long and so convincingly that they don't know enough to mix in politics that they believe it.

Even when we do as much as we can toward better government, it seems to do no good. The powers-that-be go right ahead and do as they intended to do in the first place. If we could get women into half of Congress, state legislatures and the Cabinet, maybe there would be some changes made. —*Mrs. Winifred E. Rich, Canadadea, New York.*

# Patriot's Pledge

**I** BELIEVE that my personal liberty is in danger.

I believe that the time has come for a personal rededication to unselfish citizenship.

I believe that as citizens we are being bought and seduced by federal government funds and favors.

I believe the politicians who promise the people doles for votes are false prophets and enemies of freedom.

\* \* \*

**I** BELIEVE that those who corrupt self-reliance with government gifts are our most dangerous friends.

I believe that opportunity is more important than security.

I believe that the "welfare state" will lead us into socialism, and maybe communism.

I believe that the nation's first line of defense is a sound, solvent economy at home.

This pledge is taken from W. W. Ward's column in the "Beaumont (Texas) Journal" of July 4, 1950, where it appeared with the following introduction: "Hubert Harrison, of the East Texas Chamber of Commerce has drawn up a Patriot's Pledge for use in 'East Texas Magazine' and mailed out a number of copies to his friends. It seems to hit the spot in many places."





# NO DRUMS



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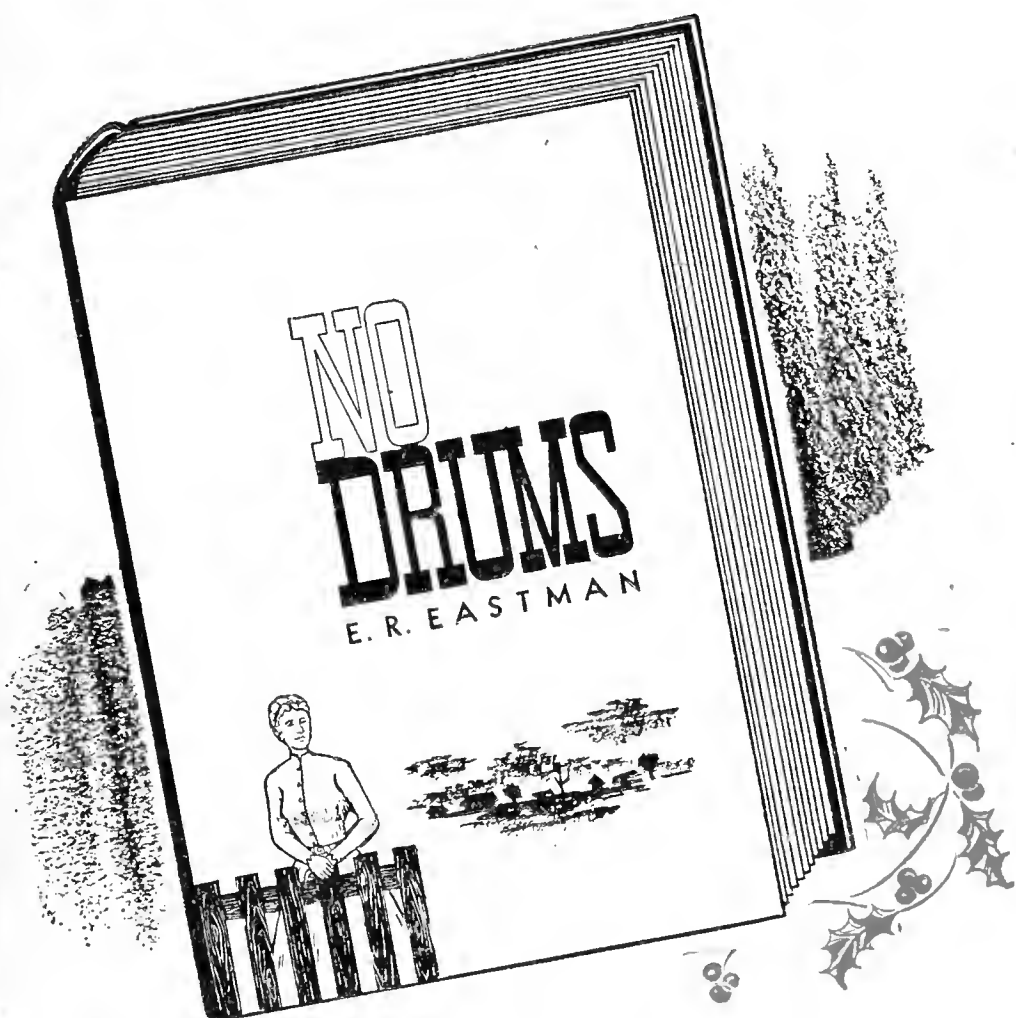
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# A Bayard of Chivalry

By GEORGE DUFF

(Reprinted from an old issue of the Dairymen's League News, courtesy of George C. Lee, Editor.)

**T**HE row of stunted maples beside the hill road swayed gently in the breeze. The sunlight of a May morning beat through their infant foliage to lay a flecked and speckled glory on the ribbon of highway that wound down the slope. A red squirrel chattered on the stone wall, a robin trilled in a wild apple tree, and the Tin Peddler, perched high on his cart, felt constrained to add a note of his own to the melody of the morn. He knocked the ashes out of his old clay pipe, leaned back to shove the brake-level up another notch, and his cracked but not unmusical voice arose in expression of a Ballad of Lake Huron:

"Her brown hands toy with the flowers in her lap,  
Spicy juniper, balsam sweet,  
Her dark hair waves from her red-beaded cap  
Down to her little moccasined feet:  
Behind us the north wind sings in our wake,  
Wing-and-wing he bears us away,  
And off to the right o'er the sparkling lake  
Looms the dark headland of Thunder Bay."

The cart rattled down the last pitch of the hill, crossed a bridge over the ravine, and swung up in front of a weatherbeaten farmhouse on whose porch sat an equally weatherbeaten woman industriously peeling potatoes. She raised her eyes and her voice simultaneously.

"You needn't stop here, mister," said she. "I don't want anything today!"

Now in making this statement the lady of the farmhouse erred considerably, because she was in actual want of almost everything that makes life endurable. She wanted, for instance, music and laughter and warm affection and pretty clothes and a chance to go somewhere once in a while and show them. She wanted a break in the endless monotony and the soul-killing weariness of unremunerative toil. She wanted nice furniture and attractive rooms to put it in, and a tree-bordered yard beside a road where folks went by every day; and most of all, a chance to meet and visit and work and play with her own kind and widen her poor, hopeless, toil-narrowed perspective of existence.

"No, ma'am," said the peddler cheerfully, as he wound the reins around the brake-lever and climbed over the wheel. "Thought maybe you might not want anything, but I just allowed to stop and let the team breathe a minute. They're light, and when I'm loaded pretty well

it crowds 'em like everything on a hill like that. Didn't know, too, but that you might have a few rags or rubbers to sell. I could give ye either cash or trade, an' the highest prices."

"I haven't anything," replied the lady. "I had a bag of rags saved up, but my husband took them to town the other day and traded 'em for a new milk pail."

"Pshaw, now," said the peddler, "that's too bad, 'cause I'd liked to have got 'em. I suppose he had to have a pail, though, and didn't know I'd be driving around this way."

"Yes, he had to have a pail," agreed

the insurance. I don't know anything about it, but it seems funny that the stock was all out to pasture so early in the season. One of the neighbors claims, too, that he could smell kerosene plain as skunk's oil when he first got to the fire. Are you any acquainted with Jeff Rounselle's folks?"

"I've heard of 'em. Live over in Orton Valley, don't they?"

"Yes, and I heard this morning that Jeff's oldest girl run away with a sewing machine agent last Thursday. Can't git no trace of 'em anywhere. I ain't got much use for sewing machine and lightnin' rod agents. Pretty bad lot, takin' 'em as they go."

"What about tin peddlers?" questioned the lady with dry humor.

"Well," admitted the peddler, sheepishly, "some of 'em are a little tricky, but they run pretty fair. Anyway, most of 'em is like me, so old and humbly that there ain't no heartbreakin' over 'em. Come down to the cart, ma'am, and I'll show you the prettiest nickel-plated teapot you ever set eyes on. I'm takin' it around on an order from Deacon Hynes' wife."

"Twon't do any good for me to look

shining teapot. At last she spoke, softly, and half to herself. "I wish I had the money to buy that," said she.

"This one is sold, ma'am," said the peddler. "I could get you another pretty quick though, or I suppose I could let you have it and order another for Mis' Bynes. Probably I could get it to her within a week."

"How much do they cost?"

"Two dollars apiece, ma'am. If you bought one in a hardware store they'd ask at least twice as much for it. If you ain't got all of the money now, you can pay a little and I'll trust you for the rest till I'm along next time."

"Tain't no use," said the woman. "I wouldn't get hold of two dollars in a lifetime. No use in my thinking about buying anything pretty." She turned sadly away towards the porch, and halted, seized with an inspiration:

"I've got an old wash boiler with a solid copper bottom," said she. "I don't suppose there'd be enough copper in it to pay for the teapot, would there?"

The tin peddler, leaning against the rear door of his cart, shifted awkwardly from one foot to the other. His gaze wandered over the landscape, dreary even under a May sun. It drifted from the unlovely front yard to the visible part of a more unlovely back yard; took in the paper-curtained, blindless windows and the unpainted porch, and at last came back to the figure of the woman in her faded calico gown, standing with toil worn fingers intertwined in hopeful and yet fearful eagerness.

"Why, yes, ma'am," he said, "if your boiler's got a good copper bottom, it'll just about pay for one of them there teapots. Fetch 'er out, an' let's take a look at it."

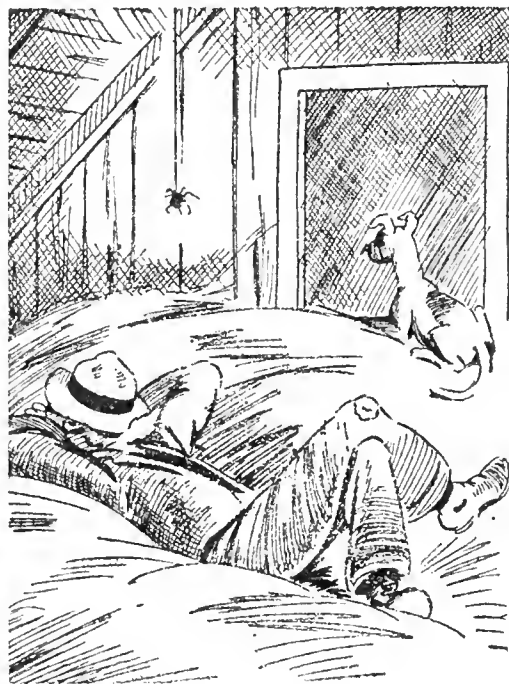
With flying feet the lady departed to the rear of the house, returning in a moment with a battered clothes-boiler. The peddler took it, pretended to examine it carefully, and then jamming it securely behind the seat on top of his cart, he brought forth again and handed to the woman the shining new teapot. Swinging himself then to his lofty perch he gathered up the reins, clucked to the horses, and with a smile and a bow drove off down the road leaving the lady standing in almost stupefied amazement at her good fortune. Just beyond the turn of the highway the peddler twisted about to smite the old copper boiler a resounding whack with his fist.

"Dodblast ye," said he, "you ain't worth twenty-five cents, and I've gone and played the danged fool again! Maybe though, that deal will sort o' even things with the Recordin' Angel for my beatin' Hades out of old man Billings in that hoss-trade yesterday!"

He spat gustily over the near wheel, chirruped to the team, and once more his voice arose in quavering melody:

"Two lovers behind and two sails before,  
Wing-and-wing went drifting away;  
First a sail, then a speck, then nothing more  
Save the blue water off Thunder Bay."

## The Song of the Lazy Farmer



that I am simply much too wise to use my time at pitching hay or working in some other way; it's shameful that such talent goes to waste beneath her very nose.

**S**OME men are born executives; and just as long as each one lives, his leadership comes naturally and folks treat him respectfully. But others do not like to lead, and folks like that we also need; they are the followers who do the work that bosses tell them to. Now it just happens that I'm one of those men born to help things run by giving orders to the drones who work with muscles and with bones. For I was born to use my brain and not to toil or sweat or strain, so ev'rybody should treat me with all respect that's due, by gee.

Mirandy, though, don't understand, that in this great and mighty land, true leadership is mighty rare and should be treated with great care. She does not seem to understand that I can best lend her a hand by using brain instead of brawn. She treats me like I'm just a pawn that she's supposed to boss and scold while I do just what I am told. I wish she'd come to realize

the woman with some bitterness. "When I have to have anything, I can just take it out in havin' to have."

"Well, now, that's the way it happens sometimes," observed the peddler, "but when a man's driven with work and hard luck, like a farmer is pretty often, he ain't always just accountable. Lots of times he means better'n he acts. Hear about Jim Liscomb's barn, up on Howland hill, burnin' night before last?"

"No," answered the woman, "we don't ever hear any news here."

"Yes, burnt to the ground, clean as a whistle. Considerable of a mystery how the fire started, an' there is them that says old Jim set it himself to get

at it," stated the farm lady. "I ain't got any money to buy teapots with."

"Come and look at it, anyway," urged the peddler. "It ain't for sale, but maybe you'll see some other little trinket that you'd care to buy."

"I can't buy anything," the woman said, as she arose and set the potato dish on the porch floor, "but I'll look at your stuff a minute. Oh, my! I never saw a teapot like that before! Looks just like silver, don't it?"

"Yes, ma'am, and it'll wear for years and years without tarnishing. It's solid, seamless copper, an' triple-plated with clear nickel."

The lady of the farmstead gazed long and with glistening eyes at the

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## BUY Christmas Seals!

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AMERICAN  
AGRICULTURIST

# Honesty—Is It THE BEST POLICY?

1. In your opinion is honesty increasing or declining in (a) business, (b) government, (c) athletics, (d) personal affairs?

2. Is there a definite correlation between honesty and (a) religion, (b) family training, (c) education?

3. Do you believe that every person has his or her price?

4. What kind of a country would you visualize if NO ONE could be trusted?

THE above questions, stimulated by the comment, "friendship came ahead of honor," made by one of the boys dropped from West Point, were submitted by your editors to a number of students in the New York State College of Agriculture.

We purposely avoided asking these young people their personal definition of honesty, but from what the West Pointers had to say, are we to believe that there are various degrees of honesty to be evaluated according to circumstances? If they place friendship ahead of honesty and saw a friend stealing and selling government property, would they report it? What would they do if they knew a friend committed murder?

But, let's get back to the answers which college students had to our questions: There was some variation in the opinions relative to honesty in the four fields mentioned in our first question. A sizeable majority felt there has been little change in business or personal honesty, but a smaller majority believed that honesty in government and athletics has been on the decline. Here are some comments:

"I agree that honesty is the foundation for freedom. On the whole, I believe America has a good foundation. I believe most people can be trusted on things that are really important."—Kenneth Heiler, Glenwood, New York.

"I find it difficult to make definite conclusions about honesty but it seems to me that it is just about static."—Charles Wheeler, Florida, New York.

"In general I think that honesty is fairly uniform, showing minor ups and downs in somewhat of a cycle. There seems to be less honesty in government now, but I believe this is due to failure to change office holders often enough to keep politicians on their toes. I feel that I can still justify my basic belief and trust in mankind."—Willard Loper, Freeville, N. Y.

### The Pessimistic Side

"I feel that dishonesty in government is increasing mainly due to the employees it hires. I have worked for a government agency and it always bothered me that it seemed almost impossible for any one to turn in a productive and really satisfying day's work."—(Not signed)

"We have always had dishonesty and probably always will. It is hard to judge whether it is increasing or decreasing, but recently the subject has been publicized more than it has in the past."—Conrad Oliver, Ithaca, N. Y.

"Honesty in business is declining. Businesses are getting larger and there are fewer check-ups. Politicians are becoming increasingly corrupt. In basketball some of the dishonesty is caused by failure to play games on the college courts."—Douglas Perkins, Cattaraugus, N. Y.

There was unanimous agreement that there is a correlation between honesty and family training, and a substantial majority believe there is a hook-up between honesty and education.

Richard Haner of Chatham Center, New York, says, "A good home means a good citizen."

Another commented, "I believe there is a definite correlation between religion, family training, education and honesty."

### What Price Honor?

Forty per cent of the young men believe that every person has a price. We wonder if that fact disturbs you. No one would claim that every person is incorruptible but certainly a viewpoint that everyone can be bought has a distinctly pessimistic tinge. Here are a few comments on both sides:

"No, I thoroughly believe that there are many people who cannot be bought at any price."

"There are some individuals who set the price of honesty far above any sum of money."

"I think the reason that it seems that more people can be bought now is that the newspapers and radio make an extra large thing every time some

"I firmly believe that the army of persons who urge greater and greater centralization of authority, and greater and greater dependence upon the Federal Treasury are really more dangerous to our form of government than any external threat that can possibly be arrayed against us."

— General Dwight Eisenhower.

player is bought, but every time a person refuses to be bought it is barely mentioned."

Here is the other side:

"Yes, everyone can be persuaded."

"I think that almost everyone gives in some time."

"Yes, when a person is in the right mood I think he can be bought out."

"Most every person will get what he desires at any cost."

"The willpower of a person controls the price at which he will turn to dishonesty."

"Definitely, but who can pay the price?"

### Chaos Without Trust

The students apparently had some difficulty in visualizing what it would mean to live in a country where no one could be trusted. However, that seems to be a logical conclusion if everyone has his price. Here are some of the comments:

"If no one could be trusted there would be many unwieldy controls." (But if everyone had his price who would do the controlling to keep us reasonably honest?)

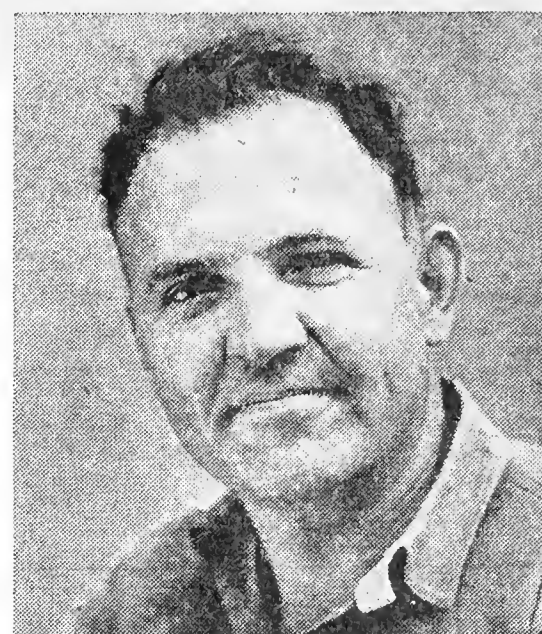
"If no one could be trusted I wouldn't want to be around to see the result."

"It would result in a survival of the fittest. I would keep my back to the wall and be ready to fight anyone, anywhere."

"It would result in a country of the lowest order in which I surely would not want to live."

"It would result in a dictatorship of thought and action by someone who was able to get control of the country."

The Rev. Walter Dodds who discusses "The Truth Which Makes Man Free" on Page 55 of this issue, was in the Near East and India a year ago. He came back with the feeling that there is far more honesty in this country than we realize. "In some of the countries in which I traveled," he said, "set your grip down and turn around for a moment and it just isn't there when you go to pick it up."



## Retire?

### I'm Going to Have Some Fun!

In 8 more years I'll be 65. Then I'm going to do a lot of things I've wanted to do all my life—visit my brother, for example.

I might even retire. In fact, I can retire—on the comfortable income I'll be getting from my Farmers and Traders retirement policy.

You can do it too—if you start now. And you protect your family at the same time—all with one low-cost policy.

Mail the Coupon for Details.

### FARMERS AND TRADERS LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Syracuse 1, N. Y.

A-17

Gentlemen:

Please send, without cost or obligation, complete information about your Retirement and Family Income Plans.

Name.....Age.....

St. or RD.....

City.....State.....

## NO NEED TO WEAR A TRUSS FOR RUPTURE

That Binds, Cuts, Gouges,  
Slips and Does Not Hold

If you must wear a Truss for Rupture, don't miss this. A Post Card, with name and address, is all you send to W. S. Rice, Inc., Dept. 65-P 13, Adams, N. Y., to get FREE, and without obligation, the complete, modernized Rice Plan of Reducible Rupture Control. Now in daily use by thousands who say they never dreamed possible such secure, dependable and comfortable rupture protection. Safely blocks rupture opening, prevents escape, without need for bulky, cumbersome Trusses, tormenting springs or harsh, gouging pad pressure. Regardless of how long ruptured, size, occupation, or trusses you have worn, TRY THIS, and send your Post Card today.

## Wake Up To More Comfort

Without Nagging Backaches

Nagging backache, loss of pep and energy, headaches and dizziness may be due to slow-down of kidney function. Doctors say good kidney function is very important to good health. When some everyday condition, such as stress and strain, causes this important function to slow down, many folks suffer nagging backache—feel miserable. Minor bladder irritations due to cold or wrong diet may cause getting up nights or frequent passages.

Don't neglect your kidneys if these conditions bother you. Try Doan's Pills—a mild diuretic. Used successfully by millions for over 50 years. It's amazing how many times Doan's give happy relief from these discomforts—help the 15 miles of kidney tubes and filters flush out waste. Get Doan's Pills today!



# You Pay the Taxes!



**1. WHY DON'T YOU SAY SOMETHING ABOUT THE WAY THEY'RE SPENT?**



**4. HE SPENDS IT FOR YOU!!**



**7. TALKING THINGS OVER WITH COUNTY OFFICIALS...**



**2. YOU WATCH THE WAY YOU SPEND YOUR MONEY IN BUSINESS.**



**5. ARE YOU GETTING YOUR MONEY'S WORTH? MUST TAXES BE SO HIGH?**



**8. WATCHING LEGISLATION...**



**3. YET THE TAX COLLECTOR TAKES ONE DOLLAR OUT OF EVERY FOUR YOU EARN, AND...**



**6. YOU CAN FIND OUT BY KEEPING AN EYE ON THINGS LIKE...**

*Illustrations used by permission of Citizens' Public Expenditure Survey, 100 State Street, Albany, N. Y., an organization which believes you can do more about taxes by working together than you can individually. If you are interested, they will be glad to tell you more about their work.*



**9. BE VOCAL! GET MAD!**

## Have Something to Say About the Way Taxes Are Spent



# *Congratulations!*

## AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

**NORTH AMERICAN ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY**  
GENERAL OFFICES 209 SOUTH LA SALLE STREET  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

GEORGE F. MANZELMANN  
PRESIDENT

November 8, 1951

To Readers of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST:

Your editor, Mr. Eastman, has told me that a major portion of this issue of your paper will be devoted to the proposition of preserving our American Way of Life.

I am for the American Way of Life--- because it honors and rewards individual initiative, thrift and hard work. It is the way of life which has made America the greatest country in the world. It is the way to keep America the strong leader for World Peace. It is the way to maintain security for the individual.

This company, now in its 65th year of service to policyholders, has been built strong and secure by individuals with high integrity, individual initiative, and an eagerness for hard work. We are proud of our achievements.

We are grateful for this opportunity to support AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST in its fight to maintain the American Way of Life.

Cordially yours,

*George F. Manzelmann*  
President

GFM:HEB



GEORGE F. MANZELMANN

**NORTH AMERICAN ACCIDENT  
INSURANCE CO. OF CHICAGO**

*For Over 65 Years We Have Specialized in Health and Accident Insurance*



# KERNELS, SCREENINGS and CHAFF



## A Recommended Choice

By TOM MILLIMAN

**F**OR almost two decades the federal government has been moving in on the farmer with handouts, price support, other handouts, crop controls and more handouts. As a former county agricultural agent and then farm cooperative worker for more than 30 years, this observer sees as its logical end nothing short of complete control over farmers and farming.

A period of 17 months of service at Washington in the war agencies in the early part of world war II clearly revealed the tremendous ambitions of bureaucrats in several departments of government, including AAA, for power over the farmer. Only the Soil Conservation Service and the bureaus of the Department of Agriculture devoted to research seemed to be free from the power virus.

Since then such fantastic exhibits as the Brannan Plan and other evidences serve to confirm the continuation of the trend. Socialism, which must always be accompanied by regimentation, is on the move and has been marching here for many years.

As always, since the founding of the Republic, farmers have the choice of looking to the government for guidance and support or of depending upon themselves, their State agricultural colleges, and upon proprietary and cooperative enterprises in determining which way to go. An examination of the opportunities at hand for increasing food production, farm income and enhancing the lot of the farmer will reveal the following as one of the prime choices in the Northeast.

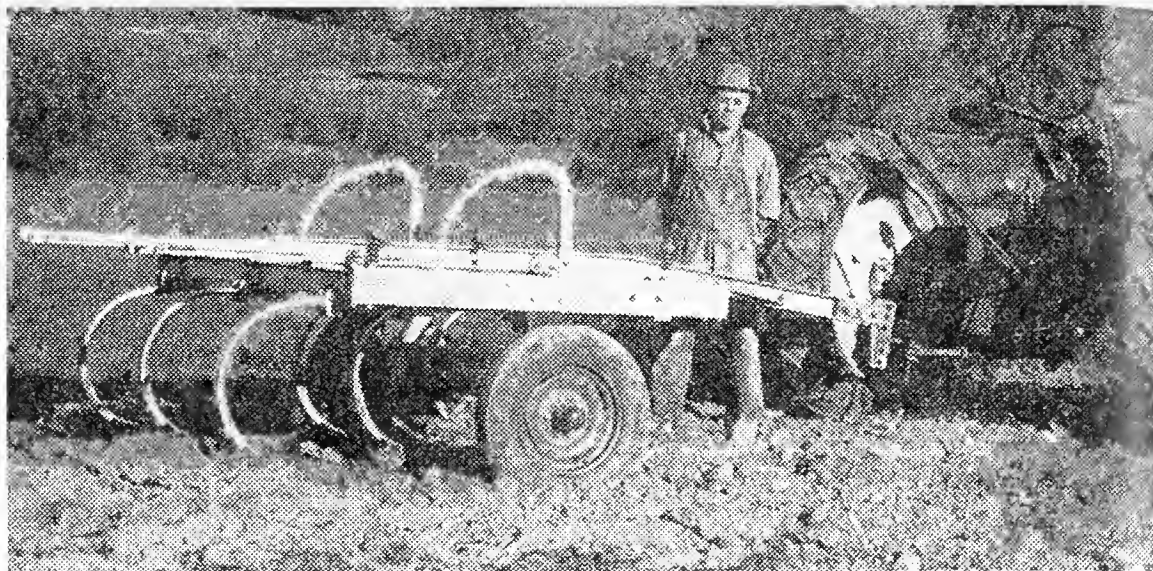
### A New Frontier Right Here

Over 20% of the land included in farms in the 12 Northeastern states consists of neglected pastures. These are permanent, unplowed pastures which for the most part are on hill-sides or the rougher level land and continue without liming, manuring, fertilizing or mowing. According to the census, the total acreage of such pastures amounts to more than thirteen and one-third million acres for the 12 states with New York leading the procession with 4½ million acres. Actually the acreage is much greater for the reason that some of the pastures which are listed as rotated grazing

lands because they have been plowed within 7 years, are also neglected.

During the past year and more, great pains have been taken to obtain a consensus of fact and opinion on the yield of our neglected pastures. Combining the research findings at land grant colleges and the judgment of farmers the figure of ½ ton of timothy equivalent to the acre is a proper figure. Such yield is generally partly made up by weeds and is always poorly balanced toward spring growth, with almost no yield in mid-summer and far too little growth in the fall.

While it has been shown that liming, clipping, fertilizing and manuring such pastures will pay off in terms of cost, the gain as thousands of farmers have found is not enough to warrant much effort and expense in that direction. The continuing neglect of permanent pastures is good testimony toward the conclusion that surface treat-



This 7 toothed, wheeled field cultivator, with teeth spaced 12 inches apart, is, by crisscrossing, capable of destroying old sod while leaving trash on top to prevent erosion. The size shown requires a 3 plow tractor, and can also be used in place of an ordinary spring tooth harrow for regular tillage. This one is owned by James A. McConnell, Mansfield, Pa., and the man in the picture is Henry Beardsley, farm manager. Mr. McConnell intends to try this machine as a subsoiler and if necessary to reduce power requirement, will take off some of the teeth. The main purpose, however, is for pasture renovation. Price in fall 1951 was not over \$550. Although shown on corn stubble, this machine has torn up much old sod on hillside pastures this fall, in preparation for spring seeding to birdsfoot, etc.

ment does not bring enough rewards to warrant large-scale action.

Nothing short of tearing up and destroying the old sod and establishing a new and better sod will do. Authorities for many years have recommended plowing up and re-establishing old pastures. Very little happens and farmers are mostly right about ignoring the recommendations.

The plow can't be used in many of

these situations and in others only with extreme difficulty. Then, too, the plow leaves the soil ripe for erosion. Farmers like to plow in straight lines and will not do so at all if much of the plowed land is to be washed away.

The answer to this problem seems to lie in the machines pictured on this page and in other heavy duty machines of various makes. One which is not pictured here is the giant 10-disk harrow weighing 3,700 lbs. and requiring at least a 4-plow diesel crawler tractor to pull. Such a machine is available here and there for custom use and is very cheap at \$10 or \$12 per hour of use when turned loose on the less depleted of the neglected pastures.

### Minimum Increase

What may one expect to replace the half ton of weedy timothy yield on an acre?

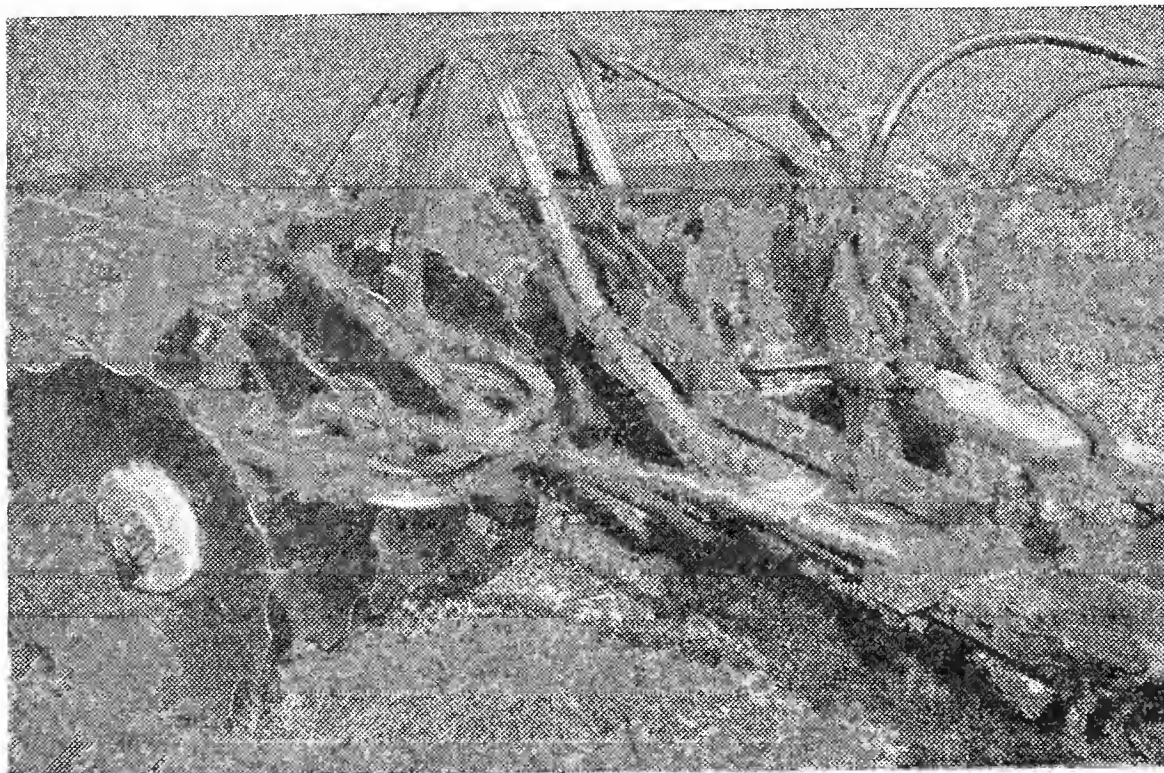
Findings on farms and in research at many experiment stations give assurance that renovation with the old sod destroyed increases the yield threefold and upward when seeded with birdsfoot trefoil, either alone or with timothy. More than that, birdsfoot trefoil assures better mid-summer grazing and heavier fall yield when it is most important for dry stock, especially bred heifers.

The recommendation here made for renovation or reclaiming of old pastures runs into a measurable sum of money when carried out. The recommendation would not be made at all were it not for the fact that birdsfoot trefoil, unlike ladino clover and alfalfa with which the writer has had much experience, will remain indefinitely and continue to survive and yield when overgrazed and undergrazed. It will not be run out by grasses as is sure to happen with ladino when the latter is undergrazed or not clipped. There is no longer any question about the adaptability of birdsfoot trefoil to a wide range of soils including the most acid. Unlike alfalfa, it does not require the best drained soil and will persist when inadequately limed although it will do much better when properly fed.

Here, then, on more than 13 million acres is a simple program for responding to the call of the government for greater food production while insuring to ourselves greater prosperity. At Hayfields where every stroke of labor is on a paid basis, neglected pastures are too great a luxury to be supported and endured. Even so, after years of effort, we shall have left in 1952 a patch or two of old pasture too steep to work, and must either forget it or console ourselves with the thought that these few acres help to hold the world together.



Showing 2 plow tractor with mounted field cultivator, or toolbar tiller. Shoes or teeth bolted to the shanks are very narrow for use in sod. Wider teeth proved to be too much for the tractor when the tiller was lowered to the maximum for tearing up sod this fall. Wider shoes will be used for fitting plowed ground and corn stubble. The outfit as shown is practical enough as a pasture renovator. Although it will require a few more man hours than the other two machines pictured on this page, it will in fact tear up old sod to sufficient depth. In hardest ground where a penetration below plow sole is desired, some of the teeth should be removed. Price of this tool with two sets of shoes is under \$240 in fall 1951, delivered farm. Man in picture is the 32 year old manager of Hayfields, Marion Nobles, who automatically raises or lowers the tiller at finger's touch. Several makes of practical toolbar tillers are on the market, all priced about the same.



This rugged, simple inexpensive machine is a mighty tool for tearing up hillside and other roughland pasture sods, where plowing is difficult or impossible, for weathering through the winter without erosion to the end that birdsfoot trefoil will be seeded in the spring, after conventional tools have limed, fertilized and fitted the disked up ground. Weight of the disk harrow as pictured is 1420 lbs. Since then two concrete blocks of 300 lbs. each have been cast and fitted into the frames shown. Diameter of the disks is 24". The hydraulic connection shown permits the driver of the three plow tractor to adjust the angle of the disks from the seat. Price in September 1951 was \$329 delivered Hayfields and guaranteed. This machine has many other uses, including ordinary disking and the making of diversion ditches. Two near neighbors have already spoken for its use.



## The TRUTH That Makes Man Free

By WALTER DODDS,

Pastor, First Presbyterian Church,  
Ithaca, New York

**I**N this day of easy political and spiritual panaceas we can learn much from the old Third Reader story about the misguided caterpillar in the cocoon. The caterpillar's name was Johnny and his goal in life was to be a butterfly. He was being cared for by a little boy, Harry, who kept him in a box in his room.



Walter Dodds

About the time Johnny was to become a real butterfly, he and Harry began to worry about whether or not he could ever get out of the hard tight prison of his cocoon shell, and so Johnny cried out to Harry:

"Please get me out of here, I'll never make it on my own."

Harry, being a kind little boy, cut the shell of the cocoon and let Johnny out, only to find that Johnny died as the result of the operation. He needed the struggle to build up his body to the place that it could care for itself when he was finally free.

So it is today: American freedom is in danger because of the growing belief that freedom is something given and not earned. Freedom is something that cannot be given by either a Harry of the Third Reader or one in Washington. It must be earned.

This thesis that freedom must be earned is proved by two facts: religion, and the history of American political institutions. We must never forget that American Democracy grew out of a set of religious convictions about man. First, the belief that man is a free agent capable of finding truth for himself and voting accordingly. Second, the belief that man is a sinner and as such needs to be checked by his fellow men; hence our political system of checks and balances. The price of freedom is the eternal struggle between ruler and ruled, both of whom with constant vigilance must watch the other.

The deepest difference between communism and our form of democracy is not in our idea of property, but in our doctrine of the place of the individual as a sinful person who must be checked, and as an individual who can and must determine truth for himself. The Communists present a "party-line" from above, which the ordinary follower may not question. The American idea suspects all party-lines and demands that the individual govern and work out his own destiny.

Our very system of checks and balances makes us suspicious of help from above and demands effort and responsibility from each individual.

This, after all, is religion, the religion of Jesus. It was out of the background of such religious thinking that American Democracy was born. When we get away from religion, Democracy's roots will be cut off and we will die like a cut flower.

Freedom is earned by knowing and living the truth that makes man free. Jesus lost his life fighting authoritarianism from above, but He lives on in those who live as He did, according to the leadings of a conscience attuned to God's truth and righteousness and taking responsibility for their time as He on the Cross took responsibility for His.

## This Iowa Farmer Says—

## "WHERE OTHER TIRES HANG UP

# Firestone

## CHAMPIONS

## GO RIGHT ON THROUGH"

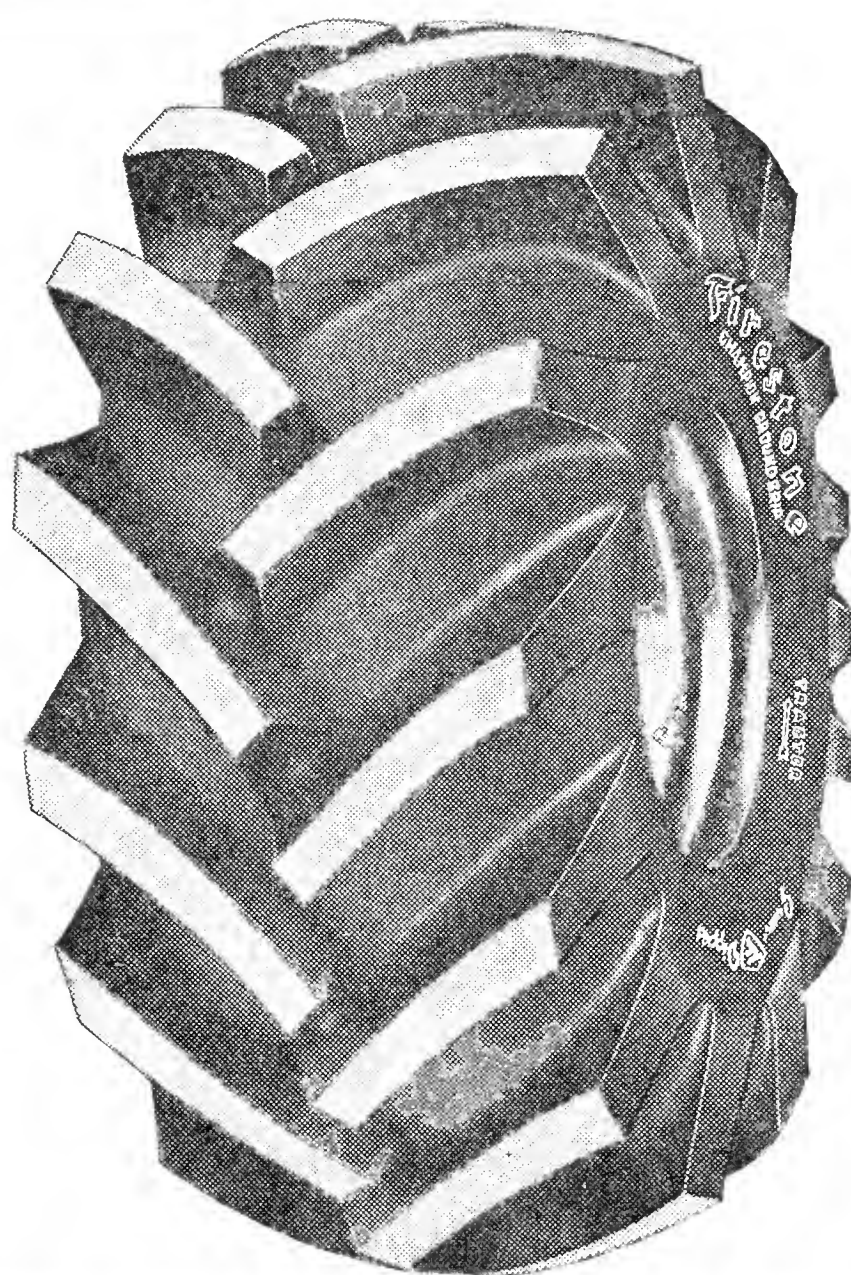


"I farm 210 acres of black loam, and for the kind of soil conditions I have, I like these Firestone Champions best. When the ground is hard, they bite in and take a good hold—and when it's soft, they take me through where other tires hang up."

W. E. WEDEMEYER, DONAHUE, IOWA.

**M**ORE AND MORE farmers are switching to Firestone Champion Open Center Tires—and glad of it! They find that the bars take a sharper bite because they're tapered, take a stronger hold because they're curved. And, because the tread of this tire is wider and flatter, it has more bar rubber to grip the soil for extra traction, more bar rubber to stand up on the road for extra traction life.

Try a set of Firestone Champion Open Centers on your tractor. Or, if you prefer Firestone Champion Traction Center Tires for your soil conditions, you can get them, too. Only Firestone offers you a choice between the most advanced Open Center and the one and only Traction Center Tire on the market today.



## Always Buy Tires Built by FIRESTONE, Originator of the First Practical Pneumatic Tractor Tire

Enjoy the Voice of Firestone on radio or television every Monday evening over NBC

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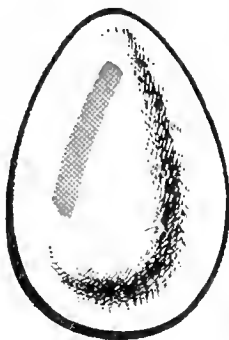
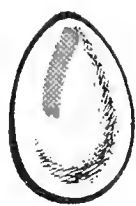




### CORN

30.3 bu.  
per acre  
1920

37.6 bu.  
per acre  
1950



### EGGS

109 eggs  
per bird  
1920

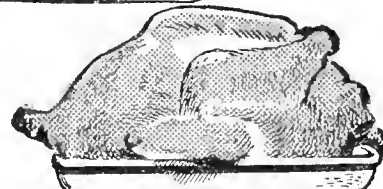
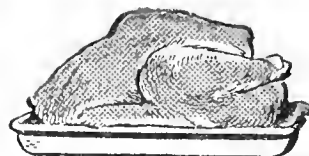
167 eggs  
per bird  
1950



### POTATOES

111.8 bu.  
per acre  
1920

237.9 bu.  
per acre  
1950



### BROILERS

2.85 lbs.  
12 weeks  
1934

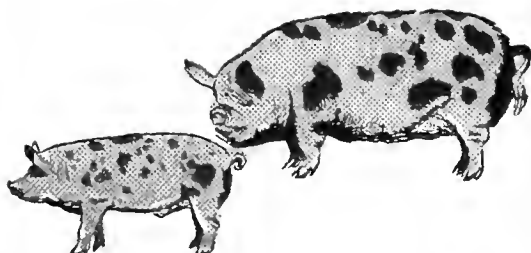
3.07 lbs.  
12 weeks  
1950



### MILK

4167 lbs.  
per cow per year  
1924

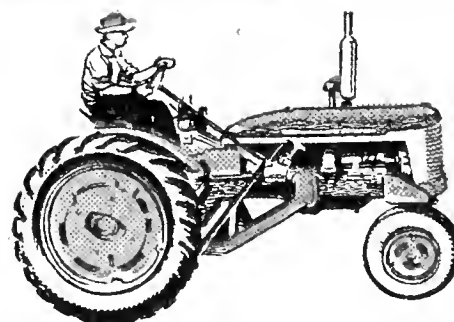
5292 lbs.  
per cow per year  
1950



### HOGS

Appr. 120 lbs.  
6 mos.  
1920

Appr. 180 lbs.  
6 mos.  
1950



### TRACTORS

246,000  
units  
1920

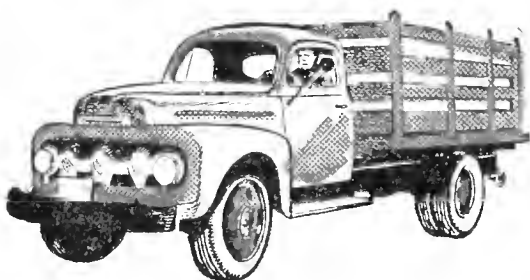
3,550,000  
units  
1950



### TOBACCO

780 lbs.  
per acre  
1920

1267 lbs.  
per acre  
1950



### TRUCKS

139,000  
units  
1920

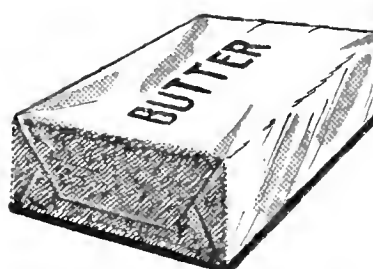
2,200,000  
units  
1950



### CARS

2,146,000  
units  
1920

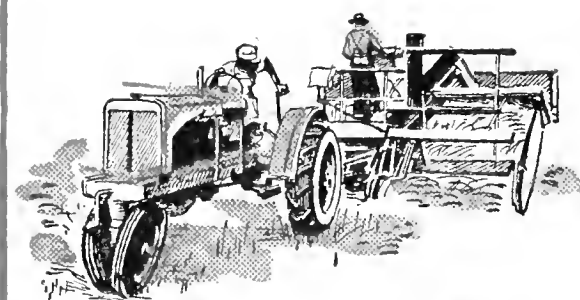
5,800,000  
units  
1950



### BUTTER FAT

163.2 lbs.  
a cow per year  
1924

209.8 lbs.  
a cow per year  
1950



### MAJOR FARM EQUIPMENT

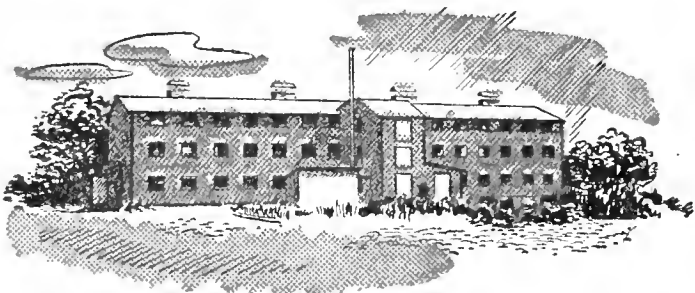
906,879  
units  
1920

9,446,663  
units  
1950

## One way freedom is earned...

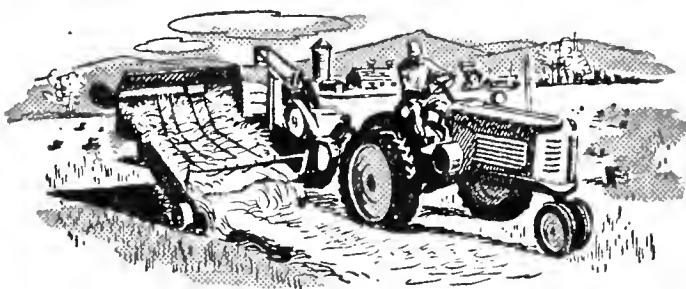
**E**ARNING greater freedom is what progressive farmers and businessmen are doing every day.

When you take products or management methods that are the best there are, and put ideas, time, and money into improving them, then you earn greater freedom for yourself and often for millions of others.



Marvel at the strides your poultry and live-stock breeders have made in improving quality and performance. See the yields from the hybrid seed, the disease-resistant and high-producing varieties.

Notice the many ways in which soil conservation and soil management have increased yields. American farmers have gone from freedom to greater freedom—all earned by years of effort.



The progress of farm mechanization has been amazing, too. Right along with increased use of tractors, trucks, and other machinery has come steadily increasing development of better petroleum products for powering them.

Here at Gulf one of our basic policies is to produce improved products for farmers. Our facilities for research and development are considered among the finest in the petroleum industry.

That's how far we have gone in our aim to help you to have greater efficiency for your machinery.

That's how we, too, try to earn greater freedom for you and for us—by making the best products we know how at a fair price—and improving them constantly.



GULF OIL CORPORATION  
GULF REFINING COMPANY





# AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

## Christmas Dinner at Grandfather's\*

By Carl E. Ladd

**P**ARTNER, I don't want to be inquisitive, but are you sure you got an adequate supply of Vitamins A and D when you were young? Sometimes you look a little rickety to me. And how about vitamins B and B1? Did you have sufficient calcium in your diet and what about the leafy vegetables in winter? Are you sure that your diet was well balanced? Shucks. I'll bet you never heard the word diet and couldn't spell nutrition, and why should you? Little vitamins were lying all around you and you never saw them; protective foods were in the cellar and you ate them unscientifically. But we all knew that we lacked something in the spring, and how we did enjoy cowslips, dandelions, scurvy-grass, and twenty other early plants that mother cooked for greens!

We had a good many colds, though. Remember that shiny spot on your coat sleeve that was such a quick and efficient substitute for a handkerchief? But for those who were not too improvident, food was plentiful and its very abundance and natural unprocessed state gave us much protection. And how we ate—Grandmother said we were “hollow to our toes,” and Grandfather said we could “get outside of more victuals” than any boys he ever saw.

I don't think Grandmother and Grandfather ever invited us especially for Christmas dinner. They didn't need to; it was understood that we would be there.

This year the snows and cold weather started early. We were glad, for a “green Christmas makes fat graveyards,” and anyhow it was winter time, so let's have winter. Christmas morning was cold and I delayed under the warm covers a minute while my older brother jumped out of bed and dressed on the run to the stairway. It always seemed to me that he just threw his shirt and pants into the air and jumped into them before they settled to the floor. I am sure that he never stopped moving on his way to the stairs except to give his socks a quick pull over his feet. Of course, he had stayed in his underdrawers, and the first stop for that morning



dash was the sheet iron stove in the “sitting room” where time could be taken to put on our boots in a more leisurely fashion, get down cap, coat, muffler, and mittens and be dressed for the barn.

Chores were soon over, for we dried up the cows in the late fall and only had to milk the old “farrow” cow that was retained to keep the family in milk until cows began to freshen in the spring. Of course, there was hay or corn stalks to be fed to the cows, and the horses had to have some ear corn in addition to the hay, but we didn't clean the stables until after breakfast.

We all went a little light on breakfast that day even though our Christmas dinner wouldn't be ready until mid-afternoon. Then dad hitched Tom and Fan to the big double bobs and we all climbed in. There was deep straw in the bottom and two hard board seats. Our next neighbor was more prosperous and had a new spring seat that could be put on the lumber wagon or the sleigh box, but our seats were simply inch boards with cleats on the end so that they wouldn't slip sideways and let one end drop down. Father and brother sat on the front seat with a buffalo robe over them. Mother and sister crowded together on the back seat with a horse blanket reinforced with an old bed comforter over their knees and a soapstone under their feet. I sat in the straw just behind the second seat with a blanket over me, sheltered from the wind by the women, and I was the most comfortable of the lot.

The snow was deep and the track not too well

broken out, but Dad drove the two miles in about half an hour and we arrived at Grandfather's at about the same time as the uncles and aunts with their families. Grandfather had four children already married and bringing home about ten children, besides two old maid daughters and one unmarried son at home. To boys and girls, Grandfather's farm is always a wonderful place, but a couple of old maid aunts and a bachelor uncle just about make it perfect.

Aunt Mary yelled “Merry Christmas” and so did all the rest, but as I bent over in the sleigh trying to get the soapstone, a hard-packed snowball stung me in the seat of the pants, so I knew Aunt Em, the tomboy of the family, was starting her usual tricks on the boys. Grandmother was large and fat with the motherliness that comes from seven children. I can never think of her without being reminded of pies—mince, apple, pumpkin, and elderberry with paper thin white crusts baked in yellow crockery pieplates.

Grandfather had long brown whiskers and didn't talk much. All of his children held him in great respect and somewhat in awe. He was a short, slightly built man who never lost his poise or got excited. We thought he quelled the ugly bull by sheer willpower, and I can still see him walking unconcernedly past the old ugly gander. No notice would be given even when the old gander held on to his coat tail and braced his feet. I always took a broom or club as a weapon, and often a trip to the barn was accompanied by a pitched battle with the old gander.

Grandfather didn't have a fireplace. Two old ones had been closed up and plastered over because they were drafty, and sheet iron stoves were more modern and much more comfortable. We warmed ourselves at the big stove in the sitting room, then raced into the parlor where the fire had just been

(Continued on Page 14)

\*Reprinted from the book “Growing Up in the Horse and Buggy Days,” by the late Dr. Carl E. Ladd, former Dean of the College of Agriculture at Cornell University, and E. R. Eastman, Editor of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. The book is in the form of conversations between the two authors, or “partners” as they called themselves. This particular chapter from the book was written by Carl, and we are reprinting it now because it is filled with the spirit of Christmas and brings back experiences that most of us have had in visiting “Grandpa's house.”





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yet**

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**R**IGHT here in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania we have men who have bred and selected their poultry breeding stock so well that their birds stand up with those anywhere in the world. These hatcherymen are turning out chicks right now that grow bigger faster and, as layers, can produce more eggs than the birds of fifteen years ago. Many of these hatcherymen are G.L.F. members and live close to you.



#### **Nearby Chicks are Tops**

Chicks from nearby hatcheries are not only among the best in the world, but they just naturally receive better care, and run less chance of being chilled and weakened from long trips than those shipped long distances. Because they are nearby, you can know the hatcherymen personally and visit with them about your chicks. This year, buy your chicks from one of the good northeastern hatcheries. Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc., Ithaca, N.Y.

**Some of the best chicks in the world are  
produced in G.L.F. Territory**





No. 4:

## What Can I Do?

By E. R. EASTMAN

REFERRING particularly this time to you, Mr. Dairyman, and to your wife and family, here is what you can do:

First, you can stop using oleo in your own family.

Second, you can watch your newspaper for articles and letters urging the repeal of the laws banning colored oleo, and either talk to your editor personally or write him a letter giving him your point of view.

Third, you can tell your assemblyman and senator, either through a personal talk or by letter, how emphatically you feel about the attempt of the oleo manufacturers to steal butter's natural trademark, its yellow color.

The oleo manufacturers have no more right to make their product look like butter by stealing butter's yellow color than they would have to steal and sell a copyrighted book or article or to manufacture and sell a patented machine. For generations, yellow has been recognized as butter's trademark, and that is sufficient reason for objecting to the same color for a competing product. Of course, butter manufacturers sometimes add color, but butter is always naturally yellow. Color is only used to make the yellow uniform.

Nutritionists agree that the yellow

color has no bearing on the flavor or nutritive quality of oleo. Why shouldn't oleo stand on its own feet? Why shouldn't it be sold for what it is? Why should oleo manufacturers deceive the people by making oleo look like butter? White is not an objectionable color, in fact, it is generally recognized as a symbol of purity.

Tremendous pressure is being brought on consumers right now to get the ban on colored oleo repealed in all the states where the ban still exists. Housewives have received a cleverly written propaganda folder, signed by a so-called "citizens' committee," urging the repeal of the laws against coloring oleo. It is reported on good authority that the cost of printing and distributing such folders is paid for by the oleo industry.

We farmers are constantly on the losing end because we sit by and take no action. But, believe me, our opponents and competitors never miss an opportunity to press their case with the lawmakers.

What can you do? If you are a dairyman, you can watch this oleo situation and object vigorously to any attempt to steal your trademark. Your legislators and newspapers will listen if you care enough about your business to fight for it.

## Apples for Man and Beast

By E. STUART HUBBARD

INFORMATION is accumulating of the values of apples in the diet. Recently, I called on my old friend Robert Blaustein of Wallkill, New York, a retired sea captain. For many years we have sold his fine pack of beautiful apples for him.

"Do you know why I planted this apple orchard?" he asked. "Years ago, I was a sailor on a ship in South African waters. I became very ill with dysentery. The ship doctor could not check it. I tried a native African doctor without success. Then the doctor from a German ship cured the dysentery but left me with chronic constipation."

"Finally I reached New York where I spent some time in the sanitarium of Bernarr Macfadden. He put me on an apple diet which cured me. And so, in thankfulness to the apple, I bought this farm and planted this apple orchard."

Mr. Blaustein, now 84 years old, still operates his orchard with the help of his young wife and their sixteen year old son.

In The Feed Lot. A leading Ohio apple grower and livestock raiser told

me, during the bus ride in Missouri at the National Apple Institute meeting this June, that they fed 16,000 bushels of apples to 160 head of cattle some six years ago. The apples were ripe and mellow so he fed them whole. He fed at the rate of a bushel and a quarter a day.

The feed-lot animals made good gains. This stockman cautioned, however, that apples should be kept from animals for at least three weeks before slaughtering, if one wishes to keep friends with the butcher, as an apple diet turns the meat unattractively dark in color. The flavor is not affected, he said.

Apple Pomace. Many growers report excellent results feeding apple pomace as a supplement or substitute for silage for dairy or beef cattle. One dairyman fed apple pomace from a pile three years old with good results.

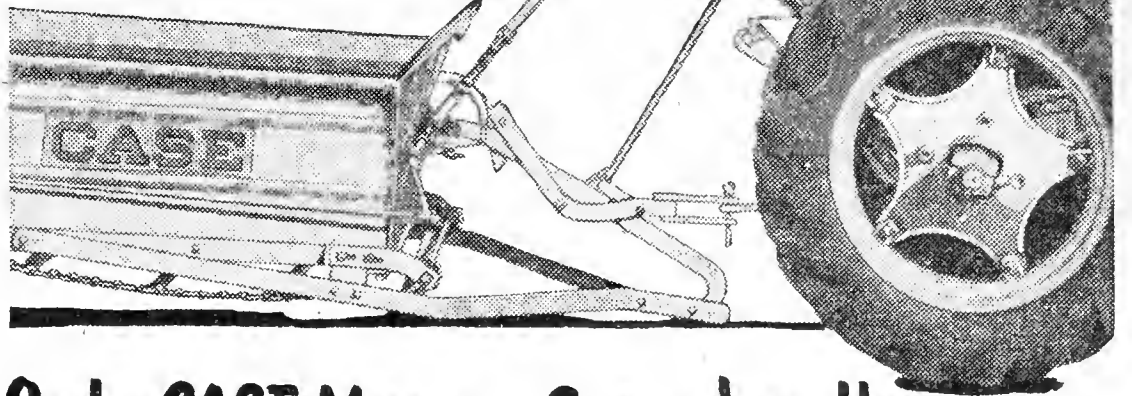
The table below from the Extension Service of Massachusetts showing comparative feed values of various materials, indicates that apple pomace has a lower cost per T.D.N. unit, at the nominal cost usual at nearby mills, than any other feed.

	Approx. Cost/ton	Cost/cwt.	Lbs. T.D.N. per cwt.	T.D.N. cost/cwt.
Apple Pomace*	\$ 4.00	\$.20	16	\$1.25
Brewers' grain (wet)*	.35 Bu.	.64	16	4.00
Good mixed hay* (40-50% clover)	40.00	2.00	50	4.00
Good Alfalfa** (2nd cutting)	51.00	2.25	53	4.81
Dried Citrus pulp*	73.00	3.65	74	4.93
Corn meal*	90.00	4.50	81	5.55
Wheat bran**	77.00	3.85	67	5.74
Ground oats*	83.00	4.15	70	5.93

\*Low Protein

\*\*Medium Protein

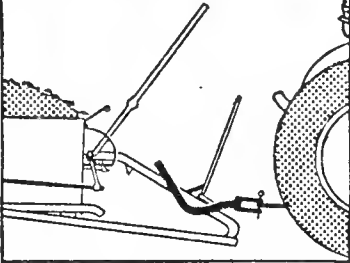
# No Lifting... No Jack to Crank



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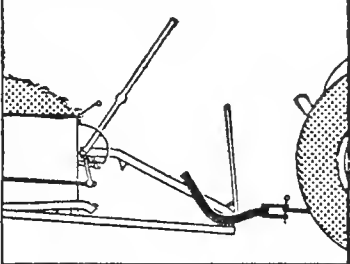
# SELF-RAISING HITCH

RAISES AS TRACTOR  
MOVES FORWARD



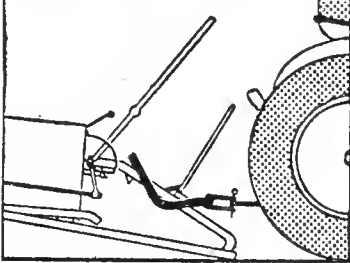
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# THE EDITORIAL PAGE

## A CHRISTMAS STORY

ONCE upon a time, when I was maybe about five years old, I hired out to do farm chores and other important (?) work for my father for \$30 a month. Now, you might think that that was pretty good pay for a five-year-old, but like some other deals I have known since, there was "a nigger in the woodpile." I agreed to pay Father \$29 a month for my board!

But even though my net profit for my month's work was only \$1, it was the biggest and most important dollar I ever earned. Mother went with me down to the little village store to help me pick out Christmas presents. If you are over fifty and a countryman, you can close your eyes and still remember and smell the delicious and exciting odors of an old-time country store. The smells of the rubber boots and clothing mingled pleasantly with those of the groceries, especially the cheese and the coffee, and all were well seasoned with the tobacco smoke from the loafers around the big pot-bellied stove. You'll remember, too, how the old storekeeper tried to "gay up" his store at Christmas time with a few oranges, some bright sticks of candy, and maybe just a few toys.

Gone is any memory of what I bought with my dollar. In those days mothers knew how to stretch a dollar a long, long way. I only know that we made my dollar buy something for Father, Mother, and my three brothers, Charlie, Dufay and Albert. Many pleasant and beautiful Christmas days have come and gone since that one, my first big Christmas, but none shines brighter across the years. The reason that I remember it so well is, I am sure, that I used my great big dollar to give something to those I loved. Nothing truer was ever said than "It is more blessed to give than to receive."

## CONGRATULATIONS, FARMERS!

AT THE annual meeting of the New York State Farm Bureau Federation this fall a resolution was introduced that farmers should be included under the social security law. Speakers from the floor instantly and emphatically objected, and the resolution was defeated by a heavy majority. The New York State Grange and other farm organizations are also on record against compulsory social security for farmers.

This attitude of northeastern farmers against all forms of government handouts such as subsidies, free lime and fertilizer, and compulsory social security, is most encouraging. It indicates that farm folks are well aware that "you cannot eat your cake and have it, too," and that one cannot take government handouts without giving in exchange our precious right to run our own business.

## SOME DECEMBER JOBS

WHAT a difference the season of year makes in our way of life, particularly that of farmers! Last night it was dark at our place at five o'clock. In June it wouldn't be dark until nearly nine, four hours later. But those long evenings have some advantages, the best of which is that they bring the family closer together around the fireplace and the reading table.

Another advantage of the long evenings is that they give a good farmer an opportunity to start planning his campaign for the year ahead. It's not too soon right now to plan what you will need in the way of fertilizer, seed and other supplies, and get your order in. In these times of wartime shortages, if you wait you may be disappointed.

The same suggestion goes for taking an inventory of your farm machinery. Early in the winter you can find out what repairs you need and get the repair work done. Painting the machinery is good insurance, also.

The end of the year is the time to make sure that

*By E. R. Eastman*

your records are in shape for your income tax report. Every good farmer now takes an inventory at the beginning of the year. Times have changed and farming is a business involving a big capital investment. It is plain common sense to know how you stand by taking an inventory.

What about your fire insurance? Have you read your policy lately? Values have changed. How would you stand on insurance if you should have a fire?

And speaking of fires, this is the time when hot stove pipes and chimneys and overloaded electrical wires with their danger of short circuits could start a disastrous fire. Isn't it a good idea for you to take a few minutes off to make a fire hazard check?

## MORE EQUIPMENT FOR MOTHER

YOU farm women will be called on to help with the outside farm work more than ever during the coming year. The U. S. Department of Agriculture reports that young people and hired men are leaving the farms in great numbers, not only to join the Army but to take city jobs with their big wages.

On hundreds of farms, that leaves Father alone to carry on a two or three-man job, with what help Mother can give him on top of her own many household duties. Therefore, if Father expects Mother to ride the tractor and help with the milking machine, I hope he will be liberal and considerate in helping her to get all the labor-saving equipment that is practical to lighten her household labors. Both on the farm and in the home, about the only answer to the labor shortage is good equipment.

## DID YOU READ IT?

"Congratulations on your Fourth Forum Issue of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. I have read it from cover to cover and sincerely hope that many more people will do the same. Perhaps it will pave the way for a better America."—W. F., N. Y.

I have just finished reading the Forum Issue, and I want to congratulate you. I hope it serves to stir people out of their complacency. If something does not jolt them soon, I am very much afraid of what the next turn of the wheel will bring."—H. W., N. Y.

THE above letters are typical of the many encouraging ones that are coming in about our December 1st issue, the most important issue we ever published. If you haven't read it, won't you look it up, and then save it or send it to a friend? Do this, not for our sake but for the good of America. And be sure to read the statement on Page 12 of this issue.

## A SUGGESTION

THE members of the editorial staff of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST are unanimous and emphatic in their belief that Mr. Eastman's latest book, NO DRUMS, which is just off the press, is the best story he has ever written. You will agree that that is saying a lot if you have had the privilege of reading some of his other books, like TOUGH SOD, THE DESTROYERS and THE SETTLERS.

Even if you read NO DRUMS in serial form in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, you will want to get the story in book form. In the serial, it was necessary to condense it and the book is much longer. Everyone in your family, boys and girls, father and mother, will be intensely interested in this story, told in dramatic and thrilling form, of how people worked and worried in the farm homes and on the battlefield under the great strain and emotions of wartime.

We are sure that you can find no better Christmas

present for your family and your friends than this exceptionally fine novel, NO DRUMS. To get it, send \$3.00 for each copy wanted to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Department ND, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York, and the copies will be sent postpaid.—H.L.C.

## MORE EMPHASIS ON MORAL AND SPIRITUAL VALUES

THE New York State Board of Regents at its November meeting unanimously adopted a statement proposing that every school day be opened with prayer. The Regents said that they were convinced that "the fundamental belief of dependence upon Almighty God is the best security against the dangers of these difficult days."

The Regents also recommended that the school day might well include specific programs stressing the moral and spiritual heritage which is America's, and that "love for God, for parents and for home among children is the best way of insuring that this government and our way of life shall not perish from the earth."

The Regents' statement has met so far almost universal approval. People are becoming increasingly aware of the need for more emphasis on moral and spiritual values in the school, in the home, and in all other walks of life. In material blessings, Americans have more today than our forefathers ever dreamed of, but spiritually we are lagging far, far behind.

## PASTURES ARE EARLIER

ONE cannot ride through any neighborhood or dairy country early in the spring without seeing many green pastures that have been improved. Hundreds of farmers who once had to wait until the middle of May or later now have their cows at pasture at least two weeks earlier. These same pastures stay good right through the dry months and two weeks later than they once did in the fall.

How the legumes show up in the meadows, too! Before many months it will again be time to put up grass silage.

## EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

THIS year there are a lot of deer-hunting stories going around, some of them funny and some not so funny. One of the best is the true story of what happened to a husband living near Ithaca who refused to let his wife go with him when he started out in the early morning to get a deer.

"Oh no," he said. "I'm not going to drag any woman along and spoil all my chances!"

This made his wife angry, so she went hunting on her own, shot a deer weighing 175 lbs., and got some help to get it home. Along about dark the husband came dragging in, tired, discouraged, empty-handed. I don't think his mood was helped much when his wife confronted him with her trophy!

My neighbor told me another true story that happened to him this year. He was walking through the woods with a state policeman who was helping the game wardens enforce the game regulations. The neighbor and the officer met a little man, pretty well bushed, who said he had shot a deer and asked my friend and the officer if they wouldn't help him get the deer to his car. He started to lead them toward the deer, and suddenly they met two men dragging a deer toward them. The little man claimed that that was his deer, and an argument followed. Finally, the policeman said to the little man:

"Can you prove that this deer is yours?"

"I certainly can," he shouted. Stepping up to the deer he pried its mouth open and reaching down into its throat he pulled out his own license. The policeman took the two men away, and the newspaper reported later that they paid \$75 apiece for stealing a deer.



# AA's Farmers' Dollar Guide

**INCOME TAX:** Taxes on farm income are higher. The 1950 law brought an increase, and the 1951 law another increase for the last 2 months of '51 (and succeeding years unless it is changed). Most states have a bulletin which gives the latest facts on income tax for farmers. Get one from your county agent, or send to the mailing room at your State College of Agriculture (see question 1 on page 7 for new provision on sale of animals).

Now is the time to think about starting a set of books for 1952. Income tax regulations are making it increasingly important to have adequate records. For one thing, if your report is questioned, it can be embarrassing if you don't have records to back up your statements. The first step is to take a complete farm inventory around January 1.

**FEED:** In relation to livestock on farms, the total feed-grain supply is 7 to 10 per cent smaller than it has been in the last 3 years. The corn crop may be nearer 2.8 billion bushels of good corn than USDA November estimate of 3.08 billion bushels. Moisture content is high, which reduces feed value. Wheat crop fell below a billion bushels for the first time since '43. It is 3 per cent below last year.

**DRAFT:** Deferment for farm or other essential workers will be more difficult to maintain as time goes on. One reason is the policy of rotation; that is, not leaving soldiers in Korea indefinitely. Married men under 26 without children are now subject to induction. If such men are farming and deferment is wanted by them or by you as an employer, fill out Form OF-4, add detailed information and file with local Draft Board. If you have occupational deferment (2-A or 2-C), you will remain subject to induction after you reach 26 and until you are 35, regardless of the number of your dependents.

**GOALS:** Farmers will be urged by the USDA to increase production in 1952. If prices drop or threaten to drop, higher price supports or subsidies are likely to be offered as incentives. Such devices are costly and too often bring too much of the wrong product. The hope of a reasonable profit in a free market without dangers of price ceilings will encourage adequate production. If price supports are offered, farm organizations have asked that they be at low levels as insurance against disaster rather than at levels which encourage unneeded production.

Some people worry about the danger of lower prices if farmers produce a little more than we need. The flexibility of our animal agriculture will take care of this better than government planners. If we run short, more animals can be eaten, as well as the wheat and corn that these animals would have consumed; then demand ups the price and farmers are willing to gamble on increased production. The Free Enterprise System is not perfect, but it comes far closer than government planning and controls as they work out in practice.

**PLANS:** Here are some things to think about as you make plans for the coming year: Raising your own calves is a big step toward disease control in the milking herd. Raising them at moderate cost is important too. If you haven't been satisfied with the results, why not do some studying and analyzing to see what's wrong?

Are you feeding the right amount of grain and the right protein analysis to get the fullest possible results from the roughage you have? Are the cows giving the most milk getting the most grain?

One pound of superphosphate per day in the stable not only increases the value of manure but prevents slipping and adds greatly to the appearance of the stable when visitors drop in.

Is your ventilation system working satisfactorily? A poorly ventilated barn is uncomfortable and can cause rapid deterioration of the barn.

Custom work is increasing. Depending on the situation on your farm, you may want to hire more custom work done or you may want to buy equipment and do custom work for neighbors. Custom work can be used to smooth out the high or low spots in your work. —Hugh Cosline

## The Song of the Lazy Farmer

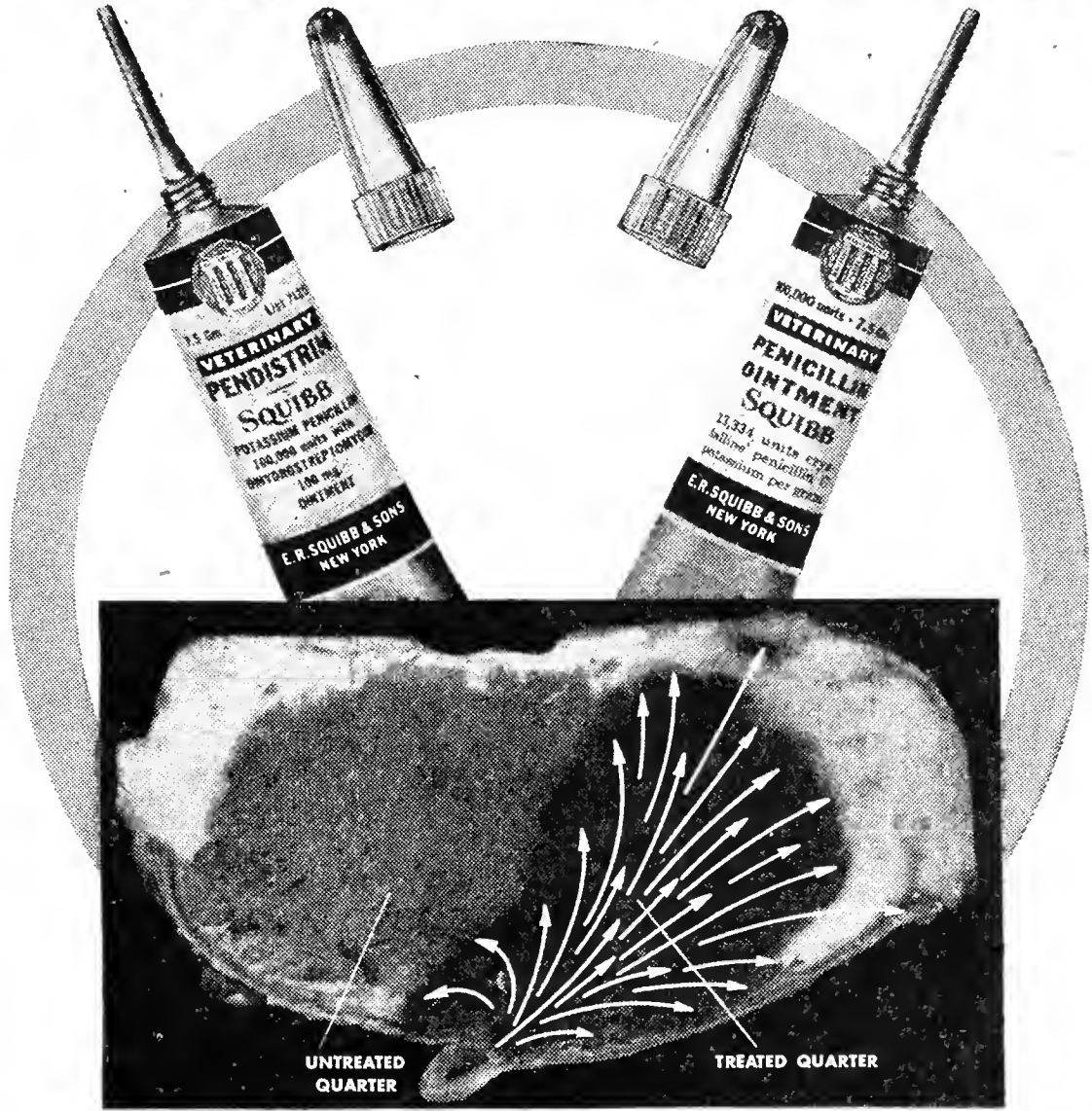


IT'S DANGEROUS as all get out for anyone to roam about when snow is piled upon the ground and icy spots are all around. If you are short of wind and old, you shouldn't go out in the cold; you're apt to get your ears nipped off, you'll probably pick up a cough, and if you wade through knee-deep snow, a heart attack might lay you low. But even if you miss that fate, you prob'ly won't have long to wait before you skid upon the ice and get a bump or break or slice which either fixes you for good or hurts so bad you wish it would.

In winter-time, the place to be is right where you'll be finding me from now until the song-birds fly, I'm staying where it's warm and dry. I've fin'ly got Mirandy sold, she's now convinced that ice and cold are things that I should stay out of or else she'll have no man to love. To make her realize it, though, I had to stay out in the snow 'til lips were blue and ears were white.

And then, to do the job up right, I slipped so I would bump my head, and when she saw me nearly dead she then agreed to my desire to stay indoors beside the fire.

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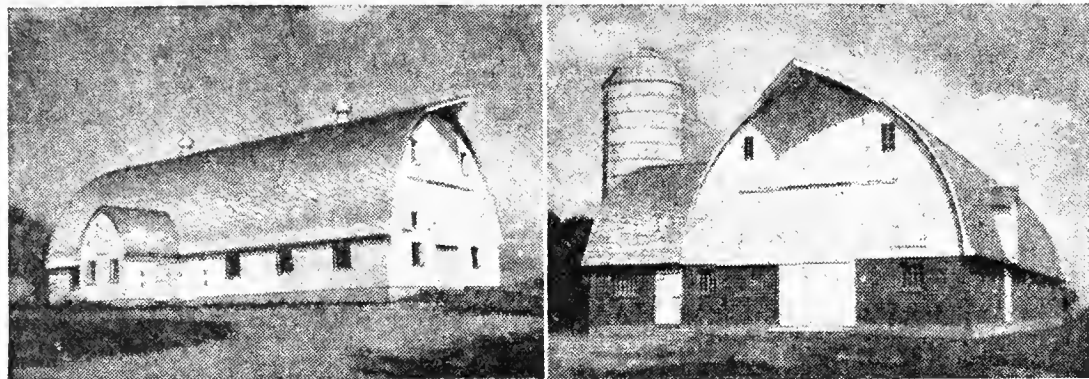
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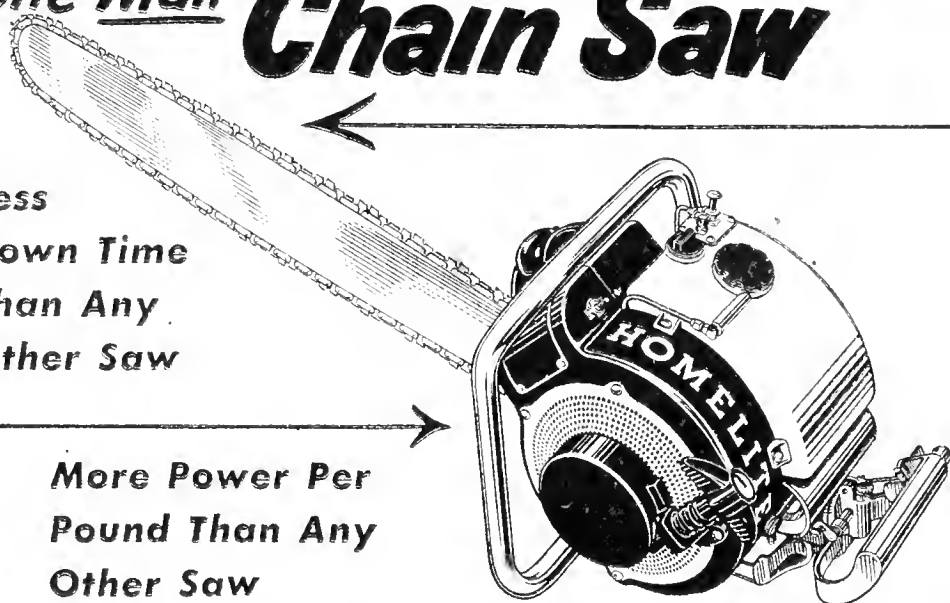
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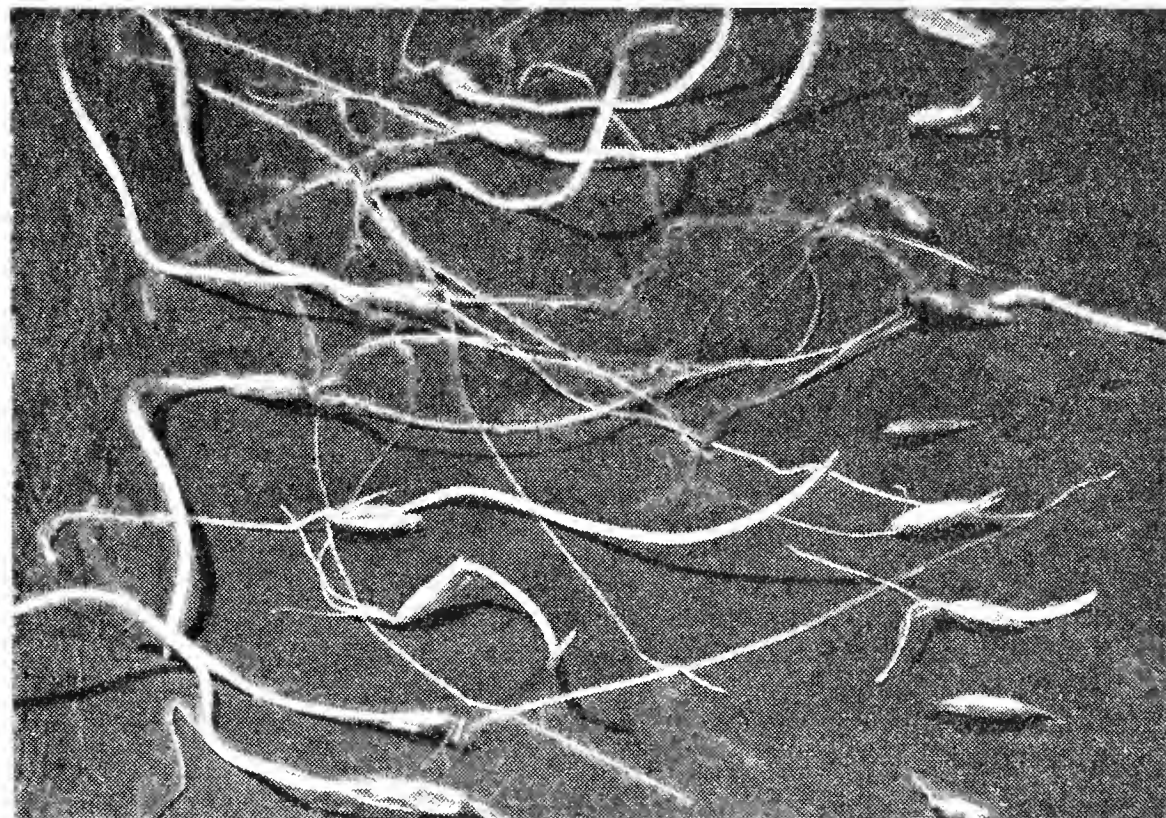
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County \_\_\_\_\_

State \_\_\_\_\_



Above are two rows of seed on which germination tests have been made. The row at the left was treated as a protection from disease and, as you can see, has sprouted vigorously. The seed in the row at the right was not treated and the difference is striking.

—Photos Courtesy Dupont

## Seed Treatment Pays

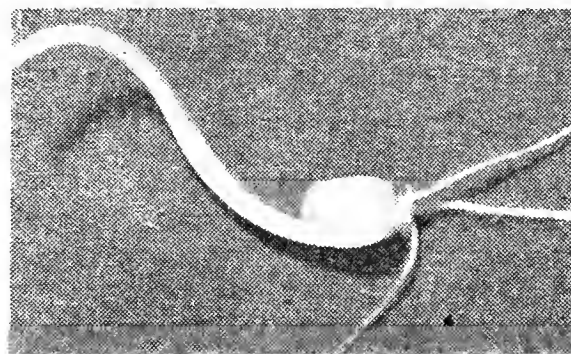
**W**HAT it costs in time, gasoline, machinery wear and hard work to plow and fit a new seed bed is only too well known. In fact, it is one of the reasons why farmers, especially dairy farmers, are always anxious to find long-lived perennial crops. It is also why all farmers seek high yielding annual crops to bring in the most money for the time and energy invested in fitting and fertilizing the land and harvesting the crop.

With all costs up, it is good insur-

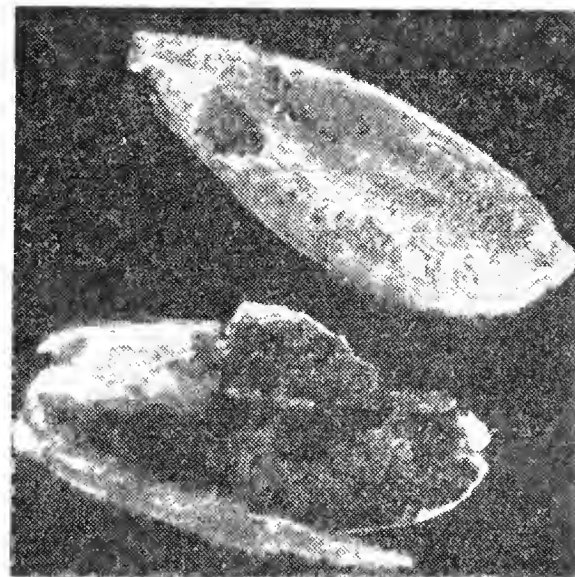
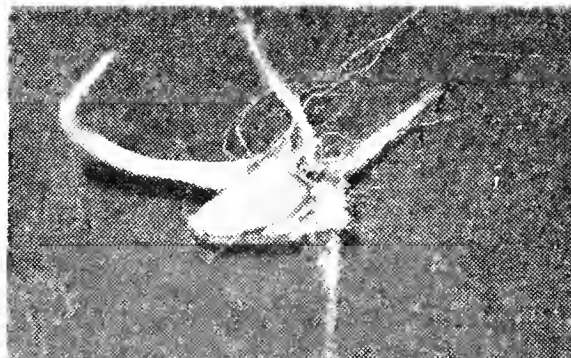
decay organisms before you buy it.

It is very important to check with your supplier to see whether the seed you purchase has been treated. If it has not, then you can do it yourself with relative ease and at low cost when you consider the insurance value of the treatment.

For cereal grains, a homemade seed treater constructed from an old oil drum can be used, and in the case of vegetable and flower seeds, treatment is often made by putting the seed and the proper chemical for the treatment in a glass jar and shaking it vigorously. We believe the photos on this page demonstrate the extra yield that can be anticipated by those who buy treated seed or spend a little extra to treat it themselves before planting.



Above is a sprouted grain of wheat which was treated and is vigorous and healthy. The seed below (not treated) has been attacked by a fungus. Even though it has survived, its growth has been retarded.



Above is a grain of wheat which was destroyed by smut during the growing season and is a total loss. Below is a grain of wheat which escaped smut and other enemies. It was planted but rotted in the ground before it germinated, a situation which could have been prevented by seed treatment.

ance to take advantage of every practice that helps to produce a bumper crop. Seed and fertilizer, for instance, are more expensive than they were a decade ago, but if the seed fails to sprout or is killed after it germinates, the cost of the seed is lost as well as the labor and time that you have put on the crop. At least a portion of the fertilizer is also lost.

There is no such thing as cheap seed, because the few dollars saved on the investment for it can mean many dollars lost by a poor yield or weedy conditions.

But even the best seed in the best fitted piece of land has enemies that attack it, and that is why more and more of the seed you buy has been treated to control various diseases and





## Question Box

Can you give me the highlights relative to the payment of income tax on animals sold?

There has been a change. Now you need to pay income tax on only 50 per cent of the sale price of certain animals.

These animals include all dairy animals, all breeding animals, and all work animals. However, you must have owned the animals for at least 12 months and they must have been owned by you for draft, breeding, and dairy purposes, and not primarily for sale.

You seem to favor reduction or elimination of PMA payments. Do you think that if this were done our taxes would be lower?

Taxes for all of us, both in the country and city, are going to stay high for some time. But just because a member of a family must have a costly operation to save his life, it does not justify his going out and buying an automobile that the family can't afford.

Cutting down on government spending that is not absolutely essential is necessary to balance or more nearly balance the budget.

What would you recommend for a seeding mixture for hay? Orchard grass makes a very good growth but is it good for hay?

You mention orchard grass. This is ordinarily a poor grass for hay in this area since it ripens very early and soon becomes tough and woody. It is, however, an excellent grass to seed in combination with ladino clover for pasture.

Not knowing too much about the kind of soil you have on your farm, I'll have to suggest a general mixture. This mixture is the one generally known as the Cornell General Purpose Mixture consisting of about 4 pounds of alfalfa, 4 pounds of medium red clover, 1 pound of ladino clover, and 6 pounds of timothy per acre.

Adequate lime should be applied prior to seeding, and if you have not had your soil tested for lime requirement I would suggest that you take a sample to the county agricultural agent and he will test it for you.

—George Serviss

What can you tell me about ranger alfalfa? Will it yield better than other varieties?

Ranger alfalfa, which was developed by the USDA, will yield better under certain conditions, primarily because it is resistant to bacterial wilt. It won't always yield more on soil which is not especially well suited for alfalfa and where the seedings are to be left for only 2 or 3 years.

Naturally it sells for a higher price and is recommended for the best adapted soils where you expect to leave it down for a number of years. Seed supplies are expected to be adequate to meet the demand.

Please let me know what I can do for carpet beetles? I have them around a large 12x26-foot rug which is new, and I would like to kill them before they eat up my rug.

Moth and beetle-proof both sides of this, and all other rugs and carpets, by spraying with a DDT, stainless type of Fly Spray (sold at most drug and grocery stores). Used with care it will not spot or stain, and used thoroughly it will control all insects for about twelve months. I buy a concentrated DDT and add some to the regular fly spray to make sure it is good and strong.—E. M.

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Use *BLENN* to make the most from every acre planted. Costs per unit produced go down as yields and quality increase. And lower production costs mean that *BLENN* is a wise investment... never an expense.



## New process *Brimm*

Also made to supplement soil nutrients, *BRIMM* is another specialized crop maker. Made in plants located in various sections of the country, *BRIMM* contains chemically hitched growth elements balanced to meet the needs of special crops and soils. It is great for truck crops in the East, Southwest and Pacific areas. For cotton and corn in the South, there is no finer plant food than *BRIMM*.

Both *BLENN* and *BRIMM* are made by Swift's New Process. This means they have superior mechanical condition. They store well... distribute through your machines uniformly... no caking, lumping, or bridging... and, most important, the chemically hitched, fortified growth elements feed your crops evenly for uniform, high yields.

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## Weather, Prices and News

By L. B. Skeffington

**N**OVEMBER provided a wide variation of weather for up-state farmers and had its effect upon farm work and in some instances, upon prices. A long spell of fair weather through October saw harvests pretty well completed, except for corn, cabbage, and, in spots, a few other crops. A lot of farmers figured on starting to cut cabbage after Election Day, but about this time temperatures dropped to the 10-15 range.

The potato market continued to stiffen; cabbage prices shot up. Apples which had been in the doldrums showed considerable strength with the change of weather and reduction in crop estimates. Snow and ice halted corn-picking, but helped to relieve water shortage.

### Farmers Sue County

A number of farmers in Yates County have retained attorneys to press action against the county for damages resulting from use of sprays to kill roadside brush. It is claimed that grapes, berries and other vegetation were killed or injured seriously when the spray drifted over a wide area.

### Builds Farm Storage

Marion I. Johnson, Williamson fruit grower and treasurer of the State Farm Bureau Federation, has found a way to cut costs of cold storage for his apples. The commercial rate locally is 25 cents a bushel. Johnson usually stores about 25,000 bushels. Largely by using farm help in spare time, he has converted an old barn into a cold storage. He says that to date it has cost him about 2½ cents per bushel to store 13,000 bushels so far this season. He estimates it costs him less than a cent a month per bushel to operate the storage and cooling plant. Johnson thinks enough of his plant so that he plans to double its capacity by building an addition.

### Farm Values Stable

At a regional meeting of National Farm Loan Association directors in Rochester, H. B. Munger, president of the Federal Land Bank of Springfield, said Northeast farm realty values have remained fairly stable. He said that farmers generally are "in pretty good shape"; that they are paying off loans as fast as they fall due; and that there has been far less inflation in farm real estate than in personal property.

By the end of the year, Munger said, 20 of the 35 Production Credit associations in the Northeast will have paid off all government investment. Peak government ownership of 5½ million dollars now has been reduced to \$300,000.

"There is not a dollar of government money in the Land Bank; farmers own it completely," he said. Illustrating the soundness of farmers' investment in the Springfield bank, he said their investment in stock totals three and one-third million dollars and is protected by about 12 million dollars in accumulated reserves. Land Bank loans for the area total 56 millions, and PCA loans 37 millions, Munger said.

### About Hybrid Cows

Recently Dr. O. E. Reed, chief of the USDA Bureau of Dairy Industry, spent a day inspecting Tom Milliman's crossbred cows at Hayfields, near Caledonia. He attended a luncheon meeting with a score of young farmers who are using some of Tom's hybrid bulls.

Dr. Reed made it clear that he had nothing against purebred cattle, and

that he looked for considerable progress to be made in bettering the breeds. At the same time he said the result of 13 years' experimentation proved the value of hybrid vigor in improving the average herd.

Dr. Reed has been criticized in dairy journals for the Bureau's report on these experiments at Beltsville. He said that only about 15 per cent of the Bureau's work with dairy cattle breeding has been devoted to the hybrids. Several of the young farmers reported on their experiences in hybridizing, and all of them said they would continue in this line.

### 'When Stomachs Are Empty'

Fred H. Sexauer, former president of the Dairymen's League, addressing the annual meeting of the Monroe County Farm and Home Bureau and 4-H Association said: "Agriculture is the foundation of freedom because freedom thrives on full stomachs. Where there is lack of freedom, there are empty stomachs and discontent."

### About Transparent Bags

When J. Raymond Shoemaker held a hearing for the State Temporary Commission on Agriculture, there was dispute about whether transparent bags containing apples should be marked as to grade. State grade enforcement officers contend they should be so marked. Complaint of some growers was that retailers may buy grade-marked apples; that if a sales clerk puts apples in a bag for a customer no additional mark is required, but that if the apples are bagged in advance of sales they become liable to closed-container regulations.

Sam Fraser urged that grade-marking requirements be required all the way through to maintain quality. Dan Dalrymple said that one chain had discontinued pre-bagging and its sales had dropped.

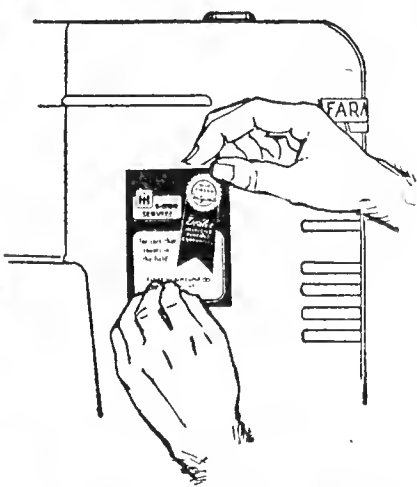
### MOVIES FOR FARM MEETINGS

**I**N CASE you are arranging a program or home meeting and are considering the use of a movie, we suggest that you write to Promotion Dept., Modern Talking Picture Service, Inc., 45 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y., and ask them for a list of pictures which they have available. The pictures are sponsored by leading American Industries and there is no charge for their use.

Just by way of examples, here are two movies available: For farm meetings or mixed groups there is the movie "The Big Kitchen"—a 25-minute colored movie sponsored by the H. J. Heinz Company which gives the story of converting the bounties of the green fields into the food that makes us strong. For homemaker audiences there is "Vera Has Her Way"—a 23-minute movie starring Vera Vague which gives numerous tips on washing machine operation. These are just two of the many movies available.

In 1932, the federal government was producing less than one-half of one per cent of all electricity generated in the United States. In 1949 this had increased to more than 13 per cent. If state and local government production is added, this figure rises to almost 20 per cent. Further, it is estimated that federal projects will account for at least 25 per cent of the new production capacity to be constructed in the United States during the next three years.



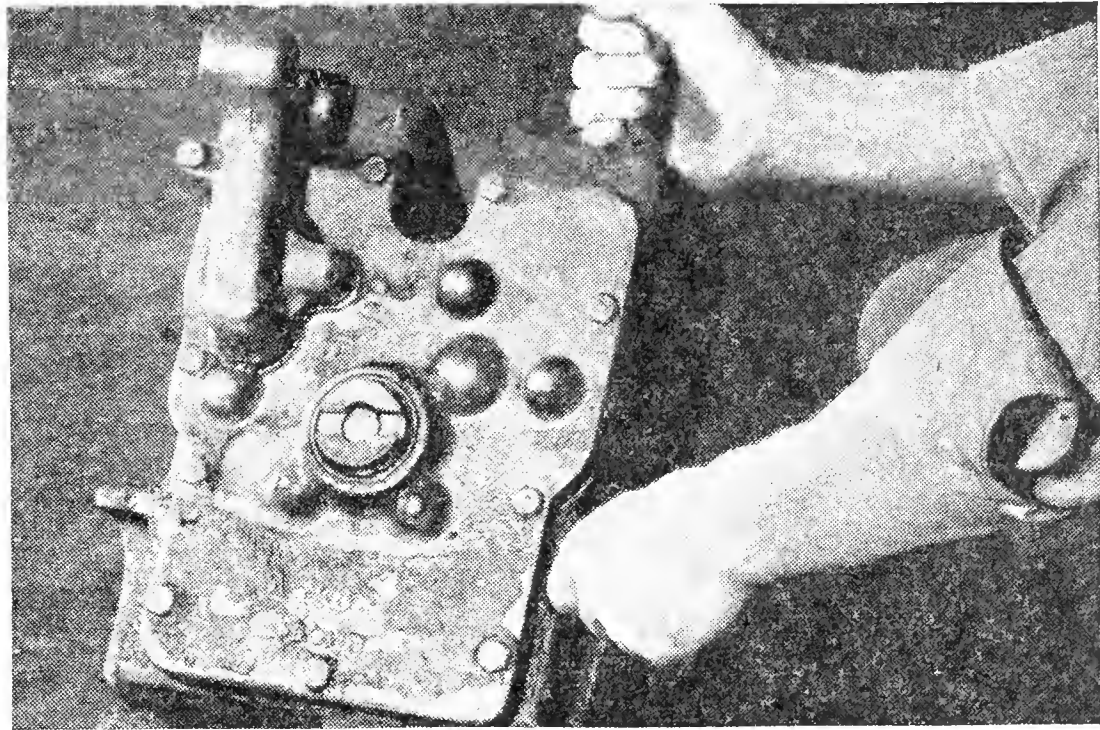


## I figured it was smart business to get set for '52 with IH 5-STAR SERVICE

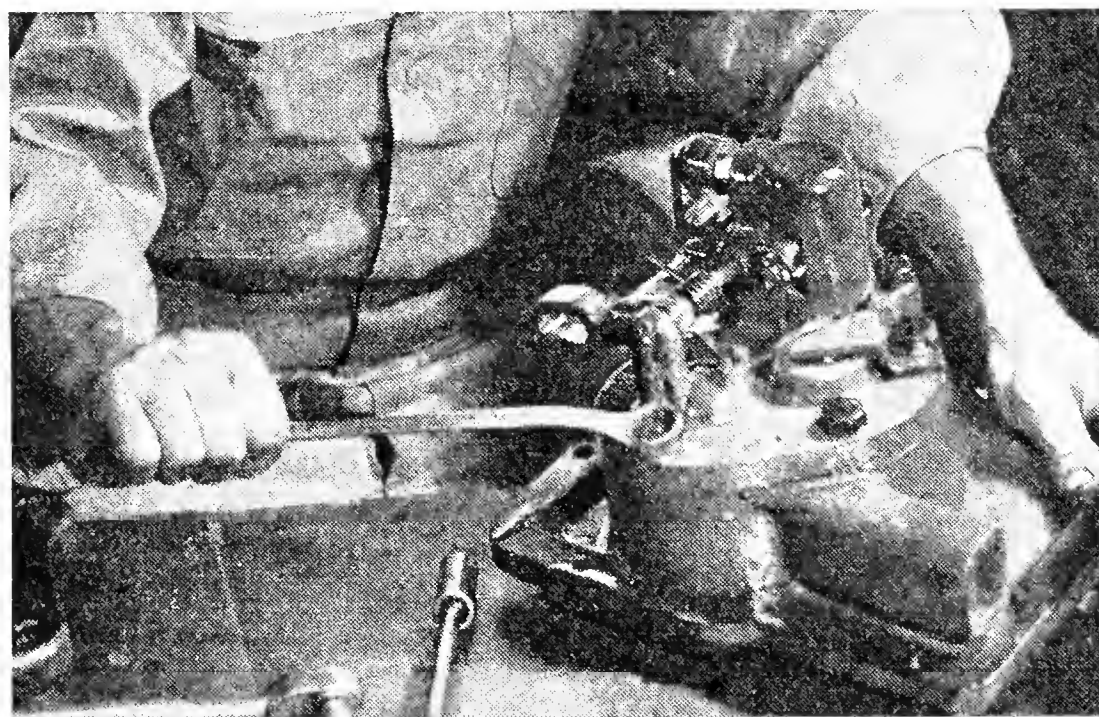
**My Farmall M had a busy year.** Did a whale of a lot of work. Never gave me a bit of trouble. But I noticed during fall plowing and corn picking that it didn't have *quite* the snap it used to. Got to thinking about all the work ahead, next year—and decided I'd be smart to get a *complete* IH 5-STAR SERVICE tractor overhaul at my IH dealer's. Now I *know* I'm all set for next year. I've got that Blue Ribbon Certified Quality emblem on my tractor. To me it's like "crop insurance."



**First thing after corn picking,** my Farmall M got a pre-season inspection. My dealer's serviceman checked 24 different points. He found a number of things I knew needed attention, others I would have overlooked. We made a date to bring the tractor in for service, after getting his estimate on how much the job would cost.



**When I brought my tractor in,** my dealer's IH-trained servicemen went over it from front bolster to drawbar. They overhauled the engine, put in new spark plugs, pistons and sleeves, and adjusted the carburetor. The Lift-All unit needed service, so they reconditioned it completely—with new gaskets, seals, connections, bearings, shafts.



**The servicemen** who worked on my Farmall KNEW what they were doing. They've had special training in servicing farm tractors. The man who took my Lift-All unit apart had the right tools and equipment. He knew how to use them. Did the job a lot faster, too, than I could have. I *know* my tractor's going to perform like new, next year.



**I saw for myself** how careful the servicemen and partsmen were, to make sure every new part in my Farmall M was the *right* part. It was check and double-check, always. IH parts *always* fit right. They're precision-engineered. They're exact duplicates of the parts in my tractor when it was new. They'll help keep my M working like new, next year.

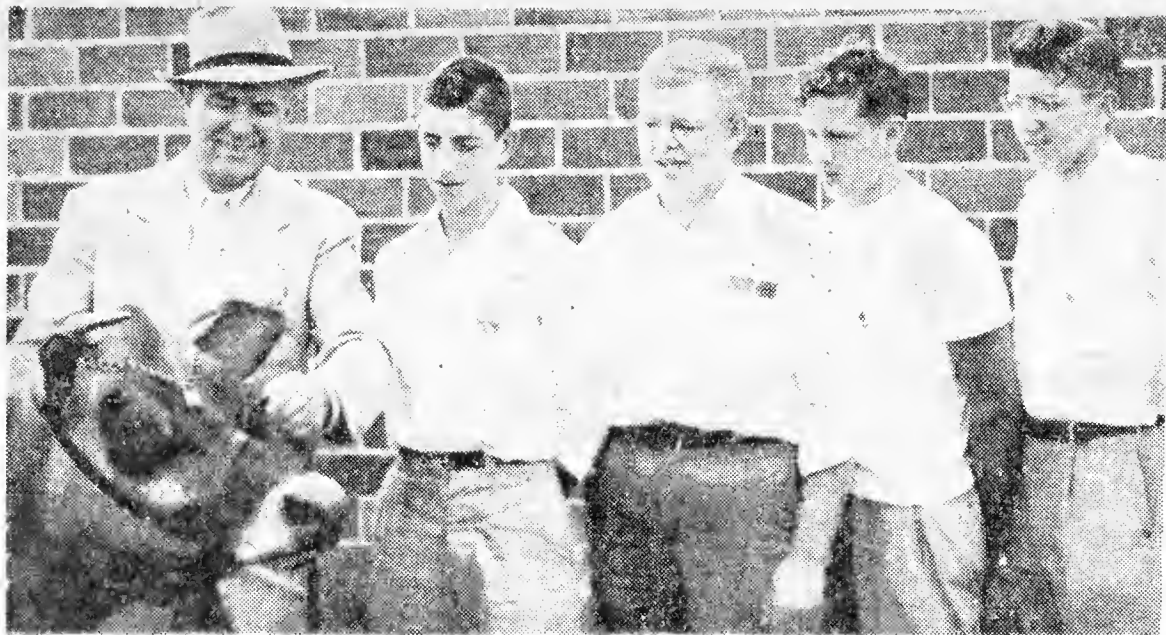
**Your McCormick Farmall tractor** has a big job to do next year. Make a date now with your International Harvester dealer for an IH 5-STAR SERVICE pre-season inspection. Let him schedule your service work now. Get IH 5-STAR SERVICE for all your McCormick farm equipment . . . to MAINTAIN BUILT-IN PERFORMANCE.



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This New York 4-H team competed at the National Dairy Congress 4-H Club Dairy Judging Contest. Reading from left to right are: Professor H. A. Willman of Ithaca, Coach; Robert Richards and Robert Freeborn of Cazenovia; David Porter of Watertown; and Charles Anken of Holland Patent.

## 4-H'ers Take High Honors in National Dairy Competition

By H. A. WILLMAN

**F**OURTEEN 4-H cattle exhibitors most of them accompanied by their parents attended the International Dairy Exposition in Indianapolis recently where they competed with dairy cattle from 30 states and Canada.

In competition, including 520 head of cattle owned by boys and girls from 13 states and 2,800 entries in the open class show, the New York 4-H entries did themselves proud. Nine of the eleven boys and girls who entered the

fitting and showmanship contests won blue ribbons, and eight of the animals received a similar rating. A blue ribbon is the highest award possible under the Danish or group system that was employed in the Junior division of the Indianapolis Show. All of the other New York 4-H entries rated a red ribbon, none having dropped into the white and unworthy groups.

In the Junior Division of the show, the highest winner among the New York exhibitors was Silas (Bud) Stim-

### FFA WINNERS

**A**T THE recent National Convention of the Future Farmers of America, a number of northeastern Future Farmers were honored with the American Farmer Degree, the highest award which a Future Farmer can win.

Among those receiving this top degree were:

CONNECTICUT—Walter Beaton, Rockville.

DELAWARE—Richard Niblett, Bear.

MAINE—Carl Winslow, Presque Isle.

MARYLAND—Herbert Catterton, Harwood; James Pfefferkorn, Glenelg.

MASSACHUSETTS—Donald Davenport, Shelburne Falls.

NEW JERSEY—William Chafey, Mount Holly.

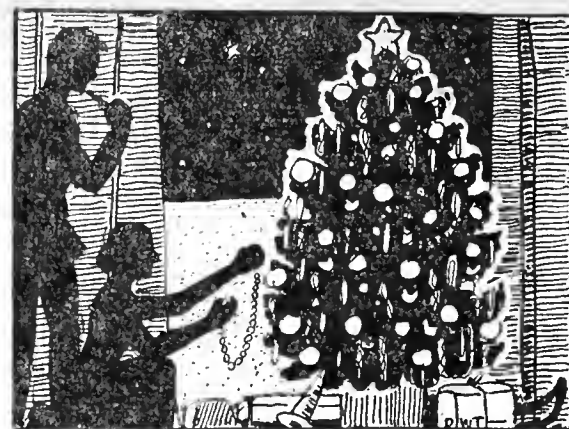
NEW YORK—Keith Bower, Trumansburg; Ralph Disbrow, Middleburgh; Edward Frank, Rome; Kenneth Gifford, Medusa; Wilbur Ogden, Lawrenceville, Pennsylvania; Gerald Reynolds, Corfu; Leonard Utter, Arena.

son Jr., of Spencer, who captured the grand championship on his four-year-old cow, Tottenshire Dusky Lady. Jerry Coyne and Ronald Scott however, after getting their entries into the blue ribbon group, each won first prize in their respective classes. Abigail Stimson's Ayrshire 3-year-old placed first, Sylvia Patchen of Locke had the third prize 2-year-old Holstein, and Dorothy Benedict showed the 5th prize aged Jersey cow in a very strong Jersey cow class.

Other New York exhibitors who also did remarkably well were Charles McEvoy of Homer, who entered a Holstein; Mary Kamm of Marietta and Nancy Nesbitt of Hobart with Guernseys; Laura and John Melvin of Baldwinsville and Annette Kinyon of Marietta with Jerseys, and Roger McLaughlin of Sidney Center and William Lampkin Jr. of Amsterdam with Brown Swiss calves.

To qualify for showing in the open classes, the cattle owned by boys and girls must have first placed in the blue ribbon group of their own show. Eight of the New York 4-H cattle qualified, most all of which went on to place well up in the money against the best in the adult breeders' show.

Cooperation among the New York 4-H exhibitors and parents who attended the show were excellent, and enthusiasm was high. In fact, the adventure was one of the most successful out-of-state 4-H activities conducted in recent years, and, like other trips, it will leave its mark for the betterment of 4-H work and the purebred industry. The trip was financed largely by donations from the five State purebred breed clubs, the Sears Roebuck Foundation, by premiums from State Fair, by funds provided by the 4-H exhibitors, their parents and county organizations. A supply of feed was also do-



### MYSTIC NIGHT

By Edith Shaw Butler

All bright and shining now, the tree  
Bespeaks enchantment, mystery.

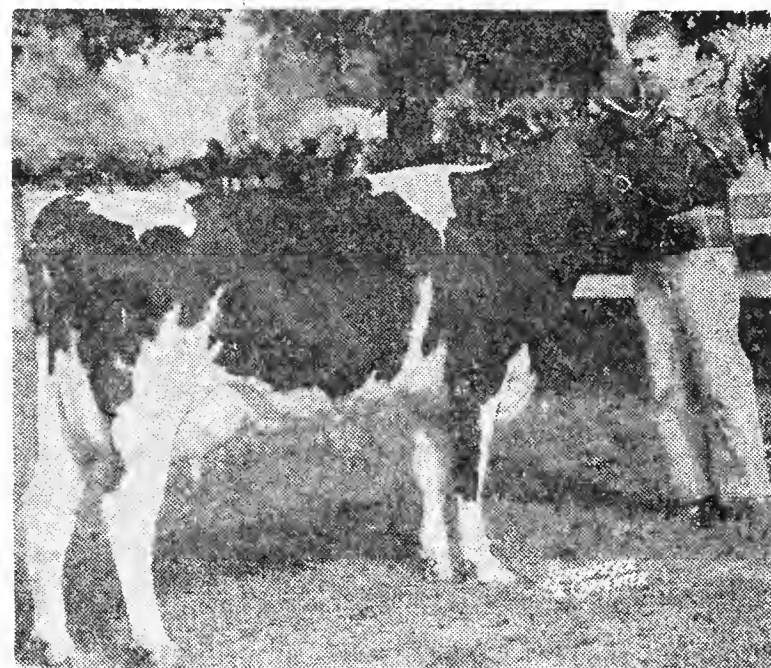
It is a fragrant, jeweled thing  
With tinsel garlands glittering.

The old clock strikes, the hour is late,  
What is it that we two await?

The sound of wings, a heavenly throng  
Caroling the age-old song?

We peer out at the frosty night,  
Across the miles, the fields are white.

We lift our eyes to stars above,  
Remembering God's gift of Love.

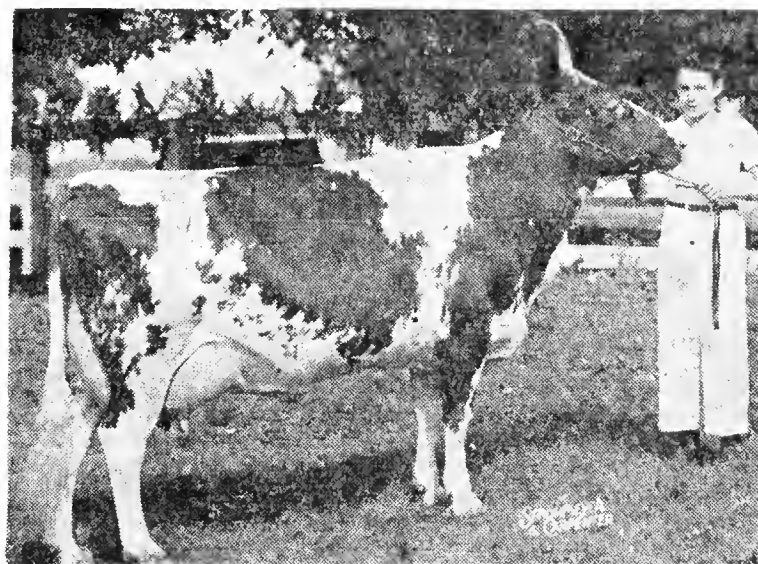


Coyne Farms X-Ray Bell 3028343, owned by Jerry Coyne of Avon, Livingston County. This 2-year-old was 1st in the Junior Show and 5th in the open class at Indianapolis. She is a candidate for the 1951 Junior All-American contest.

nated by the Grange League Federation Exchange and the Maritime Milling Company.

A 4-H team represented New York at the International Dairy Show, 4-H Invitational Judging Contest at Indianapolis. This team won a blue ribbon under the group or Danish system, having placed eight but only 32 points below the second prize team. This team consisted of Avery Stafford of Clinton County, Philip Taylor of Erie, and Larry Bush of Greene County.

Another team, consisting of four boys, entered competition with 27 state 4-H teams on October 1 in the National Dairy Cattle Congress official 4-H contest at Waterloo, Iowa. Charles Anken of Holland Patent was high individual judge of all breeds, second on Swiss, and the team placed first on Jerseys and second on Brown Swiss and seventh on all breeds.



Tottenshire Dusky Lady 328966, owned by Silas Stimson, Jr. of Spencer, Tioga County. Dusky was Grand Champion in the International Dairy Show Junior Division. Silas held his own in a strong open class show, having won 9th with "Dusky" in one of the greatest aged cow classes ever staged by the breed. Later this cow also placed 11th in a class for the best udders.

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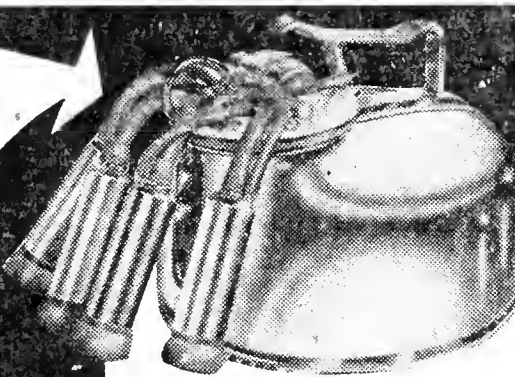
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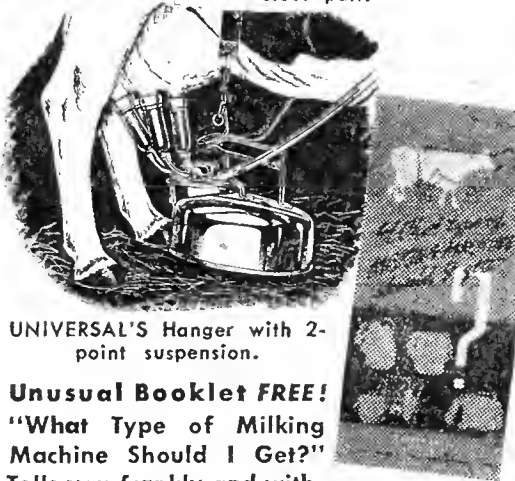
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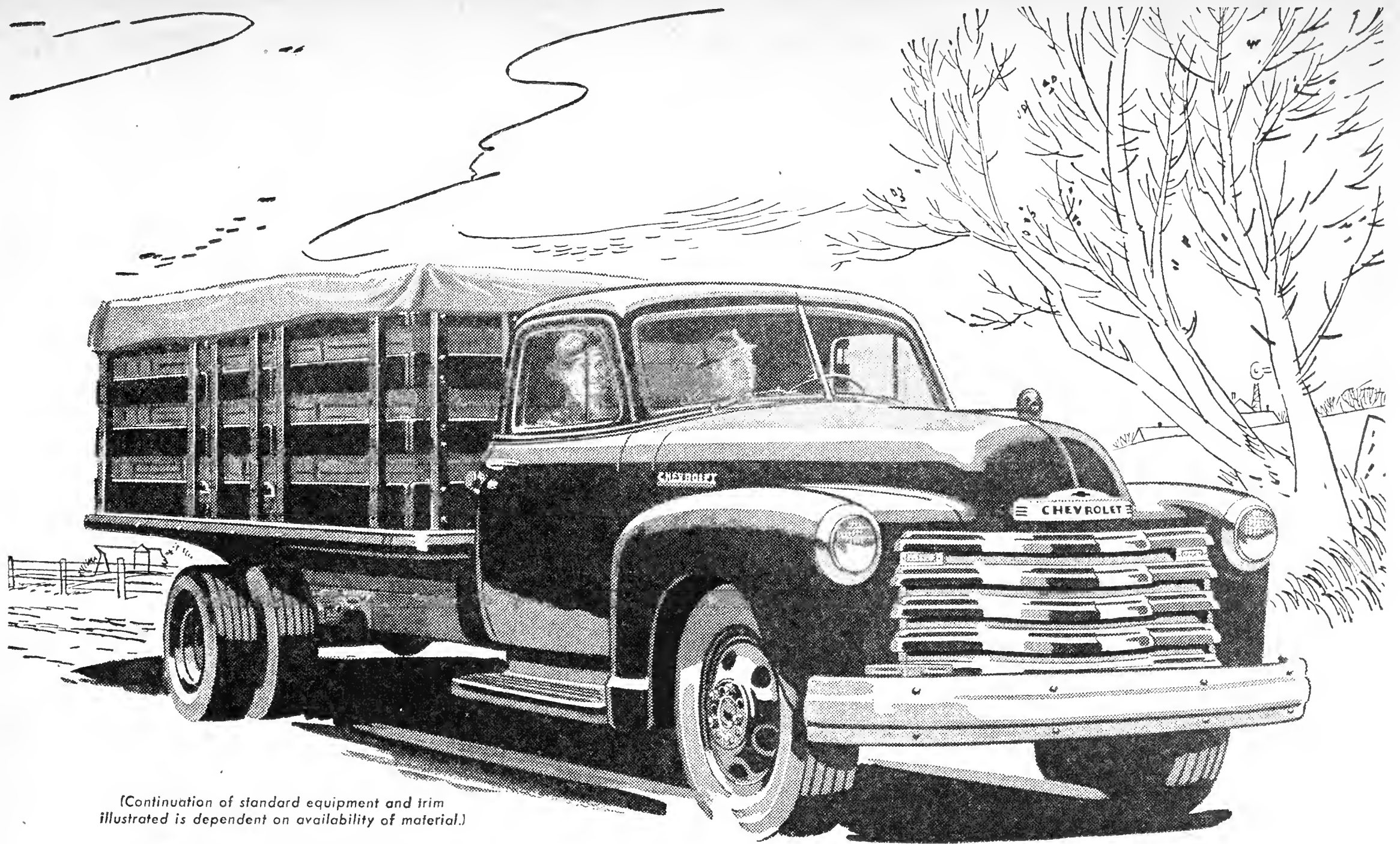
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UNADILLA SILO COMPANY

BOX B-40, UNADILLA, N.Y.



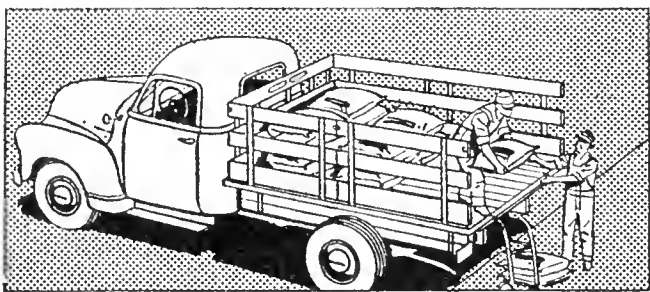


(Continuation of standard equipment and trim illustrated is dependent on availability of material.)



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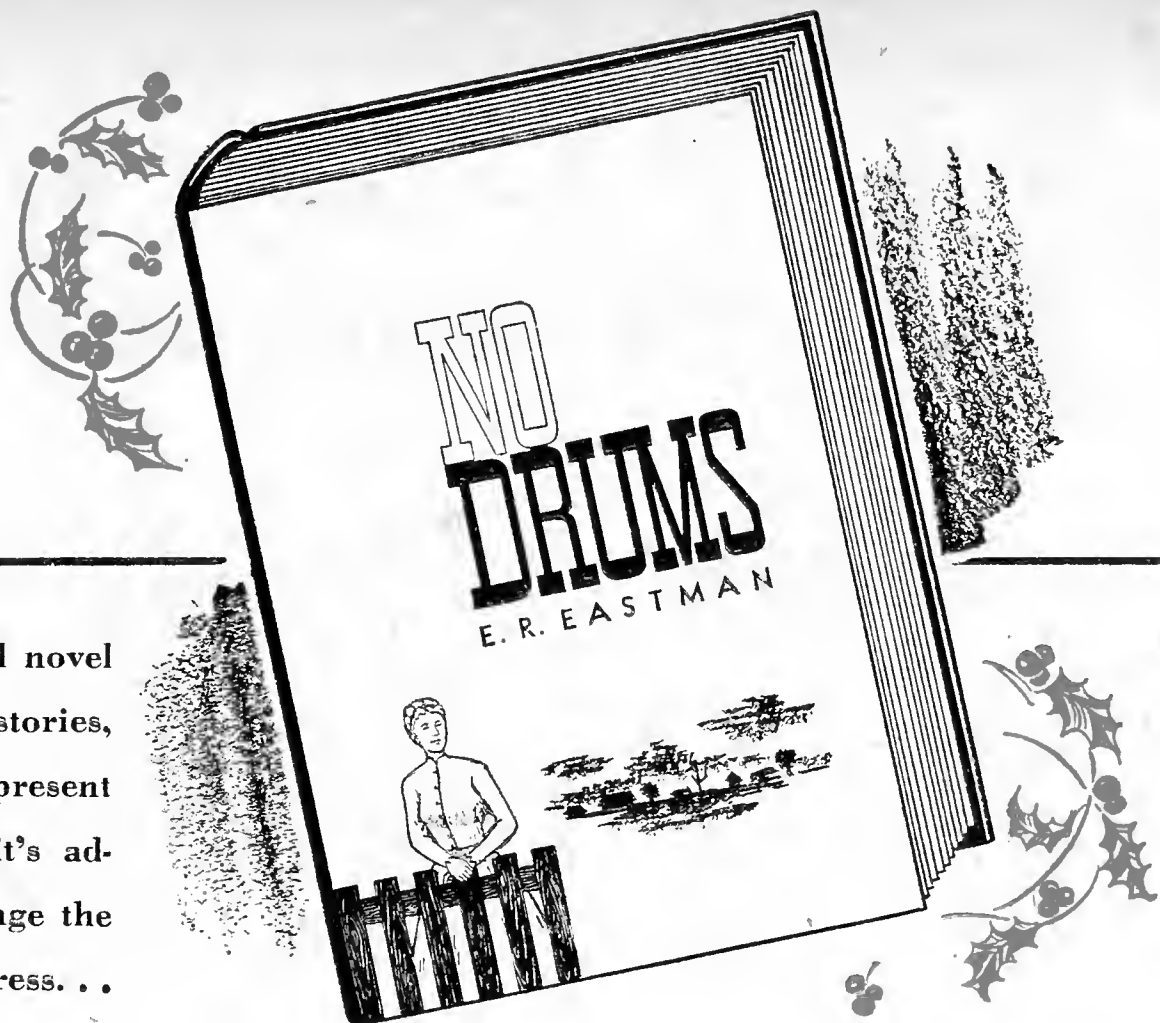
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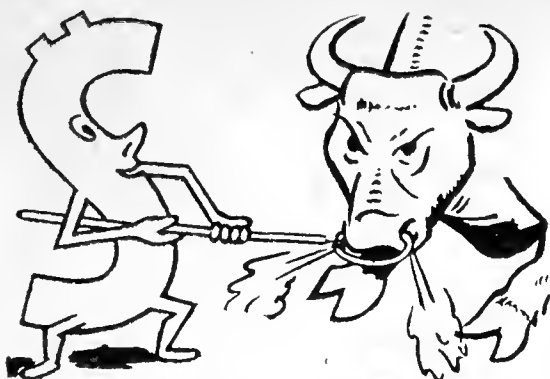
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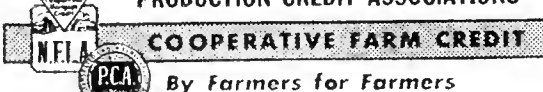
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# Christmas Dinner at Grandfather's

(Continued from Page 1)

kindled. Aunt Mary told us to watch the fire and put on another chunk as soon as we could. There was a pile of chunks in the wood-box, well seasoned maple or beech, too knotty to split into smaller sizes. We knew that the grownups would not disturb us in the parlor for an hour or two until the stove had thoroughly warmed two months of accumulated cold out of the room.

The parlor was large, with an organ in one corner and an old square piano in the other. We all knew exactly where to find the dominoes and tiddlywinks and were soon playing them. Grandmother had taken up the carpet late in the year and put it down again with a thin layer of straw underneath, so it had a padded, springy feel.

One of my girl cousins was always unreasonable, it seem to me, although we were inseparable. She and I had the makings of a good fight started over a tiddlywinks game when two or three uncles strolled in to get away from the congestion of women around the long diningroom table set up for this occasion in the sitting room. Occasionally one of us would adventure as far as the kitchen, but it was overflowing with aproned women with smudges of flour on their noses. We sensed that we weren't popular and retreated rapidly when Aunt Eb flourished a broom at us and shouted "skedaddle."

### A Real Dinner

By noon we were hungry, at one o'clock we were hungrier, but it was nearly two before the call for dinner came. Then we trooped out to find two diningroom tables placed end to end in order to accommodate more than twenty people. At each end of the table was a beautiful brown, shiny, fragrant hot turkey. Grandmother never bothered with soup. We started on turkey, some white and some dark meat on every plate, also baked squash, mashed potatoes and dressing—we called it stuffing. Then dishes of mashed turnip and sliced cabbage were passed around, and of course quantities of turkey gravy. Someways I always dreaded the scalloped oysters that would suddenly appear a little later, but father and mother liked them. We only had oysters two or three times a year, and they always seemed strange and outlandish to me.

It took a long time to eat, for there was much joking and talking to be done. Everybody had a second helping of turkey and dressing. Finally came time for dessert. Cousin and I were through before the rest, so I kicked her legs hard under the table just to get her attention and we both slid quietly out of the chairs and drifted back to our tiddlywinks for the time that would be needed in clearing the table. After ten or fifteen minutes, some kind of instinct told us that the time had come, so we went back to our chairs at the table.

Then came dessert. That day it was apple or mince pie—most of the men took both. Then we had black chocolate cake, but we also had a small piece of pound cake, a piece of fig layer cake, and a marble cake that some of the aunts had brought along, and after that candy, ribbon candy, French creams, motto candies, gum drops, peppermints, cinnamon drops, but no chocolate candy for some reason.

All of this time we had been well aware of the hemlock tree in one corner of the parlor loaded with packages, popcorn balls, small netting bags of candy, and decorations. Occasionally, one of the younger children tried to find the name on a particular present, but the older ones spoke sharply and drove them away. Now with dinner finished, all gathered in the parlor for the distribution of presents. Grand-

father was a sort of honorary chairman in the big arm chair and the oldest uncle took each present from the tree, called out the name in a loud voice, and handed it to one of the grandchildren for delivery. I could hear a prim:

"Thank you very much, Aunt Mary, for this pretty apron."

"Frank, go thank your grandmother for your present."

"Em, how did you know I needed socks?"

"Saw your toes sticking out the last time I was over at your house."

"Ma, look quick, see this pink hair ribbon."

"There, there, Helen, never mind, don't cry, it had to get broke some time. I'll get you another."

### Relaxation

And a dozen other bits of excited talk. Then while two or three of the women were washing dishes with help from some of the younger folks, the rest of the family all congregated around the organ. Mother was the organ player. We sang, mostly hymns, just as mother happened to find them. Grandfather and grandmother sat in their big chairs enjoying the occasion; two of the uncles and one aunt didn't sing, so sat quietly visiting; in a little while the dishwashers came in to join the chorus. I don't know why we didn't sing the popular songs of the day unless it was because grandmother didn't think them quite suitable. Mother chose the song and started it while playing the organ, the rest of us crowded as close as we could and sang at the top of our voices. Some way or other a good hour of singing on top of all that turkey seemed just right.

Before the end of the singing, cousin and I quietly left for the old back pantry to get a few more bites of turkey and chunks of cold dressing, for we were hungry again.

The horses were hitched to cutters and sleighs and we all started home. The wind had risen a little and ribbons of snow were drifting along the crust on top of the old snow. Banks were beginning to form, and just as we crossed the school-house road, Dad drove through one that was larger than he expected. Before he knew it, over went the sleigh with five folks, seats, blankets, soapstone, all in a pile. Luckily, old Tom didn't try to run away as he sometimes did. Dad hung onto the lines. The rest gathered up our belongings and climbed back in, covered with snow, faces wet, wrists wet, and generally damp, snowy and cold. But it wasn't far from home, so no one suffered.

### A Perfect Day

Funny, I don't remember much about the presents. We couldn't afford cash for many or for expensive ones, so we just made our Christmas big with turkey, games, visiting and songs. Maybe that was the best, Partner, and maybe we overdo this present giving. And maybe we do too little of the oldtime hymn singing. Some of those old songs would really stir your blood, you know. They weren't the sad, sweet, romantic songs of summer. There were the marching songs, the fighting songs, the living songs of a hard working, righteous, militant people, exultant in the fact that they had survived against wind and weather, drought and floods, Indians and wolves, and against their own sins.

Oh, yes, vitamins, Partner! Well, we probably had plenty of them, too, in that home raised, home prepared, home cooked food, but at one stage of that dinner, Partner, I'll swear you couldn't have tucked a single vitamin into my stomach. I was too full.

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Christmas Concert  
Crane School of Music

Dec. 25 2:30 p. m.  
Hansel and Gretel  
Metropolitan Opera Association

Dec. 25 4:30 p. m.  
Dickens' "Christmas Carol"  
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Dec. 25 7:05 p. m.  
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WVCN, DeRuyter, 105.1 on FM Dial  
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WVCV, Cherry Valley, 101.9 on FM Dial  
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# BUILT-UP Litter

By L. E. WEAVER

**S**UMMER has gone and I am not ready for winter. Probably never would be if fall lasted until April. That's one of the beauties of being on a farm.

As a good friend has often said: "We don't get much out of life until we begin putting something in." I think most people are happiest when they are busiest, and I surely had a happy summer. I have even been too busy to keep up my contributions for this page.

Now that short days chase me indoors early, and cold days hold me there much of the time, I hope to do better. I have quite a store of mental notes that I would like to share with you readers.

I am beginning with some observations about built-up litter. However, you won't know what I am talking about, part of the time, unless I first explain about Mr. Head. His full name is C. Chaddock Head, and of course it's just "Chad" to his friends.

Like tens of thousands of other men, his work and life have been in town, but his dream has been to live in the country and make his living from a farm. Unlike most men with that dream, he has done something about it.

A few years ago he went into the battery broiler game in a small way, dressing the broilers at home and marketing them direct to customers in town. This summer he purchased a smallish farm with a modernized residence in a lovely valley not far from Ithaca. The former dairy barn has been converted into a thoroughly up-to-the-minute poultry plant with capacity for approximately 4,000 laying hens. That's an efficient one-man poultry plant today, provided he has a competent and interested wife, as Mrs. Head is.

## My Summer's Work

Now let's go back to my place. The last week in May I started 4,180 chicks. Eighty of these were White Cornish cockerels; the rest were straight-run White Plymouth Rocks. I did not succeed in my resolution to keep an accurate record of all deaths, but there were enough. So I was rather astonished at the number of males that survived. I sold 1,300 at one time, 275 at another, kept back at least 400 for breeder selection (including the Cornish) and sold numerous small lots for chicken dinners.

The pullets did not count up quite so well, but not too badly. After they had been vaccinated against Newcastle, immunized against Infectious Bronchitis, and blood tested for Pullorum disease, we moved about 1,850 to Mr. Head's new poultry quarters, and about 70 which failed to qualify as approved breeders under the National Poultry Improvement Plan, stayed here.

Sometime I may relate the details of the agreement between Mr. Head and myself. It is quite different. But in the short space remaining here I want to tell about the litter problem to date. It was our plan to bag up a lot of the dry, dusty built-up litter on my poultry house floors, and spread a thin layer on Mr. Head's floors before putting in new litter.

The theory for this action is that bacteria for the decomposition of new litter material, the production of vitamins, and of heat would be furnished in such abundance that all these desirable activities would begin at once and

not have to await the gradual build-up from almost no bacteria that is usual where only new litter is supplied. But at the Veterinary College they found round worms and Capillaria (hairlike round worms that resist all the usual worm expellers) in some of the pullets, so we dropped the plan of moving the old litter.

A rather generous supply of new shaving was put in, and the white birds with bright red combs looked beautiful on the clean litter. We are trying out the no-roost plan. The pullets didn't have roosts in the brooder house, and their omission in the laying house saved a lot of much-needed time.

As time passed and the litter became soiled, more shavings were added. Still they became more and more soiled, damp and packed down, in spite of the fan-driven air removal provided by the ventilation system. I should add that this problem did not exist everywhere; only in the congested "down-town" section, we might say—the area close to the water, feeders and nests, where the birds stay most of the time, including settling down at night. A change to one of the sugar cane litters has seemed to help the situation some.

At present the plan is to move wholesale lots of the moisture saturated litter to the areas around the edges of the room and replace it with the dry litter from those areas. That should work for a time at least, perhaps until the bacterial action has built up to a point where heat production will be giving a lot of help in drying out the litter.

## The "Spark Plug"

Out of this experience, I have concluded that in talking and writing about built-up litter we have emphasized only one of three important phases of the building up process. We have talked almost entirely about building up the depth of litter by adding litter material from time to time. We have merely mentioned the equally effective build-up through the constantly accumulating supply of droppings that are indistinguishable from the rest of the litter after they have become dried. And we have failed almost completely to stress the build-up of bacteria which is the very spark-plug of the whole process.

I am convinced too that we have been absolutely correct in urging that a built-up litter be started a long time before cold weather makes it necessary to close any windows. Furthermore, hereafter I shall try to keep the old litter free of the eggs of parasites and organisms of disease, so that I can use it as a "starter" to supply plenty of favorable bacteria from the beginning when readied for a new lot of layers.

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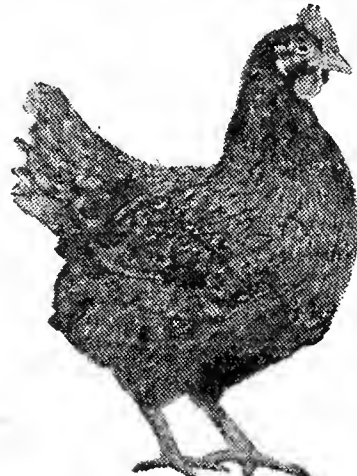
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HOBART, N. Y.

**SURPLUS CHICKS—\$10.00 C.O.D.**  
New Hampshires, Barred Rocks, White Rocks and Heavy Assorted. Prices at Hatchery.

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# GREAT LAYERS

with efficient meat conversion



These 2 important qualities are both *inherited* in Hubbard's New Hampshires through 24 years of continuous pedigree breeding. You get plenty of eggs month after month. And you have excellent mothers for cross breeding to produce chicks with superior broiler qualities. Write for catalog, "More Profitable Layers."

**HUBBARD FARMS, Box 20, Walpole, N. H.**  
Phone: Walpole 78 • Branch Hatchery, Lancaster, Pa.

# HUBBARD'S NEW HAMPSHIRE



**ADVERTISING RATES**—10 cents per word, initial, or group of numerals. Example, J. S. Jones, 100 Main Rd., Anywhere, N. Y. Phone Anywhere 13R24 counts as 12 words. Minimum \$1.00. Send check or money order to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, P. O. Box 514 ITHACA, N. Y. Advance payment is required.

## HOLSTEIN

ORCHARD HILL Stock Farm offers choice bull calves from Carnation dams & 4 per cent Carnation and Rag Apple sires. A few choice heifer calves. M. R. Klock & Son, Fort Plain, New York.

RAG Apple Bulls. Calves to service age. Visitors welcome. C. S. Harvey, Cinchmatus, N. Y.

## GUERNSEYS

FOR SALE—Romulus Mark, born June, 1951. Dam, a daughter of Foremost Peacemaker. 184 AR daughters, made 10932M 571F Sr2 Ex, 14972M 755F Jr4C, 15123M 777F 5 yrs. Maternal granddam has three records averaging 16077M 715F, two 305C. Sire, proven for both type and production, has 3 excellent Canadian daughters, 15 AR daughters. Tarbell Guernsey Farms, Smithville Flats, New York.

## DAIRY CATTLE

COWS FOR SALE. T. B. and Bloodtested Holsteins and Guernseys in carload lots. E. C. Talbot, Leonardsville, New York.

ALWAYS on Hand—Large selection of top grade cows. T. B. and blood-tested. Wholesale and retail. E. L. Foote & Son, Inc., Hobart, New York.

FOR SALE—T.B. and bloodtested, Canadian and Northern, cows and vaccinated heifers. Convenient terms. Wilbur Parsons, Jr., Star Route, Deposit, N. Y., Phone 351M.

## HEREFORDS

HORNLESS Hereford heifers. Not registered. Bred 2 yr. olds and yearlings. All bangs tested. The Gage Stock Farms, Delanson, N. Y.

ONE CHOICE registered Hereford heifer, one year of age. Marbojac Farms, Wolcott, N. Y.

FOR SALE: Registered Hereford heifers and other Hereford cattle. Phone Sodus 5530—Russell McDowell, Lyons, New York.

REGISTERED Hereford beef cattle. 11 bred heifers half sisters, price \$450.00. 3-6-8 month heifers \$250. to \$350. Other cows and heifers \$350. up. Bulls \$250. up. Walter W. Fisk, Wolcott, Phone 7111, N. Y.

POLLED Hereford bull. Registered—clean head, 10 mo.—weight 500 lb. Earl M. Welcher & Sons, Newark, New York.

## ABERDEEN-ANGUS

THREE choice 1951 sons of Great Oaks Elbamar 2, first prize 1946 Ill. State Fair, and first at Mich. 1945 & 1946. Clayton Taylor, Lawtons, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Angus bull, one year old, weight 1000 lbs.—sire, Envious Juana of Ravenswood. 2 bull calves, eight months old, sire—Good Hope General 10th. E. S. Brown, North Brookfield, N. Y.

## BEEF CATTLE

HEREFORDS. Steers and heifers. One or one hundred. all are tested, inoculated, and acclimated, weights 450 to 800 pounds each. Diamond P Stock Farm, Blairs town, New Jersey.

## HORSES

YOUR last chance to buy good acclimated home raised horses, as I have lost my P.M.U. contract. Have decided to go out of the horse business and sell 50 pure bred mares, 2 registered Belgian Stallions, 2 Spanish Jacks, 25 last spring colts and 40 nice 3 and 4 year old mules. Earle A. Noble, Seneca Castle, N. Y. Phone Stanley 513Y23.

## SWINE

CHESTER Whites or Berkshire Cross or Yorkshire Cross 6 to 7 wks. old \$10.50 each. 8 to 9 wks. old \$11.00 each. Ship any number C.O.D. or send check or money order. Vaccination \$1.00 each if wanted. Walter Lux, 44 Arlington Road, Woburn, Mass. Tel. No. Woburn 2-0085. P.S. Good three month old feeding pigs \$15.00 each.

FEEDING Pigs—7-8 wks., \$11.00; 9-10 wks., \$12.00 each. Ship what you need C.O.D. Carefully crated and selected. Truck delivery on large lots. Dailey Stock Farm, Lexington, Mass. Tel. 9-1085.

SPOTTED Poland China bred gilts. Producers of extra large litters. 275 lbs. to 300 lbs., fast growers. 50 head boars, baby pigs all ages. Farm raised. C. W. Hillman, Vincentown, New Jersey, Phone 8481.

PURE bred Yorkshire spring boar & early sale pigs. Pinelma Farm, Lawrenceville, N. Y.

SPOTTED Poland China—Young breeding stock from fall 1951 litters of Grand Champion sows, New York State Fair, \$25. each. Fan Ling Farms, Randsville Road, Hamilton, New York.

## DOGS

GERMAN Shepherd pups from excellent bloodlines. friendly, farm raised, reasonably priced. Write us your requirements. L. B. Underwood Locke, New York Phone Moravia, 482M3.

GENUINE RAI TERRIERS/ Pedigreed. Papers furnished. Caswell. Box 1013, Altoona, Penna.

PEDIGREED Collie Puppies. Beautiful, intelligent. Championship breeding. Males \$55.00. Females \$50.00. Plummer McCullough, Mercer, Pa.

REG. German police pups. Big boned greys and fawn mixed with black. Also thoroughbred litter unr No papers. Three litters due, ready for X-mas delivery. orders taken. E. A. Foote, The Foote Hills, Unionville, N. Y. Phone Port Jervis 3-3561.

# SUBSCRIBERS' EXCHANGE

## DOGS

FOR SALE—Beautiful 6 months Newfoundland male. Registered — ideal companions — farm dogs — \$60.00. Michael Kershner, Farmington, Maine.

GERMAN Shepherd puppies. Just right for X-mas. Purebred, without papers. \$20. Order early. Earl Tuttle, 20A. Pine Tavern Farm, Phone 394, Leicester, N. Y.

FOR SALE: Beautiful reg. Eng. Shepherd pups from real heel driving parents, born low heel strikers. Males \$15.00, females \$12.00. Joseph Winkler, Hankins, New York.

REG. Collie pups. \$25.00 up. Hillcrest Farm, Altmar, New York.

FOR SALE:—Non-registered German Shepard puppies —also—pure—bred collies—farm raised, wonderful cow dogs. H. A. Dailey, Ogdensburg, N. Y., R.F.D. 1, Phone 1715-W-1.

DOGS For Sale: Female Sable Collie, 5 months. Champion bloodlines. C. Loomis, Bainbridge, N. Y.

FOR SALE: Shepherd pups, genuine heelers, starting now. D. M. Hallett, Marathon, N. Y.

A.K.C. registered collie pups. All colors. Just right for Christmas. Also beagle cocker cross pups. Wonderful pets and hunters. George Hunt, R.D. 2, Marathon, New York.

4 REG. female bloodhounds, 8 mo. old. Out of man trailing parents. Cheap for quick sale. W. A. Tart, Essex, New York, Telephone 3932.

REGISTERED English Shepherd puppies from working parents. Julia Strittmatter, Sewell, New Jersey.

## POULTRY

MARSHALL'S White Leghorns and Red Rock Crosses bred for high egg production and Marshall's Red Rock Crosses bred for quick broiler profits are from selected strains—farm proven. Special savings on Red Rock Cockerels. Call or write today. Marshall Brothers RD 5-A, Ithaca, N. Y. Phone 9082.

ZIMMER'S Poultry Farm Dryden Leghorns, Parmenter Reds, Red Rock Cross. They live, they lay, they pay Satisfaction guaranteed. Details on request. Chester G Zimmer, Box C, Gallupville, N. Y.

MCGREGOR FARMS, Leghorns, Reds and Crosses. They are great producers. All hatching eggs produced on our own farms. They are officially tested and Pullorum clean. U. S. and N. Y. approved New castle vaccinated. Write for circular. McGregor Farms Maine, New York.

BABCOCK WHITE LEGHORNS are bred to give you top performance in the laying house. Babcock White Leghorns hold the all-time world record for official contest egg production over all breeds at all egg laying tests. Our new catalog describes these birds and tells you what they will do for you. Babcock Poultry Farm Route 3-A, Ithaca, New York.

WHITE ROCKS are the ideal farm chicken. Our birds are good layers. Fine for broilers and fryers because they are fast feathering and fast growing. They supply the present demand for quality meat with white feathers. Write for prices and hatching dates. Dryden Springs Farm, Dryden, New York.

RICHQUALITY Leghorns. 40 years of breeding pays off in large egg size and heavy production. All stock from eggs produced on our own farms. Pullorum clean. Vaccinated for Newcastle. Write for catalogs. Rich Poultry Farms. Wallace H. Rich & Son, Hobart, New York.

BALL Red-Rocks and Babcock strain Leghorns have a reputation for high egg production and low mortality on Northeastern farms. You'll like them from the start when you buy from Ball Hatchery, one of New York's cleanest and best equipped hatcheries. Approved Pullorum Clean. Send for prices and catalogue. Ball Hatchery & Poultry Farm, Tioga County, Rt. 2, Owego, New York.

FOR HIGH Egg Production: White rocks and red rock cross. For Quick Broiler Profits: Nichols New Hampshire and Arbor Acres white rocks. Satisfaction guaranteed. NY-US approved pullorum clean. Springbrook Poultry Farm, Seneca Falls, N. Y. Phone 820J2.

HATCHING every week — Pullorum clean Ebenwood Farm hampers. Nothing better for eggs, meat and profits. Free catalog. Ebenwood Farm Box B-S, West Bridgewater, Mass.

HOBART Poultry Farm, Leghorns. Large birds. Large eggs. Write for illustrated circular. Walter S. Rich & Son, Hobart, New York. Phone Hobart 5281.

OUR White Leghorns were High Pen at Storrs, Conn. contest 1951 for high eggs production and good meat birds. Our New Hampshire and Gray crosses are what you want. A. E. Danish, Troy, N. Y.

## DUCKS

FOR larger poultry profits. Sell ducklings to your neighbors. Write now for information and prices on our new strain of White Muscovy Ducks. Airesman Waterfowl Farm, Rt. 1, York, Pa.

## GEESE

SELECTED breeders—purebred white chinese—goslings and hatching eggs in season. Harvey Bissell—Franklinville, New York.

WHITE Embden breeder geese, \$15.00 each, \$25.00 pair, \$40.00 trio. Guinea breeders, White African, \$4.50 each, \$8.50 pair, \$12.50 trio. Muscovy breeders, black & white, \$5.00 each, \$9.50 pair, \$13.50 trio. All express charges prepaid. Balhoff's Goose Ranch, Greystone Park, N. J., Morristown 4-2027 (After 5:00 p.m.)

## TURKEYS

BELTSVILLE small white turkey poult. 10,000 weekly. Fully guaranteed. Write: Kline, Box G, Middlebrook, Pa. Phone 2102.

## HAY

STRAW and all grades of hay delivered subject to inspection. J. W. Christman, Rt. D. 4, Fort Plain, N. Y. Tel. 48-282.

FOR SALE: 60 tons excellent first and second alfalfa, also timothy and straw. Car or truck. Tel. Poplar Ridge 3214, Carl Wilbur, King Ferry, New York.

HAY—Alfalfa, clover, timothy and feeding hay. James Kelly, 137 E. Seneca Tpke., Syracuse, New York. Phone 92885.

## PLANTS

EVERGREEN Tree Seedlings. Transplants. Growers of large quantities. For growing Christmas trees. Ornamentals. Hedge Quality stock low as 2c on quantity orders. Write for Price List and Planting Guide, Sunrest Evergreen Nurseries, Dept. AA, Johnstown, Pa.

## NURSERY STOCK

QUICK Bearing fruit and nut trees; shade trees, grape vines, berry plants, everblooming rose bushes and flowering shrubs at money saving prices. State and federal inspected. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for free colored catalogue. East's Nursery, Amity, Arkansas.

GLADIOLUS Gift: Our gorgeous glads make delightful Christmas gifts. For \$1.00 with order we will send in the spring 15 choice large bulbs, assorted varieties, Christmas card to your friend announces gift. Send for catalog. The Elmores, Georgetown, Rt. 80, N. Y.

GLADIOLUS Bulbs: Low digging time prices, medium size, mixed colors, while they last at \$7.75 thousand. Blooming size \$5.75 F.O.B. H. E. Gordon, Southold, New York.

## HONEY

NEW HONEY: Choice Clover, New York's finest. 5 lbs. \$1.35; 6 5-lb. \$7.38 Delicious Buckwheat 5 lbs. \$1.25; 6 5-lb. \$6.60. All above postpaid 3rd zone. 60 lbs. Clover \$9.00; 60 lbs. Buckwheat \$7.20. F.O.B. Sold by ton or pail. Howland Apiaries, Berkshire, N. Y.

EVERY golden wildflower or clover honey: 5 pounds \$1.50; 10 pounds \$2.90 prepaid. H. J. Avery, Katonah, New York.

CLOVER Honey 60 lb. can, not prepaid \$9.00; Fall flower honey 60 lb. can, not prepaid, \$7.80. George Hland, Cazenovia, New York.

## MAPLE SYRUP

PURE New York State Maple package; 1 quart syrup, 1 lb. hard sugar 1 lb. soft sugar, 1 lb. maple cream, attractively wrapped, postpaid east of Mississippi \$6.00. Maple Producers Co-op Assn., Gouverneur, N. Y.

MAPLE Syrup—Finest quality—satisfaction guaranteed. \$5.50 gal. post. paid. Wm. W. Lawrence, Beechers Cor., Hunter, N. Y.

## EQUIPMENT

WANTED: Tractors and Equipment. Retig Distributors, 505 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.

WANTED—Used cabinet type force draft incubator for hatching goose eggs, 1500 capacity. William Gronwoldt, Germantown, N. Y.

HUMIDAIRE, 2700 Egg, Automatic Incubator & Hatcher, like new, 5 deck Electric Brooder, \$600.00 value for \$350.00. Peerless Chick Boxes half price. George Eastman, 324 North Ave., Rochester 13, N. Y.

CASELLINI-VENABLE Corporation—Your Caterpillar Dealer offers the following used equipment for sale: Cietrac Model BDH Diesel Tractor, wide gauge, hydraulic angledozer, excellent. Cietrac Model BDH Diesel Tractor, wide gauge, hydraulic angledozer and Carco Winch, fair, reasonable. "Caterpillar" D7 Tractor 3T series, with "Caterpillar" cable bulldozer, excellent. "Caterpillar" D6 Tractor, 1949 model, wide gauge, with "Caterpillar" hydraulic bulldozer, very good condition. International TD14 Tractor, 1944 model, hydraulic bulldozer, reconditioned, reasonable. International UD 24 Power Unit, outboard bearing, steel base, new 1949, excellent condition. "Caterpillar" Diesel 40 tractor, good condition. "Caterpillar" RD4 Tractor, LPC hydraulic angledozer, Hyster Winch, very good condition, reasonable. 1945 International 2 1/2 ton truck chassis with cab, very reasonable. Two 1945 GMC 2 1/2 ton dump trucks, very reasonable. Casellini-Venable Corporation, Barre, Vt. Phone 90.

FOR SALE—New McCormick 4E Hammer mill (handle 3500 lbs. corn per hour.) Complete with two way bagger. \$115.00. Hulbert Tractor, White River Jet., Vt.

BROADCASTER—Fertilizer—Lime Seed — Factory to you. Price says \$100.00. Sizes 3 to 14 foot. Has sturdy long-lasting construction—special hitch—no clog agitator—gives exact spreading—50 to 8000 lbs. per acre. Iron clad guarantee—12000 working in 28 states. Send for free booklet. Mooreven, Swedesboro 3, N. J.

WANTED—Syracuse No. 20-1878, No. 39-1878, No. 400, No. 401, No. 301, No. 31 walking plows. Syracuse No. 6L, No. 821-Hillside plow, Oliver No. 81 walking plow. Oliver No. 513 and No. 521 Hillside plows, "Snell" carpenter's boring machine. Hercules and Hirstin stump pullers. W. A. Snyder, R.F.D. 3, Fresno, Ohio.

## SITUATION WANTED

WANT odd jobs on small farm, 33, single, temperance. William A. Fasth, Rt. 1, West Epping, N. H.

WANTED—Position as farm manager, reliable, sober, and ambitious. Phone Homer 449W2 or write Box 584, Cortland, New York.

COOK, 47, experienced school, church rectory, convalescent home, family unencumbered. Ruth Deno, Hotel Capital, Albany, N. Y.

## PUBLISHING AND CLOSING DATES

Jan. 5 Issue.....Closes Dec. 21  
Jan. 19 Issue.....Closes Jan. 4  
Feb. 2 Issue.....Closes Jan. 18  
Feb. 16 Issue.....Closes Feb. 1

## EMPLOYMENT

EXPERIENCED Poultryman wanted. Must have knowledge of culling, trapping, pedigree work and incubation. We have 11,000 breeders work and incubator capacity of 140,000 Hawley Poultry Farm, Batavia, New York. Phone Batavia 3117.

HELP wanted on large certified milk farm. Highest wages paid. Pay for overtime. Steady year-round employment. Room and board reasonable. Opportunities for dependable men. Write for information. Walker-Gordon Laboratory Company, Plainsboro, New Jersey.

POSITION in Boston: Girl or woman to live in nice home in suburb of Boston. General housework and help with children. Own room and bath. Write, stating age, experience and references. Transp. arranged. Write Box 514-N c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York.

WANTED—Married man or woman with experience in shorthand, typing and light bookkeeping, to live on large farm and work in farm office. Salary will include house with modern improvements, light and heat. Reply Box No. 514-U, c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York.

RELIABLE married man with small family for barn work with Jerseys. Machine milking. Modern five room apartment. Randolph Farm, Lockport, New York.

EMPLOYMENT wanted — Young, married, ambitious poultryman, knowledge and experience all phases of poultry husbandry, desires contact with owner of modern farm — Rochester — Syracuse area, to manage or share—rent with possible purchase option. Best of references. Box 514-R, c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York.

## REAL ESTATE

DAIRY farm, 300 acres. Box 978, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

STROUT Catalogs—East and mid-west red cover: West Coast edition blue. Farms, homes, businesses, bargains galore. Either mailed free. Strout Realty, 255-R 4th. Ave., New York 10, N. Y.

DAIRY FARM: 100 acres. 3 A. Prunes. Excellent soil. Inexhaustible water supply. Rochester milk market. School bus. Two houses. One completely modern. Buildings all newly painted. Century in one family. Write Mrs. Earl A. DuColon, Hilton, New York.

ABANDONED or worked out farm wanted in Tompkins County, New York. Give exact location, size, price, and yearly taxes. Box 514-T c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York.

FOR SALE: 114 acre dairy farm, excellent location and buildings in Woodstock, Conn. \$19,000 price, includes 20 head of stock, etc. Write Fred Johnson, R. 1, Putnam, Conn.

## DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

LADIES dresses, \$1.09. Shoes \$1.49. Women's, children's. Wool sweaters 89c. Rubbers, boots. Men's work clothing, shoes, shirts, underwear, coats, mackinaws, housedresses, hose, slacks, pants, skirts, blouses. Blankets \$1.49. Towels. Housefurnishings. Send for free catalog. Consumers Sales Co. 419 63rd Street. Department AA, West New York, New Jersey.

RUG strips—100% wool, lightweight, assorted shades, large pieces, 5 lbs. \$2.75. Cotton worsted gabardines 6 lbs. \$2.00; quilt-makers-best assortment of large flowered prints, colorfast, latest patterns. Best quality 7 lbs. \$2.25. Extra-Large blocks 5 lbs. \$2.00. All postage extra. Community Textiles, 29 Radcliffe Ave., Providence, Rhode Island

QUILT Pieces—Big Bundle. About 5 Yards. Bright, New Fast-Color cotton prints, patterns, free gift \$1. McCombs, Dept. 15, 4519, Butler, Pittsburgh 1, Pa.

WOOLEN yard goods, rug strips. Samples 10c. Florence Moody, Farmington, Maine.

CORDUROY overalls. Sizes 1 to 3—\$1.25. Children's' Wholesale Shop, Vergennes, Vt. Please pay postage.

RUG-MAKER STRIPS—Hookers and Braiders, "This is our first ad in your paper. We have thousands of satisfied customers thru New England and many people write from your territory. We select carefully. Don't buy until you send for free sample colors. Hookers get cloth cut straight, not across the cloth." 100% pure wool, pre-shrunk. Clean. New. From cutting rooms. You only get colors you ask for — not assortments. Dark colors, black, navy, wine, green, browns 75c lb. Pastel and light colors \$1.00 lb. Special tan and nude, for backgrounds & dyeing \$1.25 a pound. Money back guarantee. Postage extra, Insurance 5c. Please mention this paper. Quality Coat Factory, 187 Orange Street, New Haven 10, Conn.

REMNANT Special: Long part wool remnants, 60" wide, navy, brown and gray. Three pounds for \$2.50. All wool dark rug strips, three pounds for \$2.00. Light shades, 89c lb. All plus postage, Guild Mill End Store, Guild, New Hampshire.

## MISCELLANEOUS

OUTDOOR Toilets, Cesspools, Septic Tanks cleaned deodorized with amazing new product. Just mix dry powder with water pour into toilet. Safe, no poisons. Save digging, pumping costs. Postcard brings free details. Burson Laboratories, Dept. C-32, Chicago 22 Illinois.

YOUR leather jacket renovated expertly. Free circular. Berlew Mfg. Co., Dept. 64, Freeport, N. Y.

POCKET Rubber Stamp, 3 lines, with enclosed stamp pad, 1 1/2 stick size, One Dollar postpaid. Lighthouse Mart, Scituate, Mass.

DEODORIZING Colostomy Protector. For comfort, convenience and peace of mind. An entirely new principle of colostomy protection, proved in actual use and approved by surgeons. Sanitary, small compact and easy to wear. Write for circular, Etna Appliance & Equipment Company, Etna, New York.

## ADDITIONAL CLASSIFIED ADS (Continued on Opposite Page)



## Western New York Auction

FARM—ALL EQUIPMENT—CATTLE

MONDAY, DEC. 17 at 10:00 A.M.

CLYDE JOHNSTON selling at his farm, 4 miles west of SPRINGVILLE, N. Y., just off Route 39 on Hoffman Road, 30 miles south of Buffalo.

### 50 REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Bangs' Certified, T. B. Accredited, many calfhood vaccinated. All sired by a leading proven sire of the New York Artificial Association except two, all bred to bulls of this Association.

DHIA AVERAGE—12,090 lb. Milk, 3.92% test, 474 lb. fat, 2X. 23 Fresh and Close Springers; 25 Heifers, all ages—2 Bulls.

SELLING: 226 Acre Farm—tie stalls, new milk house, macadam road. 2-family house—very productive land.

MODERN LINE OF FARM AND DAIRY EQUIPMENT 2 Tractors with all kinds of equipment; Allis-Chalmers Field Chopper, corn and hay heads; nearly all equipment new in 1950 and 1951.

Cattle and small tools sold in big, heated tent.

A SALE THAT WILL PAY YOU TO DRIVE MANY MILES TO ATTEND — CLYDE JOHNSTON, Owner, Springville, N. Y.

Sales Manager & Auctioneer

R. AUSTIN BACKUS

MEXICO, N. Y.

## Leading Herd Dispersal

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 28

### 85 Registered Holstein Cattle

T. B. Accredited, blood tested, calfhood vaccinated.

Noted C. A. DORWARD herd from DeRuyter, N. Y. Sale in heated sale pavilion, EARLVILLE, MADISON CO., N. Y.

45 Fresh and Close Springers; 35 Heifers, all ages; 5 Bulls including 2 Service Age.

DHIA Herd Average—498 lb. fat, 13,540 lb. Milk, up to 700 lb., several over 600 lb. fat, all 2 time milking.

ONE OF THE HIGHEST PRODUCING HERDS IN CENTRAL NEW YORK.

Many daughters of 600 lb. and 700 lb. fat dams. Good size—nice condition—a very outstanding herd. Sale starts at 11:00 A.M.

C. A. DORWARD, Owner, DeRuyter, N. Y.

Sales Manager & Auctioneer

R. AUSTIN BACKUS

MEXICO, N. Y.

## AYRSHIRES

MOST PROFITABLE COWS

Big Milkers Hardy Rustlers  
Good Grazers Perfect Udders

4% MILK

Write for Booklets and List of Breeders near you with Stock for sale  
Ayrshire Breeders' Association  
85 Center St., Brandon, Vt.

(Continued from Opposite Page)

### MISCELLANEOUS

WEEDS quickly destroyed with kerosene burner. Free bulletin. Sinc, AA2, Quakertown, Pa.

WANTED to buy: Large quantity of horseradish roots. State size and price. Write Edward Sowa, Westerlo, New York

GOLDEN Popcorn guaranteed to pop, large tender kernels, 4½ lbs. \$1.00 postpaid. Buy for Christmas. Russell Luce, Groton, N. Y.

CHESTNUTS, shelled, fine for dressings or eating raw. 1½ pounds for \$1.00, prepaid. Quill Farm, Box A-2, Barclay, Maryland.

PLACE MATS — Paper-Linen finish, artist designs. White background with choice of color and design. Patterns include pink, yellow or lavender morning glory; pink rose; Pennsylvania Dutch pattern; juvenile design in red or purple; mauve medallion and Christmas-New Year design. Packages of 40, one design, \$1.00. Add \$.10 extra per pkg. for postage. All six designs \$5.00 plus \$.30 for postage. F. R. Wheeler, Artistic Place Settings, Box 5, Cazenovia, New York.

LADIES! New Loveliness! 123 page beauty book shows simple professional home treatments. Facials, finger-waves, diets, menus, exercises, etc. \$1.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Free surprise gift included. Shelburne Merchandisers, Box 26, Pratt Station, Brooklyn 5, N. Y.

SAVE money with Grange. Act now! Get the inside story of Grange Concrete Stave and Steel Silos. Nine exclusive features assure greater strength, longer life. Write now for full details and easy Finance plan. Grange Silo Co., 1009 Main St., Red Creek, N. Y.

PINKING Shears only \$2.00 postpaid. Guaranteed \$6.95 value or refund. A. Hardy Sales, Box 155, Claremont, New Hampshire.

PRINTING: Hammermill Bond, 6% Envelopes, White, goldenrod, or blue. 250-\$2.00, 500-\$3.25, 1,000-\$6.00 postpaid. Letterheads, 8½ x 11, to match, same price. Keith's Press, Elizabethtown, N. Y.

PECANS, Georgia grown-in shell. Five pounds, \$2.50 postpaid. Ten pounds up, 35c per pound, you pay postage. Pecan candies and shelled pecans; write for prices. Peanuts in shell: 10 pounds \$2.50, you pay postage. JOY ACRES, Windsor, Va.

HOME made peanut brittle, \$.60 lb. Cora Held, Wilson, New York, Telephone Wilson 252Y1.

BOUND copies of Youths' Companion, 1889. George Nelson, Woodstock, Vermont.

500 BU. ear corn for sale. Clifford Abbott, Johnsonville, New York.

KEEP YOUR SUBSCRIPTION TO  
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST  
RENEWED.

# Bargaining Agency Re-elects James Young as President

THE 15th annual meeting of the Metropolitan Cooperative Milk Producers Bargaining Agency got under way with a banquet on Monday evening, December 3. The principal speaker was columnist George Sokolsky whose writings many of you read. Mr. Sokolsky told 500 guests at the banquet that Communism is not based on economic or political grounds. It is an attempt by a fanatical group to control men's actions and thoughts through fear and force.

The men in this group, the speaker said, believe in what they are trying to do, but they think entirely different than we do. To them the individual is of no importance. Whatever they can take by force and whatever means are necessary to get what they want are right.

In the long run, he said, we cannot defeat Communism by military might or political agreements. We cannot buy or bribe allies. We must convince the world that we believe in freedom based on the moral law not only for ourselves but for everyone. The speaker reminded us of the great Roman Empire which he said was conquered by a few Israelites who came to Rome without weapons or wealth!

### Resolutions:

At the business session on Tuesday, delegates by resolution stated the Agency's position on a number of matters. The 55 cooperatives representing 27,000 dairy farmers expressed vigorous opposition to the entire government price-fixing program, pointing out that price-fixing inevitably results in prices that are out of line with wages and other costs, and that are too low to maintain the volume of production needed.

They favored resistance to further extension of government controls and supervision over the private affairs of 150 million American citizens.

The delegates also approved a resolution favoring an increase in the price of Class I-A fluid milk. This resolution was introduced by Leon Chapin of North Bangor who pointed out that while the present Class I-A formula has worked well, no pricing formula can be expected to work perfectly over an extended period. He emphasized the shrinking farm labor force and rapidly expanding expenses on dairy farms as indicating the need for an increase. The resolution proposes an increase of 44 cents a cwt. for March, April, May and June.

Other resolutions gave full support to the program of Milk for Health, favored promotion of milk and dairy products for school lunch programs, and strict enforcement of laws relating to control of imitation dairy products. It opposed any change in New York

and Vermont laws to prevent the sale of yellow oleo.

### Officers:

James Young of Angelica was re-elected president as were Leon Chapin, vice president; L. J. Stammer of Gouverneur, secretary, and G. Lester DuMont of Malone, treasurer. Ernest Hartley of Osceola, Pa. was elected a director to succeed James Briggs of Westfield, Pa. Andrew Cochrane of Ripley and William Storie of Bovina Center were re-elected to the executive committee.

In his annual report President Young commented on conditions facing dairy-men as follows:

"No one dare prophesy what the next year—yes, the next month, or even the next few days may bring to us. These are strange uncertain days. We need strong leadership in all places. Above all we need to have in all places a well defined and worthy goal in mind. Let us be determined to remain free Americans. Let us stand on our own feet without leaning on government crutches."

The afternoon program consisted of a Forum on the subject "The pricing of out-of-market Class I milk." Dr. Leland Spencer of Cornell was the moderator and following the discussion he gave a summary. Taking part in the Forum were H. L. Forest, assistant director of the Production and Marketing Administration, Dairy Branch, Washington, D. C.; A. W. Colebank, market administrator, Chicago, Illinois, marketing area; H. P. Young, economist, Metropolitan Cooperative Milk Producers' Bargaining Agency, Inc., Syracuse, N. Y.; Frank B. Lent, Attorney of the Dairyman's League Cooperative Association, Inc., New York City.

—A.A.—

### REST PERIOD UPS MILK PRODUCTION 15-25%

Milk cows need a rest between lactations if they're going to do their best. Without the rest or "dry" period, milk production during the next lactation can be expected to drop from 15 to 25 per cent, according to Marvin E. Senger, University of Maryland Extension dairyman in charge of production testing.

Bossy needs 6 to 8 weeks' rest between lactations to restore the mineral content of her body, to lay some fat on her back and allow time to repair the milking tissue in her udder. Cows that are thin and heifers calving for the second time should be given at least 8 weeks "dry" period.

It is only during the last weeks of lactation and the "dry" period that cows are able to replenish the calcium and phosphorus in their bodies to meet the demands of heavy milk production.



### GATE CRASHER

This youngster got into the Eastern States Exposition without an entry fee or card because he was born right there! Mom is shown tidying him up the day after he was born. He's a new member of the Broad Place Ayrshire herd owned by Sarah C. Jones, North Amherst, Mass.

—Harold Bailey



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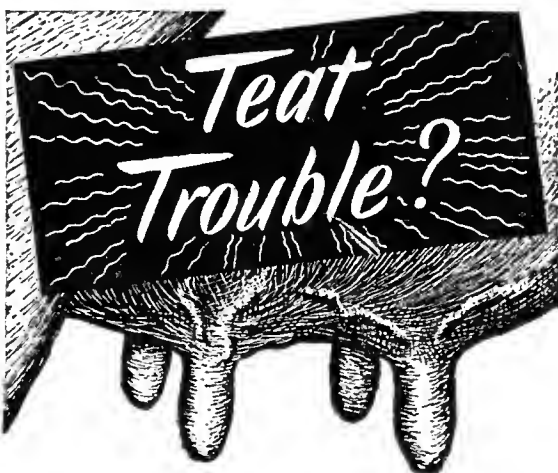


### FREE Cow Book

Send for helpful 24-page illustrated treatise on "Care and Feeding of Dairy Cattle." Filled with useful health hints.

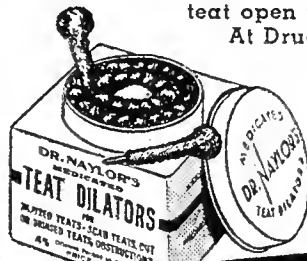
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# Along the South Hill Road

## TINSEL-or the STAR?

By INEZ GEORGE GRIDLEY

**O**F LATE YEARS, I've tried to budget my time, effort, and enthusiasm so that I get the most fun out of Christmas, and the family profits accordingly. A last minute rush is exciting, but it's thrilling, too, to have time to enjoy the Christmas 'doings' at school and the carol singing at church. And to make a ceremony and not a chore out of trimming the house requires time and a mother who is rested and enthusiastic.

We make our Christmas greeting cards, and aren't afraid of having them all ready a month or so ahead of time. Everyone helps. Ours are a homemade adaptation of linoleum block prints. We choose a simple design, transfer it in reverse to a rectangle of ordinary kitchen linoleum, and gouge it out with a short bladed sharp knife. (Stationers have a special little tool for cutting designs on linoleum, but anything sharp may be used.) The cut-out parts are white on the finished card.

With a child's paint brush, we brush thinned oil paint over the design each time and place a piece of note paper over the block and print it. Instead of a press, we put a pad of newspapers on the floor, put the linoleum and paper on it, and step down hard, right on the back of the linoleum block. In a couple of hours we can print fifty or so, one at a time, by this primitive method.

What our cards lack in artistry, they make up in their personal touch.

A friend who moved to the city told us she missed so much going out to the woods for greens to trim the house. Our Christmas gift to her always includes a box of sweet smelling pine branches or cone-laden spruce, with some sprays of bittersweet or twigs of red berries tucked in.

I've often wished, like Robert Frost in one of his poems, that we could put a Christmas tree in an envelope and mail it to far off friends. We do invite friends in the village to pick out a tree and bring the kids along to have the fun of helping cut it.

We are partial to gifts like jars of maple butter, butternuts and hickory nuts, or a rich slab of our own homemade fruit cake.

For the last minute shopping rush, the worry over spending too much for the impressive gift, I'd like to substitute serenity and the real spirit of Christmas, so that the deeper values will have time to grow and flower.

Oh, Christ Child, have we wandered far?

This Christmas time, what shall we buy:

The tinsel, or the distant star?

**E**ACH of us, looking back, can remember one book which opened up the world of reading. It may not have been *The Water Babies*, about which Dorothy Thompson writes in *Once on Christmas* (Oxford University Press, 1938). But it may have come to us, as it came to her, as one of the treasures of Christmas.

Books belong to Christmas. And barren indeed is the stocking or tree which does not yield at least one book which holds within its covers the "lovely, lovely words of poetry," the "tales of rose-red cities half as old as time" to give children food for the mind and heart, nourishment for the imagination.

This is a year of treasure in children's books. It is good, when so much of life seems to hold problems and conflicts that hurt and destroy, to find this stronghold of truth, beauty, idealism, hope, courage and faith as strong as ever.

Along with brand new books we may consider some of the books of the past five years part of this year's treasure. For very young children, there are picture books. For the five-to-eight year olds there are picture-story books. And for the grown-up nine-to-twelves there are stories with such variety of plot and setting that every child can find the "just right" one. The starred books will be enjoyed by the entire family.

### Especially for Christmas:

*Told Under the Christmas Tree*. Association for Childhood Education. Macmillan, 1948. \$3.00. A collection of Christmas stories for family reading.

### Picture Books: (under six)

\**The Christmas Forest*, by Louise Fatio. Aladdin Books, 1950. \$1.25. What happened when Santa Claus fell asleep under a tree on Christmas Eve.

\**The Night Before Christmas*, by Clement Moore, Grosset and Dunlap, (Weisgaard) The old rhyme takes on new delight with Weisgaard's big, bright pictures.

*The Box With Red Wheels*, by Maud and Miska Petersham. Macmillan, 1949. \$1.50. A gay, warm picture book for 2 and 3 year olds. Just enough story.

*Jeanne-Marie Counts Her Sheep*, by Francoise. Scribner's, 1951. \$2.00. Delightful pictures. Jeanne-Marie has wonderful plans for Patapon's lambs. Pleasant introduction to counting.

*I Can Fly*, by Ruth Krauss, (A Little Golden Book) Simon and Schuster, 1951. 25c. Imaginative pictures and playful text. Good language experience.

### Picture-Story Books: (5-8)

*Rosa-Too-Little*, by Sue Felt, Doubleday Junior Books, 1950. \$2.00. For all the children who are too little to do the things they want to do.

\**Finders Keepers*, by Will and Nicolas. Harcourt Brace, 1951. \$2.00. A very funny story about two dogs and one bone.

*Patrick and the Golden Slippers*, by Katherine Milhaus. Scribner's, 1951. \$2.00. Gay story and beautiful pictures of the Philadelphia Mummers' Parade.

*Little Leo*, by Leo Politi. Scribner's,

**I**NSIDE the covers of books was everything, everything that exists outside in the world today. Lovely, lovely words of poetry that slipped like colored beads along a string; tales of rose-red cities half as old as time. All that men could imagine, and construct, and make others imagine."

—from *Once On Christmas*,  
by Dorothy Thompson

—Photo by Harold M. Lambert



# Books Belong with Christmas

By KATHERINE REEVES

1951. \$2.00. How all the children in an Italian village got to be Indians.

*Cow Concert*, by Earle Goodenow. Knopf, 1951. \$2.00. Imagine all the cows in a Swiss village dancing and singing and playing tunes on their bells.

### Story Books: (9-12)

\**Pippi Longstocking*, by Astrid Lindgren. Viking, 1950. \$2.00. Pippi's adventures are full of fun, nonsense, and fascinating characters.

*Giggle-Box*, selected by Phyllis Fenner. Knopf, 1950. \$2.50. "Rib-tickling" are the words for these stories.

*Steamboat South*, by Madye Lee Chastain. Harcourt, 1951. \$2.50. Amy's thrilling trip by steamboat from Ohio to Texas. Warmth and color.

\**Minn of the Mississippi*, by Holling C. Holing. Houghton, 1951. \$3.00. The history of the Mississippi. Minn is a snapping turtle who travels the river.

*Rusty at Ram's Horn Ranch*, by Shannon Garst. Abingdon, 1951. \$2.50. A good western, with a sheep raising background. Lively writing.

### All-Time Favorites

*Curious George* by H. A. Rey. Houghton, 1941. \$2.50. Curious George is a monkey who has the most delightful misadventure. (4-8)

*Millions of Cats* by Wanda Gag. Coward-McCann, 1928. \$1.75. A nonsense story with beautiful black and white pictures. (4-8)

*Little House in the Big Woods* by Laura Ingalls Wilder. Harper, 1932. \$2.00. This is the first of a group of

books about pioneer life in Wisconsin. Equally appealing to boys and girls. (6-10)

*The Matchlock Gun* by Walter Edmonds. Dodd, Mead, 1941. \$2.50. A boy defends his family from Indian attack in pioneer New York State. (10-14)

*Mary Poppins* by Pamela Travers. Harcourt, 1934. \$2.00. A nursemaid who blows in on the East Wind to give Jane and Michael many fantastic adventures. (6-10)

\**Starred books will be enjoyed by the entire family. A list of additional books, suitable for both Christmas and year-round giving, may be had by writing to Miss Reeves, c/o AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.*



### MY GIFT

By Elaine V. Emans

Each in the way that he knew best,  
They worshipped where the loveliest  
Of babies lay: the angels, singing,  
Shepherds, bowed, and wise men bringing  
Gold to Him, and fragrant myrrh,  
And frankincense. . . And so it were  
A shabby gift, indeed, and small,  
Did I not bring Him my heart's all.



## Fashion Plus...



**No. 2523.** In this half-size shirtwaist dress, a deep front pleat provides walking ease without bulk! Three-quarter sleeves, too. Half sizes only, 14½, 16½, 18½, 20½, 22½. Size 16½, 4 yds. 39-in.

**No. 2598.** "Flattering" is the word for this princess dress with full flared skirt and soft scallop outline. Easy to make, too. Sizes 12-20, 36-46. Size 18, 4¾ yds. 35-in. Binding, 2¾ yds.

**No. 2524.** It looks like a cute weskit suit—it's really a box-pleated jumper with shaped bodice. Short and long sleeved blouse included. Sizes 4-12.

Size 8, 2½ yds. 35-in. Blouse, 1¾ yds. 35-in.

**No. 2317.** This quickly-made cover-all apron is a slim-midriff style that comes with handy heart-shape potholders. Sizes small, medium, large, extra large. Medium, 3 yds. 35-in., 6¾ yds. ric rac.

**TO ORDER:** Write name, address, pattern size and number clearly. Enclose 25 cents for each pattern wanted. Add 25 cents for our Fall-Winter Fashion Book which has attractive pattern designs for all ages, sizes and occasions. Send to **AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST PATTERN SERVICE, Box 42, Station O, New York 11, N. Y.**

## Mrs. Learn's Chocolate Cake

ONCE A YEAR, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST's mail is flooded with requests for a certain recipe—the one used by the winner of the New York State Grange baking contest, which this publication jointly sponsors. This year, we had no sooner announced that the winner of the 1951 Chocolate Baking Contest was Mrs. Carl Learn of Horseheads, N. Y., R.2, than the letters started to pour in. And now, here is her recipe!

It's a delicious cake, but we must admit that although we made the cake nine times in our AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST test kitchen, we did not achieve the absolutely perfect results in Mrs. Learn's prize winning cake. One word of advice about the baking: We found that we got the best results when we baked the cake on the lower rack of the oven.

## CHOCOLATE CAKE

¾ cup hot water  
½ cup cocoa  
½ cup shortening  
1¼ cup sugar  
1½ cups sifted cake flour (1 cup minus 2 tablespoons)  
1 teaspoon soda  
1 teaspoon salt  
1 cup buttermilk or sour milk (scant)  
1 teaspoon vanilla  
2 eggs

Add the hot water to the cocoa and

combine thoroughly. This will make a thick paste. Set aside to cool.

Cream together the shortening and sugar with an electric mixer at medium speed for 2 minutes (225 strokes by hand.) Add the cocoa paste and continue creaming for 1 minute (150 strokes).

Sift together the flour, soda, and salt. Add the vanilla to the milk. Add the flour and milk alternately to the creamed mixture, having the first and last additions of flour. Beat for 2 minutes (225 strokes). Add the eggs and beat for 2 minutes (225 strokes).

Pour into a 9x9x3 inches pan, which has been greased and lined with waxed paper. Bake in a moderate oven (350° degrees F.) for about 50 minutes.

The above recipe varies in one respect from the one that Mrs. Learn gave us. Hers called for 1¾ cups of flour and we found that we got better results with 1½ cups of flour. We used buttermilk in making our cake. Mrs. Learn used sour milk for her prize winning cake.

In regard to the baking, she says that she bakes her cake on the bottom shelf of her oven (an electric one, with coils top and bottom) for 35 minutes, and then moves it to the top shelf for the last 10 or 15 minutes.

## GERANIUMS

Mrs. William Jones, 49 N. Church Street, Goshen, N. Y., wants to know why an apparently healthy geranium plant does not bloom.

Although it is difficult to be sure about the answer, geraniums need to be crowded, that is, grown in rather small pots if you are going to get good bloom. If you put them in a pot where there is plenty of room, they seem to grow big tops. Eventually they will bloom but they are slow.

Also, most plant growers like to use a little bone meal in the soil in which the plant is potted, although I have had very good results where this wasn't done.

— A.A. —

## CHRISTMAS PUDDING

2 cups graham flour  
½ teaspoon soda  
½ teaspoon ginger  
1 teaspoon cinnamon  
½ teaspoon salt  
1 cup raisins  
½ cup nut meats, chopped  
1 egg, well beaten  
1 cup milk  
1 cup molasses

Thoroughly blend the flour, soda, ginger, cinnamon and salt. Add raisins and nut meats. Add milk and molasses to well beaten egg, and add this mixture to dry ingredients. Beat until smooth. Place mixture in a quart mold, and steam 2 hours. Serve hot with sauce:

## Sauce

1 cup sugar  
½ cup boiling water  
1 egg, well beaten  
1 tablespoon butter

Combine sugar and water and cook to the consistency of syrup (232° F.). Pour syrup over egg, add butter, mix thoroughly.



## SNOW ON CHRISTMAS EVE

By Anobel Armour

Softly again through feather-falling snow  
The sounds of Christmas Eve come down  
to earth,  
For there is music in the white star's  
glow,  
And angels sing again the holy birth.

There is strange beauty now on all the  
land  
And an eternal glory shining here  
Which all the faithful see and understand,  
This loveliest night of all nights in the  
year.

For fields are deep in white, and fallow  
now,  
And wind has drifted snow on pasture  
bars  
But past the orchard's topmost frozen  
bough,  
The winter sky is warm with Christmas  
stars!



*Gets consistently good results with Active Dry Yeast*

## Grange Member is Prize Cook at Cumberland County Fair

Young Kay Sheppard admires her mother's blue ribbons at their home in Cedarville, N. J. Mrs. Amy Sheppard has been winning cooking prizes for ten years now... her latest ribbons were awarded just this year at the Cumberland County Fair, where she won 2 first prizes and 1 second. Besides entering cooking contests, Mrs. Sheppard finds time to prepare special dishes for her family, and keep active in the Grange.

As a busy mother and a prize-winning cook, Mrs. Sheppard

swears by Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast. "It's so fast and easy to use," she says. "Rises in a hurry and dissolves in almost no time."

For a festive touch at holiday meals, serve plenty of yeast-raised treats. They're so delicious—so wholesome and nourishing! When you bake at home, use yeast. And use the best—Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast. It's fast rising, fast dissolving... so easy to use. For grand results, get Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast.



# The Grouser

By GEORGE DUFF

(Reprinted from an old issue of the Dairymen's League News, courtesy of George C. Lee, Editor.)

**H**ARRIS WILLIAMS, the "tail sawyer," millyard teamster, and general roustabout around the sawmill and in the woods belonging to old Lemuel Garrett, was not his usual cheery self that January morning. This may have been because it was so early in the year, and consequently so close to the Christmas holidays, whose passing Harris had celebrated with vassail and song after the fashion of his Northmen ancestors. Perhaps his hair pulled, that morn of the second of January. He was silent and morose, and, when spoken to, inclined to reply shortly and in an argument-provoking manner.

Bill Bristow, the head sawyer at the mill, was also a little off plumb. He did not take kindly to Mr. Garrett's suggestion that since the pond was frozen up and there was little water to operate the mill it would be well for him to join Harris and me in an expedition to a timber lot, six miles distant up a dismal hollow and onto a wind swept hill. He considered himself as one who had graduated from the cruder toils of lumbering, and whose rightful situation was at no time distant from the shelter of the mill roof nor beyond hearing of the yawp of the six-foot circle saw.

There was, therefore, something in the way of a strained atmosphere in our little gathering on the bobsleds as we drove away to the snowy woods. We were nearly two hours in getting to our destination, and by that time our tingling nose-tips, benumbed fingers and half frozen feet rendered inoperative any desire for a plunge into the deep snows of the hemlock timberland.

"What'd the old man tell you to do?" demanded Bill as he clambered stiffly off the rear bobsled.

"Said there was about thirty logs up on the sidehill that we could dig out and skid," Harris answered, "and then if we had any time we could cut that bunch o' hemlocks by the crick and snake 'em together."

"Huh!" snorted Bill. "We'll do dummed well if we get half o' them logs skidded. Snow two feet deep, and we'll have to poke around with a handspike to find every cussed one of 'em!"

This mild profanity was indicative of an unusual dissatisfaction on Bill's part. He was a local church pillar, and rarely used stronger language than "dang," or "I'll be con-demned." Harris, quite the contrary, was at times inclined to perfervid oratory, and now as the high horse stepped on his foot while he was taking off the neck-yoke he ripped out a string of expletives that fairly hissed in the chill air.

"Nobody," he allowed, "but a blank-blanked, ripsnorted, jing-jangled old fool would send men off into the woods on a day like this! Get off'n my foot, you dash-rabbeted brute, before I bust in every blasted rib in your ram-snag-gled carcass!"

He punctuated his remarks with several applications of the neckyoke to the horse's flank, limped back and fastened the swivel clevise on the whiffletrees, hooked on a cable chain and drove the team onto the half-obliterated log road. "Cut a couple o' handspikes, Duff," he ordered, "and Bill, bring along your axe and that there peevy-bar."

"Bring along what?" said Bill.

"You heard me the first time," stated

Harris caustically. "I said for you to fetch along the peevy!"

"I suppose you mean this here cant-hook," growled Bill, shouldering the implement in question. "I wish you'd talk United States part o' the time, instead of Pennsylvania Dutch!"

That touched Harris on a sore spot. Although of clear Anglo-Saxon ancestry he had been reared in the hills of northern Pennsylvania, quite generally populated with a strain originating in the German Palatinate. He halted the team and swung round on the head sawyer as if meditating a charge. "Distress your old being," said he, or language to that effect, "if it wa'n't for your age I'd be ripsnorted if I wouldn't ram your blanked snoot into that there snowdrift!"

Bill regarded him with scorn. "You needn't bother about my age," he replied. "If you think you're man enough, just pitch in and ram ahead!"

Harris looked him over as if of half a mind to accept the invitation, but either the chill of the winter air or some recollection of legends of the head sawyer's prowess in long-gone combats acted as a dampener on his fiery spirit. He drove the team on into the woods, and we set at the task of resurrecting the logs from their snowy graves and hauling them to a skidway beside the road, from which they could be loaded on sleds. In spite of the cold and snow the skill and activity of the two lumberjacks was such that with my less effective aid they had by noon gotten nearly all the timbers off the hillside into position for loading. At noon the head sawyer kindled a huge fire by a dry pine stub, and we thawed

out the contents of our dinner buckets and took such refreshment as the situation allowed. It was during this brief rest that my companions engaged in another discussion, which was precipitated by Harris reading a news item from a piece of paper that had enclosed a section of cheese.

"There's gittin' to be quite a few of these here automobiles around in the towns," said he, "and they're havin' accidents with 'em all the time. 'Car skids and injures two,' it says here. Now what the d---l do they mean by a car's skiddin'?"

"Rear end slides around and dumps 'em," Bill informed him, "like a hind bob when it strikes a piece of sideling ice."

"That ain't skiddin'," stated Harris. "Skiddin' anything is hitching to it and snaking it along the ground, like a log to a skidway. Slewing is the word, for anything like the hind end of a load a-slidin' around into trouble."

"It's all accordin' to where you've been brought up, and whether you've learned your language by ear or by note," allowed Bill.

Harris glared at him. "Seems as if you was just huntin' trouble today," he growled. "I can't open my mouth without your buttin' in to insult me about the kind o' talk I use!"

Bill made no reply, but in the afternoon as in the forenoon there was something in the nature of an armed neutrality existing between the two. We finished hauling together the fallen timbers, and felled, cut into log lengths and skidded on the flat, three of the big hemlocks by the creek. By that time the short winter day was drawing to a close, and it was dusk when we had the load of logs on the sleds and were started out of the woods on our homeward journey. Harris drove team, as was his custom, and Bill and I sat on the rear of the load, guarding the axes and dinner pails.

"Goin' to put on one grouser, or two?" Bill demanded as we came to the top of a slope half a mile long.

"What?"

"Goin' to put on two grousers?"

"Why in Mehistopheles don't you talk so a feller can understand you? I dunno what in Gehenna you mean by

puttin' on two 'grousers'!" said Harris. He did not, of course, say Mehistopheles, nor yet Gehenna, using much shorter and more forceful expressions.

"Do ye want me to put on a grouser, or don't ye?" snarled Bill.

"Get off there and put on two rough locks, if you know enough to know what I mean," Harris commanded.

"If you want me to put on a grouser I will," Bill growled in reply. "If not, put on what you're a mind to, or go down the hill h--l a-hootin'. I can ride as fast as them horses can run!"

"I can't let go of this team to go back and chain a runner," said Harris. "They're headed for home, and they'd bolt the minute I laid the lines down. Git off there and put on some rough locks."

"Dummed if I will!" replied William.

"I'll put on the locks," I volunteered.

"I know how to do it."

"You set still, Duff," ordered the teamster. "If that old fool wants a sleigh ride by Judas Priest I'll give him one. Git-ap!"

\* \* \* \* \*

The horses settled in the collars, strained on the huge load, and it began to move. Slowly it went, over the summit of the hill, then a little faster, and a little faster and yet a little faster. Crowded irresistibly forward, the team braced, slid, broke into a stumbling trot and then into a run. Less than a third of the way down the slope the outfit was traveling, it seemed to me, with the speed of an express train. "I'm going to jump, Bill!" I shouted, and suiting the action to the word plunged into a snowdrift.

As I scrambled to my feet old Bill arose on his knees on the back of the rapidly receding load and began to fumble with an extra chain which was hooked around the top log. "Guess I better put on a grouser, hadn't I?" he shouted to the driver.

Harris did not answer, his energies being very much engaged in keeping the team from falling. Bill, the head sawyer made a short loop in the big-linked chain, crawled a little way forward on the plunging, "slewing" load, grasped the binder pole to steady himself, and leaning head downward over the side dropped the chain loop over the point of the right-hand rear runner. A shower of snow, ice particles, and even chunks of frozen mud and gravel was sprayed sidewise as the big links, pressed by the weight of the load, bit into the highway. At once the crazy speed slackened, the horses recovered their footing and began once more to surge backward, and at the bottom of the first steep pitch of the hill Harris was able to bring the outfit to a standstill.

"If I hadn't been lucky in snaring a grouser over the snout of that there bob I dunno what might 'a' happened," said Bill, addressing me as I came breathlessly up to the load.

"Yes," agreed Harris, "if Bill hadn't got that rough lock on 'em I reckon we'd have piled up in a heap before we'd gone ten rods further."

"I put on a grouser!" stated Bill.

\* \* \* \* \*

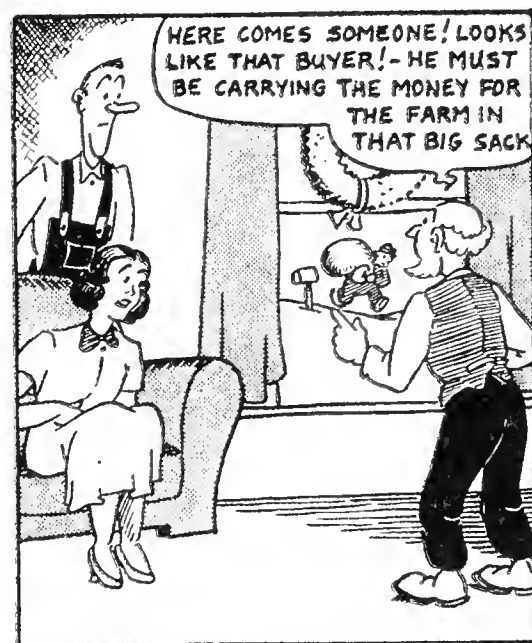
Harris' eyes narrowed, and he started to open his mouth for a caustic reply. Then a slow grin spread over his weatherbeaten countenance.

"Call 'em grousers if you want to," he said. "Call 'em anything you're a mind to, so long as you git enough of 'em on to keep me from slidin' down hill like greased lightning. Put another of your darned grousers on that nigh runner, and let's be travelin'."

"No, Harris," replied the mollified Bill, "we'll sort of compromise on it. I've got a grouser on the right runner, and I'll hold the team while you put one of your dodrotted rough locks on the left one. I guess there's a lock chain fastened on that side of the sled."

And thus equipped we resumed our homeward journey.

SLIM & SPUD



Welcome Home Spud





## Rochester Has Dairy Council

MILK producers and dealers in the Rochester New York area have completed the organization of a Dairy Council. They will incorporate under the name of Dairy Council of Rochester, Inc.

Ralph DeStephano of Bonny Brook Dairy was chosen as president. Oscar Smith of Livonia, and President of the Rochester Producers Bargaining Agency is vice-president of the new Dairy Council Unit. C. G. Gaylord, of the Dairymen's League is secretary, and James Bell of Blue Boy Dairy is treasurer. Other directors include Edward Miller, Ben Masseth, Leo Maciejewski and Harold Garnham representing dealers, and Ernest Strobeck, Sidney Lookup, Herbert Knop and Fred Snyder representing producers. Approximately 94% of the producers in the Rochester area and more than 80% of the dealers by volume are supporting the new Dairy Council program.

This becomes the seventh Dairy Council in New York State. The Empire State now leads the nation with one more dairy council than Ohio which is in second place with six. Other Dairy Council Units in New York State are (1) The Dairy Council of Syracuse, Inc., (2) The Dairy Council of the Capital District, Inc., (3) The Dairy Council of the Mid-Hudson Area, Inc., (4) The Dairy Council of Broome County, Inc., (5) The Dairy Council of the Elmira Area, Inc., and (6) The Dairy Council of Utica-Rome-Oneida, Inc.

— A.A. —

## BUFFALO MILK ADVERTISING BRINGS RESULTS

IN western New York a large percentage of the milk distributors joined with 2,500 dairymen in an advertising campaign through the American Dairy Association to advertise the advantages of drinking more milk.

The campaign has been carried on through ads in city and town newspapers, bus cards, outdoor bill boards, direct mail, and radio and television. The theme of the advertising has been "Drink Milk for Refreshment."

It is always helpful to get some measure of results, and in this case figures have been collected on fluid milk sales (this year and last) in the Buffalo area where the campaign was conducted, and also in the Rochester area where there was no milk advertising campaign. Here are some of the figures compared to last year:

	BUFFALO	ROCHESTER
July	up 4.4 %	up 1.92%
August	up 4.31%	up 1.46%
September	up 4.3 %	up 2.85%

Because of this fine showing, the milk producers and distributors have authorized a continuance of the advertising program for another six months.

— A.A. —

## NEW LIVER FLUKE

A new liver fluke disease is a threat to New York State dairy cows and sheep. The bad news was first told by the New York State College of Veterinary Medicine where this new parasite has been studied for some time. The fluke is a small worm about one-half inch long which lives in sheep and cattle livers and makes the animals sick. It also renders the livers unfit for food and thereby causes a considerable loss.

The parasite, well established in at least 6 central New York counties, was first reported near Homer in 1941. So far no control has been found although research has discovered that woodchucks are also affected and spread the parasite. Research, of course, will be continued.

# 625 Chances to Speak Your Mind

## On Matters Affecting Today's Dairymen

### Local Annual Meetings Offer Dairymen's League Members Opportunity to Suggest, Improve, Criticize, and to Elect Officers of Their Choice to Carry Out Policies in 1952

The Dairymen's League Co-operative Association is a business democracy . . . a co-operative effort of farmers, by farmers, for farmers. That means every member has a voice in policies, practices, management and administration. It means that every member should use that privilege . . . should make his voice and his opinions heard . . . and should register his vote for the officers who will manage his Local, and who may—as so many Local officers have—move up to positions of Association management as a Director or elected officer.

### Now is the Critical Hour

Never in recent memory have dairy farmers faced such complex and difficult marketing problems . . . such staggering costs for everything they use and buy . . . so many cramping controls and regulations . . . and such a disheartening burden of taxes. Worried, harassed and frustrated by all of these factors, every member must have questions to ask or suggestions to offer. The give-and-take of honest debate will help each member to resolve his own doubts and anxieties, to clear the air, and possibly to make a worthwhile contribution to solving some troublesome problem.

### Attending the Meeting is the First Step

No worthwhile job is ever done, no contribution to the common welfare is ever made, by sitting back and letting the other fellow do the hard work. That's just like the citizen who never votes in a town, state or national election, and then blames the politicians for not doing as he would like to have them do. True citizenship begins at the grass roots level, whether it be citizenship in a nation, or citizenship in a co-operative farm organization. So, those who enjoy the privileges of Dairymen's League membership owe it to themselves and to their neighbors to attend their Local's Annual Meeting and join in the discussion and voting. In total, 625 Local Annual Meetings will be held throughout the 24 Districts of the Association. That means that every member has the opportunity with only a minimum of travel and inconvenience, to be present and to make his views heard.

His Local's officers and the mail will tell him when his Annual Meeting will be held. It is an important date. League members should resolve now to be present, to take part, in short, to take advantage of their privilege as active and influential members of the

## DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE

*Co-operative*

**ASSOCIATION, INC.**



# KERNELS, SCREENINGS and CHAFF



## SUNNYGABLES NOTES

By John B. Babcock

**A** MAN raised on a Nebraska farm recently told me that his family used to burn ear corn to heat the house years ago. Somehow I couldn't imagine a farmer tossing plump ears of corn into the kitchen stove. I asked how this apparently wasteful practice came about. "It was simple," my friend told me. "On the basis of heat returned, corn was cheaper to burn than coal or wood. Nebraska has easy access neither to coal nor wood, situated as she is without forests or coal mines. In those days of low corn prices, cribbed corn was the cheapest fuel we could find."

Startling as this practice seems to a Northeasterner, it does point up an interesting side of crop harvest and storage. Actually, the measure of our winter's feed supply depends on how many calories we store to provide energy and warmth for our growing and producing livestock. Because our part of the country is short on grain, we attempt to store these calories and equally important proteins in the form of grass silage and hay.

Then, to save an even greater proportion of the feeding value of hay, some of us are doing the opposite from the Nebraska farmer who burned corn in the stove to gain calories to heat the house—we burn oil, coal or wood, and with forced ventilation, use the calories from these fuels to safeguard and protect additional energy in the hay that goes into our barn curing systems. In the West, farmers similarly burn oil in drying systems to save the 30 per cent or more of calories lost in corn that is cribbed without heated air drying. In other words, we exchange the energy of cheap fuels to save more of the energy of valuable feeds.

Beyond being merely an interesting observation of the economics of energy, perhaps the above serves to give us a basis for seeking a method of storing feed in the future which will save the greatest amount of feed energy with the least cost for energy in the form of heat, power to drive equipment, or human labor.

We can be sure when ensiling grain and forage crops that the energy loss brought about by the practice is a small and constant percentage if the job is done correctly. As long as we control or minimize the energy put out in the form of power equipment and labor, are we not, by making silage, gaining more energy for less output than by other storage methods?

### SOUND HERD BUILDING

At SunnYGables, Jack is paying as much or more attention to his young stock than to his milking herd. We recognize that a cow will produce no better than her inherited ability attained by carefully selecting the cow and bull. Similarly, we recognize that

an animal (which by careful feeding can double its weight at first every few weeks, and later every few months) can have its future productive life handicapped by a poor start.

### Calves on Whole Milk and Wire

Though it is a matter of controversy, and we by no means have made up our minds that we are 100 per cent right, the Brown Swiss calves are getting their start on whole milk. I am convinced, as Jack is, that milk substitutes will raise fully as good a calf as whole milk, but somehow feel that more careful management is needed.

Jack's calf losses and setbacks last year were due in large part to drafty living quarters. Every effort is being made this season to give them the best spot in the barns, and feeding almost a can of whole milk a day may be an unnecessary added precaution or an unwarranted expense during the high milk price season. Nevertheless, that is the feeding program struck on for this season. It might also be noted that Jack is in a favorable position to use whole milk since he has some cows that work out better as nurse cows than as members of the milking string.

Wire is another "must" that we are following this season—not in the feed ration, of course, but as part of the housing program. Small stalls are equipped with bedded wire mesh which keeps the small calves a few inches off the floor. Calves definitely do better than those raised on bedded concrete. A fraction of the bedding is required to keep calves warm and dry on wire. Excess moisture drains down through the wire and evaporates from the floor. Building wire platforms is an added chore, but one that we are sure will pay back many times.

### Segregating Age Classes

Anyone who started school ahead of his age will remember the shoving around the older boys handed out to the smaller members of the class. I think growing calves have the same feeling when they are forced to compete with hungry stall mates which outweigh them two to one. For that reason Jack's small calves are started alone or in pairs, and as they increase in size, graduated from one size and weight pen to the next.

No one stall has over two or three individuals until the animals reach about a year of age. Then they are run in a large pen where they must adjust themselves to the rules of society that they must live under the rest of their lives in the loose pen stable. By starting young, but at an age where size and vigor are about the same throughout the pen, the heifer either learns how to get along with others, or marks herself as one of those occasional timid animals that just never will prosper in a pen stable. If she proves to be this type of animal, she can be weeded out before she has cost too much to grow.

### Who Is Boss?

Every cow in a pen sooner or later shakes down into her proper position of rank. There is always a boss cow, and always one at the bottom of the heap which is buffeted around by all the others. This less-bold cow may

make up for brawn with brains in getting plenty to eat and a good place to lie down. Occasionally you will observe one cow challenging another for rank in the herd, just as a new cow has to try every cow in the barn to find out just where her bluff is called.

The easiest way to observe the chain of command in the barn is to watch the order in which cows walk in to the stable at milking time—particularly where grain is fed in the parlor. Fortunately, the order in which they crowd into the parlor is not the order in which they produce. I understand that studies are being made at experiment stations to see whether there are any psychological effects from the order of rank in a group of animals. I have heard that where male hormones are injected into a timid chicken, and she aggressively assumes command of the whole flock, the previous top kick in the poultry house sulks and is maladjusted for days.

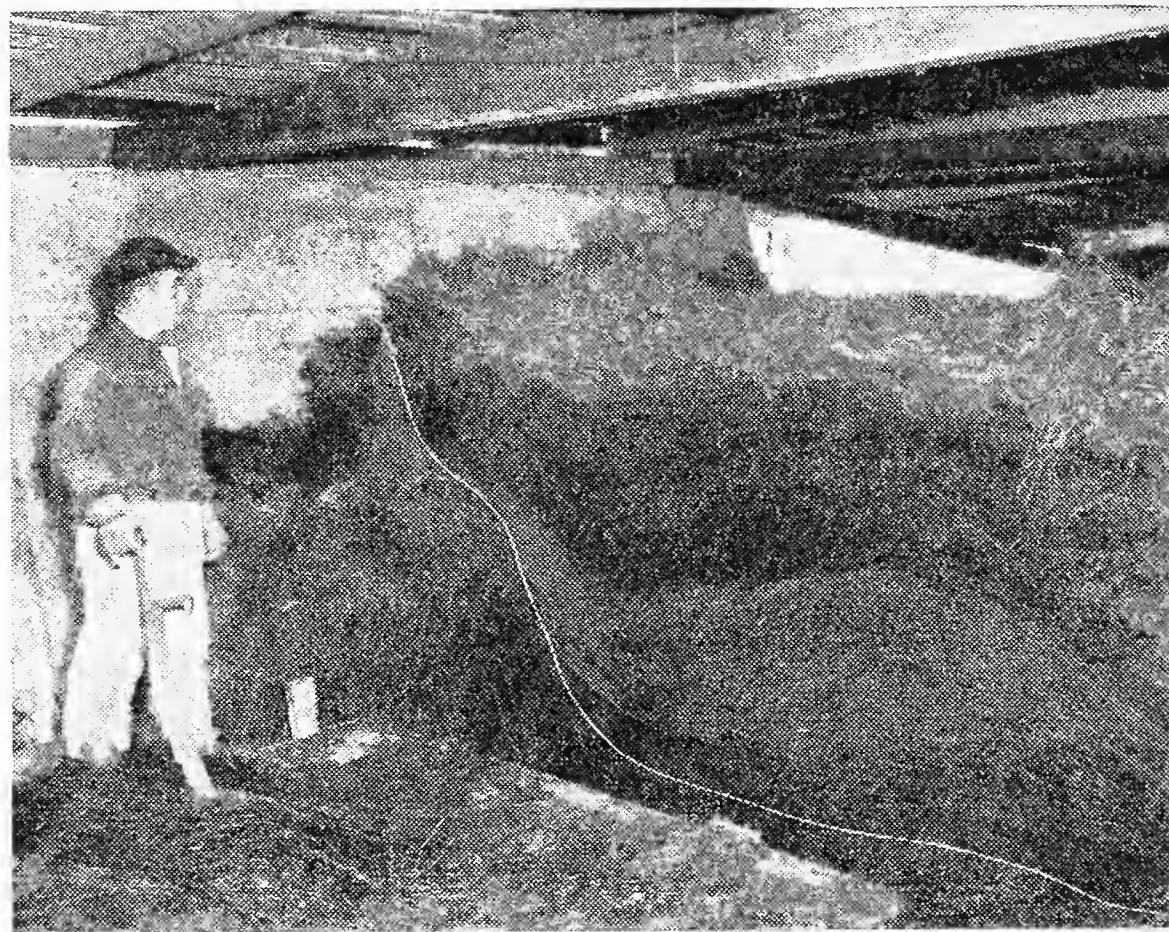
### A NEW MACHINERY PROBLEM

Feeding long grass silage from a wagon on a paved floor is a handy and easy way to take care of the biggest feeding chore in the dairy. The practice has brought out one new problem, however, that we did not foresee. As manure accumulates on the paved area, it is scraped from the floor with a blade on the tractor into a spreader spotted below a lip run out from the feeding area. We find that the small amount of silage pulled from the wagon and mixed with manure does not spread very well. Where a good spreader tears up and spreads long hay or straw mixed with manure, the extra strands of ensiled grass tend to wind rather than tear into pieces suitable for spreading.

### BOOTS FEEDING YOUNGSTOCK

In addition to some foundation dairy stock, Boots is stuffing grass silage into a bunch of young dairy-type steers and heifers that will be marketed for beef. In this way, he will empty his silo and barn of roughage with no expense for grain, and make good use of the feed put up for the dairy that was sold last summer. Boots considered selling some feed, but finally figured the cheapest way to market good forage is through animals.

Next spring, we will take a look at the growing animals and the market. We will either carry the youngstock over on pasture next summer, or market them if price is right and weight gain justifies selling.



**T**HE roof put over our trench silo this year was a precaution against water entering the silo and causing the spoilage suffered last year. It served its purpose well, and is producing another dividend this winter—the trench is about as pleasant a place to work in cold weather as there is on the farm. In fact, the area under the roof is so pleasant that Jack's dog, Peg, spends a good part of her sleeping time in a den on top of the silage pack. Jack feels sure he feeds his herd in much less time than he would from a tower silo, and is glad not to have the hazardous climb to the top every day.

Some things to note in this photo: 1. The silage has settled from a height of five feet above the top of the concrete wall to three or four feet below. 2. Apparently, sloping walls in a trench do not help packing at all. The white line shows how packing and settling

have brought the formerly heaped center below level, and indicates that the material on the sides went down scarcely at all. This could mean that sloping walls prevented good packing. We are considering pouring the other wall of the trench straight up and down so we can observe the difference. Light and dark streaks show different types of materials dumped in trench from day to day, field to field. 3. Jack uses a hay knife for most of his cutting since silage was put in late, did not pack hard enough in most places to bother starting up the chain saw. Chain saw still is a necessity where packing is hard. 4. Spoilage at top is not heavy—four to six inches. 5. Jack stands on feed trailer which is backed where desired for easy loading. 6. Most of scrap lumber roof can be recovered and used again, though new paper must be purchased. Removable sections will be final solution.



## Cattle Rustling Reward Extended

**I**N THE July 21 issue we offered a reward for jailing cattle thieves. The offer, details of which are given in the reproduction of the poster at the right, is still in effect, and the expiration date has been moved ahead to December 31, 1952.

We did this because cattle rustling is still altogether too common. Unworkable price controls and resulting black markets had their effect, but the value of cows for meat and the difficulty of identifying a stolen cow once she has been slaughtered have encouraged rustlers. Prompt arrest and convictions and stiff penalties are the best cures!

The only requirements not mentioned in the poster are that a subscriber from whom cattle are stolen must have an AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Service Bureau sign posted at the time of the theft, and the claim for the reward must be made before or immediately following the conviction of the thief.

Since the reward offer was made, two \$100 checks have been sent, one to Ward Tiffany, Route 2, Unadilla, N. Y., and one to Mrs. Mabel Clancy, Middle Grove, N. Y., whose story appears on this page. Another check will go out soon and we will tell you the details in a future issue.

This reward is offered to discourage cattle rustling and to bring cattle thieves to justice. As an AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST subscriber you can help by notifying law enforcement officials immediately, by giving them all available information, and by recording li-

cense numbers of any strange cars you see loitering in your neighborhood.

Investigate any one who offers to sell a cow at a "bargain"; also check on any cow which shows that her ear tag has been tampered with. Working together, we trust that AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, our subscribers, and the law enforcement agencies can keep cattle rustling in check.

# \$100.00 Reward

For Information Leading To The Arrest,  
Conviction And Imprisonment (For At  
Least 30 Days) Of Persons Guilty Of

## RUSTLING CATTLE

From Any Farmer Who Is A Subscriber  
To American Agriculturist.

This Offer Expires Dec. 31, 1952  
And Is Made By:

## AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST  
Editorial Offices: Ithaca, N. Y.

## She Got a \$100 Check!

**I**T ALL began when some people went mushroom hunting on the property of Mr. and Mrs. William Clancy of Middle Grove, N. Y. In a wooded area, these folks found a calf chained to a tree. They reported this to the Clancys, who owned no livestock. On their way to investigate, our subscribers noticed a car parked along a dirt road. When they reached the spot where the calf had been, it was gone; but they did find a man's jacket.

Since they had no phone, Mr. and Mrs. Clancy took their story to Constable Lester Enos of Galway, N. Y., and he called the State Police at Saratoga. This was on July 15. There had been no reported thefts of cattle in the immediate area, but the State Police did know of a stolen calf which had been taken from the pasture of Frederick Krappman, Route 2, Saratoga Springs, the previous night. With that in mind, they launched their investigation.

The Troopers again interviewed Constable Enos on July 19, and he told them of a Robert Mulligan of Ballston Springs who had been trying to sell a calf in that area. Mulligan was questioned, and finally admitted stealing the calf and chaining it to the tree. However, he claimed that when he re-

turned for it, it was gone. The animal was later found on the farm of John Nichols of Saratoga Springs, where it apparently had wandered after working loose from the chain. It was returned to Mr. Krappman.

Mulligan was charged with petit larceny, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to 60 days in Saratoga County Jail by Judge Michael E. Sweeney of Saratoga City Court.

Mrs. Clancy applied for the reward, and careful investigation showed she was eligible. Her Christmas shopping problems should be greatly diminished by the \$100 check we have mailed to her. Our congratulations go to her and to the authorities who did such a good job of sending another cattle rustler to jail.

— A. A. —

### CAN YOU HELP US?

We would like to get in touch with Edward Hubbard, formerly of W. Third St., Corning, N. Y. We understand he may now be living in Rochester. If anyone knows the present address of this man, we will appreciate having it; or if Mr. Hubbard should see this item, we will be very glad to hear from him. Address AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Box 367-H, Ithaca, N. Y.

# SALUTE TO YOUNG FARMERS

Forty-seven boys and girls from New York State and New England were among several hundred rural youngsters in forty-two states winning honors in the 1951 Production-Marketing Contest of the National Junior Vegetable Growers Association.

Winners were announced December 13, at the closing session of the NJVGA convention in Cleveland, O.

Object of the contest is to encourage farm boys and girls to learn modern, efficient methods of growing and marketing vegetables, to the end that growers of the future will be prosperous and consumers will be well fed.

Standards of the contest are high. Many boys and girls proved they can not only equal the performance of seasoned growers but add improvements of their own.

A & P and the Atlantic Commission Company have sponsored these annual NJVGA competitions for 11 years. It has been our privilege to award scholarships to help these youngsters continue their agricultural education or to broaden and improve their production projects.

To the rural families that have reared these boys and girls to be the fine farmers and citizens they are, go our sincerest congratulations. The heritage they pass on is reassurance that America will continue to be the best fed nation on earth.

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Commission Company**  
subsidiary of  
**The Great Atlantic & Pacific  
Tea Company**

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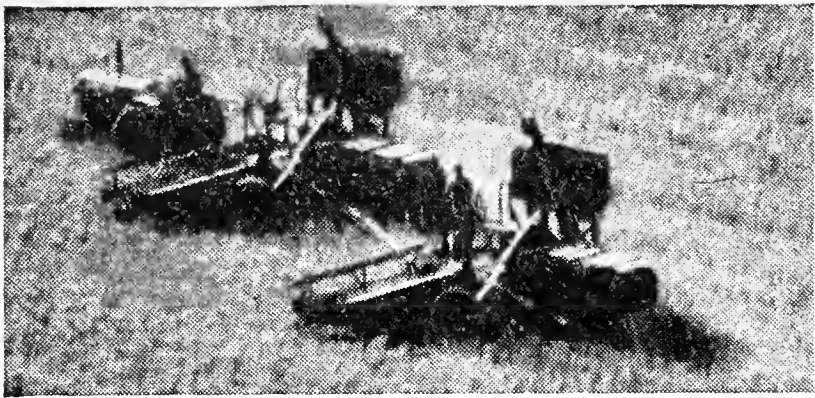
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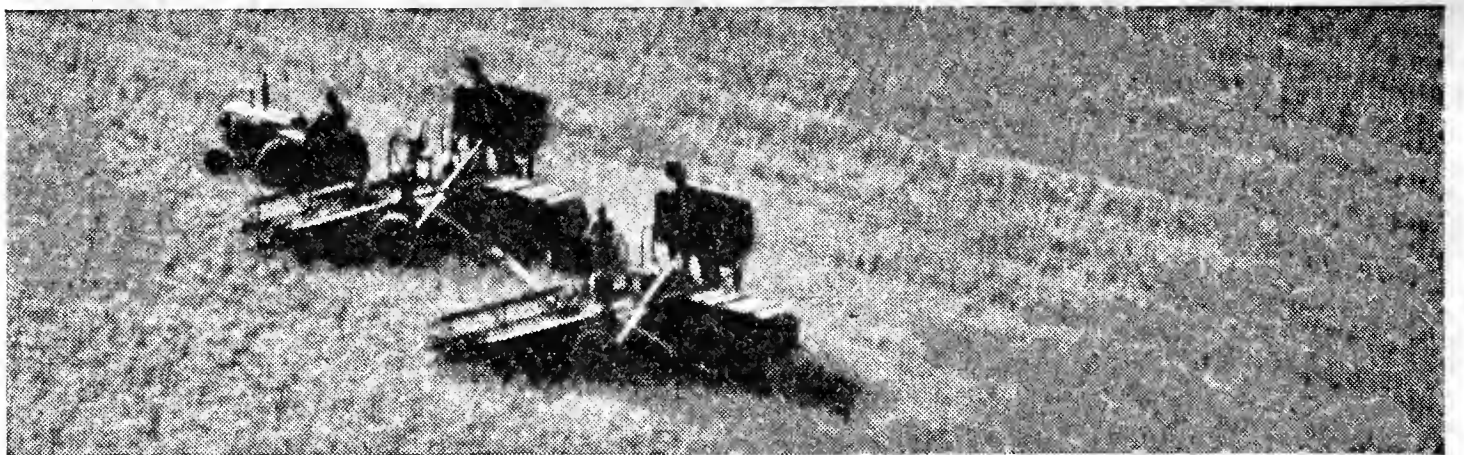
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Inc.

*E. R. Eastman*  
PRESIDENT  
SECRETARY





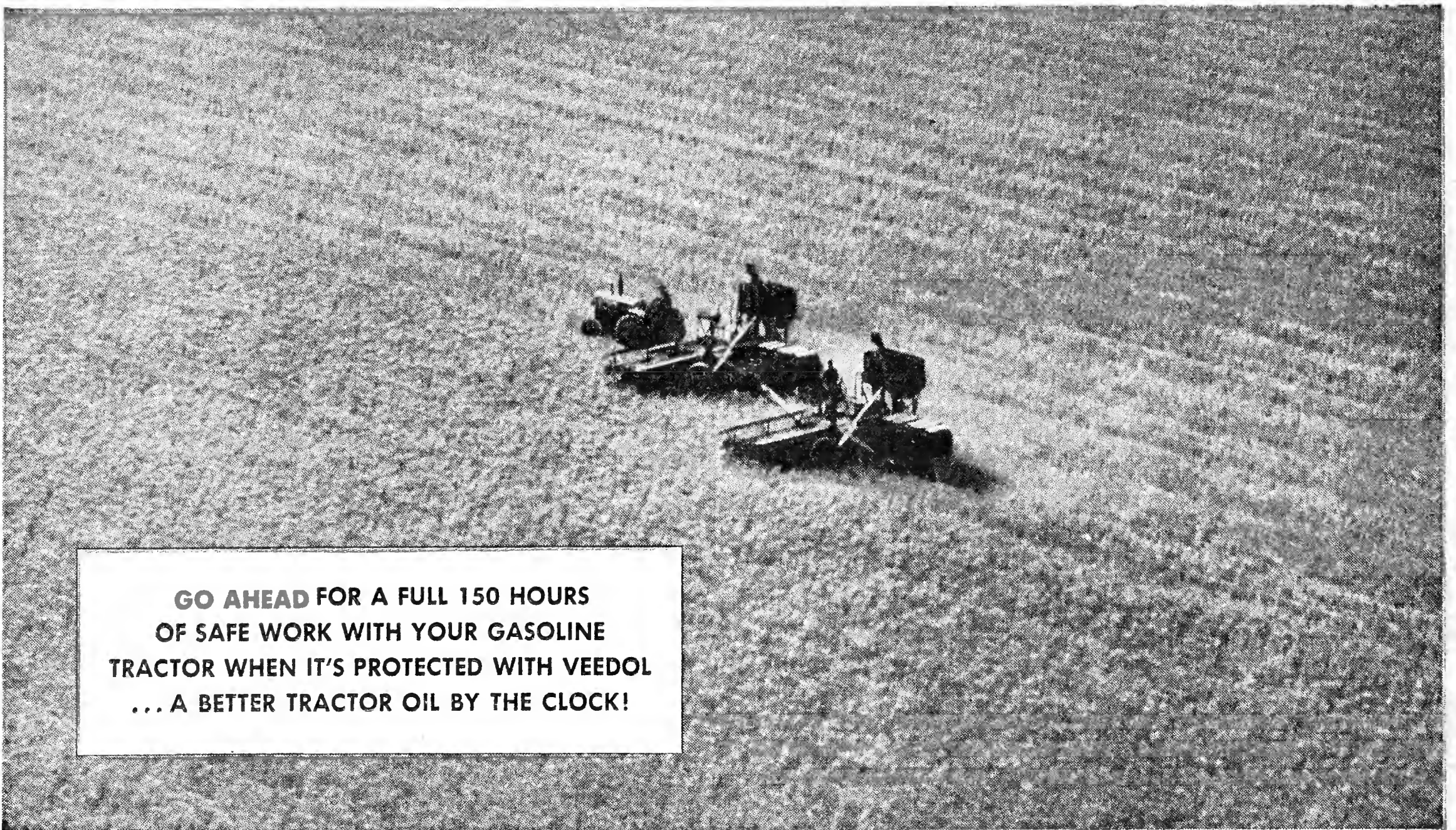
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BY RUNNING ORDINARY TRACTOR OILS  
MORE THAN 60-70 HOURS!**



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